



Pub Fotaljar Eco-Development Committee

Laokhowa Wildlife Sanctuary

Nagaon Wildlife Division, Nagaon

MICRO-PLAN

(2016-17 to 2025-26)

Prepared by Pub Fotaljar EDC

Assisted by

Assam Forest Department

&

COMPELO

(IIE, RGVN and CML)



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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
JFMC	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 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

1. Plants

<u>Local Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
Amera	<i>Spondium pinnata</i> L.f. Kurz.
Azar	<i>Legerstromia flosregance</i> .Pers.
Baghnola	<i>Litsaea sebifera</i> .Pers.
Bhelkor	<i>Trewia nudiflora</i> . Linn
Bhomora	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i> .Roxb.
Bogori	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i> .Lamk
Bor-thekera	<i>Garcinia pedunculata</i> Roxb.
Cheleng	<i>Sapium baccatum</i> Roxb.
Dhutkhuri	<i>Holarrhena antidysenterica</i> . Wall
Gomari	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> .Linn.
Jia	<i>Lannae grandis</i> .A.Rich.
Khud-jamu	<i>Sezizium syzysioides</i> . (Miq) Merril & Perry.
Kodom	<i>Anthocephalus cadamba</i> .Miq.
Kolajamu	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L) Skeels.
Laru-bandha	<i>Mallotus fezocugireus</i> .Muell & Arg.
Moder	<i>Erythrina stricta</i> Roxb.
Tenga-bor	<i>Ficus geniiculata</i> . Kurz
Teteli	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> .Linn
Udal	<i>Sterculia villosa</i> .Roxb.
Xarua	<i>Streblus asper</i> .Lour
Xilikha	<i>Terminalia chebula</i> .Retz

2. Shrubs

<u>Local Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
Hat-thenga.	<i>Cassia occidentalis.Linn.</i>
Garakhia koro	<i>Hibiscus ablemoschus.Linn</i>
Pani-Bhotora	<i>Ipomaea cornea. Jack</i>
Dighalati	<i>Litsaea salicifolia.Roxb.</i>
Kuchia-kata	<i>Mimosa rubicaulis-Lamk.</i>
Era gosh	<i>Riccinus ommunis.Linn</i>
Xon-borolua or sokamara	<i>Urena lobota. Linn</i>

3. Aquatic Plants

<u>Local Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
Bhet	<i>Nymphaea Nouchali.Burm.F.Syn</i>
Bih Meteka	<i>Eichorina Crassipes (Mart) Solms</i>
Borpuni	<i>Pistia Stratiotes (Linn)</i>
Kolmou	<i>Ipomaea Aquatica. Forsk</i>
Nekori	<i>Euryale Ferox.Salisb</i>
Pani meteka	<i>Monochoria Hastata(L).Solms</i>
Tal-juria	<i>Ludwingia Adscendens (L). Hara</i>
Xarpil Ban	<i>Vallisneria Spiralis.Linn</i>
Xaru puni	<i>Hydrilla Verticillata.Casp</i>
Xingori	<i>Trapa Natans (L). Var</i>

4. Grass

Balocha Bon	<i>Eleusine Indica.Gaertn</i>
Birina	<i>Erianthus Ravannae (Linn)P.Beauv</i>
Bonguti	<i>Chrysopogon Acciculatus.Trin.</i>
Chawl dhowl.	<i>Enhydra fluctuans.Lour</i>
Dam deuka	<i>Ranunculus sceleratus.Linn</i>
Dol.	<i>Arundo Donax.Linn</i>
Duboribon	<i>Cynodon Doctylon Pers.</i>
Dudhi bon	<i>Leacus lanata</i>
Erali Bon	<i>Leersia Hexandra Swartz</i>
Floating grass.	<i>Hygrarphilla Aristata.Nees</i>
Helochi Bor-	<i>Marsilea qudrifolia</i>
Ikora	<i>Phragmites Kakra.(Retz).Trin.</i>
Japha Tora	<i>Chenopodidum album.Linn</i>
Kauri-moni	<i>Coix Lacryma.Linn</i>
Keya bon	<i>Koeleria Brevifolia(Willd)Spreng.</i>
Khutura Jom-	<i>Hydrocotyle asiatica Linn.</i>
Lakhuti Kona-	<i>Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides.Limk</i>
Local Name	Scientific Name
Lokocha Bon	<i>Hemarthia Compressa.(Linn.F)R.Br</i>
Manimuni	<i>Mimosa pudina.Linn</i>
Manimuni	<i>Phalaris arundinacea.Linn</i>
Mati-kaduri	<i>Euphorbia hitra.Linn.</i>
Murphula bon	<i>Cyperus Iria.Linn.</i>
Sonkher	<i>Pollinia Cilata.Trin.</i>
Ulukher	<i>Impereta Cylindrica.(Linn)P.Beauv.</i>
Xak Go-naharu	<i>Leea crispa.Willd</i>
Xaru-	<i>Polygonus glabrum</i>
Ximalu Bhetua	<i>Impatiens jurpia.Hk.f.&Th.</i>

PUB FUTALJAR ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
LAOKHOWA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, NAGAON WILDLIFE DIVISION

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

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PART - I

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 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 endeavour. 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 Pub Futljar EDC

This document gives the Micro-Plan for the Pub Futljar EDC, which is located in the Nagaon district of Assam. The EDC falls under the jurisdiction of the Laokhuwa Wildlife Sanctuary of the 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. It was declared as a RF in 1907, around the same time as Kaziranga and Manas and it used to be an important rhino bearing area till the 1980s. It was declared a Game Sanctuary in 1916, and finally notified as a Wildlife Sanctuary in 1996 (though the preliminary notification under the WPA was issued in 1979). Gorajan, the HQ of the sanctuary, was upgraded from a beat in 1979 to a Range. From 1953 to 1972, one Forest Village and 7 Taungya Villages were established inside the Sanctuary, covering an area of about an area of about 696.57 ha. Today about 300 ha of the sanctuary is affected by encroachment mainly in the southern part. 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, where it meets the southern boundary of the Burachapori Wildlife Sanctuary, and has about 9 villages in its fringes. The sanctuary is situated in the extreme northern boundary of Nagaon district and the southern boundary of Sonitpur district and is bounded by Burachapori Wildlife Sanctuary, Laokhuwa 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.

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 Pub Futaljar Eco Development Committee (EDC) has been formed to cover the existing community dwelling in Pub Futaljar village; a village located in the fringes the Laokhuwa Wildlife Sanctuary. The village lies to the southern side of the Laokhuwa Wildlife Sanctuary. The Letrijan stream of the sanctuary borders the

village from the northern most side. The area covered by the above EDC falls within the Rupahi Development Block of Nagaon District of Assam.

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.
- Soil is generally fertile, clay loam mixed with silt.

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 7 km away from the village. Apart from this, one water body called Leterijan is also there in the village border area.

2.5 Climate: Temperature & Rainfall

The maximum **temperature** during the summer is 26.5° C. The minimum temperature during the winter 11.2° C.

The annual **rainfall** is about 2100 mm. About two-thirds of the rainfall usually occurs during the rainy season (June-September).

2.6 The Eco-system and Biodiversity

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 pseudointerupta*, *Alpinia nigra*, *Trapa natans*, etc.

2.7 Concern of Biodiversity Conservation in Laokhowa Wildlife Sanctuary

- ◆ Illegal grazing Livestock by villagers inside and along the sanctuary boundary
- ◆ Illegal cutting for Fuel wood inside and along peripheries - 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.
- ◆ Illegal 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

The **Pub Futaljar EDC** was first approved for registration by the Conservator HQ wildlife on 6th May 2002. The Pub Futaljar EDC was re-registered on 2009, under Nagaon Wildlife Division, Nagaon in the jurisdiction of Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.(As per the registration certificate, **Appendix III**).The Pub Futaljar Eco Development Committee (EDC) has been formed to cover the existing community dwelling in Pub Futaljar, a revenue village located on the fringe of the Laokhowa Wildlife Sanctuary. The area covered by the above EDC falls outside the Rupahi 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	Pub Futaljar
Name of Revenue Village	Pub Futaljar
Revenue Circle	Juria (Rupahi)
District	Nagaon
Forest Division	Nagaon
Forest Range	Garajan
Forest Beat	Laokhowa
Year Formed	2002
Registration No.	EDC/WLN/15/2009
Account No.	412602010140545
Description of Boundary of EDC	As below North: Forest Laokhuwa South: Hospital Amrakanda West: West Futljar East:Laokhuwa Forest, Khoranali belt

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

3.2 Brief Details of the Executive Committee & General Body

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

Table-B: Brief Details of Committee Members

Name	Fathers Name	Educational qualification	Phone No	Designation
Samsul Alam	Lt. Gias Uddin	B.A.	9085658904	Committee President
Giridhar Saikia				Member Secretary
Usman Goni	Lt Hemkat Ali	H.S.	8876142313	Vice- President
Jiyarul Islam	Late Sher Mamud	H.S.L.C.	9954406370	Member (Govt.GaonBurha)
Wahida Begum	Abdul Hannam	VIII	9957306132	Member (Representative of Panchayat)
Fakar Uddin	Late Shahed Ali	X	7576946453	Member
Unus Ali	Late Salim Uddin	V	80112451238	Member
MainulHaque	Late Shiraj Ali	IX	9957306011	Member
ZakirHussain	Abdul Kalam	H.S.	8402023447	Member
Parbina Begum	Samsul Alam	IX	9707921678	Member
Mulfoja Begum	Saidul Islam	IX	7662920633	Member

Source: EDC Records

3.3 Households & Population Structure

The village has 1450 households*, of which 600 households are BPL (Below Poverty Line) households.

Table C Demographic Profile of EDC

Caste/Community	Household	Male	Female	Total
General	1450	5100	5900	11000
OBC	0	0	0	0
SC	0	0	0	0
ST	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0
Total	1450	5100	5900	11000

The total population is 11000, of which 5100 are male and the rest are female members. The population includes only 11000 General persons.

From this, it is inferred that:

- (1) The average number of persons in a household is 7-8.
- (2) The sex ratio is 97females per 100 males in the village.

* The household data varies from source to source. The details of the Household number from different sources are given below

Sources	Household No
Census 2011	1309
Forest Department report (TCP, 2015)	868
Household Survey, 2016	1450

Table D :Age Group Distribution

Age Class	< 5 years	5-18 years	18-45 years	45-60 years	>60 years
MALE	1200	2216	1180	450	170
FEMALE	1300	2700	1004	550	230
TOTAL	2500	4916	2184	1000	400

3.4 Education & Skills Development

Over 56.8% 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.

TableE: Educational Profile of EDC

Age class	KG/ Nursery	Up to IV	V- VII	VIII- IX	X- XII	Graduate	Masters	Illiterate
<25 years	821	1249	1500	351	252	20	0	2180
>25 years	535	554	423	400	115	30	3	2567
Total	1356	1803	1923	751	367	50	3	4747

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) Jute cultivation
- (b) Cane and Bamboo Craft
- (c) Carpentry
- (d) Tailoring

3.5 Land Use Pattern

The land-use pattern in the village is as follows:

Crop Land: 2000 bigha

Barren Land: 800 bigha

Total land 2800 bigha

3.6 Land Holdings Patterns

The land-holding percentage in the village is as follows:

- 28 % of the households are landless;
- 69 % of the households are marginal farmers (less than 2 Ha); and
- 3 % of the households are small farmers (2-10 Ha).

3.7 Livestock

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

Livestock	Number
Cows	1200
Bulls/Oxen	300
Buffalos	200
Sheep	300
Ducks	4000
Horses	5
Hens/Cocks	5000
Total	11005

3.8 Village Infrastructure & Communication Facilities

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

Table F : Physical Infrastructure

S. No.	Point Infrastructure	Location inside village or Outside	Number (If applicable)	Approximate Distance from Village, if outside (m/Km)	Condition and status of present use
1	Bus stand	outside		1 km	Poor
2	Primary Health Centre	Outside		1 km	Poor
3	Primary School	Inside			Medium
4	Middle School	Inside			Medium
5	High School	Outside		500 km	Medium
6	HS School	Outside		1 km	Medium
7	College	Outside		12 km	Medium
8	Post Office	Inside			Poor
9	Bank	Outside		12 km	Medium
10	Telephone				
11	Anganwadi Centre	Inside			Medium
12	Gram Panchayat Office	Inside			Poor
13	Revenue Circle Office	Outside		8 km	Medium
14	Police Outpost/ Thana	Outside		1 km	Medium
15	Forest Beat Office	Outside			
16	Forest Range Office	Outside		1 km	Medium
17	Railway Station	Outside		3 km	Medium
18	Drinking Water Sources	inside			Tube well/ hand pump
19	Community Hall/ panchayat hall	inside			
20	House with Electricity	Outside			
21	Street Lighting	Outside			
22	No. of Tractors	Inside	9 Nos.		Medium
23	No. of Power Tillers	Inside	2 Nos.		Medium
24	Temple/ Church/ Mosque/ Namghar	Inside	5 Nos.		Poor
25	District Head Quarter			25kms	
26	No. of Vehicles (Cars/ Trucks)				
27	No. of JCB	Inside	3 Nos.		Medium
28	Nearest Market	Outside		1 km	Medium

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. There are 2000 persons from the village who has bank account of which 60 people are availing loans.

3.9 Agricultural Crops

The following are the main crops grown in the village.

- a) Kharif Crops- Paddy
- b) Rabi- Oil Seeds, Vegetables

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 80000 kg
- (b) Oil Seeds Production 1600 kg Yield

3.10 Fodder Availability

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

- (a) Sanctuary area
- (b) Local Village area

3.11 Markets

The main markets used by the community are as follows:

- (a) Grocery / PDS: Gorajan at 1 km away (if in other village)
- (b) Weekly / Bi-weekly Market: : Gorajan at 1 km away
- (c) Major Market: : Gorajan at 1 km away

3.12 Water Resources

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

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

3.13 Energy Consumption

The major sources of energy have been listed below.

- (a) Households Depending: 1000 Nos. Source: Fuel wood from forest
- (b) Households Depending: 20 Nos. Source: Gobar Gas/ Bio Gas
- (c) Households Depending: 200 Nos. Source: LPG
- (d) Households Depending: 50 Nos. Source: Electricity

3.14 Socio-economic status

Social set-up: The village is inhabited by Muslim community. The society is not marked by deep social divisions. The observed position of women is satisfactory. Religious conservativeness seems to be profound in the community.

The economic position is not satisfactory. Agriculture and fishery are the two main livelihoods in the village. Most households earn Rs. 48000 to Rs. 120000 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 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.

Human Capital:

The Pub Fotaljar village has a high percentage of population in the working age class (18 to 60 years) which is nearly **32.6%**. The village has a literacy rate of **56.8%**, which is satisfactory however the education level of the village (i.e. percentage of persons passed high school and above) 20.48% is not up to the mark. The sex ratio is in favour of the females with 116 (approx) females per 100 males. As far as the traditional skills are concerned, out of 11000 villagers only 2 people are engaged in cane and bamboo craft, 20 people in carpentry , 4 males and 2 females are engaged in tailoring activities and with 4 male electricians and 10 male computer operators the village meets its various needs.

Natural Capital

The fertile agricultural land is the lifeline of the villagers. Each household has fruit bearing trees and kitchen garden with vegetables, medicinal herbs, and plants that they use regularly to meet their nutritional and health needs. Betel nut and betel leaf are in abundance and they are a good source of income too. Jute cultivation is widely practised by the people of Pub Fotaljar. The village is rich in natural capital. The number of small farmers is 40, marginal is 100, landless is 410. The forests in and around the village are a rich source of firewood, fodder, thatch grass which helps the people meet their everyday nutritional and livelihood needs like foddors for cattle etc.

Social Capital

The village is rich in social capital. It has a Goan Burha who acts as the village headman. It also has a religious head or the priest of the mosque, called as Junab, who has a high

position in the society. Conflict resolution and guidance to the villagers is his responsibility. The formal village institutions of the EDC are 6 Anganwadi Centres and 1 Gaon Panchayat Office. Other informal institutions are five mosques, youth clubs and sports club which are in poor condition.

Physical Capital

The road structures of Pub Futaljar village are in pathetic condition. It needs pucca roads to help enhance its communication facilities. While the village has a primary school and a middle school it needs a high school for the development of the human capital. Other civic amenities like street lighting, market sheds etc. are also needed as emerged through the participatory stakeholders meetings.

Financial Capital

Facilities for financial inclusion like bank and post office are located at a considerable distance from the habitation. 2000 persons from the village have Bank account of which 60 persons have availed loans. There are also 20 persons who have health insurances.

4.2 Livelihood Assets Pentagon

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

4.3 Vulnerability Context Analysis

Various research studies have shown that even if the village is rich in the five livelihood capitals, livelihood enhancement targets are not achieved due to the existing vulnerabilities in the village. In many case it has been found that even if there exists 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 retards the growth in the region and has a direct negative impact on livelihoods and livelihood assets.

In the Pub Futaljar village too, such vulnerabilities exist due to which the livelihood enhancement of the communities has been suffering. The village faces three types of vulnerabilities namely, Malaria, Floods and Pest attacks. The mighty river Brahmaputra

and its tributaries flood the village in the month of Jun, July and August every year. Not only men but also wild animals suffer a lot during the floods. The aftermath of floods are diseases like malaria, particularly in the month of June, July and August which kills people. The third major vulnerability is the pest attacks which are more severe in the months of January, February, March, April and May

4.4 Seasonality

SEASONALITY CALENDER OF PUB FULTALJAR 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. The agricultural fields are prone to attack by wild animals that destroy the standing crop each 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			
	RECCURRING						
	Anti-poaching activities						
1.	Remuneration for Local Protection Squads(LPS) involved in patrolling	10.80	3squads @3000 /indl/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

PUB FUTALJAR ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
LAOKHOWA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, NAGAON WILDLIFE DIVISION

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

PART – II

6. Micro plan Objectives, Need Assessment and Gap Analysis

6.1 Micro plan 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 micro plan tries to meet the twin objectives of:

- i. Enhancing livelihood
- ii. Biodiversity Conservation and maintaining the ecological balance

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 the Rastriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi (RGVN) in May 2016 the various steps followed as follows

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

6.2 Need Assessment and Gap Analysis

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

Training Need Assessment:

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

Gap Analysis:

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

6.3 SWOT Analysis

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

Strengths

- i. High man power density
- ii. Homogenous Community
- iii. Hard working community
- iv. Efficient in agricultural activities

Weaknesses

- i. Low population density
- ii. Illiteracy
- iii. Poor communication facility
- iv. Less fertile land

Opportunities

- i. Jute expansion
- ii. Young entrepreneurs
- iii. Rabi crop cultivation

Threats

- i. Flood
- ii. Animal depredation (elephant)
- iii. Price rise in markets
- iv. Out migration of skilled casual labour(youth)
- v. Poor road connectivity of the village.

6.4 PRA Exercise

Team from RGVN Guwahati carried out PRA exercise in Pub Futaljar village as follows:

Date: 22.06.2016 **Location:** Pub Futaljar

Numbers Present: 35

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

- Participatory Planning
- Participatory tools & Methods
- Importance of Microplanning and role of EDC/ JFMC
- Environmental issues
- Climate change and Climate variation
- Ecological balance and Ecosystem management (traditional and scientific)
- Sustainable livelihood Framework
- Livelihood Assets Pentagon and importance of social capital
- Cluster formation & SHG , Financial inclusion
- Marketing and Value addition
- Development agenda and its relationship with environment and ecological

balance

- Gender Issues and gender equality

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

- People expressed that the EDC/JFMC have not been very active in the past due to lack of funds and projects
- There have been very few awareness and orientation programs in the EDC/JFMC in the past.
- They appreciated the importance of micro planning and were very supportive and cooperated during the micro planning process.
- While some NGOs have been visiting the EDC/ JFMC they only collected data and information but did not take up any development activity.
- 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.
- The communities have good local wisdom and traditional knowledge regarding the environment, forestry and other livelihood issues like pest control, livestock management etc.
- 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.
- 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 communities 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

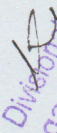
Based on the long term – short term needs and structural - Non structural needs for village development the village development plan was developed in consultation with the Village community and EDC members and Forest staff/ member secretary of the EDC. The following are the measures planned by community 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) 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.
- (iii) Financial and material assistance for fishery is required as there are many households who have ponds in and around their compound. Fishery is popular among most of the villagers, but they don't have facilities for their development. This would help in enhancing their income.
- (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	Construction of Community Hall cum EDC office, with computer facility, generator, solar lighting	Location- Near Masjid Subahi Madrasa GPS- 26°29' 11.3"N, 92°43' 3.1"E
2	To organize machineries for training in the field of computer, sewing, and towards the production of pickles under 'capacity building'	Location- Near Masjid Subahi Madrasa GPS- 26°29' 11.3"N, 92°43' 3.1"E
3	To buy materials to set up a package drinking water industry	Location- Centre Point of The Village.
4	To set up easy new connection, for LPG supply.	Provision to each BPL families (selected by EDC)
5	To train people for making organic fertilizers	Provision to people selected by EDC.
6	To arrange power pump facilities for supplying water to the crop fields	To farmers selected by EDC.
7	To set up small industries so that they can supply DRY CHIKNY SUPARI (Indian Betel Nets) by making packages for selling to the market	Near the market Location- 26°28' 22.8" N, 92°42' 42' 44.1"E.
8	To arrange Jersey Cattle for the production of milk	To households selected by EDC.
9	To build up a factory for ice-cream production	Near the market Location- 26°28' 22.8"N, 92°42' 44.1"E.


 Divisional Forest Officer
 Nagaon Wildlife Division
 Kalimari, Nagaon, Assam

8. Livelihood Development Plan

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

8.1 Ranking Livelihood Opportunity Analysis

8.1 Ranking

Ranking of Livelihoods & Skills Development

- Tailoring
- Carpentry
- Handicraft/ Bamboo craft
- Electrician

8.2 Livelihood opportunities

Livelihood Opportunities were identified as follows:

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

8.3 Agriculture & Horticulture

Constraints:

- a) Lacks irrigation facilities
- b) Poor road connectivity and market facilities
- c) Less agricultural land compared to population
- d) Animal depredation and pest attacks

Opportunities:

- a) Fertile land
- b) Commercialization of Jute and paddy production
- c) Organic farming

8.4 Livestock

Constraints:

- (a) Disease
- (b) Poor access to veterinary facilities
- (c) Excess dependency on cattle for ploughing fields and other activities

Opportunities:

- a) Dairy farming
- b) Poultry and duck

8.5 NTFP (Potential)

Constraints:

- a) Scarce availability of NTFP
- b) Lack of knowledge by community about NTFP utility
- c) Poor utility of available NTFP

Opportunities:

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

8.6 Specialized Skills

Constraints:

- a) Traditional skill
- b) Illiteracy
- c) Lack of modern tools and equipment for agriculture

Opportunities:

- a) Bamboo Crafts
- b) Tailoring and embroidery
- c) Jute Products

8.7 Credit Facility

Constraints:

- a) Poor access to bank loans
- b) Lack of awareness and knowledge about Micro finance institutions and government schemes

Opportunities:

- a) Awareness about Micro finance provision and institutions
- b) Coverage of government schemes for provision of loans
- c) 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:

- Tailoring
- Crafting
- Jute cultivation

8.9 Income Generating Activities

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

1. Farming
2. Jute Products

3. Bamboo craft

4. Handicrafts

8.10 SHG Activities

SHGs of the village can plan the following activities:

1. Jute Products
2. Bamboo Craft
3. Tailoring products

8.11 Exposure Trips

The following exposure trips are planned:

1. Good practice/projects of JFMC /EDC/livelihood in other states of India.
2. Participation in Melas and fairs like SARAS mela and other melas organised by TRIFED
3. Trips to nearby countries for training on bamboo treatment and handicraft/ furniture making

8.12 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 (RKSY) - 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 Pub Futaljar 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 Pub Futaljar 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

9.1.1 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 Pub Futaljar 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 _____	NA	

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

Table-2: Protection Problems of the Pub Fotaljar 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	–	–
Others	–	–

9.2.2 Reasons for Degradation of the Forest

In the Pub Futaljar EDC, the main reasons for degradation of forest are illegal grazing, fishing 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 Pub Futaljar 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 illegal 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/ wind/ hybrid energy solutions
3. The grazing pressure should be reduced gradually by making grazing plan
4. The EDC should enforce strict discipline so that fishing is stopped totally within the sanctuary area. EDC should impose fines on the violators.
5. The EDC should ensure that timber felling inside thee 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 grasslands. 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 to others.
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.

ringe 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. No person should be allowed to be EDC's president for more than two terms and the tenure of term should be for 3-4 years.
10. There should also be identification of revenue land which lies around the border of sanctuary areas

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 are currently very poor tourist infrastructures. 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 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	✓	✓	✓			
WATSAN	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓

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

SI No.	Item of Work	Amount (Rupees)	Remarks
	Skill Development & Training		
2.	Diary Farming		
3.	Poultry/ Fishery/ Duckery		
4.	Computers		
5.	Trades and Callings		
6.	Handicrafts		
7	Kits and Equipment		
8	Value Addition & Certification		
9	Packaging and Marketing		
10	Exposure Visits		
11	SHG/ JLG/ Cluster Formation & Credit		
12	Tourist Guides		
13	Eco-tourism & Home Stays		
14	Ice cream factory		
15	Supari Industry Development		
16	Packaged Drinking Water		
	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	WATSAN		
10	School		
11	Health Infra		
12	Organic farming/ vermi-compost		
	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 dayf 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 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.

**PUB FUTALJAR ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
LAOKHOWA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, NAGAON WILDLIFE
DIVISION**

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

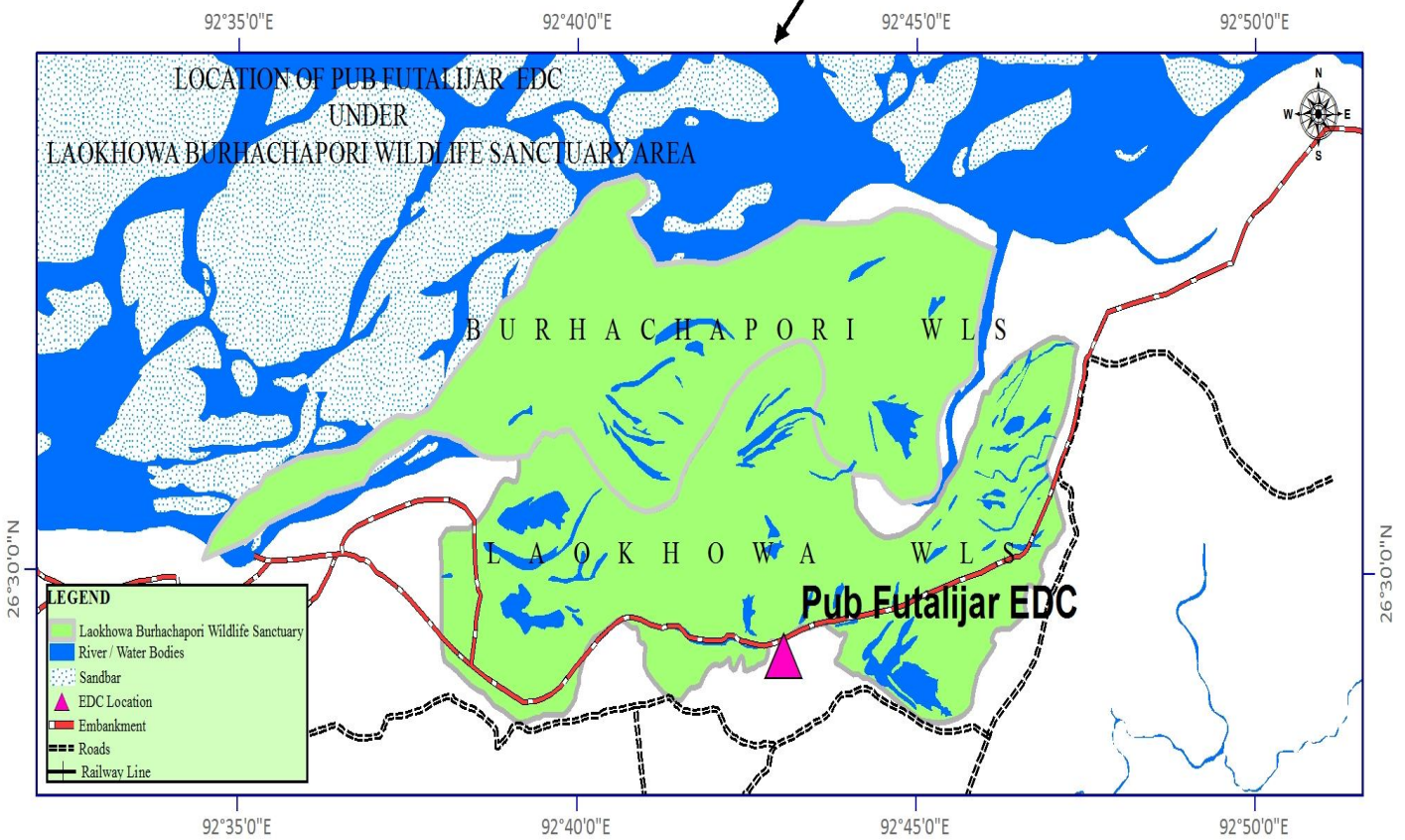
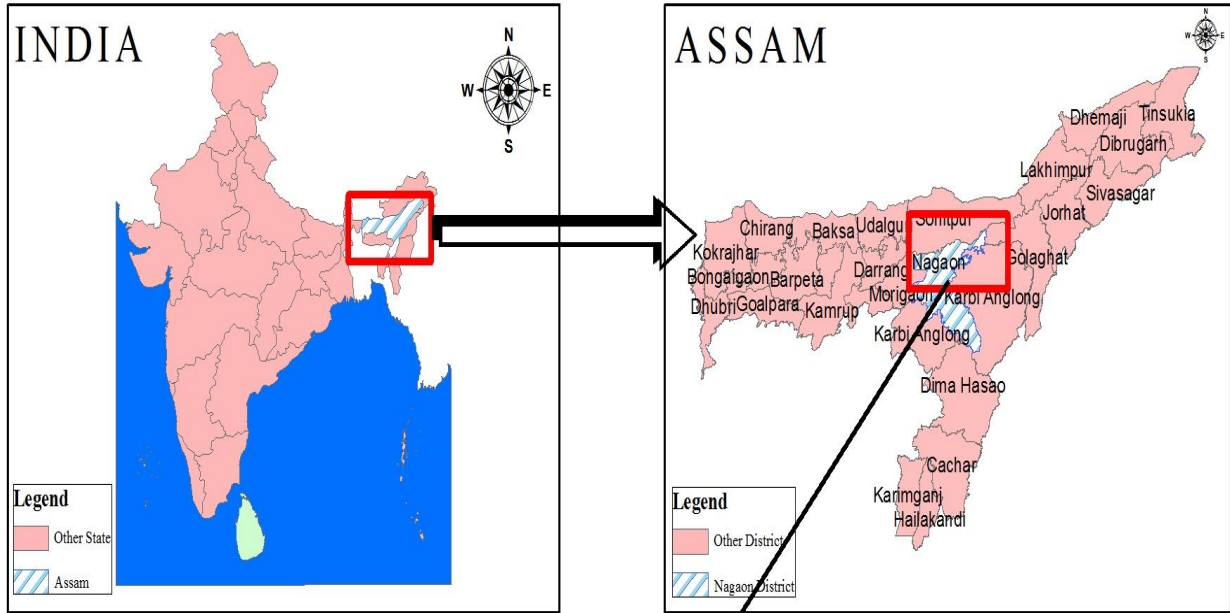
PART - III

LIST OF APPENDIX

Appendix No	Title
I (A)	Location Map of EDC in India
I (B)	Location Map of Pub Futaljar
II	Approach to the EDC
III (A)	EDC Registration certificate
III (B)	MoU / Resolution Certificate
IV	Executive Members of Pub Futaljar EDC
V	Executive members group Photo of Pub Futaljar EDC
VI	List of members present during PRA And FGD (Signed list)
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VII(B)	PRA-Hazard map of Pub Futaljar EDC
VII(C)	Venn Diagram
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X	Photographs
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APPENDIX-I (A)

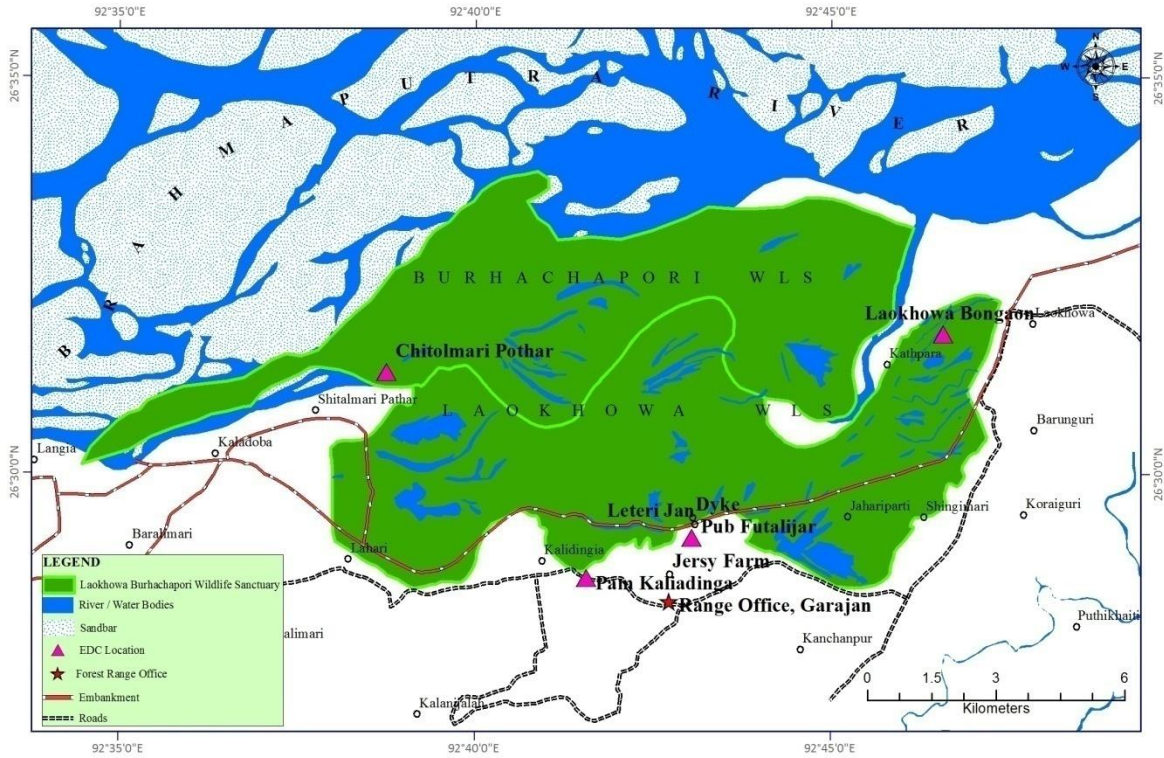
Location Map of EDC in India



APPENDIX-I (B)

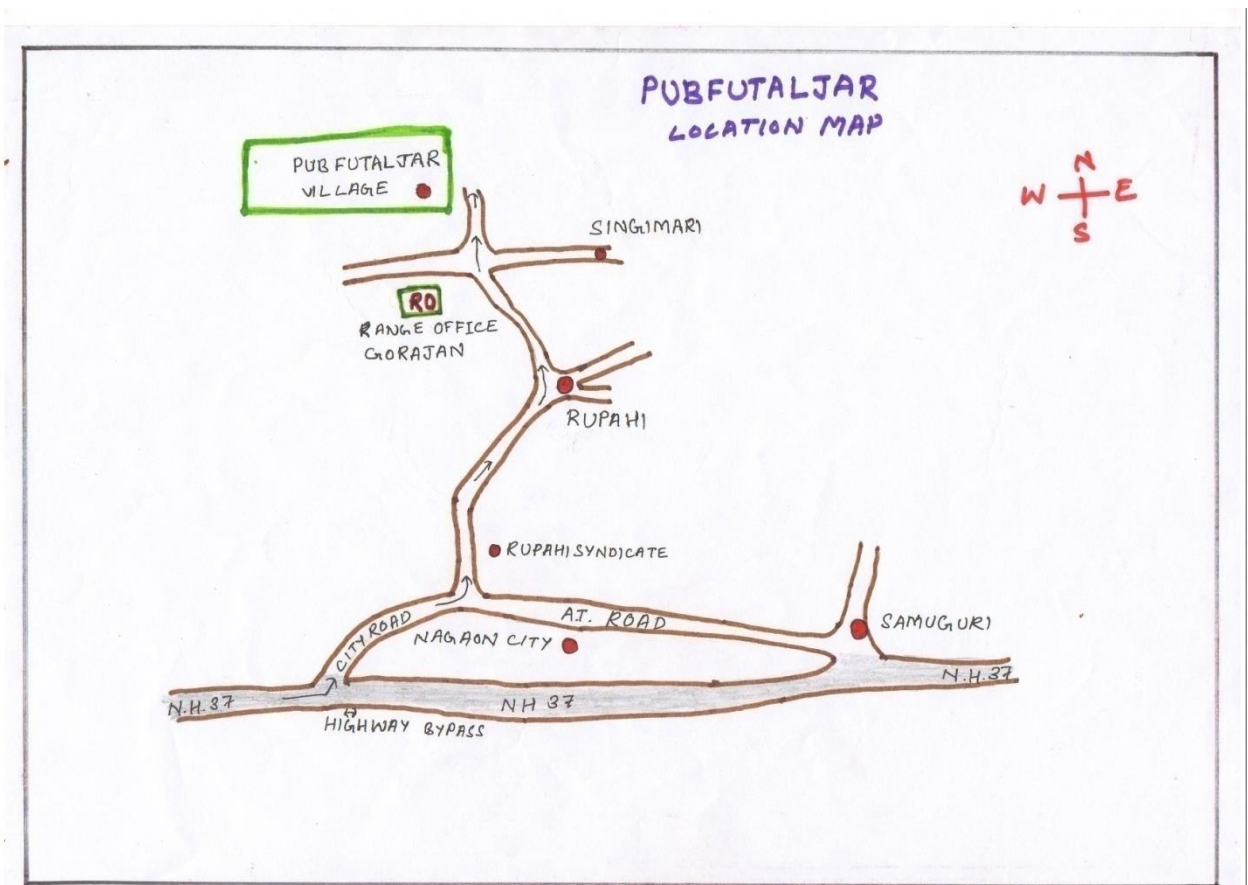
Location Map of Pub Futaljar EDC

LOCATION OF EDC'S OF LAOKHOWA BURHACHAPORI WILDLIFE SANCTUARY



APPENDIX-II

Approach to the EDC



APPENDIX-III (A)

EDC registration certificate

Memo No. KNP/FG.440/RDC/Nagaon WLD Div. Dated Bokakhat the 20th. 2nd. 2010



GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
KAZIRANGA TIGER RESERVE
BOKAKHAT, ASSAM

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF EDC

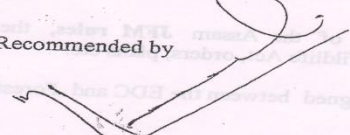
Registration No. EDC/WLN/ 15/2009


Hereby certified that **PUB FUTALJAR** Eco Development Committee of Village **PUB FUTALJAR** 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.F.O.
Nagaon Wildlife Division
Nagaon
cum
C.E.O.
Nagaon Wildlife Divisional
Forest Development Agency


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

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

APPENDIX-III (B)

MoU / Resolution Certificate

সাধাৰণ সভাৰ কাৰ্য্যবিৱৰণী

তাৰিখঃ _____
স্থানঃ _____

আজি ইংৰাজী _____ তাৰিখে _____ ই ডি ছিৰ কৰ্মকাৰী
সদস্য নিৰ্বাচনৰ বাবে এখন সাধাৰণ সভা আহ্বান কৰা হয়। সভাখন আহ্বান কৰে
শ্রী _____ দেৱে।

ই ডি ছিৰ সভাপতি শ্রী/মঃ _____ ৰ উপস্থিতিত আজিৰ সভাৰ কাম নিয়াৰীকৈ
চলাই নিবৰ বাবে শ্রী/মঃ _____ ক চেয়াৰপাৰ্চন হিচাপে নিৰ্বাচিত কৰে। তেওঁৰ নামটো প্ৰস্তাৱ
কৰে শ্রী/মঃ _____ দেৱে আৰু সমৰ্থন কৰে
শ্রী/মঃ _____ দেৱে।

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

উদ্দেশ্য ব্যাখ্যা কৰি সদস্য সচিবে কয় যে ই ডি ছি সমূহক অধিক সক্ৰিয় কৰি তুলিবলৈ
চৰকাৰী নিৰ্দেশনা অনুযায়ী কিছু কাৰ্য্যবাহী সদস্য নিৰ্বাচনৰ জৰিয়তে অন্তর্ভুক্ত কৰি সমিতি সমূহ গতিশীল কৰাটো
আজিৰ সভাৰ মূল উদ্দেশ্য। লগতে বিপত দিনবোৰত সমিতিৰ কাম-কাজ আৰু আগলুক দিনত সমিতিৰ ভূমিকা
সম্পৰ্কে আলোচনা কৰা।

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

সম্পূৰ্ণ নাম	প্ৰস্তাৱক*	সমৰ্থক
উপ-সভাপতি-(এজন)-	শ্ৰী: _____	শ্ৰী: _____
কাৰ্য্যবাহী সদস্য (১)-	" _____	" _____
কাৰ্য্যবাহী সদস্য (২)-	" _____	" _____
কাৰ্য্যবাহী সদস্য (৩)-	" _____	" _____
কাৰ্য্যবাহী সদস্য (৪)-	" _____	" _____
কাৰ্য্যবাহী সদস্য (৫)-	" _____	" _____
কাৰ্য্যবাহী সদস্য (৬)-	" _____	" _____
চৰকাৰী গাঁওবুঢ়া ---	" _____	
পঞ্চায়ত প্ৰতিনিধি ---	" _____	

সভাৰ চেয়াৰপাৰ্চনৰ চহী

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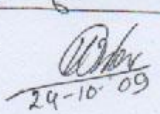
পূর্ব মুর্শিদাবাদ E.D.C. কমিটিৰ
স্বাধীনতা সন্মতি

স্থানঃ → মুর্শিদাবাদ গাওঁ নবায়ন কাৰ্যালয়
 তাৰিখঃ → ২৪/১০/২০০৯
 সময়ঃ → বিয়লি ৩ বজা

তাৰিখ ২৪/১০/২০০৯ তাৰিখে অনিবার্ণ বিয়লি ৩ বজা মুর্শিদাবাদ গাওঁ নবায়ন কাৰ্যালয় আদে'নত পূর্ব মুর্শিদাবাদ E.D.C. কমিটিৰ এজন স্বাধীনতা সন্মতি অনুমিত হয়। সন্মত প্ৰস্তাৱটোৰ মূল্যায়ন প্ৰাপ্তি কৰিব। সন্মত আশংকা পূর্ব মুর্শিদাবাদ E.D.C. কমিটিৰ প্ৰাপ্তি জনিত প্ৰশ্নত অলিৰ প্ৰশ্ন হোৱাত সন্মত ১ মিনিট সময় মৌন হৈ পালন কৰা হৈ আৰু গাওঁৰ লোক সম্বন্ধ কৰিব।

আজিৰ পূর্ব মুর্শিদাবাদ E.D.C. কমিটিৰ প্ৰাপ্তি প্ৰশ্ন হোৱাত আজিৰ সন্মত প্ৰশ্নঃ ছামছান আলমক ৬০৯ কমিটিৰ প্ৰাপ্তি হিচাপে নিৰ্ধাৰণ কৰিব। আজিৰ পৰা পূর্ব মুর্শিদাবাদ E.D.C. কমিটিৰ প্ৰশ্নী সন্মত হিচাপে প্ৰশ্নঃ আলমক নিৰ্ধাৰণ দিয়া হয়। আজিৰ পৰা প্ৰশ্নঃ আলমক পূর্ব মুর্শিদাবাদ E.D.C. কমিটিৰ সন্মত সন্মত হৈছে। চলাই নিবৰ বাবেও এক সন্মত পূৰ্ণ দায়িত্ব দি সন্মত হয়।

স্বাস্থ্য সচিব ছী
শ্ৰী সন্মত হুসেইন

স্বপ্নৰ মোৰ পাৰ্শ্ব ছী

 ২৫-১০-০৯

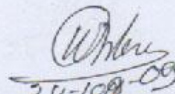
উপস্থিত সদস্যৰ তালিকা

..... ই,ডি,ছিৰ সাধাৰণ সভা
তাৰিখঃ ২৪/১০/২০০৯
স্থানঃ মুন্সিগঞ্জৰ সাত পঞ্চাশত কক্ষাঙ্গণ

ক্রমিক নং	সম্পূৰ্ণ নাম	চহী/টিপ চহী
(১)	Md. Khairul Islam	
(২)	Md. Samsul Alam	
(৩)	Md. Zakir Hussain Secy BNS	
(৪)	Osman Gornie	
(৫)	Md. Habibur Rahman	
(৬)	শ্ৰীঃ সৈয়দুল হুসাইন (স্বাক্ষৰ)	
(৭)	শ্ৰীঃ আমান উল্লাহ	
(৮)	শ্ৰীঃ মাহিনুজ্জামান	
(৯)	শ্ৰীঃ মাহিনুজ্জামান	
(১০)	শ্ৰীঃ মাহিনুজ্জামান	
(১১)	Md. Asgan Ali	
(১২)	Md. Nabilul Haq	
(১৩)	Md. Anisul Islam	
(১৪)	শ্ৰীঃ মাহিনুজ্জামান	
(১৫)	শ্ৰীঃ মাহিনুজ্জামান	
(১৬)	শ্ৰীঃ মাহিনুজ্জামান	
(১৭)	শ্ৰীঃ মাহিনুজ্জামান	
(১৮)	শ্ৰীঃ মাহিনুজ্জামান	

সদস্য সচিবৰ চহী
শ্ৰীঃ মাহিনুজ্জামান

সভাৰ চেয়াৰপাৰ্চনৰ চহী

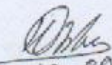

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স্বপ্ন স্মৃতিসংগ্রহ ২, ১৯. (১) - পরিচয় ও
স্থান - স্মৃতিসংগ্রহ - ৩৩ পরিসংখ্যান কার্যক্রম।
তারিখ - ২৪/১০/০৯

- ২০। Md. Baharul Islam.
- ২১। Md. Habibullah
- ২২। Md. Mainul-Hoque
- ২২। ই. ম. হ. হ.
- ২৩। Shahidullah.
- ২৪। Md. Habibur Rahman.
- ২৫। মো. হ. হ. হ. হ. হ. হ. হ.
- ২৬। Md. Abdur Rauf Chowdhury.
- ২৭। Md. Saicker Rahman
- ২৮। Md. Fakaruddin
- ২৯। Md. Shafiqul Islam
- ৩০। Md. Nizamul Hossain.
- ৩১। Md. Nazimul Islam
- ৩২। মো. আবুল কালাম
- ৩৩। মো. আবুল কালাম

আদুল জাফর হুসৈন
শ্রী স্মৃতিসংগ্রহ

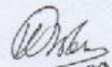

24-10-09

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শ্রী প্রদীপ প্রিন্টার্স
শ্রী/ন - সচিবালয় বাড়ি মধ্যস্থিত কার্যালয়
ঢাকা-১৪/৩০/১৫৫৯

- ৩৭/ জনাব মজিব হামিদুল
৩৫/ জনাব: মাজিরা হামিদ
৩৬/ Md. Gulam Mostafa.
৩৭/ জনাব: মজিব হামিদুল
৩৮/ Md. Samsul Hogue.
৩৯/ Md. Ainul Hogue.
৪০/ জনাব: আব্দুল হামিদুল
৪১/ Md. Anisus Zaman
৪২/ Md. Adul Seaton
৪৩/ জনাব: আব্দুল হামিদুল
৪৪/ জনাব: আব্দুল হামিদুল
৪৫/ জনাব: আব্দুল হামিদুল
৪৬/ জনাব: আব্দুল হামিদুল
৪৭/ Md. Khairuz Zaman.
৪৮/ জনাব: আব্দুল হামিদুল
৪৯/ জনাব: আব্দুল হামিদুল
৫০/ জনাব: আব্দুল হামিদুল

আব্দুল হামিদুল
শ্রী প্রদীপ প্রিন্টার্স


২৫-১০-০৯
আব্দুল হামিদুল

APPENDIX-IV

Executive Members of Pub Futaljar E.D.C.

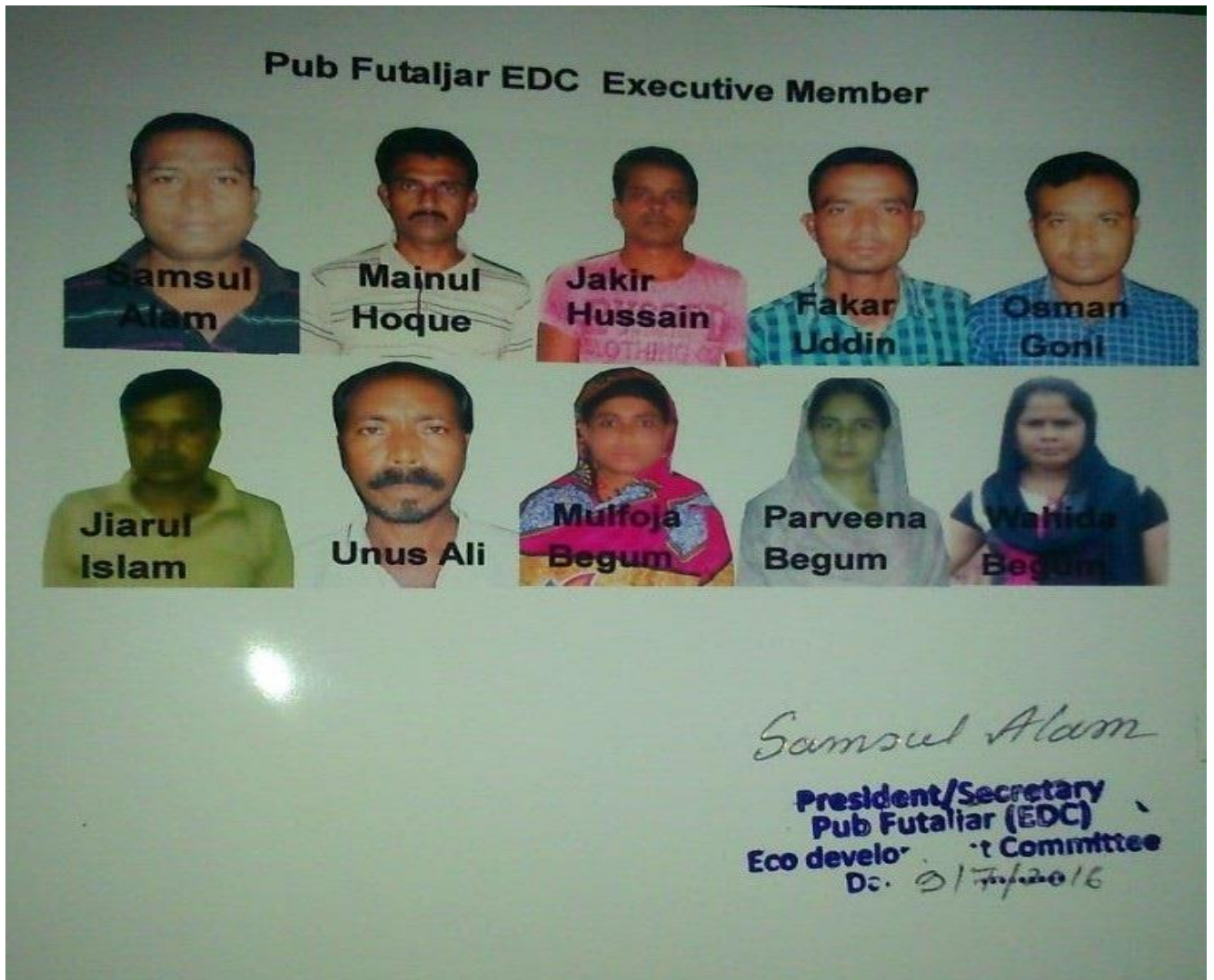
Pub Futaljar E.D.C Executive Members.

Sl. No.	name	Father's name / Husband Name	Village	Year of becoming E.D.C. Member	Phone No.	Educational Qualification	Designation
1	Samsul Alam	Lt. Grius uddin		2009	9085658904	BA	EDC President (Pub Futaljar)
2	Osman Goni	Lt. Hekmat Ali		2009	8876142313	HS	EDC. Sec. (Pub Futaljar)
3	Mamul Hoque	Lt. Shiraj Ali		2009	9957306011	IX	Executive member
4	Zakir Hussain	Abul Kalam		2009	8402023447	H.S	Executive member
5	Fakar uddin	Lt. Shahed Ali		2009	7576946453	X	Executive Member
6	Unus Ali	Lt. Salim uddin	Pub Futaljar	2009	8011251238	V	Executive Member
7	Qiaul Islam	Lt. Sher Mammad		2009	9954406370	HSLC	Executive Member
8	Wahida Begum	Abdul Hannam	Pub Futaljar	2014	9957306132	VIII	Executive Member
9	Mulboja Begum	Saidul Islam		2014	7662920633	IX	Executive Member
10	Parbina Begum	Samsul Alam		2014	9707921678	IX	Executive Member

Samsul Alam
 President/Secretary
 Pub Futaljar (EDC)
 Development Committee
 Date:.....

APPENDIX-V

Executive members group Photo of Pub Futaljar EDC



Name of Executive Members from Left to Right: 1. Samsul Alam 2. Mainul Hoque 3. Jakir Hussain
3. Fakar Uddin 4. Osman Goni 5. Jiarul Islam 6. Unus Ali 7. Mulfoja Begum 8. Parveena Begum 9.
Wahida Begu

APPENDIX-VI

List of members present during PRA and FGD

FGD & PRA
 Pubfutojkar
 I. Verma - Muktab

Date: 18.5.16

PARTICIPANTS

Sl. No.	NAME	ORGANIZATION	DESIGNATION	PHONE NO.	Sig. NAT.
1	[Redacted]				
2	[Redacted]				
3	[Redacted]				
4	[Redacted]		EDC [Redacted]		
5	Shamsul Hossain				
6	[Redacted]				
7	[Redacted]				
8	Siama Rahman		EDC Member		
9	[Redacted]				
10	Muzaammil Hossain			9957488591	
11	M. Jibir Uddin		[Redacted]		
12	Sachlam Hussain			766428654	
13	Abdul Kader				
14	[Redacted]		EDC Member		
15	Muzammil Hossain			986401323	
16	Qubaic Hussain			8486212531	
17	[Redacted]				
18	[Redacted]				
19	[Redacted]				
20	[Redacted]				
21	[Redacted]				
22	[Redacted]				
23	[Redacted]				
24	[Redacted]				
25	M. M. Rahman			9957488591	
26	[Redacted]		L.P.S Member	775730101	
27	Samsul Alam		Edc [Redacted]		
28	[Redacted]				
29					
30	[Redacted]		EDC President	985658004	
31	[Redacted]				
32	[Redacted]				

FGD of PRA Date: 18/5/16

II - Venue - Latnipeta, School

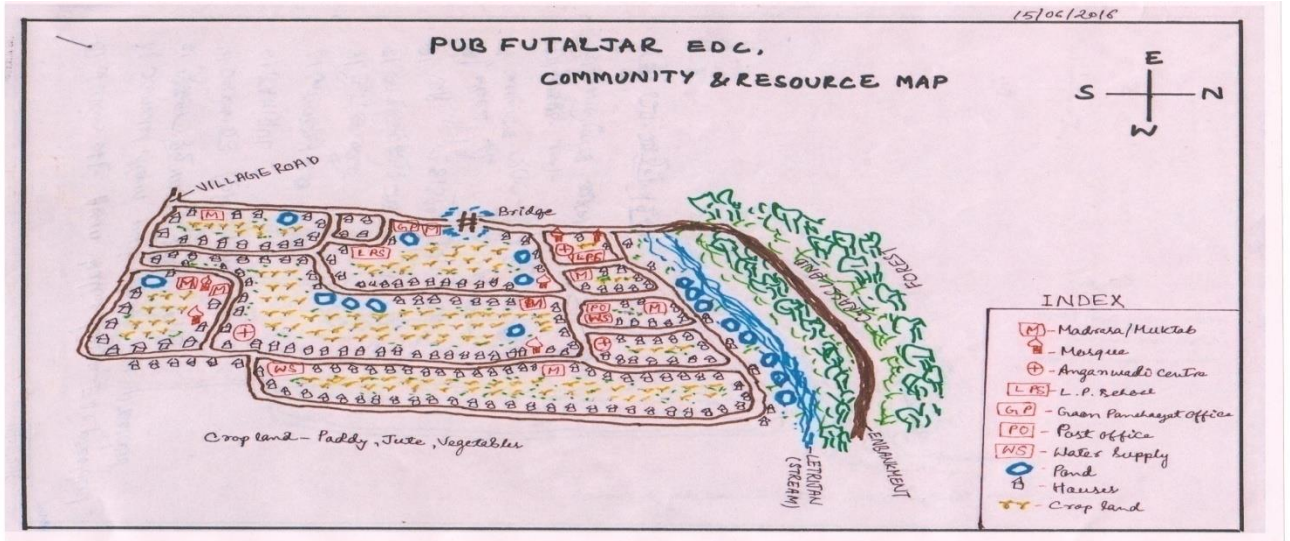
क्र.सं.	नाम	Organization	Designation	Phone NO	हस्ताक्षर
1	Faharuddin			7576948453	
2	Soukail Islam			8134068734	
3	Obaidul Islam				
4	म. अकबर खान				
5	म. अहमद खान			9957306011	महामुख
6	M. A. A.				
7	Anwarul Islam			7869814898	
8	Osman Hussain			7864886654	
9	म. अहमद				
10	म. अहमद खान				
11	म. अहमद खान				
12	Osman Gani	P.B.N.S.		8486116404	
13	म. अहमद खान				
14	म. अहमद खान				
15	म. अहमद खान				
16	Kitab Ali			9482978013	
17	Asad Madani			96782046599	
18	म. अहमद खान				
19	म. अहमद खान	L.P.S.		9706929030	
20	म. अहमद खान				
21	म. अहमद खान				
22	म. अहमद खान				
23	म. अहमद खान				
24	म. अहमद खान				
25	म. अहमद खान				
26	म. अहमद खान			8812044590	
27	म. अहमद खान			8399046031	
28	म. अहमद खान			81239839981239	
29	Rajul Islam				
30	म. अहमद खान				
31	Abdul Qader				
32	Shahidullah			9707927633	
33	Samsul Alam		EBC president	9085658904	

PAD / PRA.

	nama	alamat	phone no.	521
34	Gusti Gusni			
35	Saidi Rahman	Ambudalgar	9957417652	Lha

APPENDIX-VII (A)

PRA-Community & Resource map of Pub Futaljar EDC



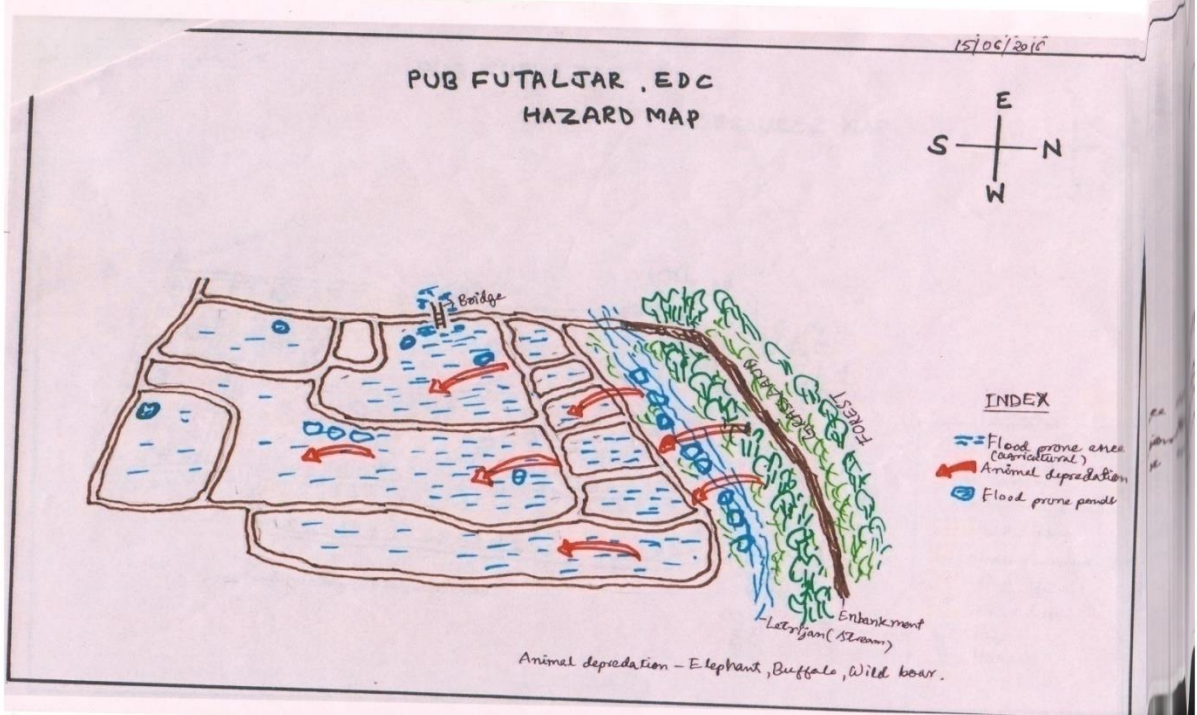
Pub - futaljar

PRA ত সহায়কসকল :-

- ① ছায়াচল আলম, লিডা - ডিগ্রা উদ্দিও
 মোব - লুবা মুজলউল্লাহ
 মোব নং - ৩০৪৫৬৫৪৩০৪
- ② শুলখমা হুছেইন, লিডা - আশরাফ আলমী
 মোব - লুবা মুজলউল্লাহ
 মোব নং - ৪৪৪৬৬১২৫৩১
- ③ Menaj Samma - SIO - Keshab Samma,
 Vill - Kumumpetu
 Ph No - ৩৪০১৫৪১২৬৬
- ④ Ritul Debany - SIO - Lt. Jew Ram Raso
 Vill - Khatuli
 Ph.No - ৩৪৬৪২৬৭৩৬৪২১১৬৭৬

APPENDIX-VII (B)

PRA-Hazard map of Pub Fotaljar EDC



Pub - Fotaljar

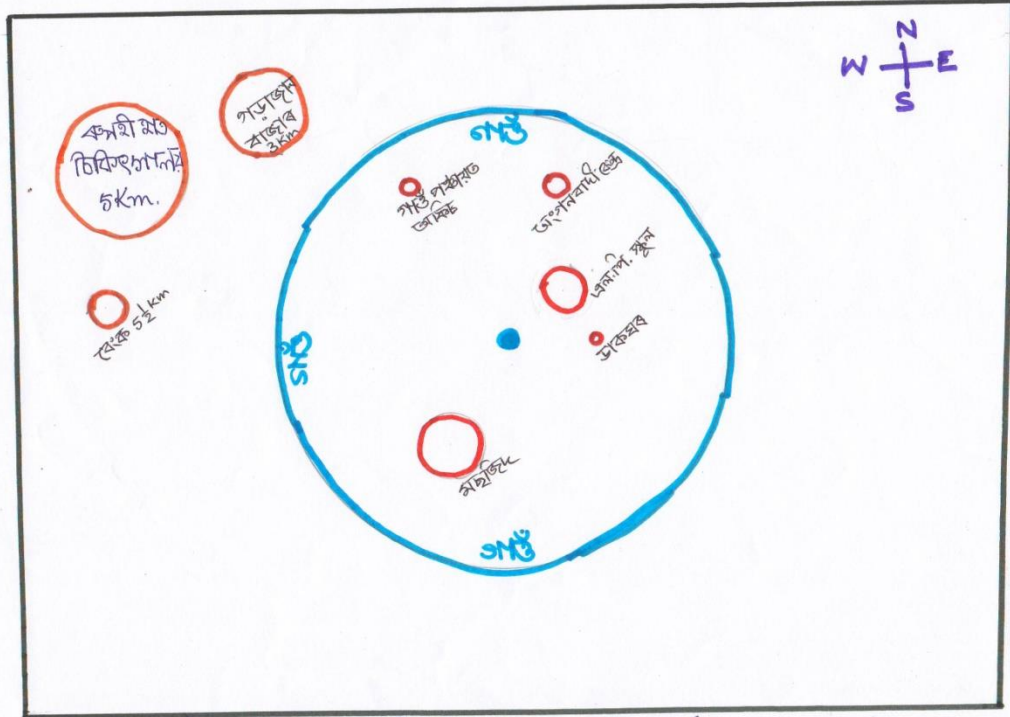
PRA ৰ সহায়কাৰীসকল :-

- ① ছয়সকল আলম, লিটা - চিত্ৰা উদ্দিন
স্বাক্ষৰ - লুৰা মুজাম্মিল
যোগাৰ নং - ৩০২৫৬৫৪৩০৭
- ② উলফাৰ হুছেইন, লিটা - আৱশেহ আলম
স্বাক্ষৰ - লুৰা মুজাম্মিল
যোগাৰ নং - ৪৭৪৬৬১২৫৩১
- ③ Menaj Sarma - S/O - Keshab Sarma,
Vill - Kumumpetu
PH No - ৩৭০১৫৪১২৬৬
- ④ Ritul Sahany - S/O - Lt. Jew Ram Boro
Vill - Khatuli
Ph.No - ৯৪৬৪২৬৭৭২৬৭২১১৬৭৬

APPENDIX-VII (C)

Venn diagram

VENN DIAGRAM OF INSTITUTIONS, PUB FOTALJHAR.



ডা. সুনীতিয়া হুইন, মন্দির জামিৎ, Ritu Sabany, মনোজ মন্দির

Pub - Fotaljhar

PRA ত সহায়কসকল :-

- ① ছায়াবল জামিৎ, মিতা - ডিলা ৩ দিন
 নগর - লুই মুজলুজামিৎ
 ফোন নং - ৩০২৫৬৫ ৪৯০৪
- ② সুনীতিয়া হুইন, মিতা - জামিৎ জামিৎ
 নগর - লুই মুজলুজামিৎ
 ফোন নং - ৪৪৪৬৬ ১২৫৩১
- ③ Manoj Senma - ৯১০ - Keshab Senma,
 vill - Kurnumpetu
 Ph No - ৩৪০১৫৪১২৬৬
- ④ Ritu Sabany - ৯১০ - LE. Tew Ram Boro
 vill - Keshabali
 Ph.No - ৩৪৬৪২১৬৭ ৯২৬৪২১১৬৭৬.

APPENDIX-VIII

Entry point activities of Pub Futaljar EDC

Sl No	Village EPA as ranked	Details
1	To organize machineries for training in the field of computer, sewing, and towards the production of pickles under 'capacity building'	Location- Near Masjid Subahi Madrasa GPS- 26°29' 11.3"N, 92°43' 3.1"E
2	To buy materials to set up a package drinking water industry	Location- Centre Point Of The Village.
3	To set up easy new connection, for LPG supply.	Provision to each BPL families (selected by EDC)
4	To train people for making organic fertilizers	Provision to people selected by EDC.
5	To arrange power pump facilities for supplying water to the crop fields	To farmers selected by EDC.
6	To set up small industries so that they can supply DRY CHIKNY SAPORI (Indian Betel Nets) by making packages for selling to the market	Near the market Location- 26°28' 22.8" N, 92°42' 42' 44.1"E.
7	To arrange Jersey Cattle for the production of milk	To households selected by EDC.
8	To build up a factory for ice-cream production	Near the market Location- 26°28' 22.8"N, 92°42' 44.1"E.

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

APPENDIX-IX(A)

Training list of Pub Futaljar EDC (Proposed)

Pub Futaljar Eco Development Committee (EDC)

Sl. No.	name	Father's name	Village	Phone No.	Educational Qualification	Skill wants to learn
1.	Jorhad Alam	Negbari AG	Pub Futaljar	7576040085	HSLC	Driving
2.	Dildere Hussain	Abdul Gabare		9085662199	HSLC	Driving
3.	Mattbur Rahman	Hussen AG		9957438530	HSLC	Driving
4.	Rashidul Hoque	Hazrat AG		9678691344	B.A	Computer Edu
5.	Ashadul Islam	Shere Mahmud		8724091866	H.C	Computer Edu
6.	Hifzur Rahman	Ahammad AG		7664855344	BA	Computer Edu
7.	Maksedul Hoque	Amson AG		8402901876	B.A	Computer Edu
8.	Ashkur Rahman	Emrus AG		8011251238	HSLC	Engin Mekaning
9.	Rafikul Islam	Hekmat AG	Do	8486116408	X	Engin Mekaning
10.	Erfanul Hoque	Tayob AG		8472079961	X	Engin Mekaning
11.	Rashidul Hoque	Ibrahim AG		9954180918	H.S	Electric Mekaning
12.	Najmul Hoque	Maklesur Rahman		8402937898	HSLC	Electric Mekaning
13.	Nur uddin	Jahir uddin		9678691344	X	Electric Mekaning
14.	Azahar uddin	Wahab AG		8812044590	HSLC	Electric Mekaning
15.	Amruj Ahammed	Ibrahim AG		7577017235	HSLC	Computer Edu
16.	Fakar uddin	Shahed AG		7576946453	X	Tailoring
17.	Imran Hussain	Ahammad AG		9957446960	X	Mobile Mekaning
18.	Jahirul Islam	Shahid ullah		908559717	HSLC	Auto's Educatio
19.	Lutfor Rahman	Abdus Salam		7662904290	X	House Construction
20.	Shahanur Alam	Atabur Rahman			HSLC	Welding

Countersigned
Rango Forest Officer
Laokhuwa Wild Life Sanctuary
Garjan Range, Garjan

Samsul Alam
President/Secretary
Pub Futaljar (EDC)
Eco development Committee
Date: 2/4/2016

APPENDIX-IX (B)

Training List of Tailoring (Completed)

NAME OF EDC- PUB FUTALJAR LIST OF TRAINEES FROM EDC								
SL. NO	NAME	FATHER/HUSBAND	AGE	SEX	EDUCATION AL QUALIFICATION	NAME OF TRADE	MOBILE NO	REMARKS
1	HASINA KHATUN	MUJAMMIL HOQUE	25	F	VII	TAILORING	9085496674	
2	RUPSANA BEGUM	SHARIFUL ISLAM	20	F	VI	TAILORING	9085797224	
3	JAINAB NESSA	AKDIL	20	F	IX	TAILORING	7662983559	
4	TANJILA BEGUM	AKTAR ALI (Father)	18	F	VIII	TAILORING	872197709	
5	ISMUTARA BEGUM	YUNUS ALI (Father)	18	F	B.A	TAILORING	9957203244	
6	ANJUMA BEGUM	SURUJ ALI (Father)	17	F	VIII	TAILORING	7670036195	
7	JAHANARA BEGUM	GULAP MUSTAFA	28	F	IX	TAILORING	8399958819	
8	AKLIMA KHATUN	FAKKAR UDDIN	21	F	IX	TAILORING	7576946453	
9	ALIFA BEGUM	KHAIRUL ISLAAM	18	F	X	TAILORING	7664886654	
10	MAMTAJ BEGUM	MAINUL HOQUE	33	F	VII	TAILORING	8812046143	
11	ASMINA BEGUM	ABDUL KARIM (Father)	18	F	VII	TAILORING	9085524086	
12	ALIFA BEGUM	MUJAMMIL HOQUE	24	F	IX	TAILORING	9085420984	
13	NAJIRA BEGUM	ISRAFIL ALI	18	F	VIII	TAILORING		
14	TASLIMA BEGUM	AHAMAD ALI (Father)	18	F	VI	TAILORING	9085420984	
15	ROUSHANARA BEGUM	HEKMAT ALI (Father)	17	F	X	TAILORING	8876020536	
16	MURSHIDA BEGUM	LAL MAHMUD	18	F	VIII	TAILORING	8403846143	
17	MAHMUDA BEGUM	FAJLUL HOQUE	28	F	X	TAILORING		
18	NAJIMA BEGUM	JIYABUR RAHMAN	21	F	IX	TAILORING	8473967675	
19	AJBINA BEGUM	ABDUL HYE	34	F	X	TAILORING		
20	ABIDA KHATUN	NAJIR AHMED	20	F	VII	TAILORING	7662904713	
21	MARJENA BEGUMA	SHARIFUL ISLAM	20	F	HSLC	TAILORING	9085298945	
22	FAJILA KHATUN	JINNAT ALI	40	F	HS	TAILORING		
23	RUNUMA BEGUM	ALAL UDDIN	28	F	X	TAILORING	9706821456	
24	FARIDA ASNIM	USMAN ALI	30	F	X	TAILORING	9678618362	
25	JINJIRA BEGUM	ABDUL MUTALIB	26	F	VII	TAILORING		

Countersigned

 Range Forest Officer
 Laokhuwa Wild Life Sanctuary
 Garajan Range, Garajan

Samsul Alam
 President/Secretary
 Pub Futaljar (EDC)
 Eco development Committee
 Date: 20/12/2016

APPENDIX - X

Photo file



FGD



Pond



Jute Cultivation



Paddy Processing



PRA Completed



Fishery

APPENDIX–XI

GPS Coordinates

Selected point for Pub-Futaljar EDC

1. Range Office Garajan	GPS: - N-26°28'22.8"	E-92°42'44.1"
2. Jersy Farm	GPS: - N-26°28'43.5"	E-92°42'44.5"
3. Pub-Futaljar Training Centre	GPS: - N-26°29'11.3"	E-92°43'03.1"
4. Leteri Jan	GPS: - N-26°29'21.7"	E-92°43'05.5"
5. Dyke	GPS: - N-26°29'26.5"	E-92°43'03.8"

Submitted,

Samsul Alam

(Md. Samsul Alam)
President/Secretary
Pub Futaljar (EDC)
Eco development Committee
Date: 28/6/2016

Submitted,

J.R. Bordoloi

(Sri J. R. Bordoloi, AFS)
Range Forest Officer
Laokhuwa Wild Life Sanctuary
Garajan Range, Garajan

APPENDIX - XII

Skill Development Programme at Pub Futaljar

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 Pub Futaljar 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	20-07-2016	20-08-2016	6 Singer Sewing Machine Rs 34,800/-	25	Kakali Haldar Srinivas Mandal

A skill development program on tailoring was inaugurated on 20th July, 2016 at Pub Futaljar Gaon Panchayat Office campus. The programme was inaugurated by Mr. Jina Ram Bordoloi, Range officer of Gorajan Range, Nagaon Wildlife Division. The program started with planting of tree saplings. Among those present on the occasion included Md. Nur Islam, a retired teacher of the village, Mr. Samsul Alam, President of the EDC and RGVN officials. Among those present on the occasion included Md. Nur Islam, a retired teacher of the village, Mr. Samsul Alam, President of the EDC and RGVN officials.

Raw Materials: 12 piece scissors, cloth (186 metres), 200 spools of thread, bobbins, bobbin cases, 6 packet needles, embroidery frames, coloured chalks, 12 measuring tapes, black board, duster, dining table, chairs, 6 tools and a water filter.

Repairing Materials for training centre and urinals: Tin sheets, 5 windows , bamboo roof etc.

PEOPLE'S VOICES-

Mrs.Mahmuda Begum, one of the trainees expressed her happiness on joining the tailoring programme. She has high hopes of earning a good living through this training programme.

Master Trainer Kakli Halder through her speech laid down example of how a woman can be benefitted through skill development programmes.

PHOTO GALLERY:



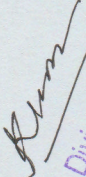
Fig: Trainees at Pub Futaljar

Tailoring Training List of Pub Futaljar EDC

Sl. No	Name	Father's /Husband's Name	Sex	Age	Education Qualification	Name of Trade
1	Hasina Khatun	Mujammil Haque	F	25	VII	Tailoring
2	Rupsana Begum	Shariful Islam	F	20	VI	Tailoring
3	Jainab Nessa	Akdil	F	20	IX	Tailoring
4	Tanjila Begum	Aktar Ali	F	18	VIII	Tailoring
5	Ismutara Begum	Yunus Ali	F	18	BA	Tailoring
6	Anjuma Begum	Suruj Ali	F	17	VIII	Tailoring
7	Jahanara Begum	Gulap Mustafa	F	28	IX	Tailoring
8	Aklima Khatun	Fakkar Uddin	F	21	IX	Tailoring
9	Alifa Begum	Khairul Islam	F	18	X	Tailoring
10	Mamtaj Begum	Mainul Haque	F	33	VII	Tailoring
11	Asmina Begum	Abdul Karim	F	18	VII	Tailoring
12	Alifa Begum	Mujammil Haque	F	24	IX	Tailoring
13	Najira Begum	Israfil Ali	F	18	VIII	Tailoring
14	Taslina Begum	Ahamad Ali	F	18	VI	Tailoring
15	Roushanara Begum	Hekmat Ali	F	17	X	Tailoring
16	Murshida Begum	Lal Mahmud	F	18	VIII	Tailoring
17	Mahmuda Begum	Fajlul Haque	F	28	X	Tailoring
18	Najima Begum	Jiyabur Rahman	F	21	IX	Tailoring
19	Ajbina Begum	Abdul Hye	F	34	X	Tailoring
20	Abida Khatun	Najir Ahmed	F	20	VII	Tailoring
21	Marjena Begum	Shariful Islam	F	20	HSLC	Tailoring
22	Fajila Khatun	Jinnat Ali	F	40	HS	Tailoring
23	Runuma Begum	Alal Uddin	F	28	X	Tailoring
24	Farida Asnim	Usman Ali	F	30	X	Tailoring
25	Jinura Begum	Abdul Matiur	F	26	VII	Tailoring

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
Katimari, Nagaon, Assam