



Pam Kaliadinga Eco-Development Committee

Laokhowa Wildlife Sanctuary

Nagaon Wildlife Division, Nagaon

MICRO-PLAN

(2016-17 to 2025-26)

Prepared by Pam Kaliadinga EDC

Assisted by

Assam Forest Department

&

COMPELO

(IIE, RGVN and CML)



July 2016

Rum
Divisional Forest Officer
Nagaon Wildlife Division
Katimari, Nagaon, Assam

List of Acronyms

Acronym	Full Form
ACF	Assistant Conservator of Forests
AfD	Agence Française de Développement
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 Service 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
EDC	Joint Forest Management Committee
KNP	Kaziranga national Park

KTR	Kaziranga Tiger Reserve
LB	Laokhowa Burachapori,
MDR	Major District Roads
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Produce
OBC	Other Backward Classes
ODR	Other District Roads
PCCF	Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
PHC	Primary Health Center
PMU	Project Monitoring Unit
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
REDD+	Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation Plus
RGVN	Rashtriya GraminVikasNidhi
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>S.No.</u>	<u>Local Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
<u>TREES</u>		
1.	Baghnola	<i>Litsaeasebifera.Pers.</i>
2.	Azar	<i>Legerstromiaflosregance.Pers.</i>
3.	Jia	<i>Lannaegrandis.A.Rich.</i>
4.	Laru-bandha	<i>Mallotusfezocugireus.Muell& Arg.</i>
5.	Xarua	<i>Streblusasper.Lour</i>
6.	Udal	<i>Sterculiavillosa.Roxb.</i>
7.	Kolajamu	<i>Syzygiumcumini (L) Skeels.</i>
8.	Amera	<i>SpondiumpinnataL.f. Kurz.</i>
9.	Khud-jamu	<i>Seziziumsyzzysioides. (Miq) Merril& Perry.</i>
10.	Bhomora	<i>Terminaliabelirica.Roxb.</i>
11.	Xilikha	<i>Terminaliachebula.Retz</i>
12.	Teteli	<i>Tamarindusindica.Linn</i>
13.	Bhelkor	<i>Trewianudiflora. Linn</i>
14.	Bogori	<i>Ziziphusmauritiana.Lamk</i>
15.	Kodom	<i>Anthocephaluscadamba.Miq.</i>
16.	Gomari	<i>Gmelinaarborea.Linn.</i>
17.	Dhutkhuri	<i>Holarrhenaantidysenterica. Wall</i>
18.	Cheleng	<i>SapiumbaccatumRoxb.</i>
19.	Bor-thekera	<i>GarciniapedunculataRoxb.</i>
20.	Moder	<i>ErythrinastrictaRoxb.</i>
21.	Tenga-bor	<i>Ficusgeniiculata. Kurz</i>

<u>SHRUBS</u>		
1.	Hat-thenga.	<i>Cassia occidentalis.Linn.</i>
2.	Era gosh	<i>Riccinusommunis.Linn</i>
3.	Garakhiakoroi	<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>Urenalobota. Linn</i>
7.	Dighalati	<i>Litsaeasalicyfolia.Roxb.</i>
<u>AQUATIC PLANTS</u>		
1.	Nekori	<i>Euryale Ferox.Salisb</i>
2.	Bih Meteka	<i>EichorinaCrassipes (Mart) Solms</i>
3.	Xarupuni	<i>HydrillaVerticillata.Casp</i>
4.	Kolmou	<i>IpomaeaAquatica. Forsk</i>
5.	Tal-juria	<i>LudwingiaAdscendens (L). Hara</i>
6.	Panimeteka	<i>MonochoriaHastata(L).Solms</i>
7.	Bhet	<i>NymphaeaNouchali.Burm.F.Syn</i>
8.	Borpuni	<i>PistiaStratiotes (Linn)</i>
9.	Xingori	<i>TrapaNatans (L). Var</i>
10.	Xarpil Ban	<i>VallisneriaSpiralis.Linn</i>
11.	Puni	<i>Azolla Pinnata.R.Br.</i>
<u>GRASS</u>		
1.	Kauri-moni	<i>CoixLacryma.Linn</i>
2.	Keya bon	<i>KoeleriaBrevifolia(Willd)Spreng.</i>
3.	Lokocha Bon	<i>HemarthiaCompressa.(Linn.F)R.Br</i>

4.	Erali Bon	<i>LeersiaHexandra Swartz</i>
5.	Ikora	<i>PhragmitesKakra.(Retz).Trin.</i>
6.	Ulukher	<i>ImperetaCylindrica.(Linn)P.Beauv.</i>
7.	Sonkher	<i>PolliniaCilata.Trin.</i>
8.	Dol.	<i>ArundoDonax.Linn</i>
9.	Birina	<i>ErianthusRavannae (Linn)P.Beauv</i>
10.	Duboribon	<i>CynodonDoctylon Pers.</i>
11.	Floating grass.	<i>HygrarphillaAristata.Nees</i>
12.	Murphula bon	<i>CyperusIria.Linn.</i>
13.	Bonguti	<i>ChrysopogonAcciculatus.Trin.</i>
14.	Balocha Bon	<i>EleusineIndica.Gaertn</i>
15.	JaphaTora	<i>Chenopodidumalbum.Linn</i>
16.	Mati-kaduri	<i>Euphorbia hitra.Linn.</i>
17.	Chawldhowl.	<i>Enhydrafluctuans.Lour</i>
18.	KhuturaJom-	<i>Hydrocotyleasiatica Linn.</i>
19.	Lakhuti Kona-	<i>Hydrocotylesibthorpioides.Limk</i>
20.	XimaluBhetua	<i>Impatiens jurpia.Hk.f.&Th.</i>
21.	Xak Go-naharu	<i>Leeacrispa.Willd</i>
22.	Dudhi bon	<i>Leacuslanata</i>
023.	HelochiBor-	<i>Marsileaqudrifolia</i>
24.	Manimuni	<i>Mimosa pudina.Linn</i>
25.	Xaru-	<i>Polygonusglabrum</i>
26.	Manimuni	<i>Phalarisarundinacea.Linn</i>
27.	Dam deuka	<i>Ranunculussceleratus.Linn</i>

**PAM KALIADINGA ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
LAOKHOWA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, NAGAON WILDLIFE DIVISION**

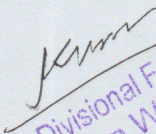
Micro-Plan

(2016-17 to 2026-27)

[Livelihood Development Plan & Forest Development Plan]

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Divisional Forest Officer
Nagaon Wildlife Division
Katimari, Nagaon, Assam

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**Micro-Plan
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[Livelihood Development Plan & Forest Development Plan]

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 ecosystems 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 Française 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 ‘Consulting Service for Micro Planning 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 Pam Kaliadinga EDC

This document gives the Micro-Plan for the Pam Kaliadinga EDC, which is located in the Nagaon district of Assam. The EDC falls under the jurisdiction of the Laokhowa Wildlife Sanctuary under Nagaon Wildlife Division. The profile of the community is given in the next section.

2. General Description of the Area

2.1 General Description

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

The Laokhowa WLS is a historic Protected Area of Assam, and shares its northern boundary with it. It was declared as a RF 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, Lawkhowasuti (wetland), Haldiasuti (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 Pam Kaliadingia Eco Development Committee (EDC) has been formed to cover the existing community dwelling in Pam Kaliadingia village, a revenue village located in the fringes of Laokhowa Wildlife Sanctuary. It lies to the south west part of the sanctuary. The area covered by the above EDC falls within the Juria 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 5 km away from the village. However, there is no other major stream. There is one water body called Donduabeel 2km away from the village.

2.5 Climate

The maximum **temperature** during the summer is 28.4° C. The minimum temperature during the winter is 8.5 ° C. The annual **rainfall** is about 3000 mm. About two-thirds of the rainfall usually occurs during the rainy season (June-September). The village has high levels of **humidity** (over 90%) during the rainy months and low levels in the winter (Below 30%).

2.6 The Eco-system and Biodiversity

The Pam Kaliadinga revenue village is located in the fringes of the Laokhowa Wildlife Sanctuary and is rich in natural capital with rich biodiversity around the village. The main tree species are Bombaxcieba, Albiziaprocera, Trewianudiflora, Llargerstroemiareginae 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 Eichhorniacrassipes, Nelumbonucifera. Ipomeaaquatica, Hemarthriacompressa, Cynodondactylon, Lemnaperpusilla, Vetiveria The main tree species are Bombaxcieba, Albiziaprocera, Trewianudiflora, Llargerstroemiareginae 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 *Eichhorniacrassipes*, *Nelumbonucifera*, *Ipomeaaquatica*, *Hemarthriacompressa*, *Cynodondactylon*, *Lemnaperpusilla* 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 *Eichhorniacrassipes* inside forest and village peripheries.
- ◆ Small Timber & Other MFP- Collection by local villager, who are increasingly practicing destructive means of collection i.e., by cutting the twigs and branches for removing the product of their interest that includes fodder, fruits, leaves and others.
- ◆ 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 Pam Kaliadinga EDC was first approved for registration by the Conservator HQ wildlife on 6th May 2002. The Pam Kaliadinga EDC was re-registered in 2009, under Nagaon Wildlife Division in the jurisdiction of Kaziranga Tiger Reserve, as per the registration certificate (**Appendix III**). The area covered by the above EDC falls within the Juria Development Block of Nagaon District of Assam.

The key information of the EDC is furnished below.

Table-A: Key Information of the EDC

Name of the EDC	Pam Kaliadinga
Name of Revenue Village	Pam Kaliadinga
Name of the Gram Panchayat / VCDC	MaheriparGaonPanchayat
Revenue Circle	Juria
District	Nagaon
Forest Division	Nagaon
Forest Range	Gorajan
Forest Beat	Gorajan
Year Formed	2009
Registration No.	EDC/WLN/18/2009
Bank Account No.	412602010140538
Description of Boundary of EDC	As below North:Laokhuwa Forest South:Maheripur West:Kaliadinga Village East:WestFutoljar

Source: EDC Records & Discussions during PRA Exercise in July 2016

3.2 Brief Details of the Executive Committee

The brief details of Executive Committee & General Body of the 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 Executive Committee

Name	Address	Designation
Akkas Ali		President
Ashim Kumar Das		Member Secretary
Abdul Hi	S/O Yakub Ali, P.O. Kaliadinga W/No.9 Dist.-Nagaon	Member
Khairul Islam	S/O Yunus Ali. P.O.-Kaliadinga Dist-Nagaon	Member
Abhinur Rahman	S/O Joynal Adin P.O.-Kaliadinga Dist.-Nagaon	Member
Md.NoorMohmad	S/O Abdul Aziz P.O.-Kaliadinga Dist.-Nagaon	Member
Md.Jalal Uddin	S/O Late JoynalAbedin P.O.-Kaliadinga Dist.-Nagaon	Member
Md.Samsul Islam	S/O Abdul Kudduz P.O.-Kaliadinga Dist.Nagaon, Ward No.-7	Member
Md.Ashikul	S/O Md.Taleb Ali	Member

Rahman	P.O.Kaliadinga Dist.-Nagaon Ward No.-8	
Md. Abu Hanif	S/O Late Abdus Ali P.O.-Kaliadinga Dist.-Nagaon Ward No.-10	Member
Md.Aejalur Rahman	S/O Md. Joynal Adin P.O.-Kaliadinga Dist.-Nagaon Ward No-8	Member
Md.Shifazul Islam	S/O,Md.J.Ali Village-Pam Kaliadinga P.S.-Juria Ward No.-9	Member
Md.Shafikul Islam	S/O Md.MuslimUddin Village-Pam Kaliadinga Ward No.-10	Member
Md.Shamsul Uddin	S/O Md.Muslim Uddin Village-Pam Kaliadinga Ward No-10	Member
Md. Ataur Rahman	S/O Late Saheb Ali P.O.-Kalaidingia Dist.-Nagaon	Member
Md.Shafikul Islam	S/O-Md.Alal Uddin P.O.-Kaliadinga	Member
Md.Abdul Karim	S/O-Md.AbdulWabor P.O.-Kaliadinga Dist.-Nagaon	Member
Md.Kefaitullah		Member
N.SamiurAlam	S/O Nurul Amin Village-Pam Kaliadinga P.S.-Juria	Member

Md.Akjalul Rahman	S/O A.Ahmed P.O.-Kaliadinga Dist.-Nagaon	Member
Md.Mozamur Rahman	S/O Saheb Ali	Member
Md.AnjulNasim	S/O Md.AktarWahab P.O.-Kaliadinga Dist.-Nagaon	Member
Md.Abdul Aziz	Abdul Kodiey P.O.-Kaliadinga Dist.-Nagaon	Member
Md.AbdulKhaleque	C/O Late Abaz Ali	Member
Imran Hussain	C/O Yakub Ali	Member
Sri Babul Deka Raja	C/O TipsinghDeka Raja P.O.-Kaliadinga P.S.-Juria	Member

Source: EDC Records

3.3 Households & Population Composition

The village has 600 households out of which 200 household were surveyed. According to the survey report **135 households are BPL** (Below Poverty Line) households.

Table-C: Demographic Profile of EDC

Caste/Community	Household	Male	Female	Total
General	200	608	563	1171
OBC	0	0	0	0
SC	0	0	0	0
ST	0	0	0	0
Total	200	608	563	1171

The total population is 1171 of which 608 are male and the rest are female members. The population includes 1171 General persons. Average number of persons in a household is 5.

Table D :Age Group Distribution

Age Class	< 5 years	5-18 years	18-45 years	45-60 years	>60 years
Male	95	212	201	84	29
Female	84	194	161	73	37
Total	179	406	362	157	66

3.4 Education & Skills Development

There are more male members than females. The sex ratio is 88.24 females per 100 males in the village.

Table -E: Education Profile

Age Class	K.G/ Nurersey	Up-to IV	V-VII	VIII-X	X-XII	Graduate	Masters	Illiterate
<25 years	37	128	110	91	37	1	0	255
>25 years	18	73	55	37	18	1	0	310
Total	55	201	165	128	55	2	0	565

Over 51.75% of the population is reported to be literate. Most of the community members have received school level education. On the other hand, relatively fewer households have college educated members.

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

- (a) Agriculture
- (b) Jute cultivation

(c) Bamboo craft

(d) Fishery

Government has been active in promoting formal skills development programmes in the country as well as in the state. However, no such programme has been carried out in the habitation or in nearby areas.

3.5 Land Use Pattern

Crop Land: 40 %

Habitation: 45%

Water Bodies: 5 % (incl. water logged areas)

Barren Land: 10%

3.6 Land Holding Pattern

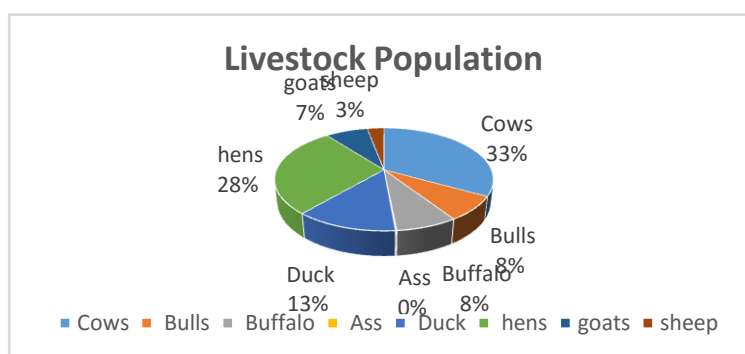
The type of households as per land-holding is given below:

- 59.5 % of the households are landless;
- 40.5 % of the households are marginal farmers (less than 2 Ha); and

3.7 Livestock

The total number of livestock in the village is 1385. The main types of livestock possessed by the households include:

Cows	Bulls	Buffalo	Ass	Duck	Hens	Goats	Sheep
459	106	106	2	176	392	103	41



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 given in the table below.

Table : **Physical Infrastructure**

Sl. No	Point Infrastructure	Location (Inside village or Outside)	Number(If Applicable)	Approximate Distance From Village (in m/km)	Conditions and status of present use
1	Main Road	Outside		2 km	Poor
2	Bus stand	Outside		2 km	Poor
3	Primary School	Inside	4	NA	NA
4	Middle School	Outside		1 km	Fair
5	High School	Outside		2 km	Fair
6	HS School	Outside		5 km	Fair
7	College	Outside		10 km	Fair
8	Village Roads	Inside		3 km	Poor
9	Primary Health Care	Inside	1		
10	Cooking Gas	Inside	40		
11	Public Transport				
12	Post Office	Outside		2 km	Poor
14	Telephone	Outside			
15	Drinking Water source	Inside		2 km	Poor
16	Community Hall	Outside			
17	Anganwadi Centre	Inside	4		
18	Gram Panchayat Office	Outside		1 km	Poor
19	Revenue Circle Office	Outside		6 km	Poor
20	Police Station	Outside		6 km	Fair

21	Forest Beat Office	Outside		2 km	Fair
22	Forest Range Office	Outside		2 km	Fair
23	Railway Station	Outside		4 km	Poor
24	District Head Quarter	Outside			
25	Houses with Electricity	Outside			
26	Street Lighting	Outside			
27	No. Tractors	Inside	5		
28	No. of Power Tillers	Inside	2		
29	Temple/ Church/ Mosque/ Namghar	Inside	3		
30	No. of vehicles (Cars/ Trucks)	Nil			
31	No. of JCB	Nil			
32	Nearest Market	Outside	2	2 km	Poor

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, 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 and other private vehicles 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 in considerable distance from the habitation. 700 persons from the village have Bank Accounts and 40 of them have availed Bank loans.

3.9 Agricultural Crops

The following are the main crops grown in the village.

Kharif Crops: Paddy

Rabi Crops: Vegetables

Others: Oil Seeds

Most crops are rain-fed.

The maximum numbers of households are involved in growing crops like Paddy.

The production and yield of these crops is given as follows:

- (a) Paddy: Production 4000 kg Yield 800 kg /ha
- (b) Oil seeds : Production 1800 kg Yield 120 kg/ha

3.10 Fodder Availability

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

- (a) Nearby location
- (b) Market
- (c) Sanctuary areas

3.11 Markets

The main markets used by the community are as follows:

- (a) Grocery / PDS: Kaliadinga at 2 km away (if in other village)
- (b) Weekly / Bi-weekly Market: : Juria at 5 km away
- (c) Major Market: : Rupahi hat at 10 km away

3.12 Water Resources

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

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

3.13 Energy Consumption

The major sources of energy in the village have been listed below.

- (a) Fuel Wood; Households Depending: 550 Nos. Source: Forest
- (b) LPG Households Depending: 12 Nos. Source: Local

3.14 Socio-economic status

Social set-up: The village is inhabited by general Muslim community. They do not have a caste system. The society is not marked by deep social divisions. The observed position of women is satisfactory.

Economic Condition: The economic position is not satisfactory. Most households earn Rs. 50000 to Rs.1,50,000 per year. Most of the people depend on agriculture and allied activities for their livelihood. There are few people who work in factories outside the state for a living.

4. Livelihood assets profile 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 Livelihood Assets Analysis

As per the sustainable livelihood framework (SLF) there are five most important livelihood assets i.e. Human capital, financial capital, social capital, Natural capital and Physical capital that are needed for livelihood enhancement in a village. The status of the five capitals have been analysed and are given below.

Natural Capital

Pam Kaliadinga village is situated in Nagaon district. The nearest forest, Laokhowa Wildlife sanctuary and the Dondua River are both two kilometres away from the village. About 50 bigha of agricultural land has low productivity. Common birds are cranes, sparrows, mynas, bulbuls and parrots. Wild animals include elephants, buffaloes, wild boars and monkeys.

Social capital

Homogeneous community is one of the social strength of the village. There are three mosques. There is one Mahila Samiti, one sports club, twenty self-help groups, and four Anganwadi centres. In the village there is a Gaon Burha, a village headman and a religious head. The mosque priest called Junab has a good position in the society. His reference and decisions are given equal importance like the village headman.

Human capital

The literacy percentage of the village was found to be 51.75%. Only 2 have completed graduation in the surveyed 200 household. People have traditional skill in agriculture, bamboo crafts, carpentry and tailoring. There is also a high percentage (44.35%) of the working age group (18-60 years), which denotes a high potential of workforce.

Physical capital

There are four primary schools in the village and four Anganwadi centres. There is a bus stand and a forest range office about 2 kilometres away from the village. The village has five tractors and two power tillers. The main road is outside of the village, about two kilometres away. Within the village, the length of the roads extends to about three kilometres. There is a playground 5 km outside of the village. A weekly market, Juria, is set up about 5 kms away from the village. There are about 540 tube wells in the village and ten ring wells which supply very little water

Financial capital

About 700 people have bank accounts with 40 people availing bank loans. On the other hand micro finance advantages have been availed by 10 people. 25 persons have health insurances. Sale of rice production, oilseeds, jute and cattle are the main source of income for the people of the village.

4.2 Livelihood Asset Pentagon

Based on the analysis and assessment of the existing five livelihood assets in the village a 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 the village development plan and livelihood development plan.

4.3 Vulnerability Context Analysis

Various research studies have shown that even if the village is rich in the five livelihood capitals, livelihood enhancement targets are not achieved due to the existing vulnerabilities in the village. In many cases it has been found that even if there is a rich natural capital like forests and bamboo plantations, or fertile agricultural land the vulnerability and sudden shocks due to pest attacks and flooding or spread of epidemics retard the growth in the region and has a direct negative impact on livelihoods and livelihood assets.

Malaria is common in the months of June, July and August while floods are common in the months of June, July, August and September. About 200 families have been affected by floods and around 100 families are involved in hazardous jobs. The village is also

prone to property damage due to the depredation of wild animals like elephants, pigs and buffaloes.

4.4 Seasonality

SEASONALITY CALENDER OF PAM KALIADINGA EDC

Months	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Crops	Paddy(Boro)											
	Mustard											
					Jute							
	Rabi crops									Rabi crops (vegetables)		
Hazard (Flood & Animal Depredation)						Flood						
			Elephant									
	Wildboar											
		Buffalo										

The seasonality calendar given above was prepared in consultation with the community. The different cropping seasons are reflected in the seasonal calendar. In addition to this several people are engaged in daily wage labour round the year. Rabi crops are usually grown as due affect of flood. The agricultural fields are prone to attack by wild animals that destroy the standing crop each year. Animals like elephant, wild boar, and buffalo depredate almost throughout the year. Floods cause spread of diseases like malaria and other water borne diseases. As no proper health care facilities are situated nearby, the people are prone to sickness for a long time during the monsoon season which impacts their livelihoods directly.

5. Existing Plans and Programmes

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

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

5.1 Brief History of EDC

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

As on today there are 28 registered EDCs under the Nagaon Wildlife Division, which are under the administrative control of the FDA, Kaziranga Tiger Reserve. Additionally, 10 EDCs have been proposed by the Nagaon Wildlife Division. Eco Development Committees will be formed in all the fringe villages bordering the WLSs and RFs under the Buffer Area of KTR. A Confederation of EDCs comprising of representatives of all the EDCs would be constituted once the remaining EDCs have been registered. In each village, Self Help Groups will be formed for different income generating activities. Existing Eco-Clubs under National Green Corps in the fringe village schools of the area will be converted to Nature Clubs. Wherever Eco Clubs are lacking, efforts would be made to constitute them. The Nature Clubs may also include institutions and organisations formed independently to educate people on environment and its values.

5.2 Forest Department initiatives in the Past

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

Item no.	Item of work	Sanctioned			Actual		
		Amount in lakh	Quantity	Location	Amount in lakh	Quantity	Location
1.	Strengthening of Infrastructure						
a.	Culverts and roads	5.00	LS	LWLS, BWLS	2.00	LS	LWLS BWLS
2.	Man-animal conflict						
a.	Compensation and Anti-depredation activities	1.00	LS	HQ, LWLS, BWLS	1.00	LS	HQ, LWLS, BWLS
3.	Eco-development and public awareness: co-existence						

a.	Entry point activities for locals	12.00	Remaining 12 EDCs	HQ, LWLS, BWLS	7.00	6 EDCs	HQ, LWLS, BWLS
b.	Eco-development activity as per Microplan for EDCs	25.00	5 EDCs	HQ, LWLS, BWLS			
c.	Forest Villages (Tribals): Power Tillers, Handlooms etc	5.00	8 villages	HQ, LWLS			
4.	RESEARCH						
a.	Conduct of workshops, training seminars etc	1.00	LS	HQ, LWLS, BWLS			
b.	Field surveys, Wildlife studies and Monitoring	1.00	LS	HQ, LWLS, BWLS			
c.	Forensic kits	0.05	LS	HQ, LWLS, BWLS			
5.	Staff development and capacity building						
a.	Fostering Eco-tourism	3.00	LS	HQ, LWLS, BWLS			
	RECURRING						
	Anti-poaching						

	activities						
1.	Remuneration for Local Protection Squads(LPS) involved in patrolling	10.80	3squads @3000/in dl/month	HQ, LWLS, BWLS	7.26	3 squads	LWLS, BWLS
2.	Rewards to informers	0.50	LS	HQ, LWLS, BWLS	0.15	LS	HQ, LWLS, BWLS
	Man-animal conflict			HQ, LWLS, BWLS			HQ, LWLS, BWLS
3.	Awareness, Education and Training	1.00	LS				
	Eco-development 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

PAM KALIADINGA ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

LAOKHOWA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, NAGAON WILDLIFE DIVISION

Micro-Plan

(2016-17 to 2026-27)

PART II

6. Micro Plan 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 GraminVikas 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.
- e) 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.

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.
- 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. Traditional skill
- ii. Higher agricultural land
- iii. Homogeneous community

Weaknesses:

- i. Lack of access to market
- ii. Lack of infrastructural facilities
- iii. Lack of access to bank loans

Opportunities:

- i. Agricultural expansion through use of organic fertilizer
- ii. Young entrepreneurs
- iii. Small scale industry like pickle making
- iv. Dairy development

Threats:

- i. Flood & communicable disease.
- ii. Price rise in markets
- iii. Animal Depredation

6.4 PRA Exercise

Team from RGVN Guwahati carried out PRA exercise in Pam Kaliadinga village as follows:

Date: 30/06/2016 **Location:** Pam Kaliadinga
Numbers Present: 58

In Presence of: EDC office bearers, Village Headman, community members, Forest Department personnel etc. **Appendix VI & VII** gives the 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:

- 1 Participatory Planning
- 2 Participatory tools & Methods
- 3 Importance of Microplanning and role of EDC/ JFMC
- 4 Environmental issues
- 5 Climate change and Climate variation
- 6 Ecological balance and Ecosystem management (traditional and scientific)
- 7 Sustainable livelihood Framework
- 8 Livelihood Assets Pentagon and importance of social capital

- 9 Cluster formation & SHG , Financial inclusion
- 10 Marketing and Value addition
- 11 Development agenda and its relationship with environment and ecological balance
- 12 Gender Issues and gender equality

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

- 1 People expressed that the EDC/JFMC have not been very active in the past due to lack of funds and projects
- 2 There have been very few awareness and orientation programs in the EDC/ JFMC in the past.
- 3 They appreciated the importance of micro planning and were very supportive and cooperated during the micro planning process.
- 4 While some NGOs have been visiting the EDC/ JFMC they only collected data and information but did not take up any development activity.
- 5 It was for the first time that Under the APBFC the NGO has come and interacted with the community and created awareness and proper orientation not only about the project but also on the development issues including environmental and ecological aspects to growth and development.
- 6 The communities have good local wisdom and traditional knowledge regarding the environment, forestry and other livelihood issues like pest control, livestock management etc.
- 7 They shared their concern over the climate variation and its ill effects on agriculture and health in the village. They are keen to learn more on the scientific facts about climate change issues.
- 8 A sense of importance was observed among the people as they understood the important role they had towards reducing causes leading to climate variation by protecting the nearby forests and a sense of ownership seems to be gripping them boosting their self esteem.

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

1. Structural Needs

2. Non Structural needs

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

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

The non structural needs of the people include provision for skill training, provision of veterinary services, health care services, mobile doctors team, requirement of teachers for schools in the villages, capacity building through training and awareness on financial inclusion, SHG and cluster formation, provision for raw materials, village maintenance & development fund/ community fund for EDC, Value addition of traditional products and marketing linkages. Exposure visits to best practice sites relating to joint forest management, community participatory project sites, artisans villages and participation in fairs (melas), trade fairs etc.

7. Village Development Plan

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

- (i) As the household sanitary system is poor and unhygienic, there is urgent need for provision of sanitary latrines to each household along with drinking water facility. These would help in development of the health standard of the villagers.
- (ii) Provision of LPG to households would help in reducing dependency in fuel wood and other means which would further help in conserving forest.
- (iii) There is need for improvement 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.
- (iv) Since most of the villagers are engaged in agricultural activities provision for irrigation facilities like sprinkler irrigation, pump sets would help in boosting rabi crops production like Boro paddy, vegetables etc.

Beside the above points the villagers choose to take certain specific measures for their development through Entry Point Activities (EPA) given the table (7.1)

7.1 Ranking of EPA

Rank	Village EPA as ranked	Details
1	Tailoring	To set up a tailoring house and train people
2	Organic Fertilizer	To train people (selected by EDC) for making organic fertilizers
3	LPG	To set up easy new connection for L.P.G. supply
4	Power pump	To arrange power pumps for watering the crops field
5	Grill Industry	To set up grill industry and train people(New Market)
6	Ice Cream Factory	To build up a factory for ice-cream production (New Market)
7	Jersey Cattle	To arrange Jersey cattle for the production of milk for households selected by EDC

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 of Livelihood and Skill Development

- 1) Paddy cultivation
- 2) Jute Cultivation
- 3) Carpentry
- 4) Bamboo craft

8.2 Livelihood opportunity

Livelihood Opportunities were identified as follows:

Agriculture & Horticulture

Livestock

Skills Development

Credit Facility

8.3 Agriculture & Horticulture

The main constraints are:

- (a) Lacks irrigation facilities
- (b) Poor road connectivity and market linkage facility

The opportunities are:

- (a) Commercialization of Paddy
- (b) Increase in vegetable production through use of organic fertilizer

8.4 Livestock

(c) Commercial jute cultivation

The main constraints are:

- (a) Diseases
- (b) Poor access to veterinary facilities

The opportunities are:

- (a) Poultry and Duck
- (b) Dairy

8.5 NTFP(Potential)

The main constraints are:

- (a) Scarce availability
- (b) Lack of knowledge by community about NTFP utility
- (c) Lack of processing unit

The opportunities are:

- (a) Fruits can be used for commercial processing and value addition
- (b) Awareness about conservation and judicial usage of NTFP

8.6 Specialized Skills

The main constraints are:

- (a) Poor traditional skill
- (b) Low literacy level
- (c) Lack of modern tools and equipment for agriculture

The opportunities are:

- (a) Skilled casual labour
- (b) Bamboo crafting

8.7 Credit Facility

The main constraints are:

- (a) Poor access to bank loans
- (b) High rate of interest charged by govt. institution
- (c) Lack of awareness and knowledge about Micro finance institutions and government schemes

The opportunities are:

- (a) Motivation to form SHGs
- (b) Awareness about Micro finance provision and institutions
- (c) Coverage of government schemes for provision of loans
- (d) Provision of seed money to the EDC

8.8 Strategic Interventions

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

1. Agriculture and allied activities
2. Carpentry
3. Bamboo crafts
4. Dairy

8.9 Income Generating Activities

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

1. Organic farming
2. Tailoring
3. Crafting
4. NTFP value addition
5. Jute products

8.10 SHG Activities

SHGs of the village can plan the following activities:

1. Handicraft
2. Tailoring
3. Jute products

8.11 Exposure Trips

The following exposure trips are planned:

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

Convergence

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

- (a) National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme - for rural employment
- (b) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) - for agricultural and allied development
- (c) Rashtriya Krishi Sinchay Yojana (RKSJ) - for irrigation, including watershed development
- (d) National Rural Livelihoods Mission
- (e) Skills Development schemes
- (f) Prime Minister Ujjwala Yojana
- (g) National Rural Health Mission
- (h) National Bamboo Mission
- (i) 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 Pam Kaliadinga 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 Pam Kaliadinga 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:-

- 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)
- Area to be planted on community lands and other lands outside the sanctuary area

9.1. Forest Village Management in the Past -NA

9.2. 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 Pam Kaliadinga 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 _____	–	–

**Table-1 (B): Total Domestic Requirement of Forest Produce --
All Households of the Pam Kaliadinga 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 Pam Kaliadinga EDC have been summarized below.

Table-2: Protection Problems of the Pam Kaliadinga 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

Type of Problem	Relevant (Yes / No)	Significant (Yes / No)
Accidental Fires	N	N
Encroachment of Forest Lands	Y	N
Others	–	–

9.2.2 Reasons for Degradation of the Forest

In the Pam Kaliadinga EDC, the main reasons for degradation of forest are illegal grazing and illicit felling of trees in the past.

9.3 Components of the Forest Development Plan

The following sub-sections discuss the main components of the Forest Development Plan of Pam Kaliadinga EDC; viz. the plans for Protection, Habitat Improvement, Nursery Development, Wetland Conservation, Man -Animal Conflict Reduction, Grazing Plan and Eco-Tourism Plan

9.3.1 Protection Plan

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

Wildlife Protection:

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

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

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

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

Forest Protection:

As revealed in the PRA, the communities are heavily dependent upon the Sanctuary for their daily requirement of firewood, grazing and timber needs. This has 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 energy solutions
3. The grazing pressure should be reduced gradually by making grazing plan.
4. The EDC should impose fines on the members of the village and outsiders who enter the forest without permission.
5. The EDC should ensure that timber felling inside the sanctuary should be stopped, and heavy penalty should be levied upon those who violate the norm.
6. 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 ipomea and water hyacinth is very rampant. In view of the above, the following Habitat Improvement works are prescribed to be undertaken with the help of the EDC:

1. Removal of all encroachment from the notified area of the sanctuary
2. Plantation of species suitable for wildlife in the degraded areas/ encroachment areas
3. Large plantations of fuel wood and fodder species in the village areas and 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 neighbouring Department, and at slightly higher prices
3. The nursery should be of fruit bearing, important forest species and medicinal plants

Wetland Conservation Plan:

There are several wetlands on the north and south of the embankment. These wetlands were once a very good habitat for the wildlife, especially the rhino, wild buffalo and the elephant. However, due to human interference and biotic pressure, the quality of these wetlands has got deteriorated. While the wetlands on the south of the embankment are being used by people for unscientific fishing without any restraint, the wetlands on the north side are prone to grazing and fishing too. Due to annual flooding, the wetlands are getting silted up and have lost much of their original water retention capacity. Further, there is another issue of human habitations on the fringes of the sanctuary, have got several embankments made to stop flood waters of the river Brahmaputra. While flooding may be a bane for the human populations, it's a boon for the wildlife and sanctuary. Fringe villages lying to east and south of Laokhowa Wildlife Sanctaury has encroached Letrijan stream which is a natural boundary of Laokhowa sanctuary. It has created many natural ponds as a result of this natural flow of Letrijan and drainage of rain water has stopped in these areas. The main Laokhowa Suti, which makes the boundary of the Laokhowa wildlife sanctuary on the north and that of Burachapori wildlife sanctuary on the south, is now almost fully closed due to creation of embankment and bund on Brahmaputra at Shanti Bara area. So for wetland conservation and encroachment removal, flow of stream is required to be re-established. In view of the above, the following prescriptions/recommendations 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 deslited.
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:

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

Eco-Tourism Plan:

Currently, Laokhowa has little potential for wildlife tourism, as there are hardly any wildlife populations in the sanctuary. However, with the various translocation programmes being undertaken by the Forest Department, and good protection of the habitat, it is expected that tourism potential of the sanctuary would be enhanced in another five years. There is currently very poor tourist infrastructure. The following prescriptions are made in respect of eco-tourism:

1. Educational wildlife tourism has a great potential in Laokhowa which should be actively promoted by the Forest Department.
2. Home stay should be encouraged from now onwards from amongst the EDC members.

3. The Department should provide funding for creating home stay facilities by the village communities
4. A number of eco-tourism trails should be developed with the help of Forest Department and the local communities
5. Such eco-trails should be actively promoted by the Department.
6. Local tourist guides should be trained in tourism and foreign languages
7. Commercial tourism should be discouraged.
8. All the vehicles which shall be used for Safari shall be owned by the EDC or forest department

10. Implementation Strategies, Timelines and Budget

10.1.1 Roles and Responsibility Matrix

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

Livelihood Development Plan

Stakeholders	Planning	Manpower	Training	Funding	Production & Value Addition	Marketing	M&E
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 & Sanitation	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
School	✓	✓				
Health Infra	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Organic farming/vermi compost	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Forest Development Plan

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

10.2 Finance and Budget

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

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

Livelihood Development Plan

Sl No.	Item of Work	Amount (Rupees)	Remarks
1.	Skill Development & Training		
2.	Dairy Farming		
3.	Poultry/ Fishery/ Duckery		
4.	Computers		
5.	Trades and Callings		

6.	Handicrafts		
7	Kits and Equipment		
8	Value Addition & Certification		
9	Packaging and Marketing		
10	Exposure Visits		
11	SHG/ JLG/ Cluster Formation & Credit		
12	Grill Industry		
13	Ice cream factory		
14	Supari Industry Development		
	TOTAL		

Annual Village Development Plan:

SI No.	Item of Work	Amount	Remarks
1.	Solar Power		
2.	Solar/Hybrid Street Lights		
3.	Sprinkler Irrigation		
4.	LPG		
5.	Power Pumps		
6	Training Center		
7	Community Hall cum EDC Office		
8	Roads		
9	Water & Sanitation		
10	School		
11	Health Infra		
12	Organic farming/ vermi-compost		
	TOTAL		

Annual Forest Development Plan

SI 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 for 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

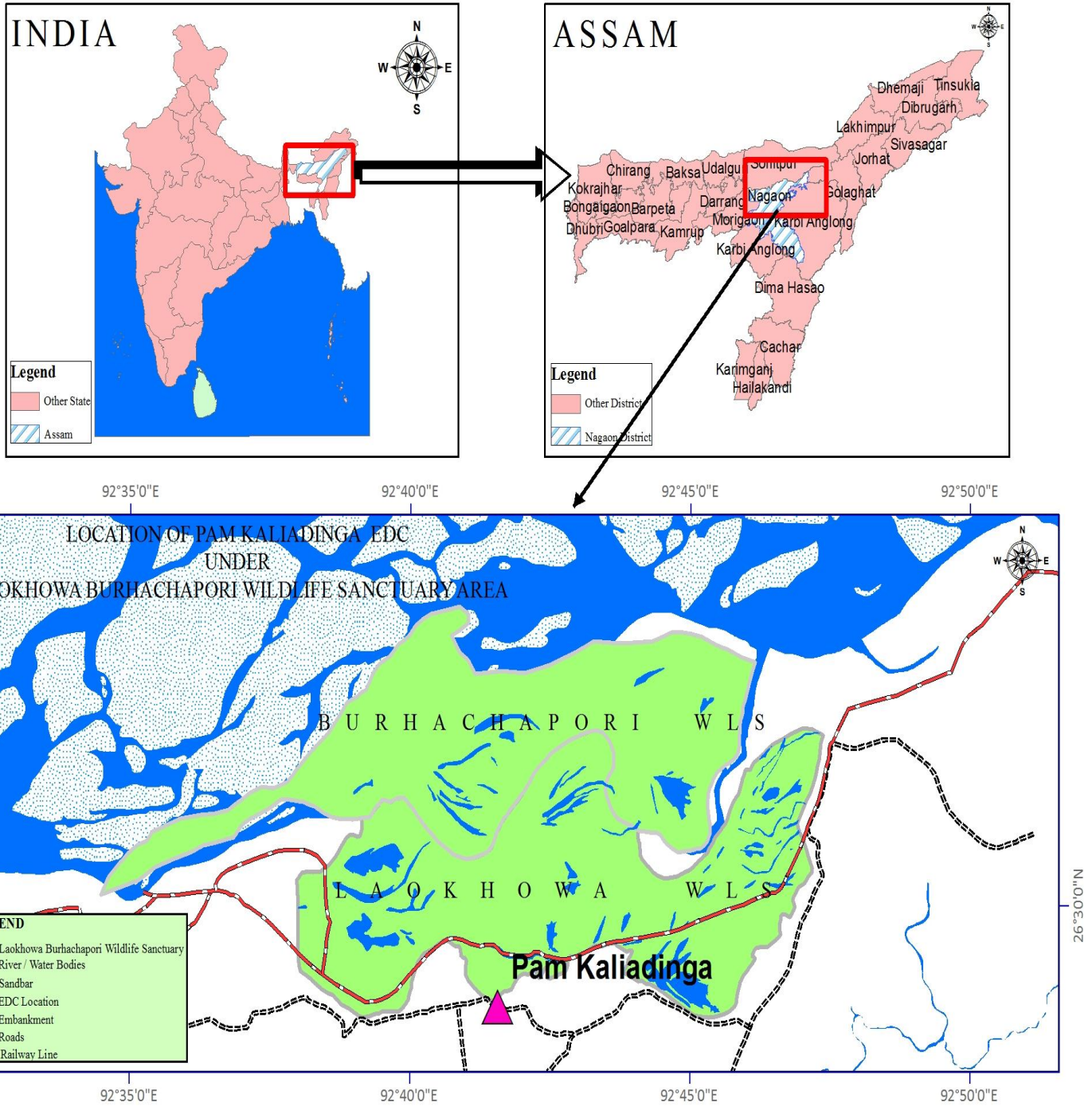
EDC: The EDC to be upgraded both in terms of its infrastructure assets and in terms of acting as a resource center for village and forestry development. The proposed EDC office along with the community hall in the entry point activity to be provided with modern equipment like computer/ TV and support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

LIST OF APPENDIX

Appendix No	Title
I (A)	Location map of EDC in India
I (B)	Location Map of Pam Kaliadinga EDC
II	Approach to EDC
III (A)	EDC Registration certificate
III (B)	MoU / Resolution Certificate
IV	Excecutive Members of Pam Kaliadinga EDC
V	Executive members group Photo of Pam Kaliadinga EDC
VI	List of members present during PRA& FGD (Signed list)
VII (A)	PRA-Community & Resource map of Pam Kaliadinga EDC
VII (B)	PRA-Hazard map of Pam Kaliadinga EDC
VII (C)	Venn Diagram of Pam Kaliadinga
VIII	Entry point activities of Pam Kaliadinga EDC
IX(A)	Training list of Pam Kaliadinga EDC(Proposed)
IX(B)	Training list for Tailoring (Ongoing)
X	Photographs
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APPENDIX – I (A)

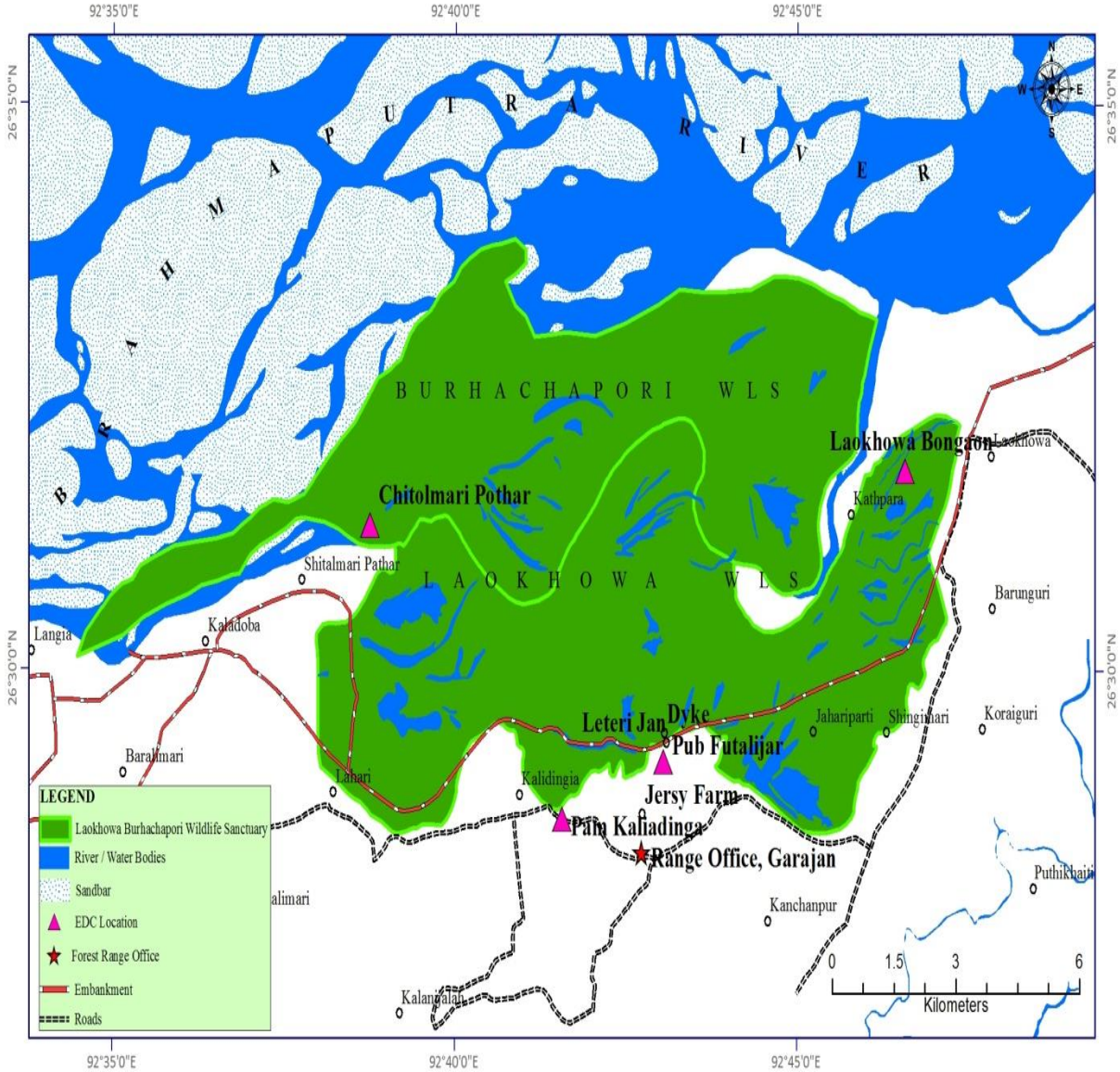
Location Map of EDC in India



APPENDIX I (B)

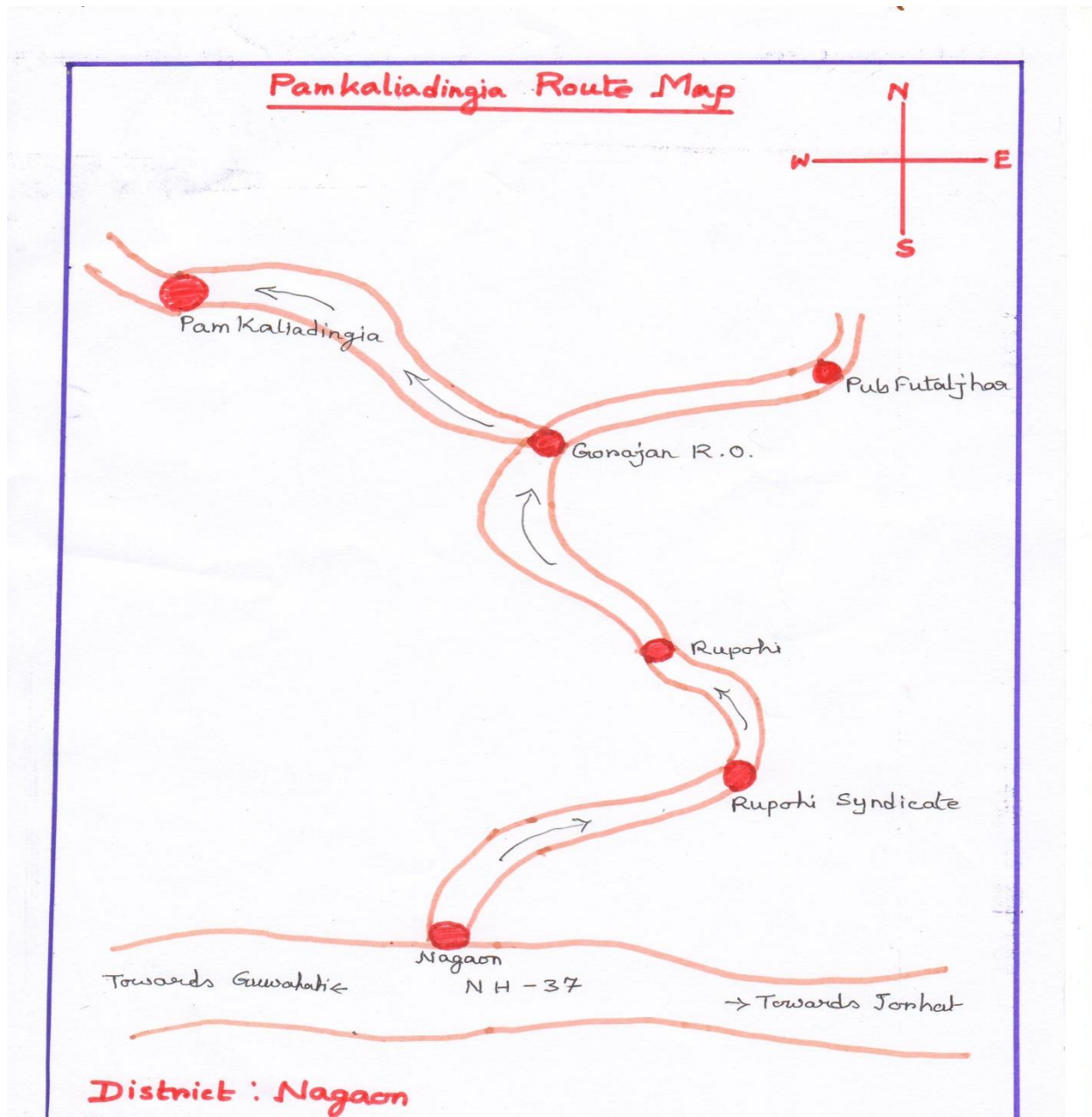
Location map of Pam Kaliadinga EDC

LOCATION OF EDC'S OF LAOKHOWA BURHACHAPORI WILDLIFE SANCTUARY



APPENDIX -II

Approach to the EDC



APPENDIX-III (A)

EDC registration certificate

Memo No. K.M.P./E.G.-440/EDC/Nagaon W. Div. Dated Bokakhat the 20th Jan. 2010.



GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
KAZIRANGA TIGER RESERVE
BOKAKHAT, ASSAM

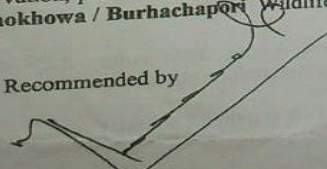
CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF EDC

Registration No. EDC/WLN/ 18 /2009


Hereby certified that **PAM KALIADINGA** Eco Development Committee of Village **PAM KALIADINGA** 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


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

Approved by


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

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

APPENDIX – III (B)

MoU / Resolution Certificate

সাধাৰণ সভাৰ কাৰ্য্যবিৱৰণী

সময়ঃ _____

স্বামীজী ইংৰাজী ২২/০৯/২০০৬ তাৰিখে ৭৪৪৪ জাম্পাৰাং ই ডি ছিৰ কৰ্ম্যকৰী
 নিৰ্বাচনৰ বাবে এখনি সাধাৰণ সভা আহ্বান কৰা হয়। সভাখন আহ্বান কৰে
 দেৱে।

ই ডি ছিৰ সভাপতি শ্ৰী/মঃ গোবিন্দ ভোম্বা ৰ উপস্থিতিত আজিৰ সভাৰ কাম নিয়াৰীকে
 ই নিৰ্বাচনৰ বাবে শ্ৰী/মঃ ইয়াংবৰ ভোম্বা ক চেয়াৰপাৰ্চন হিচাপে নিৰ্বাচিত কৰে। তেওঁৰ নামটো প্ৰজ্ঞাৰ
 শ্ৰী/মঃ গোবিন্দ ভোম্বা দেৱে আৰু সমৰ্থন কৰে
 ৪ঃ গোম্বাহাৰু ভোম্বা দেৱে।

চেয়াৰপাৰ্চনৰ আসন গ্ৰহণৰ পাছত সভাৰ উদ্দেশ্য ব্যাখ্যা কৰে সদস্য সচিব/আহ্বায়ক
 দেৱে।

উদ্দেশ্য ব্যাখ্যা কৰি সদস্য সচিবে কয় যে ই ডি ছি সমূহক অধিক সক্ৰিয় কৰি তুলিবলৈ
 গৰী নিৰ্দেশনা অনুযায়ী কিছু কাৰ্য্যবাহী সদস্য নিৰ্বাচনৰ জৰিয়তে অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰি সমিতি সমূহ গতিশীল কৰাটো
 জৰ সভাৰ মূল উদ্দেশ্য। লগতে বিগত দিনবোৰত সমিতিৰ কাম-কাজ আৰু আগলুক দিনত সমিতিৰ ভূমিকা
 গৰ্কে আলোচনা কৰা।

চিনাকী পৰ্ব সমাধান হোৱাৰ পাছত সভাৰ চেয়াৰপাৰ্চনে ইতিমধ্যে নিৰ্বাচিত সভাপতি পদটোৰ
 হৰে উপ-সভাপতি এজন আৰু (৬) ছয়জন কাৰ্য্যবাহী সদস্য নিৰ্বাচন প্ৰক্ৰিয়া আৰম্ভ কৰিবলৈ পৰামৰ্শ দিয়াত
 স্নাক্ত ব্যক্তি সকলক নিৰ্বাচিত কৰা হয়। চৰকাৰী গাঁওবুঢ়া আৰু পঞ্চায়তৰ নিৰ্বাচিত স্থানীয় এজন প্ৰতিনিধি
 মতিৰ এক্স অফিছিভ সদস্য হব, সেয়ে তালিকাত তেওঁলোকৰ নাম সংম্বিষ্ট কৰা হয়।

সম্পূৰ্ণ নাম	প্ৰস্তাৱক	সমৰ্থক
প-সভাপতি-(এজন)--	মোঃ কুম্ৰনাৰাও ভোম্বা	মোঃ গোবিন্দ ভোম্বা, মোঃ গোবিন্দ ভোম্বা
কাৰ্য্যবাহী সদস্য (১)--	মোঃ ভোম্বা গুৰুইন	মোঃ লোকেশ ভোম্বা, মোঃ হুইংগুইন ইংগাম
কাৰ্য্যবাহী সদস্য (২)--	মোঃ গোম্বাহাৰু ভোম্বা	মোঃ গোবিন্দ ভোম্বা, মোঃ হুইংগুইন ভোম্বা
কাৰ্য্যবাহী সদস্য (৩)--	মোঃ হুইংগুইন ভোম্বা	মোঃ ভোম্বা গুৰুইন, মোঃ হুইংগুইন ইংগাম
কাৰ্য্যবাহী সদস্য (৪)--	মোঃ ভোম্বা গুৰুইন	মোঃ হুইংগুইন ভোম্বা, মোঃ হুইংগুইন ইংগাম
কাৰ্য্যবাহী সদস্য (৫)--	মোঃ বোম্বাৰাও ভোম্বা	মোঃ ভোম্বা গুৰুইন, মোঃ হুইংগুইন ইংগাম
কাৰ্য্যবাহী সদস্য (৬)--	মোঃ ভোম্বা গুৰুইন	মোঃ হুইংগুইন ভোম্বা, মোঃ হুইংগুইন ইংগাম
চৰকাৰী গাঁওবুঢ়া ---	মোঃ ভোম্বা গুৰুইন	
পঞ্চায়ত প্ৰতিনিধি ---	মোঃ ভোম্বা গুৰুইন	মোঃ হুইংগুইন ভোম্বা (মুখৰী)

সভাৰ চেয়াৰপাৰ্চনৰ চহী

Contd....

উপস্থিত সভাৰ তালিকা

সামাজিক সেৱা সন্থা ই,ডি,ছিৰ সাধাৰণ সভা

তাৰিখঃ-

স্থানঃ-

ক্রমিক নং _____ সমপূৰ্ণ নাম _____ চহী/টিপ চহী _____

- (১) স্নেহঃ সোণালী সান্থা
- (২) স্নেহঃ আনিস আছাইন (আমৰ)
- (৩) Md. Amaz Ali
- (৪) স্নেহঃ আঃ সান্থা
- (৫) স্নেহঃ সোণালী সান্থা
- (৬) স্নেহঃ সোণালী সান্থা
- (৭) Md. Haraz Ali
- (৮) Md. Zahir Hussain
- (৯) Miss: Asmina Begum
- (১০) Miss: Jussara Begum.
- (১১) স্নেহঃ স্নেহঃ সান্থা
- (১২) স্নেহঃ বাইত সান্থা
- (১৩) স্নেহঃ স্নেহঃ সান্থা
- (১৪) স্নেহঃ স্নেহঃ সান্থা
- (১৫) স্নেহঃ স্নেহঃ সান্থা
- (১৬) Md. Atbul Islam
- (১৭) স্নেহঃ স্নেহঃ সান্থা
- (১৮) স্নেহঃ স্নেহঃ সান্থা

সদস্য সচিবৰ চহী

সভাৰ চেয়াৰপাৰ্চনৰ চহী

স্নেহঃ স্নেহঃ সান্থা (স্বাক্ষৰ)

Contd.....

- ১৭/ শ্রী: আ. বাব্বুর
- ২০/ শ্রী: আ. ফারুক
- ২১/ শ্রী: চান মিয়া
- ২২/ " শ্রী: মাহমুদ হুসাইন
- ২৩/ " শ্রী: মাহমুদ
- ২৪/ " শ্রী: মাহমুদ -
- ২৫/ শ্রী: মাহমুদ হুসাইন
- ২৬/ Md. Rofiqul Islam
- ২৭/ " মাহমুদ - জাহাঙ্গীর
- ২৮/ " শ্রী: মাহমুদ
- ২৯/ শ্রী: মাহমুদ
- ৩০/ শ্রী: মাহমুদ
- ৩১/ শ্রী: মাহমুদ
- ৩২/ শ্রী: মাহমুদ
- ৩৩/ শ্রী: মাহমুদ
- ৩৪/ শ্রী: মাহমুদ
- ৩৫/ শ্রী: মাহমুদ
- ৩৬/ শ্রী: মাহমুদ
- ৩৭/ শ্রী: মাহমুদ
- ৩৮/ শ্রী: মাহমুদ
- ৩৯/ শ্রী: মাহমুদ
- ৪০/ শ্রী: মাহমুদ

APPENDIX-IV

Executive members of Pam Kaliadinga EDC

PHOTOGRAPH	NAME OF THE EXEC MEMBER	ADDRESS
	MD. ABDUL HALIM	SA. MD. YAKUB ALI VILL: DO PO: DO W/NO: 03 DIST: NAGARN
	MD. KHASIMUL ISLAM	SA. TALIB ALI VILL: DO PO: DO W/NO: DO DIST: DO
	MD. ASHRAFUR RAHMAN	SA. MD. JAVAN ALI VILL: DO PO: DO W/NO: 03 DIST: DO
	MD. NOOR MOHSIN	SA. ABDUL AZIZ VILL: DO PO: DO W/NO: DO DIST: DO
	MD. TALIB UDDIN	SA. MD. JAVAN ALI VILL: DO PO: DO W/NO: DO DIST: DO
	MD. SAMDUL ISLAM	SA. MD. ABDUL KODDUS VILL: DO PO: DO W/NO: DO DIST: DO
	MD. ASHIKUL RAHMAN	SA. MD. TALIB ALI VILL: DO PO: DO W/NO: DO DIST: DO
	MD. ABU HANIF	SA. LT. ABDUL ALI VILL: DO PO: DO W/NO: DO DIST: DO
	MD. ASADUR RAHMAN	SA. MD. JAVAN ALI VILL: DO PO: DO W/NO: DO DIST: DO
PAM KALIADINGA EDC		
PHOTOGRAPH	NAME OF THE EXEC MEMBER	ADDRESS
	MD. SHIRAZUL ISLAM	SA. MD. JAVAN ALI VILL: DO PO: DO W/NO: DO DIST: NAGARN
	MD. SHAHEKUL ISLAM	SA. MD. MULLIKUR RAHMAN VILL: DO PO: DO W/NO: DO DIST: NAGARN
	MD. SHAMSUL UDDIN	SA. MD. MULLIKUR RAHMAN VILL: DO PO: DO W/NO: DO DIST: NAGARN
	MD. ATAUR RAHMAN	SA. LT. SAHEB ALI VILL: DO PO: DO W/NO: DO DIST: NAGARN
	MD. SHAHEKUL ISLAM	SA. MD. ALAL UDDIN VILL: DO PO: DO W/NO: DO DIST: NAGARN
	MD. ABDUL KARIM	SA. MD. ABDUL HANIF VILL: DO PO: DO W/NO: DO DIST: NAGARN
	MD. KHATITULLAH	SA. MD. ABDUL HANIF VILL: DO PO: DO W/NO: DO DIST: NAGARN
	MD. NURUL AMIN	SA. MD. YAKUB ALI VILL: DO PO: DO W/NO: DO DIST: NAGARN
	MD. ANZALEEB RAHMAN	SA. ANWAR ALI AHMED VILL: DO PO: DO W/NO: DO DIST: NAGARN
	MD. MIZANUR RAHMAN	SA. LT. CAHIM ALI VILL: DO PO: DO W/NO: DO DIST: DO
	MD. ABDUL HAQIM	SA. MD. ABDUL WAHAB VILL: DO PO: DO W/NO: DO DIST: DO
	MD. ABDUL AZIZ	SA. LT. ABDUL KODDUS VILL: DO PO: DO W/NO: DO DIST: DO
	MD. ABDUL KHALEDQUE	SA. KATE ABAD JALI VILL: DO PO: DO W/NO: DO DIST: DO
	MD. IMRAN HUSSAIN	SA. MD. YAKUB ALI VILL: DO PO: DO W/NO: DO DIST: DO
	SHRI. JAGDISH DEVA RAY	SA. SHRI. TIPSINCH DEVA RAY VILL: TANGIA LALINGA PO: KALIADINGA PS: TANGIA, W/NO: DO DIST: NAGARN

APPENDIX-V

List of members present during PRA & FGD

VENUE - PAM KALIADINGA, MUKTAB		PRA / FGD		14/01/2016
SR. No.	NAME	ORGANIZATION / VILLAGE	PH No.	Signature
1.	Atukles Ah	E.D.C. President	99579015	[Signature]
2.	Samsul Alam	pusb Futaljon EDC President	9085658904	[Signature]
3.	Imran Hussain			
4.	[Handwritten Name]			
5.	[Handwritten Name]			
6.	[Handwritten Name]			
7.	[Handwritten Name]			
8.	A. NALUK			
9.	[Handwritten Name]			
10.	A. Rokim			
11.	AG - J AC		9957489748	[Signature]
12.	[Handwritten Name]			
13.	[Handwritten Name]			
14.	[Handwritten Name]			
15.	Jukka AC			
16.	[Handwritten Name]			
17.	[Handwritten Name]			
18.	[Handwritten Name]			
19.	[Handwritten Name]			
20.	[Handwritten Name]			
21.	[Handwritten Name]			
22.	Md. Anwar Hussain			
23.	[Handwritten Name]			
24.	[Handwritten Name]			
25.	[Handwritten Name]			
26.	[Handwritten Name]			
27.	[Handwritten Name]			
28.	[Handwritten Name]			
29.	Abul Kalam			

14/02/2021

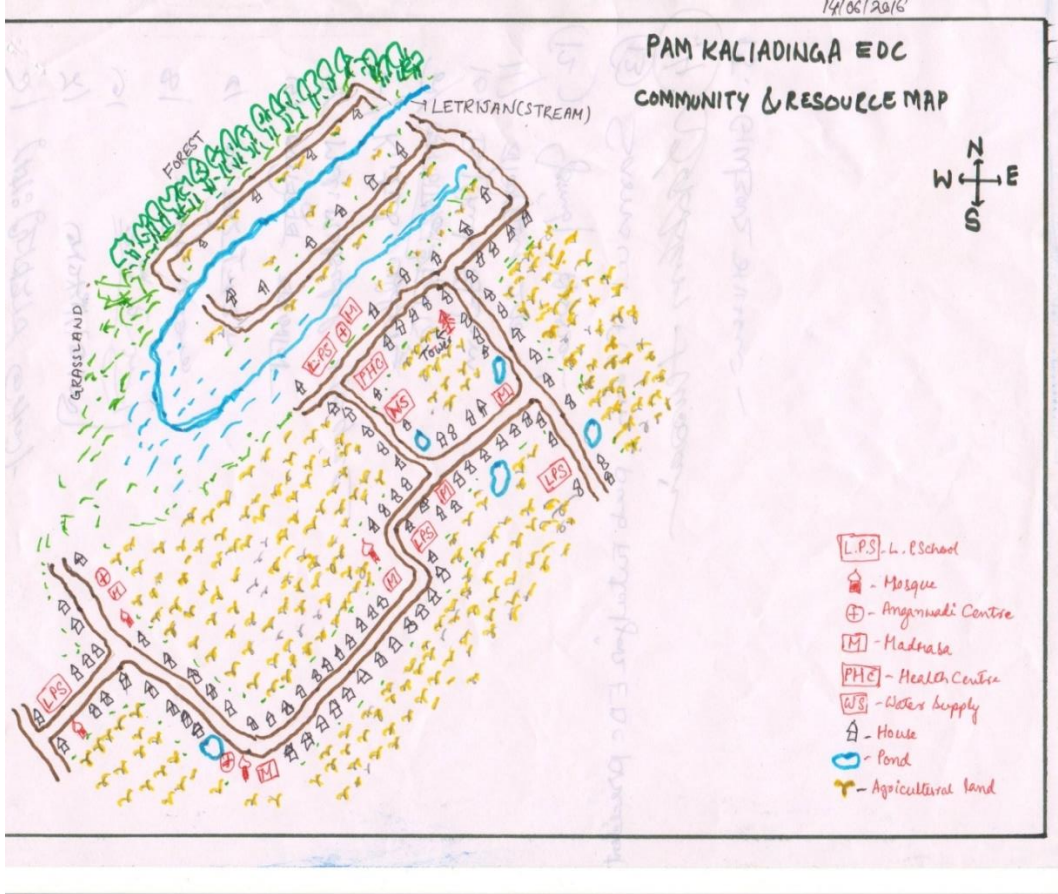
PRA & FGD

REVENUE - PAM KALIDINDA MUKTAB

- 33/ Adhikar Rhammy
- 34/ Nur Mohammed
- 35/ ~~UNDAIYAN~~
- 36. Samsul sale
- 37. ~~UNDAIYAN~~
- 38. ~~UNDAIYAN~~
- 39. ~~UNDAIYAN~~
- 40. ~~UNDAIYAN~~
- 41. ~~UNDAIYAN~~
- 42. A. Rohim
- 43. ~~UNDAIYAN~~
- 44. ~~UNDAIYAN~~
- 45. ~~UNDAIYAN~~
- 46. ~~UNDAIYAN~~
- 47. ~~UNDAIYAN~~
- 48. Zakeer Hassan
- 49. Masrul Hoque
- 50. Amer Hamza
- 51/ ~~UNDAIYAN~~
- 52/ ~~UNDAIYAN~~
- 53/ Md. Minhaz Ali
- 54/ Md. Baharul Islam
- 55/ ~~UNDAIYAN~~
- 56/ Manoj Sathie
- 57/ Ratul Sathie
- 58/ Nirayam Goswami

APPENDIX-VI (A)

PRA-Resource & Community map of Pam Kaliadinga EDC

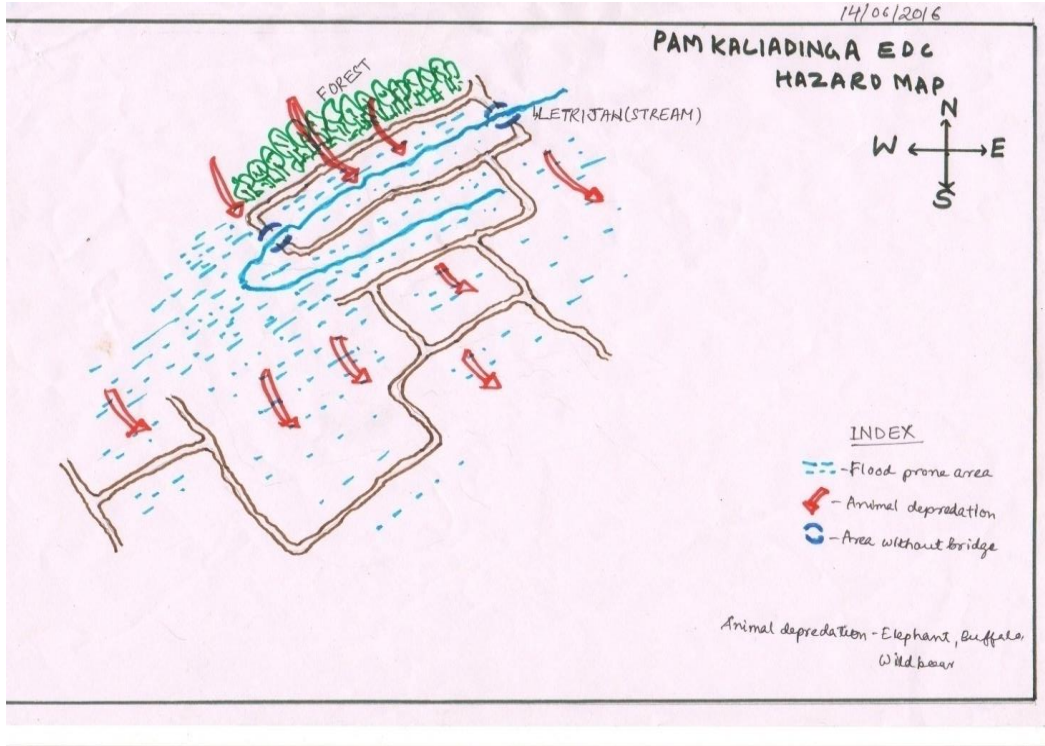


PRA ত সহায়কারীসকল:-

- ১। আবুত্ব আলী ; পিতা - জাহাঙ্গীর আলী ; গাওঁ - পাম কালিয়াডিঙ্গা
ফোন নং - ৯৯৫৭৯৫৬৫৬
- ২। ছাইফুল ইছলাম ; পিতা - মুহাম্মদুল হক ; গাওঁ - পাম কালিয়াডিঙ্গা
- ৩। শ্রী সুনীল শর্মা ; পিতা - শ্রী কেশব শর্মা ; গাওঁ - কুম্ভমপুৰ .
ফোন নং - ৯৯৫৭৪০২৬২২
- ৪। শ্রী বিতুল চাহাৰী ; পিতা - শ্রী জিউৰাম বড়া , মঙ্গলদৈ
ফোন নং - ৯৮৬৪২১১৬৭৬

APPENDIX-VI (B)

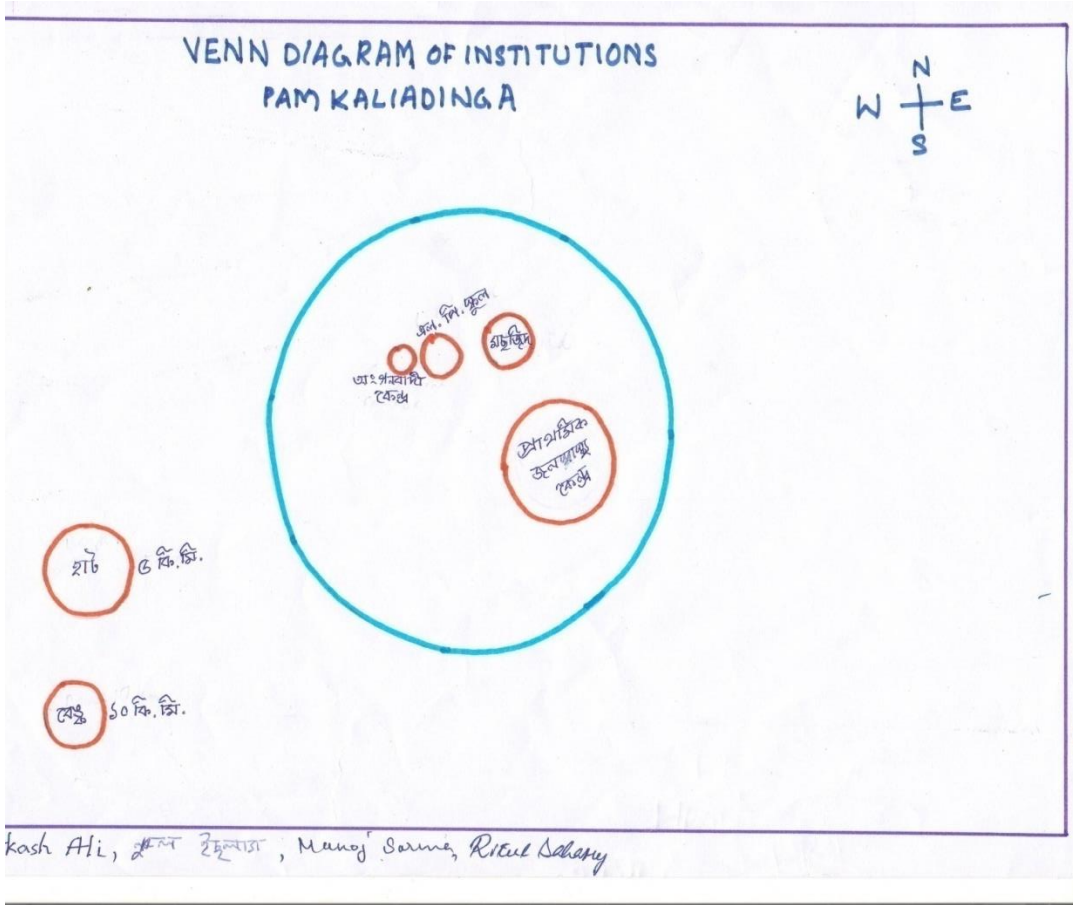
PRA-Hazard map of Pam Kaliadinga EDC



PRA ত সহায়কারীসকল:-

- ১। আকুলি আলী ; পিতা - জাহাঙ্গীর আলী ; গাওঁ - পাম কালিয়াডিঙ্গা
ফোন নং - ৯৯৫৭৯০৬৫৬
- ২। চাইফুল ইছলাম ; পিতা - মুহাম্মদুল হক ; গাওঁ - পাম কালিয়াডিঙ্গা
- ৩। শ্রী মনোজ শর্মা ; পিতা :- শ্রী কেশব শর্মা ; গাওঁ - কুম্ভারপুর .
ফোন নং - ৯৯৫৭৪০২৬২২
- ৪। শ্রী বিত্তল চাহাৰী ; পিতা :- শ্রী জিউৰাম বড়া , মঙ্গলদৈ
ফোন নং - ৯৮৬৪২১১৬৭৬

APPENDIX-VI (C)
Venn Diagram



- PRA ত সহায়কারীসকল:-
- ১। আকুচ্ছ আলী ; পিতা - জাহাঙ্গীর আলী ; গাওঁ - পাম কালিয়াডিঙ্গা
ফোন নং - ৯৯৫৭৯০৬৫৬৬
 - ২। ছাইফুল ইছলাম ; পিতা - মুহাম্মদুল হক ; গাওঁ - পাম কালিয়াডিঙ্গা
 - ৩। শ্রী মনোজ শর্মা ; পিতা :- শ্রী কেশব শর্মা ; গাওঁ - কুম্ভমপুর .
ফোন নং - ৯৯৫৭৪০২৬২২
 - ৪। শ্রী বিতুল চাহাৰী ; পিতা :- শ্রী জিউৰাম বড়া , ঝাংগলদি
ফোন নং - ৯৮৬৪২১১৬৭৬

APPENDIX-VII

Entry point activities of Pam Kaliadinga EDC

Schemes to be included for the areas belonging to Pam Kaliadinga EDC are mentioned below:—

1. To arrange Jersey cattle for the production of milk.
2. To set up skill industries and train people.
3. To set up a boiler room and arrange the facilities for it.
4. To set up a tailoring house and train people.
5. To arrange power pump for watering the crop field.
6. To build up a factory for ice-cream production.
7. To train people for making organic fertilizers.
8. To set up easy new connection for LPG supply.

Blukar Saha
President
Pam Kaliadinga
E.D.C.

1-7-2016

Kumar
Joint Forest Officer
Wildlife Division
Jorhat, Assam

APPENDIX-VIII (A)

Training list of Pam Kaliadinga EDC (Proposed)

Name of EDC: Pam Kaliadinga

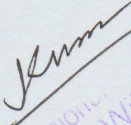
LIST OF TRAINEES FROM EDC

Sl No.	Name	Age	Sex	Educational Qualification	Name of Trade	Onsite/Offsite	Remarks
1	Mr. Anuar Hussain	34	Male	HSSLC	Driving	Onsite	
2	Ms. Salima Khatun	30	Female	HSSLC	Tailoring	Onsite	
3	Ms. Salima Khatun	26	Female	HSSLC	Computer	Onsite	
4	Mr. Samsun Khatun	23	Female	Class- VI	Tailoring	Onsite	
5	Ms. Sahida Khatun	20	Female	Class- IX	Tailoring	Onsite	
6	Ms. Habiza Khatun	30	Female	Class- IX	Tailoring	Onsite	
7	Ms. Kulsum Bibi	31	Female	Class- VII	Tailoring	Onsite	
8	Ms. Hasina Khatun	29	Female	Class- VI	Tailoring	Onsite	
9	Ms. Marjina Begum	28	Female	Class- VIII	Tailoring	Onsite	
10	Ms. Mursida Begum	25	Female	Class- VIII	Tailoring	Onsite	
11	Ms. Musomi Begum	18	Female	Class- IX	Tailoring	Onsite	
12	Ms. Ahidul Islam	20	Male	Class- IX	Tailoring	Onsite	
13	Ms. Nur Mohammad	21	Male	Class- X	Driving	Onsite	
14	Ms. Hafiza Khatun	22	Male	Class- VIII	Tailoring	Onsite	
15	Mr. Rafikul Islam	25	Male	Class- IX	Driving	Onsite	
16	Mr. Samsul Islam	30	Male	HSSLC	Computer	Onsite	
17	Mr. Obidul Islam	30	Male	Class- IX	Tailoring	Onsite	
18	Mr. Mohammad Ali	35	Male	Class- X	Tailoring	Onsite	
19	Mr. Afsalur Rahman	25	Male	Class- X	Computer	Onsite	
20	Mr. Abdul Hannan	30	Male	Class- VII	Driving	Onsite	

APPENDIX IX (B)**Training List of Tailoring (Ongoing)**

Sl. No	Name	Guardians Name	Age	Sex	Education Qualification	Name of Trade	Mobile No
1	Taslima Begum	D/O : Abul Hussain	25	F	B.A.	Tailoring	8011542087
2	Majida Begum	W/O: Lt A. Mutalib	35	F	IV	Tailoring	
3	Najima Begum	W/O: A. Mutalib	36	F	V	Tailoring	9957121161
4	Maina Begum	W/O: Imran Hussain	32	F	VII	Tailoring	9957446154
5	Aliza Begum	D/O: Usman Ali	22	F	H.S.	Tailoring	
6	Selima Begum	W/O: Samsul Islam	43	F	H.S.L.C	Tailoring	9957657853
7	Mafida Begum	D/O: Lt. A. Mutalib	20	F	V	Tailoring	
8	Nirala Khatun	D/O: Abul Kashem	23	F	B.A.	Tailoring	
9	Rumena Khatun	D/O: A. Rafique	20	F	VIII	Tailoring	
10	Asia Khatun	W/O: Anuwar Hussain	25	F	VII	Tailoring	
11	Aklima Begum	W/O: Safiqul Islam	27	F	IV	Tailoring	9954879877
12	Minara Khatun	D/O: Abul Kalam	19	F	IX	Tailoring	
13	Arifa Begum	D/O : Ali Hussain	20	F	IV	Tailoring	9678254322
14	Rashunara Begum	D/O : Taleb Ali	17	F	IX	Tailoring	
15	Jahida Begum	W/O: Anjar Hussain	19	F	IV	Tailoring	
16	Sufia Khatun	D/O: Lt. Hurmuj Ali	21	F	VI	Tailoring	8474098750
17	Hasina Khatun	W/O: Fakkar Uddin	28	F	V	Tailoring	8011168712
18	Shamala Khatun	W/O: Jainal Abdin	25	F	H.S.L.C	Tailoring	8011775794
19	Manjila Begum	W/O: Lal Miya	22	F	IX	Tailoring	9957021771

20	Hajera Khatun	D/O: Ramjan Ali	27	F	IX	Tailoring	9954180178
21	Sufia Khatun	W/O : Ahed Ali	40	F	VIII	Tailoring	9957120752
22	Justnara Khatun	D/O: Abdul Malek	20	F	IX	Tailoring	8474092971
23	Majida Khatun	W/O : Safiqul Islam	32	F	IX	Tailoring	7086102101
24	Fatema Khatun	W/O: Rafiqul Islam	23	F	V	Tailoring	9859098302
25	Marjena Khatun	D/O: Abdul Rejak	16	F	VIII	Tailoring	8472077920
26	Najima Khatun	D/O: Nazrul Islam	18	F	VI	Tailoring	
27	Nurun Nehar	D/O: Nazrul Islam	25	F	IV	Tailoring	
28	Ramisa Khatun	W/O: Mainul Hopque	30	F	V	Tailoring	9954308688
29	Shaima Khatun	D/O: Abdul Salam	26	F	VIII	Tailoring	8812807852
30	Mehenaz Begum	W/O: Abdul Malek	28	F	V	Tailoring	
31	Mishida Khatun	W/O: Safiqul Islam	30	F	VIII	Tailoring	
32	Anjuma Begum	W/O: Shek Abdullah	34	F	VII	Tailoring	9957314853
33	Habija Khatun	W/O: Majibur Rahman	36	F	H.S.	Tailoring	7670033500
34	Khaleda Khatun	D/O : A. Zalil	27	F	IX	Tailoring	
35	Farhana Begum	D/O: Harej Ali	15	F	IX	Tailoring	
36	Jahida Khatun	W/O: Zakir Hussain	32	F	VIII	Tailoring	8134957621
37	Rashunara Begum	W/O : Majibur Rahman	30	F	VII	Tailoring	8011892320


 Divisional Officer
 Nagaon Wildlife Division
 Jaldimari, Nagaon, Assam

APPENDIX-X

Photographs



PRA Mapping



Transact Walk



FGD With Community Members



PRA Mapping



Awareness Programme

APPENDIX–XI
GPS Coordinates

1. E – 92⁰ 41' 34.08"

2. N – 26⁰ 28' 40.8"

ANNEXURE – XII

Skill Development Programme at Pam Kaliadinga

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 Pam Kaliadinga 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	25-08-2016	15-10-2016	6 (Usha Sewing Machines) Rs 33,000/-	30	Hafija Khatun

Skill development program on tailoring was inaugurated on 25th of August, 2016. The formal Inauguration was done by Mumtaz Ali, a senior citizen of Pam Kaliadinga. The programme started with plantation of tree saplings.

Among those who were present at the meeting included Akash Ali, President, Pam Kaliadinga EDC, Samsul Ali, President, Pub Fotaljar EDC, the village Headman and RGVN officials.

Raw materials provided: 60 metres of cotton cloth, 7 scissors, 5 bobbin cases and bobbins, black boards duster, 6 measuring tapes, 100 spools of thread, 4 packet needles, 1 rim blank paper, tables, chairs, tools, etc.

Repairing expenditure of training centre: 7.5 kg wood for 5 windows including making charges.1500 for urinals, plastic dining table for cutting training, chairs, tools, 2 ceiling fans.

PEOPLE'S VOICES-

Salima Khatun, a trainee of tailoring said that she would now be able to stitch clothes on her own and start a tailoring business independently. She also has a dream of opening a cutting tailoring school in her village.

PHOTO GALLERY:



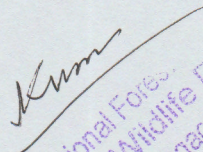
Fig: Trainees at Pam Kaliadinga

Tailoring Training List of Pam Kaliadinga EDC

SI No	Name	Father/ Husband Name	Age	Sex	Qualification
1	Selima Khatun	Sahali	20	F	4 th Pass
2	Mehenegar	Hurmuj Ali	45	F	5 th Pass
3	Mubashira Khatun	Sahjahan Ali	18	F	H.S. Pass
4	Saleha Khatun	Hurmuj Ali	30	F	8 th Pass
5	Tajlima Khatun	Abu Kalam	30	F	5 th Pass
6	Fatema Khatun	Miraj Ali	22	F	9 th Pass
7	Narjina Khatun	Amir Hanja	32	F	8 th Pass
8	Moshina Khatun	Giyas Uddin	18	F	9 th Pass
9	Marfuja Khatun	Nuruddin	18	F	9 th Pass
10	Parbina Khatun	Abdul Rahim	20	F	8 th Pass
11	Marfuja Khatun	Babul Hoque	25	F	5 th Pass
12	Aklima Khatun	Dilwar Hussain	18	F	9 th Pass
13	Purnima Khatun	Rajali	18	F	5 th Pass
14	Laliwara Begum	Mainul Hoque	26	F	5 th Pass
15	Jannatul Fardaush	Johur Ali	18	F	10 th Pass
16	Murshida Khatun	Mbaruk Ali	23	F	10 th Pass
17	Rehena Khatun	Johirul Islam	22	F	H.S. Pass
18	Atika Khatun	Saidul Islam	28	F	8 th Pass
19	Shorifa Khatun	Mainul Hoque	23	F	8 th Pass
20	Kulsuma Khatun	Inshin Ali	35	F	5 th Pass
21	Selima Khatun	Sadikul Ali	20	F	9 th Pass
22	Momruja Begum	Sahed Ali	22	F	9 th Pass
23	Jamiron Nessa	Akbor Ali	18	F	8 th Pass
24	Josnara Begum	Iman Ali	18	F	5 th Pass
25	Minara Begum	Jafor Ali	28	F	5 th Pass
26	Rushira Khanom	Abul Hawal	24	F	H.S. Pass
27	Tanjima Khatun	Muklesh Ali	24	F	10 th Pass
28	Alia Khatun	Joinal Abdin	18	F	10 th Pass
29	Halima Khatun	Rofik Ali	35	F	8 th Pass
30	Honufa Khatun	Saidul Islam	24	F	9 th Pass

Nagaon Wildlife Division

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


Divisional Forest Officer
Nagaon Wildlife Division
Kalimari, Nagaon, Assam