



## **AMGURI JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE**

**SOCIAL FORESTRY DIVISION, KOKRAJHAR**

**BODOLAND TERRITORIAL COUNCIL FOREST CIRCLE**

### **MICRO-PLAN**

**(2016-17 to 2025-26)**

**Prepared by AMGURI JFMC**

**Assisted by**

**Assam Forest Department**

**&**

**COMPELO**

**(IIE, RGVN and CML)**

**July 2016**

  
**Divisional Forest Officer**  
**Field Implementation Unit**  
**S.F. Division, Kokrajhar**

## List of Acronyms

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Full Form</b>
<b>APFBC</b>	Assam Project on Forest and Biodiversity Conservation
<b>AFD</b>	<i>Agence France de Développement</i>
<b>BPL</b>	Below Poverty Line
<b>COMPELO</b>	Consortium for Micro Planning and Enhancing Livelihood Opportunities
<b>EPA</b>	Entry Point Activities
<b>GIS</b>	Geographical Information System
<b>Ha</b>	Hectare
<b>IIE</b>	Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship
<b>JFMC</b>	Joint Forest Management Committee
<b>Kg</b>	Kilogram
<b>Km</b>	Kilometre
<b>MT</b>	Metric Ton
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>NTFP</b>	Non Timber Forest Product
<b>PDS</b>	Public Distribution System
<b>PRA</b>	Participatory Rural Appraisal
<b>Rs.</b>	Indian Rupees
<b>SHG</b>	Self Help Group
<b>VCDC</b>	Village Council Development Committee

**Micro-Plan for 10 Years**  
**[Livelihood Development Plan & Forest Development Plan]**

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# 1. Introduction

<b>About the Project</b>	<p>The vision of the Assam Project on Forest and Biodiversity Conservation (APFBC) is ‘to enable sustainable forest and biodiversity conservation and management in Assam through multi-scale integrative planning and involvement of forest dependent communities in target areas and giving fillip to their livelihood activities through sustainable use of forest and non-forest resources’. The project’s objective has been stated as: ‘In collaboration with the forest dependent communities, to restore forest eco-systems to enhance the forest dependent community’s livelihoods and ensure conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity’.</p> <p>The above project is being mainly funded by the <i>Agence France de Développement</i> (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.</p>
<b>Micro-Planning &amp; Livelihood Development</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>A consortium comprising of Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) Guwahati, <i>Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi</i> (RGVN) and Centre for Microfinance and Livelihood (CML) has been formed to implement (<i>inter-alia</i>) 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.</p> <p>As per project guidelines, this micro-plan includes <b>‘various operations of village and forest development ... livelihood support of forest dependent members and keeping sustainable forest management as the broad objective’</b>. It includes both forest development and livelihood development.</p>
<b>Micro-Plan for the Amguri JFMC</b>	<p>This document gives the Micro-Plan for the Amguri JFMC, which is located in the Kokrajhar District of Assam. The JFMC is taken over by the Kokrajhar Social Forestry Division for development of plantation and other forest regeneration activities. The JFMC was originally formed under the Haltugaon Forest Division and its forest area is under the jurisdiction of the Territorial Division of the Haltugaon Division of the Bodoland Territorial Council Forest Circle. The profile of the community is given in the next section.</p> <p>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 a Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) process undertaken by the community and personnel of Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) Guwahati in June 2016. The micro-plan has been compiled by IIE based on the project guidelines. The document has been discussed and finalized for adoption in July 2016.</p>

## 2. Village Socio-Economic Profile

<b>Location</b>	<p>The Amguri Joint Forest Management Committee (JFMC) has been formed to cover the existing community dwelling in Amguri, a village located on the fringe of the Haltugaon Reserve Forest. The area covered by the above JFMC falls within the Kokrajhar Development Block of Kokrajhar District of Assam.</p> <p><b>Appendix-1</b> gives the Village Map.</p>																						
<b>Key Information</b>	<p>The key information of the JFMC is furnished below.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Table-A: Key Information of the JFMC</b></p> <table> <tr> <td><b>Name of the JFMC</b></td><td>Amguri</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Habitation</b></td><td>Amguri</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Name of Revenue Village</b></td><td>Amguri</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Name of the Gram Panchayat / VCDC</b></td><td>Nadangari</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Revenue Circle</b></td><td>Kokrajhar</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>District</b></td><td>Kokrajhar</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Forest Division</b></td><td>Kokrajhar SF</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Forest Range</b></td><td>Kokrajhar SF Beat</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Forest Beat</b></td><td>Account Beat Kokrajhar SF</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Year Formed</b></td><td>2003-04, renewed in 2014-15</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Description of Boundary of JFMC</b></td><td>As below North: Lalkura South: Ketengajhora West: Nayegaon East: Chaibari Tea Estate</td></tr> </table> <p><b>Source:</b> JFMC Records &amp; Discussions during PRA Exercise in June 2016</p> <p>Additional details are given at <b>Table-1</b> of Record-I. (Given at Annexure)</p>	<b>Name of the JFMC</b>	Amguri	<b>Habitation</b>	Amguri	<b>Name of Revenue Village</b>	Amguri	<b>Name of the Gram Panchayat / VCDC</b>	Nadangari	<b>Revenue Circle</b>	Kokrajhar	<b>District</b>	Kokrajhar	<b>Forest Division</b>	Kokrajhar SF	<b>Forest Range</b>	Kokrajhar SF Beat	<b>Forest Beat</b>	Account Beat Kokrajhar SF	<b>Year Formed</b>	2003-04, renewed in 2014-15	<b>Description of Boundary of JFMC</b>	As below North: Lalkura South: Ketengajhora West: Nayegaon East: Chaibari Tea Estate
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<b>Brief Details of the Executive Committee &amp; General Body</b>	<p>The brief details of Executive Committee &amp; General Body of the JFMC are contained in the table, which is given below.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Table-B: Brief Details of Executive Committee &amp; general Body</b></p> <table> <tr> <td><b>Name of President</b></td><td>Raju Chetri</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Name of Secretary</b></td><td>FR-I Dilip Sarkar</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>No. of Members in Executive Committee</b></td><td>Male: 8 Female: 3</td></tr> </table> <p><b>Source:</b> JFMC Records</p>	<b>Name of President</b>	Raju Chetri	<b>Name of Secretary</b>	FR-I Dilip Sarkar	<b>No. of Members in Executive Committee</b>	Male: 8 Female: 3																
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<b>Households &amp; Population Structure</b>	<p>The village has 75 households, of which 66 households are BPL (Below Poverty Line) households. None of the households are headed by females.</p> <p>The total population is 392, of which 213 are male and the rest are female members. About 90% of the villagers belong to OBC and rest belong to SC Category.</p> <p>These demography of the village includes Advasi, Nepali, Rajbanshi and Bengali.</p>																						

	<p><b>Table-2</b> of Record-I may be referred for further details in the above regard.</p> <p>From this, it is inferred that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The average number of persons in a household is 4.29.</li> <li>(2) The sex ratio is 840 females per 1000 males in the village.</li> </ol>
<b>Education &amp; Skills Development</b>	<p>Over 73 % 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.</p> <p>Livelihood skills are usually acquired under various settings – formal &amp; informal. In the JFMC area, informal means for skills development is the traditional norm. People have traditional skills in the following areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Agriculture</li> <li>b) Daily Wage</li> <li>c) Livestock</li> <li>d) Rubber Trapping</li> </ol> <p>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.</p>
<b>Soil</b>	<p>The soil type of the project area includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Red Alluvial soil in low lying (clayey soils) and plain areas (loamy soils).</li> <li>• Red soils in hillocks, hilly parts and forests areas.</li> </ul> <p>Both types of soil can support different kinds of crops, as the soil is reported to be fertile on the whole.</p>
<b>Water</b>	<p>The area is drained by Ketengajhora River, which flows from the adjoining hills into the project area before joining the River Brahmaputra to the south. This is a perennial river.</p>
<b>Climate: Temperature &amp; Rainfall</b>	<p>The maximum <b>temperature</b> during the summer reaches 38 ° C. The minimum temperature during the winter is 7-8 ° C.</p> <p>The annual <b>rainfall</b> is about 2500-3000 mm. About two-thirds of the rainfall usually occurs during the rainy season (June-September). The village has high levels of <b>humidity</b> (over 90%) during the rainy months and low levels in the winter (Below 30%).</p>
<b>Forest &amp; Bio-diversity</b>	<p>The local forests have been broadly classified as Eastern Alluvial Plain Forests. The main tree species are Saal, Teak, Ghora Neem, Bhelkor, Koros, Jia and Arjun. The forests can yield a range of NTFP like spices, leafy vegetables, ferns, medicinal plants, bamboo, thatch, fodder, etc.</p> <p>Additional details in this regard are given at the ‘Forest Development Plan’.</p>
<b>Land Use Pattern</b>	<p><b>Appendix-2</b> gives the land-use pattern of the village. From the same, it is seen that the land-use in the village is as follows:</p> <p>Crop Land: 11 %  Tree Cover: 40 %  Habitation: 10 %  Water Bodies: 2 % (incl. water logged areas)  Barren/Fallow Land: 27 %</p>

	Others: 10%
<b>Land Holdings</b>	<p>The type of households as per land-holding is given at <b>Table-3</b> of Record-I. From the same, it is seen that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 % of the households are landless;</li> <li>• 94 % of the households are marginal farmers (less than 2 Ha); and</li> <li>• 3 % of the households are small farmers (2-10 Ha).</li> </ul>
<b>Livestock</b>	<p>The total number of livestock in the village is 709. The main types of livestock possessed by the households include:</p> <p>Cows: 208 Goats: 40 Pigs: 100 Poultry: 326</p> <p><b>Table-4</b> of Record-I may be referred to for the details in the above connection.</p>
<b>Village Infrastructure &amp; Communication Facilities</b>	<p>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. This is borne out by <b>Table-5</b> of Record-I, which gives the present status of the village infrastructure.</p> <p>From the above table, the following have been noted with regard to village infrastructure:</p> <p><b>Physical Infrastructure:</b> The habitation is not deprived of basic physical infrastructure like electricity, water supply, mobile network etc.</p> <p><b>Education &amp; Health Facilities:</b> There are minimal educational and health facilities. Public transport is available, though the community members have to use bicycles to move around.</p> <p><b>Govt. Offices:</b> The government offices (such as Police station, Gram Panchayat office, Revenue office, Forest Beat office etc.) are located at a considerable distance.</p> <p><b>Financial Inclusion:</b> Facilities for financial inclusion like bank and financial institutions are located at distance from the habitation. Hence, the community members do have bank accounts or postal savings accounts.</p>
<b>Agricultural Crops</b>	<p>The details of the agricultural crops grown in the village is available at <b>Table-6</b> of Record-I.</p> <p>The above shows that the following are the main crops grown in the village.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kharif Crops: Paddy-Sali; Seasonal Vegetables-Ridge Gourd, White Gourd, Bottle Gourd, Okra, etc.</li> <li>Rabi Crops: Seasonal Vegetables-Radish, Tomato, Potato, etc.</li> <li>Others: Leafy Vegetables, Jack Fruit, Mango, Pomello, Papaya, Banana, Areca Nut, Coconut, Pineapple, etc.</li> </ol> <p>Most crops are rain-fed, except for the Rabi Crops, which are cultivated under irrigated conditions.</p>
<b>Crop Production Profile</b>	<b>Table-7</b> of Record-I may be referred to for the production and yield details of the crops grown in the village.

	<p>The maximum numbers of households are involved in growing crops like paddy and other seasonal vegetables-gourds, pumpkins, radish, etc .</p> <p>The production and yield of these crops is given as follows:</p> <p>(a) Paddy: Production 121(aprox) MT Yield 1.88 MT /ha</p> <p>(b) Seasonal Vegetables: Production 10 MT Yield 0.6 MT/ha</p>
<b>Fodder Availability</b>	<p>The matter of fodder availability in the village is dealt with at <b>Table-8</b> of Record-I. The above shows that the main sources of fodder in the village are as follows:</p> <p>a) Paddy Waste</p> <p>b) Household Kitchen Waste</p> <p>c) Grazing Land</p> <p>d) Forest Area</p>
<b>Markets</b>	<p><b>Table-9</b> of Record-I shows the location of the different markets from the village. The main markets used by the community are as follows:</p> <p>(a) Grocery / PDS: Within the Village</p> <p>(b) Weekly / Bi-weekly Market: : Chaibari(3km) &amp; Nayekgaon(8 km)</p> <p>(c) Major Market: : Kokrajhar at 15 km away</p>
<b>Water Resources</b>	<p>The water resources are tabulated at <b>Table-10</b> of Record-I. The main water resources with the water availability is as follows:</p> <p>(a) Ketengajhora River (Water Availability: Perennial / <del>Seasonal</del>)</p> <p>(b) Ring Well (Water Availability: Perennial / <del>Seasonal</del>)</p> <p>(c) Tube Well (Water Availability: Perennial / <del>Seasonal</del>)</p>
<b>Energy Consumption</b>	<p><b>Table-11</b> of Record-I shows the major sources of energy in the village. The same have been listed below.</p> <p>a) Fuel Wood-Households Depending: 75 Nos. Source: Firewood Plantation</p> <p>b) Kerosene- Households Depending: 71 Nos. Source: Local Market</p> <p>c) LPG-Households Depending: 3 Nos. Source: Local Authorised Agency</p> <p>d) Electricity- Households Depending: 33 Nos. Source: Electricity Dept.</p>
<b>Socio-economic status</b>	<p><b>Social set-up:</b> The village is inhabited by tribal community. They do not have a caste system. The society is not marked by deep social divisions. The observed position of women is satisfactory.</p> <p><b>Economic Condition:</b> The economic position is / is not satisfactory. The main livelihoods are Agriculture. The annual income of the households ranges between Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 per year. There is no large-scale migration of the youth and others for livelihoods. Additional details are available at the next section.</p>
<b>Maps</b>	<p><b>Appendix-1</b> gives the following maps, based on PRA exercise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Village Map</li> <li>• Village Social Map (with the names and particulars of members in PRA)</li> <li>• Village Resource Map</li> </ul>



### 3. Livelihood Opportunity Analysis

<b>PRA Exercise</b>	<p>Team from IIE Guwahati carried out PRA exercise in Amguri village as follows:</p> <p><b>Date:</b> 9<sup>th</sup> of June, 2016 <b>Location:</b> Community Hall, Amguri Village,  <b>Numbers Present:</b> 50</p> <p><b>In Presence of:</b> JFMC office bearers, Village Headman, community members, Forest Department personnel, etc.</p>																										
<b>Objective of PRA</b>	<p>The objective was to study the existing household conditions and obtain other primary data about the community for developing the livelihood options and the forest development plan.</p>																										
<b>Tools Used &amp; Outcomes of the PRA</b>	<p>Different tools were used and outcomes obtained. These include:</p> <p>Social Mapping  Wealth Ranking  Time Line review  Seasonality of Crop Grown  Venn Diagram</p> <p><b>Appendix-3</b> furnishes detailed information of the above.</p>																										
<b>Ranking</b>	<p>Ranking exercise has been done for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Livelihoods &amp; Skills Development</b></li> <li>• <b>Entry Point Activities (EPA)</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Appendix-3</b> elaborates the above. From the same, it is stated that:</p> <p>Ranking of Livelihoods &amp; Skills Development</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Livestock(Piggery &amp; Poultry)</li> <li>2. Bamboo Product Making and Agarbatti Making</li> <li>3. Heavy Motor/JCB Operator</li> </ol> <p>Ranking of EPA</p> <table> <tr> <th>Sl. No.</th><th>Village EPA as ranked</th><th>Details (Appendix-3 has additional particulars)</th><th>Probable source of funding/deptt.</th></tr> <tr> <td>1.</td><td><b>Fishery</b></td><td>Redevelopment of the existing Community Existing Fishery</td><td>APFBC/ State Fisheries Deptt</td></tr> <tr> <td>2.</td><td><b>Sanitation</b></td><td>Construction of Low Cost Toilets-covering 80% of the households</td><td>Swachh Bharat Mission</td></tr> <tr> <td>3.</td><td><b>LPG/Solar Stove</b></td><td>Providing LPG connection to 71 households</td><td>APFBC</td></tr> <tr> <td>4.</td><td><b>Electricity</b></td><td>Access to electricity towards the village outskirts-covering about 50% households</td><td>State Electricity Deptt.</td></tr> <tr> <td>5.</td><td><b>Drinking Water Facility</b></td><td>Construction of 10 nos of Community Wells within the Village</td><td>NDWRP/ Swajaldhara Programme</td></tr> </table>			Sl. No.	Village EPA as ranked	Details (Appendix-3 has additional particulars)	Probable source of funding/deptt.	1.	<b>Fishery</b>	Redevelopment of the existing Community Existing Fishery	APFBC/ State Fisheries Deptt	2.	<b>Sanitation</b>	Construction of Low Cost Toilets-covering 80% of the households	Swachh Bharat Mission	3.	<b>LPG/Solar Stove</b>	Providing LPG connection to 71 households	APFBC	4.	<b>Electricity</b>	Access to electricity towards the village outskirts-covering about 50% households	State Electricity Deptt.	5.	<b>Drinking Water Facility</b>	Construction of 10 nos of Community Wells within the Village	NDWRP/ Swajaldhara Programme
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	<table><tr><td><b>6.</b></td><td><b>Bamboo Product Making Centre-cum-Agarbatti Making Unit</b></td><td>Availability wide variety Bamboo of Amguri</td><td>National Bamboo Mission</td></tr></table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• An arrangement of working capital worth Two Lacs should be arranged from the EPA fund for promoting livelihood activities.</li><li>• A low cost community work shed cum JFMC office to be set up within the JFMC boundaries for installation and commissioning of Toolkits/ Equipments/Machineries.</li><li>• A low cost livestock rearing shed have to be arranged from the EPA fund for promoting a common community livelihood activity.</li></ul>	<b>6.</b>	<b>Bamboo Product Making Centre-cum-Agarbatti Making Unit</b>	Availability wide variety Bamboo of Amguri	National Bamboo Mission
<b>6.</b>	<b>Bamboo Product Making Centre-cum-Agarbatti Making Unit</b>	Availability wide variety Bamboo of Amguri	National Bamboo Mission		
<b>Livelihood opportunities</b>	Livelihood Opportunities were identified as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Agriculture &amp; Horticulture</li><li>• Livestock</li><li>• NTFP</li><li>• Skills Development-Bamboo Product Making and Agarbatti Making</li><li>• Access to Credit Facility</li></ul> Additional discussion about the above has been given below.				
<b>Agriculture &amp; Horticulture</b>	<b>Table-12</b> under Record-2 may be seen in this connection for opportunities in the areas of agriculture and horticulture.  The main constraints are: a) Low Production b) Storage & processing c) Marketing The opportunities are: a) Increase annual crop cycle b) Collection Unit, Packaging c) Institutional linkage for marketable outputs  The suggested programme is: a) Agri-skill development programme. b) Training on insecticides, pesticides, hybrid cultivation etc.				
<b>Livestock</b>	<b>Table-13</b> furnishes additional information about opportunities for livestock rearing.  The main constraints are: (a) Unable to buy fodder from market due to poor financial condition. (b) Trees fodder and crop residue are available only for 3-6 months. Green fodder is also not available for the whole year. (c) No veterinary care clinic (d) Lack of knowledge about the proper rearing of live stock  The opportunities are: (a) Higher income from livestock rearing. (b) A huge demand for livestock products like pork, chicken, eggs, etc in the nearby markets.				

	<p>The suggested programme is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) High Yielding Variety Pig Rearing</li> <li>(b) High Yielding Variety Poultry Rearing</li> <li>(c) Dairy Farming</li> </ul>
<b>NTFP</b>	<p>The opportunities for NTFP are tabulated at <b>Table-14</b> under Record-2</p> <p>The main constraints are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Less availability of NWFP</li> <li>(b) No technical know-how</li> <li>(c) No processing units</li> </ul> <p>The opportunities is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) 30 ha of NTFP and Medicinal plantation undertaken by the JFMC</li> <li>(b) Availability of fertile fallow land</li> <li>(c) Generation of Livelihood from collection</li> </ul> <p>The suggested programme are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Enhance Plantation area of Food plants, Fodder, Medicinal &amp; Aromatic Plants, Herbal Plants, etc</li> <li>(b) Setting Up Bamboo Nursery</li> </ul>
<b>Specialized Skills</b>	<p>For skills development, the opportunities are tabulated at <b>Table-15</b> under Record-2</p> <p>The main constraints are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Lack of skills and technical know-how</li> </ul> <p>The opportunities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Availability of Raw Materials-Bamboo</li> <li>(b) Enhance Skills, viz-Bamboo Product Making, Agarbatti Making</li> <li>(c) Availability of Man-power</li> </ul> <p>The suggested programme is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Training on Modern Tools and Equipment</li> <li>(b) Providing modern technology to the villagers</li> <li>(c) Skill Up gradation &amp; Training on New Product Development and Product Diversification</li> <li>(d) Setting up a raw material bank</li> <li>(e) Providing a bulk buy arrangement of the finished product with institutional buyers.</li> </ul>
<b>Credit Facility</b>	<p><b>Table-16</b> under Record-2 discusses this aspect.</p> <p>The main constraints with the reasons are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Financial exclusion</li> <li>(b) Involvement of unorganised money lender</li> <li>(c) Lack of Credit Appraisal</li> </ul> <p>The opportunities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Setting up modern financial institution</li> <li>(b) Adequate awareness.</li> </ul> <p>The suggested programme is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Setting up modern financial institution in the nearby areas.</li> <li>(b) Financial Inclusion Initiatives</li> </ul>
<b>Strategic Interventions</b>	<p>Summarizing the suggested programmes at above as strategic interventions for the Livelihood Development Plan:</p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Agriculture &amp; Horticulture:</b> Tractor operation training, Agri-skill development programme, Training on insecticides, pesticides, hybrid cultivation</li> <li><b>2. Livestock:</b> Piggery, Poultry, Dairy</li> <li><b>3. NWFP :</b> Plantation of Food plants, Medicinal &amp; Aromatic Plants, Herbal Plants, etc</li> <li><b>4. Specialized Skills:</b> Training on Modern Tools and Equipment, Providing modern technology to the villagers, Skill Up gradation &amp; Training on New Product Development and Product Diversification, Setting up a raw material bank, Market Linkage with institutional buyers.</li> <li><b>5. Credit facility:</b> Setting up modern financial institution in the nearby areas</li> </ol>
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#### 4. Livelihood Development Plan

<b>Income Generating Activities</b>	<p>The main income generating activities as planned at the village are:</p> <p><b>Farm Sector :</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Agriculture</li> <li>2. Livestock-Piggery &amp; Poultry</li> <li>3. Pisciculture</li> <li>4. Horticulture</li> </ol> <p><b>Non-Farm sector:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bamboo Product Making</li> <li>2. Agarbatti Making</li> <li>3. Heavy Motor Driving</li> </ol> <p><b>Source:</b> Table-32 of Record-4</p>
<b>SHG Activities</b>	<p>SHGs of the village can plan the following activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To generate entrepreneurial awareness</li> <li>2. To organise and form Joint Liability Groups(JLG)</li> <li>3. To involve the villagers in Livelihood Activities collectively.</li> </ol> <p><b>Source:</b> Table-33 of Record-4</p>
<b>Exposure Trips</b>	<p>The following exposure trips are planned:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No Exposure Trips Planned</li> </ol> <p><b>Source:</b> Table-34 of Record-4</p>
<b>Summary of Action Plan</b>	As attached in next page.
<b>Convergence</b>	<p>The planned initiatives may be converged with the following schemes of the Government of India:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme - for rural employment</li> <li>(b) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) - for agricultural and allied development</li> <li>(c) Rashtriya Krishi Sinchay Yojana (RKSJ) - for irrigation, including watershed development</li> <li>(d) National Rural Livelihoods Mission</li> <li>(e) Skills Development Programmes</li> <li>(f) Other schemes for rural development and livelihoods as found appropriate- DRDA, MGNREA, PHE, Fishery</li> </ol> <p>The above convergence will yield synergies for the present plan, as well as help in sustaining the planned works in the post-project period.</p>

## 5. Forest Development Plan

This Forest Development Plan has been prepared after a detailed PRA exercise at the village level as a part of the Micro-Plan of Amguri JFMC. The objective of this plan is to provide for the sustenance of the conservation and bio-diversity values, environmental functions and productive potential of the forests assigned to the JFMC; while meeting the consumption and livelihood needs of the community in a sustainable manner.

### 1. Status of the JFMC Forests

The micro-plan takes into consideration the following categories of the JFM Forests of the Amguri JFMC:

- (a) Forest areas assigned to the JFMC by the Forest Department; and
- (b) Areas planted / to be planted on community lands and other lands outside the notified forest area.

The status of both the above categories of JFMC forests is briefly discussed below.

#### 1.1. Forests & Their Conditions

The details of the status of forest areas assigned to the JFMC have been furnished at Table-3.1 under Proforma-3 ('Forest Development Plan'), which has been attached as Annexure to this micro-plan. After considering other areas planted (or to be planted), the conditions of the forests of the Amguri JFMC have been summarized below.

**Table-1: Conditions of the Forests of Amguri JFMC**

Identification	Area of JFMC Forest (Ha)	Distance from Village (Km)	Condition of Forest [Good - Forest with crown density of 40% of more Else 'Degraded']	Frequency of Use by Community [2-3 m / 3-6 m / 6-9 m / Over 9 m]
<b>(A) Assigned Forest</b>				
RF / PF Name: Nayekgaon Beat: Account Beat Compartment:	50 (APFBC)	.5	Good Area: Nil Ha Degraded Area: 20 Ha	-
<b>(B) Other Planted Area</b>				
Location: Type of Forest: Eastern Alluvius Plainful Forests	210 (NARMIL)	.5	Good Area: 210 Ha Degraded Area: Nil	3-6 m
<b>TOTAL</b>	260		Good Area: 210 Ha Degraded Area: 50 Ha	

**Source:** Proforma-3, Table 3.1 / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

It is seen that the Amguri JFMC has 260 Ha under its forests, of which 210 Ha (80.5 %) is 'Good' (Crown density >40%) and the rest is 'Degraded'.

## 1.2. Forest Soil Type

The forests of Amguri JFMC are located in Red Soil. Some salient points of the forest soil type have been given in the following table.

**Table-2: Forest Soil Type in Amguri JFMC**

Parameter	Status in Assigned Forests	Status in Other Planted Areas
Fertility Level	High	High
Soil Erosion Status	No Soil Erosion	No Soil Erosion
Presence of:		
(a) Silt	Nil	Nil
(b) Mud-flat	Nil	Nil
(c) Newly accreted land	Nil	Nil
(d) Sand dune	Nil	Nil

**Source:** Proforma-3, 'B. Forest Soil Type' / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

For the Amguri JFMC; the salient points of the forest soil type are summarized below:

- (a) The Red Soil is Fertile in Nature
- (b) No Soil Erosion in the recent past
- (c) No Presence Silt, Mud-flat, newly accreted land or Sand dune

## 1.3. Existing Composition of Flora

In the forests of the Amguri JFMC, the existing composition of the flora has been given as follows. It may be noted that the local forests are classified as Moist Deciduous Forests.

**Table-3: Existing Composition of Flora in the Amguri JFMC**

Parameter	Local Name(s)	Botanical Name(s)
Major Forest Species	Teak(Segun)	Tectona Grandis
	Saal	Shorea Robusta
Associates	Ghora Neem	Melia azedarach
	Koroi	Albizia Procera
	Ajar	Lagrsloomia Specia
	Bhelkor	Trewia nudiflora
Shrubs	Dhekia	Ferns
	Jharmoni Ban	Eupatorium Odoratum
Medicinal Plants	Amla	Phyllanthus emblica
	Hilikha	Terminalia chebula
	Bohera	Terminalia bellirica
	Bhomora	Terminalia belerica
Produces	-	-
Others, if any	Bamboo	Bambusa

**Source:** Proforma-3, 'C. Composition of Existing Fauna & Flora' / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

## 2. Other Inputs for the Forest Development Plan

The following sub-sections discuss the other inputs for the Forest Development Plan of the Amguri JFMC.

### 2.1. Past Protection Measures of the JFMC

The measures taken by the Amguri JFMC for forest protection in the past have been discussed as follows.

- (a) Number of households involved: 75
- (b) Number of people involved: 170
- (c) Summary of the measures: Plantation of Major and Associates Species, Non Grazing of Cattle in Plantation Area, Protection against illegal deforestation
- (d) Any formal mechanism: Nil

[Source: Proforma-3, 'JFMC Status - viii + ix' / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & JFMC members]

### 2.2. 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-4 (A): Domestic Requirement of Forest Produce per Household of the Amguri JFMC**

Name of Forest Produce	Average Household Requirement		How met at Present	Source
	Frequency of Requirement	Approx. Qty		
Firewood	Regularly	6-7 kg daily	Cutting Branches	Plantation Area
Timber for House	-	-	-	-
Small timber for Implements	-	-	-	-
Pole / Bamboo	Frequently	2-3 Monthly	-	-
Fodder from Forest	Not Available	-	-	-
NTPP	Not Available	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-

**Source:** Proforma-3, Table-3.2 / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

There are 75 households in the Amguri JFMC. From the above table and this number of households, it is inferred that the total annual requirements of the Amguri village for forest produce for own use is as follows:

**Table-4 (B): Total Domestic Requirement of Forest Produce - All Households of the Amguri JFMC**

Name of Forest Produce	Community Requirement (Kg per annum) (*)	Remarks
Firewood	More than 120000 annully	Usage of Firewood Branches
Timber for House	30-40 large tree trunks	Usage of Teak for timber

Small Timber for Implements	50 small trunks, big branches	Usage of Teak for making ploughs,
Pole / Bamboo	1000 bamboo	Fencing, Sale
Fodder from Forest	Not Available in large scale	-
NTFP	Not Available in large scale	-
Other	Not Available	-

**Source:** Table - 4(A) at above & Total Household Number from Community records

(\*) = Approx. Qty. of Average Household Requirement (from Table-4 (A) x 75 Households

### 2.3. Collection & Marketing of Forest Produce by Villagers

Apart from use in the households, the community dependency on forest produces also includes the collection of such items for sale in local markets. The collection and marketing of forest produce by villagers of Amguri JFMC is given in the following table.

**Table-5 (A): Collection & Marketing of Forest Produce by Villagers of the Amguri JFMC**

Name of Forest Produce	Collection for Marketing			Location of Collection
	Season / Months	No of Households Collecting	Average Qty. Collected (Kg)	
Firewood	Autumn/winter	70	100-150 kg annually	Plantation
Timber for House	Autumn/winter	-	-	-
Small timber for Implements	Autumn/winter	-	-	-
Bamboo	Throughout the Year	75	10-15 pieces annually	Plantation
Pole	-	-	-	-
Fodder from Forest	-	-	-	-
NTFP	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-

**Source:** Proforma-3, Table-3.3 / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

In the above connection, the following table gives additional pertinent information.

**Table-5 (B): Collection & Marketing of Forest Produce - Additional Information [Amguri JFMC]**

Name of Forest Produce	Surplus Marketed	How marketed	Average Income per HH from sale of Forest Produce
Firewood	100-150 kg per household	Sold in the Local Market	500-800
Timber for House	Not marketed	Not marketed	Not marketed
Small timber for Implements	Not marketed	Not marketed	Not marketed
Bamboo	10-15 per household	Sold in the Local Market	500-1000
Pole	Not Available	Not marketed	Not marketed
Fodder from Forest	Not marketed	Not marketed	Not marketed



NTFP	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Other	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

**Source:** Proforma-3, Table-3.4 / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

## 2.4. Total Requirements of Forest Produce - Domestic Use & Marketing

The total requirements of forest produce by the community members of the Amguri JFMC have been summarized below - based on the information in the previous sub-sections.

**Table-6: Total Requirements of Forest Produce by Villagers of the Amguri JFMC**

Name of Forest Produce	Community Requirement (Kg per annum) From Table-4(B)	Surplus Marketed (Kg) From Table-5(B)	Total Requirements (Kg)
Firewood	130000	10000	140000
Timber for House	-	-	-
Small timber for Implements	-	-	-
Bamboo	1000 pieces	150 pieces	1150 pieces
Pole	-	-	-
Fodder from Forest	-	-	-
NTFP	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-

**Source:** Tables 4 (B) & 5 (B) of this Section, given at the previous pages

## 3. Forest Protection Issues

### 3.1. Protection Problems

The protection issues of the forests of Amguri JFMC have been summarized below.

**Table-7: Protection Problems of the Amguri JFMC**

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

**Source:** Proforma-3, Table-3.5 / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

Thus, it is seen that the significant forest protection issues facing the above JFMC are:

- (a) Grazing of Local Animals
- (b) Illegal Deforestation

### 3.2. Reasons for Degradation of the Forest

In the Amguri JFMC, the reasons for degradation of forest are as follows:

(a) Illegal Deforestation

[Source: Proforma-3, Table-3.6 / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members]

## 4. Components of the Forest Development Plan

The following sub-sections discuss the main components of the Forest Development Plan of Amguri JFMC; viz. the plans for Protection, Forest Improvement (Treatment), Nursery Development, Maintenance and Miscellaneous Operations.

### 4.1. Protection Plan

The Protection Plan given at below, discusses the measures for the protection of the forests of Amguri JFMC from the issues discussed earlier at Sub-section 3.1

**Table-8: Protection Plan of the Amguri JFMC**

<b>Protection Work</b> [to be filled from Table 3.7 of Proforma-3 as applicable]	<b>Location in Forest Area</b>	<b>Quantification of the Measures</b> [Length, Area, Size etc.]	<b>Timing</b>	<b>Priority</b> [High / Medium / Low]
Social Fencing	Boundary	Along the Demarcation of the Plantation Area	Grazing Season	High
Fire Protection	Within the Forest	-	Autumn-Winter	High

**Source:** Proforma-3, Table-3.7 / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

Thus, it is seen that the significant protection measures planned to be undertaken in the Amguri JFMC (with high / medium priority) are as follows:

(a) Social Fencing

(b) Fire Protection

### 4.2. Types of Operations Proposed

The types of operations proposed for the treatment of degraded areas of the JFMC Forest of Amguri JFMC are given hereunder.

**Table-9: Types of Operations Proposed in the Amguri JFMC**

<b>Treatment</b>	<b>Required (Yes/ No)</b>	<b>Responsibility of JFMC (Yes / No)</b>	<b>Month / Year when can be done</b>	<b>Extent of Area proposed for Treatment (Ha)</b>
Restoration of Degraded Forests	No	No	No	No
Protection to Cut Stumps of Trees	No	No	No	No
Watershed Treatment	No	No	No	No
Water Reservoirs	No	No	No	No

Treatment	Required (Yes/ No)	Responsibility of JFMC (Yes / No)	Month / Year when can be done	Extent of Area proposed for Treatment (Ha)
Grass & Silvi-pasture	No	No	No	No
Bamboo Plantation	No	No	No	No
Seed Sowing	Yes	Yes	June-July	
Root & Shoot Cutting & Plantation	Yes	Yes	June-July	
Cut Back & Coppice Treatment	No	No	No	No
Physical Fencing	Yes	Yes	November-February	NTPF 50 ha
Social Fencing	Yes	Yes	June-July	100 ha
Other Activities	No	No	No	No

**Source:** Proforma-3, Table-3.9 / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

Thus, it is seen that the following are the treatment operations which have been proposed in the forest area of the Amguri JFMC:

- (a) Seed Sowing
- (b) Root & Shoot Cutting & Plantation
- (c) Physical Fencing
- (d) Social Fencing

#### 4.3. Forest Improvement Plan - Advance Works & Creation

The pertinent details in the above connection have been tabulated as follows.

**Table-10: Forest Improvement Planned in the Amguri JFMC**

Treatment	Area in Ha under Plantation Module	Priority for Block Plantation	Species	Spacing (metre x metre)
Assisted Natural Regeneration (with plantation in gap)			Teak, Gamari,	4m x 4m
Block Plantation	200	High	Teak, Gamari, Sissoo, Ghoraneem, Khayer	3m x 3m; 2m x 2m
Sowing of Neem, Amla, Bahera (Medicinal Plants)	50	High	NTPFs	2m x 2m
Enrichment Plantation	-	-		
Direct Plantation	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
TOTAL AREA (in Ha)	250	-	-	-

**Source:** Proforma-3, Table-3.8 / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

#### 4.4. Forest Improvement – Action Plan

##### Action Plan for Block Plantation Mixed Harwood Plantation(MHWP)-Teak Mixed with Associates

Name of Plantation	: Block Plantation of Saal Mixed with Associates
Plantation Period	: 2016-17 to 2025-26 (10 Years)
Plantation Area	: 100 ha
Spacing	: 3m X 3 m-1100 plants per ha
No. of Plants to be Raised	: 110000 (44000 approx. annually)
Number Blocks	: 4 Numbers(25 ha each)
Species	: Teak; Associates-Gamari, Sissoo, etc.
Rates	: As Approved by APFBCS(to be increased by 20% every two years)

Financial Year	Activities
2016-17	Identification of suitable site for regeneration-examine possibilities of natural seed fall-determine intensity and nature of biotic interference-Area Not Less than 100 ha, Demarcation of land during the month of December-January, Partition of land in 4 blocks, Land development, Soil Working @ Rs 1000/ha
2017-18*	Block Plantation 3m x 3m, 1111 plants/ha-during the season of <b>April-June</b> ; GPS marking of the area
2018-19*	Block Plantation 3m x 3m, 1111 plants/ha-during the season of <b>April-June</b> ; GPS marking of the area 1st Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year
2019-20*	Block Plantation 3m x 3m, 1111 plants/ha-during the season of <b>April-June</b> ; GPS marking of the area 2nd Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year
2020-21*	Block Plantation 3m x 3m, 1111 plants/ha-during the season of <b>April-June</b> ; GPS marking of the area 3rd Weeding
2021-22*	4th Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year
2022-23*	5th Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year
2023-24*	6th Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year
2024-25*	7th Weeding
2025-26*	8th Weeding

\* Silvicultural thinning to be undertaken on intervals of five years post plantation

##### Action Plan for Block Plantation of Teak Mixed Associates, Firewood and Bamboo

Name of Plantation	: Block Plantation of Mixed Harwood Plantation - Teak with Associates, Firewood and Bamboo
Plantation Period	: 2016-17 to 2025-26 (10 Years)
Plantation Area	: 100 ha
Spacing	: 2m X 2 m-2500 plants per ha
No. of Plants to be Raised	: 2,50,000 (62,500) approx. annually)
Number Blocks	: 4 Numbers(25 ha each)
Species	: Teak; Associates-Ajar, Khoroi, Khayer, Sissoo, Jia, Arjun, Ghora Neem, Bamboo(Jaati, Kako, Bholoka, Bijili), etc

Financial Year	Activities
2016-17	Identification of suitable site for regeneration-examine possibilities of natural seed fall-determine intensity and nature of biotic interference-Area Not Less than 100 ha, Demarcation of land during the month of December-January, Partition of land in 4 blocks, Land development, Soil Working @ Rs 1000/ha
2017-18*	Block Plantation 2m x 2m, 2500 plants/ha-during the season of <b>April-June</b> ; GPS marking of the area
2018-19*	Block Plantation 2m x 2m, 2500 plants/ha-during the season of <b>April-June</b> ; GPS marking of the area 1st Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year
2019-20*	Block Plantation 2m x 2m, 2500 plants/ha-during the season of <b>April-June</b> ; GPS marking of the area 2nd Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year
2020-21*	Block Plantation 2m x 2m, 2500 plants/ha-during the season of <b>April-June</b> ; GPS marking of the area

	3rd Weeding
2021-22*	4th Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year
2022-13*	5th Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year
2023-24*	6th Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year
2024-25*	7th Weeding
2025-26*	8th Weeding

\* Silvicultural thinning to be undertaken on intervals of five years post plantation

**Source:** Proforma-3, Table-3.10 / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

### **Action Plan for Block Plantation of Non Timber Forest Produce**

Name of Plantation : NTFP PLANTATION  
Plantation Period : 2016-17 to 2025-26 (10 Years)  
Plantation Area : 50 ha  
Spacing : 2m X 2 m-2500 plants per ha  
No. of Plants to be Raised : 1,25,000 (31,250) approx. annually)  
Number Blocks : 4 Numbers(25 ha each)  
Species : Amla, Hilikha, Bhomora, Bohera, Mango, Guava, Neem, Arjun, etc

Financial Year	Activities
2016-17	Identification of suitable site for regeneration-examine possibilities of natural seed fall-determine intensity and nature of biotic interference-Area Not Less than 50 ha, Demarcation of land during the month of December-January, Partition of land in 4 blocks, Land development, Soil Working @ Rs 1000/ha, 3 wired barb fencing 2800 RM @ Rs56.36/RM
2017-18*	Block Plantation 2m x 2m, 2500 plants/ha-during the season of <b>April-June</b> ; GPS marking of the area
2018-19*	Block Plantation 2m x 2m, 2500 plants/ha-during the season of <b>April-June</b> ; GPS marking of the area 1st Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year
2019-20*	Block Plantation 2m x 2m, 2500 plants/ha-during the season of <b>April-June</b> ; GPS marking of the area 2nd Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year
2020-21*	Block Plantation 2m x 2m, 2500 plants/ha-during the season of <b>April-June</b> ; GPS marking of the area 3rd Weeding & Pruning
2021-22*	4th Weeding & Pruning; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year
2022-13*	5th Weeding & Pruning; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year
2023-24*	6th Weeding & Pruning
2024-25*	7th Weeding
2025-26*	8th Weeding

### **4.5. Nursery Development Plan**

The Nursery Development Plan for the Amguri JFMC depends on the following types of Nurseries:

(a) JFMC Peoples' Nursery (incl. Departmental Nursery)

The details are given below.

#### **JFMC Nurseries**

The following table gives the details of the nurseries of the Amguri JFMC. This includes the Departmental Nursery involved in JFMC works.

**Table-11 (A): JFMC Nurseries of the Amguri JFMC**

Location of Nursery	Species	Year of Development	Number of Seedlings	Remarks
Within the Village	Major- Saal, Teak	2016-17	37000	Provide sapling for plantation to be under taken in the 2017-18
	Associates- Gamari, Sissoo, Titasopa, Ghoraneem, Khayer, etc		37000	
	NTFP		50000	
	Major- Saal, Teak	2017-18	37000	Provide sapling for plantation to be under taken in the 2018-19
	Associates- Gamari, Sissoo, Titasopa, Firewood Species etc		37000	
	NTFP		45000	
	Major- Saal, Teak	2018-19	37000	Provide sapling for plantation to be under taken in the 2019-20
	Associates- Gamari, Sissoo, Titasopa, Firewood Species etc		37000	
	NTFP		40000	
	Major- Saal, Teak	2019-20	37000	Provide sapling for plantation to be under taken in the 2020-21
	Associates- Gamari, Sissoo, Titasopa, Firewood Species etc		37000	
	NTFP		40000	

**Source:** Proforma-3, Table-3.11 / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

#### 4.6. Maintenance Plan - 10 Years

The maintenance plan for plantations raised in the Amguri JFMC is given below. This covers a period of ten years.

(A) Timber Species Teak, Associates

**Table-12 (A): Maintenance Plan of Plantation in the Amguri JFMC**

Year(s)	Treatment
2016-17 to 2025-26	As provided in Action Plan for Block Plantation of Teak Mixed with Associates
2016-17 to 2025-26	As provided in Action Plan for Block Mixed Harwood Plantation - Teak with Associates, Firewood and Bamboo

**Source:** Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

(B) Bamboo

**Table-12 (B): Maintenance Plan of Bamboo Plantation in the Amguri JFMC**

Year(s)	Treatment
2016-17 to 2025-26	As provided in Action Plan for Block Mixed Harwood Plantation - Teak with Associates, Firewood and Bamboo

**Source:** Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

(C) Fuel wood Plantation

**Table-12 (C): Maintenance Plan of Fuel Wood Plantation in the Amguri JFMC**

Year(s)	Treatment
2016-17 to 2025-26	As provided in Action Plan for Block Mixed Harwood Plantation - Teak with Associates, Firewood and Bamboo

**Source:** Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

(D) NTFP / Medicinal Plantation

**Table-12 (D): Maintenance Plan of NTFP / Medicinal Plantation in the Amguri JFMC**

Year(s)	Treatment
2016-17 to 2025-26	Action Plan for Block Plantation of Non Timber Forest Produce

**Source:** Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

#### **4.7. Miscellaneous Operations Plan**

The miscellaneous operations planned in the Amguri JFMC are given below.

**Table-13): Miscellaneous Operations in the Amguri JFMC**

Operation	Required (Yes / No)	Responsibility	Month / Year	Area (Ha)
No such planned	-	-	-	-

**Source:** Proforma-3, Table-3.13 / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

### **5. Expected Benefits**

This sub-section furnishes the benefits expected from the forests protected by members of the Amguri JFMC, as well as the sharing mechanism for the usufruct benefits.

#### **5.1. Expected Benefits Related to Wood & Grass**

The above has been tabulated below for the Amguri JFMC. The benefits are expected from the forests protected by its members under this Forest Development Plan.

**Table-14: Expected Benefits from Forests Protected by Members of Amguri JFMC**

Item	Month	Year (Indicative)	Quantity
Firewood	Throughout the year	2021-20	2 quintals annually per household
Timber for House	Throughout the year	2025-26	2-3 trunks per household annually
Small timber for Implements	Throughout the year	2025-26	6-7 trunks per household annually
Bamboo		2017-18 onwards	100 pices
Pole	-	-	-
Fodder from Forest Trees & Grass			
NTFP	June-July	2021-22 onwards	1 MT
Wages	Planation and Weeding Season	2016-17 onwards	-
Other	-	-	-

**Source:** Proforma-3, Table-3.14 / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

## 5.2. Sharing Mechanisms

The sharing mechanism for the benefits is indicated below for members of the Amguri JFMC.

**Table-15: Sharing Mechanism for Amguri JFMC**

Method	Items
To be shared equally	NTFP
To be freely collected by the members	Firewood(Regulated)
Other Methods	Processing of NTFPs

**Source:** Proforma-3, Table-3.15 / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members



## 6. List of Annexures

Appendix No	Heading
1	<b>Maps</b> Village Map Village Social Map Village Resources Map
2	<b>Land Use Map of Village (GIS)</b>
3	<b>PRA Exercise</b>
	Social Mapping Wealth Ranking Time Line review Seasonality of Livelihoods Venn Diagram
4	<b>Photographs</b>
5	<b>List of JFMC Members</b>
6	<b>Filled Up Tables</b> (Proforma-1 to Proforma-4) Table Nos. 1-37

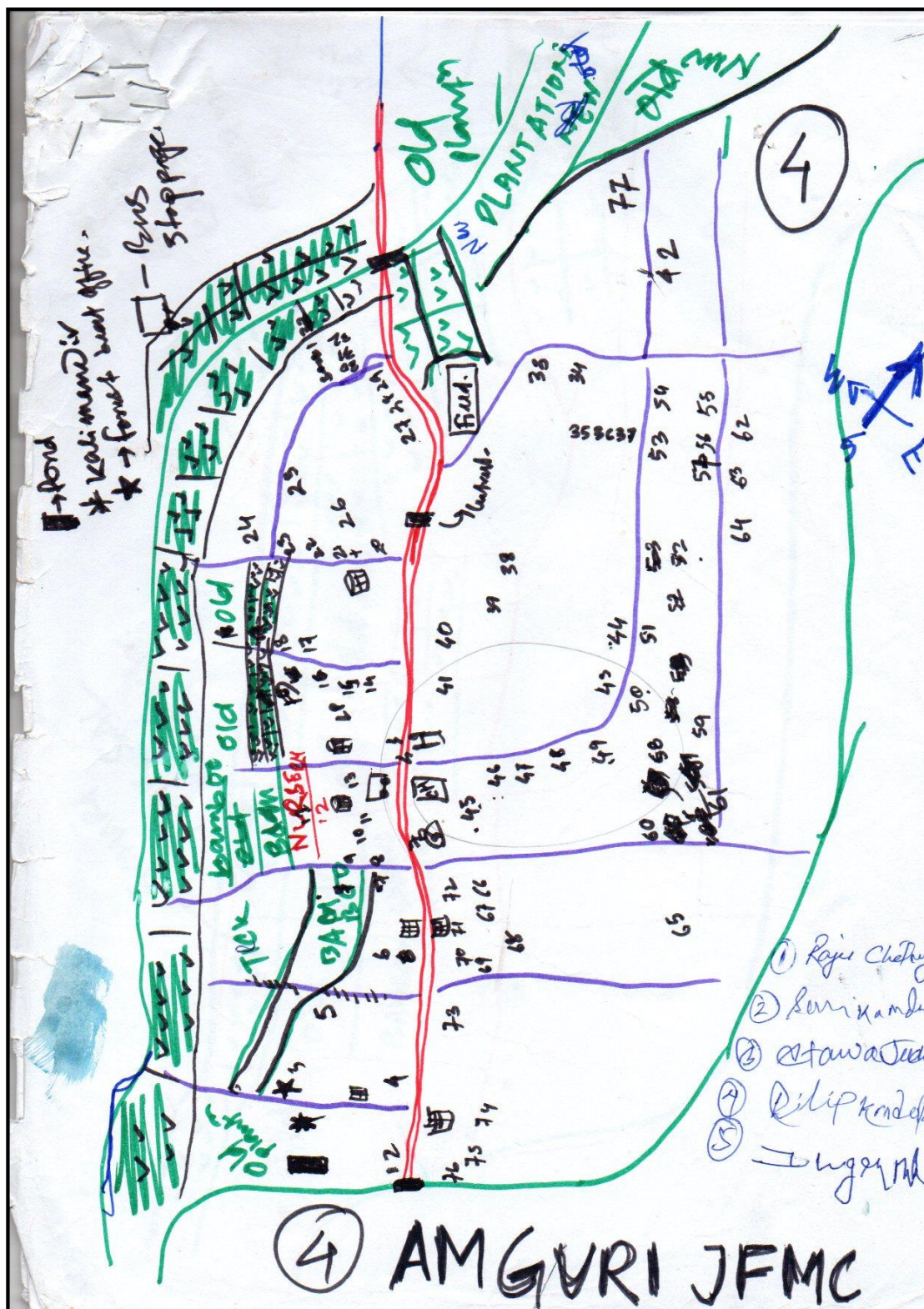
## Annexure 1

### Location of the Amguri Village





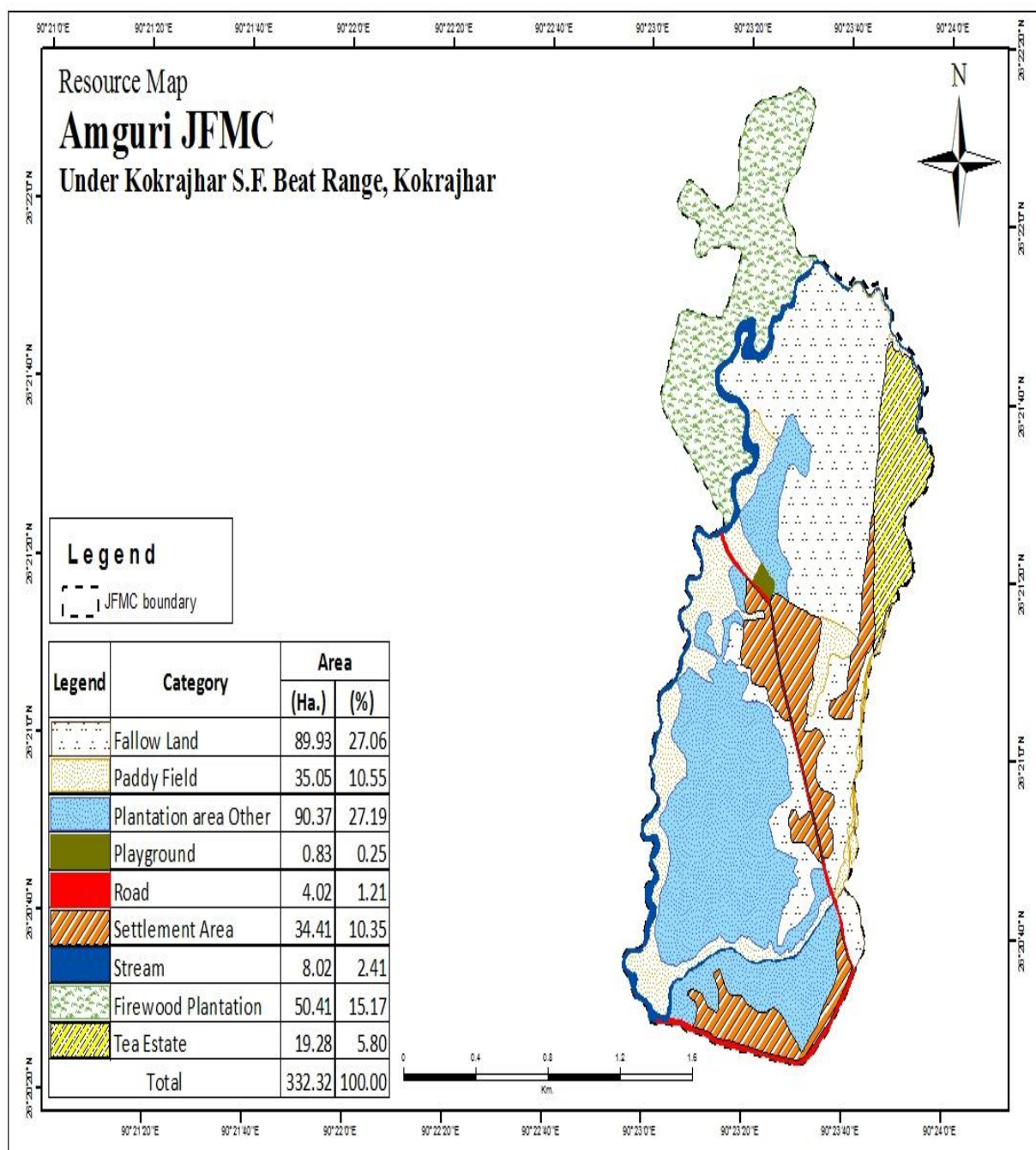




Social-cum-Resource Map Prepared by JFMC Members

## Annexure 2

### Land Use Maps of the JFMC (GIS)



Prepared by: Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship



## Annexure 3

### PRA ACTIVITY

#### Location and Timing of Participatory Rural Appraisal:

Numbers of participants :	80
Time :	11:30 am, 9 <sup>th</sup> June 2016
Venue :	Community Hall ( Amguri Village)

Table – 3.1 Brief about the AMGURI JFMC

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Households (No.)	Population (No.)			Avg. HH size
			Total	Male	Female	
1.	Amguri	74	392	218	179	4.76
2.	Total	74	392	218	179	4.76

Source: Field Survey

Different PRA tools used under the exercise of PRA technique are:

- Social Mapping
- Wealth Ranking
- Time Line Review
- Seasonality Analysis
- Chapatti diagram

#### 3.1 Social Mapping:



Social mapping is used to visualise the socio-economic aspects of the Amguri JFMC where the land holding patterns of the households, the numbers of schools, social infrastructure, and religious beliefs among households. Awareness among the villagers was carried out by the field teams, in order to infuse the self-consciousness for protection and enhancement of the forest areas. People from all the households of the village gathered for the PRA process, which was conducted in the community hall of the village. The PRA process was marked with enthusiasm and active participation from all people present.

The social and resource mapping process, was undertaken with the help of the villagers in identifying and marking the village. Villagers voluntarily came out to draw the maps. All the villagers spotted their households in the map. After the mapping process the team members collected the information about the pattern of their dwelling namely pukka, semi pukka, IAY and thatch house.

**Table 3.1: Information about the Amguri Village**

Social Information	Details	Numbers
	Total population	392
	Male	218
	Female	179
	Total households	74
	Pucca House(Nos.)	11
	IAY House(Nos.)	12
	Tin Roof Kuccha House (Nos.)	51
Landmarks	Bridges(Nos.)	2
	River(Nos.)	1
	Community hall(Nos.)	1
	Community Wells(Nos.)	7
	Play Ground cum Grazing field (Nos.)	1

#### Findings of social map:

- The participants of social mapping have identified all 75 households out of which 10 households have pucca house; 12 households have IAY house and 53 households have Kuccha House with Tin Roof.
- Other than the class based division of the households, important places like community hall, schools, and playground, stream, well, embankment, check dam, hand pump and bridges are mapped.
- Main sources of water for the villagers are the wells (personal/community), hand pumps, Kaljora River. The water from the wells and hand-pumps are used for day to day purposes. Though the agricultural land of the village is rain-fed though the water from the river is used by the villagers for farming purposes.
- The primary education facility is available in the village which includes a L.P. School and an Anganwadi Centre.
- The village has a community hall.
- The people belong to the Adivasi, Rajbanshi, Nepali and Bengali community. The villagers follow Hinduism or Christianity. Most of the Villagers are from Other Backward Classes and a few are from Scheduled Caste category.

#### Learnings:

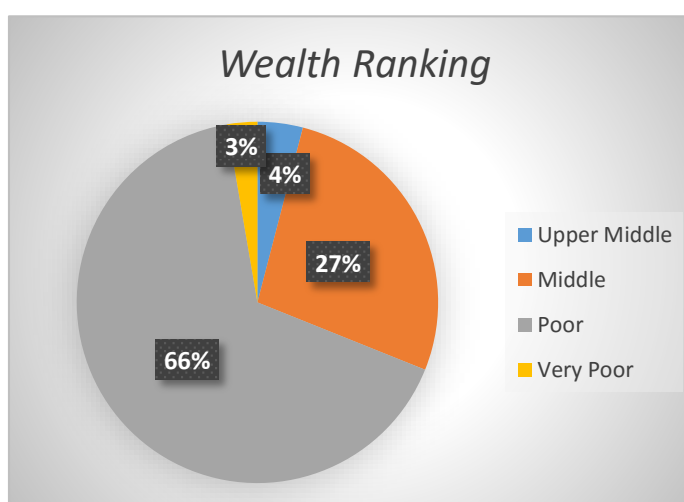
- Electricity is available in about 50 percent of households of the Amguri Village. There is LPG gas connection in 3 homes. Most of households are still dependent on forest and use firewood for their cooking purposes. They used to go to the forest for collecting the firewood, which includes branches and snags. Occasionally, villagers cut down trees from the forest, for their personal use which is a concern for forest department as it is leading to degradation for the forest.
- The primary health centre, bank, post office, high schools are located in Nayekgaon, which is 3 km away from the JFMC.
- There is also one community hall in the village, which is used by the villagers, where various meetings are held.
- The availability of fodder for domestic animals depend on the resource available in the forest area and the capacity of the household who can rear the livestock's. The Amguri Village is fully dependent on crop residue, trees fodder, grasses, and green fodder. Field residues are materials left in an agricultural field after the crop has been harvested. These residues include stalks and stubble (stems), leaves, and seed pods.
- There are some grazing field where villagers use for their cattle rearing. These fields are available for a maximum of six months.
- The villagers of the Amguri JFMC have to go Nayekgaon and Chaibari, a distance covered with 3 km, for their weekly marketing activity. Domestic materials, utensils, bangles, cloths and stationeries are sold in different stalls.

### 3.2 Wealth Ranking:

Wealth ranking, or well-being ranking, involves community members identifying and analysing the different wealth groups in a community. It enables evaluators to learn about the socioeconomic stratification of project beneficiaries and local people's definitions and indicators of wealth/well-being. Wealth ranking was done with the help of the following criteria:

- a) Land holding
- b) Occupation
- c) BPL Card Holding
- d) Dwelling Status

None of the households in the village are categorised as rich (about 2ha of agricultural land, Pucca House, Non BPL Category, Govt Occupation); 4 per cent of the households belong to Upper middle class (about 2ha of agricultural land, Pucca House, Non BPL, No Dependency on Daily Wage); about 27 per cent (Marginal agricultural land, Kutcha House, BPL Category, Occupation-Agriculture) are categorised to be the middle level; 27 per cent (Marginal agricultural land, Kutcha House, BPL Category, Occupation-Agriculture); 66 per cent are categorised to be the poor (negligible agricultural land, BPL Category, Kutcha House, BPL Category, Occupation-Daily Wage Earning); and 3 per cent are categorised to be the middle level (landless, BPL Category, Kutcha House, BPL





Category, Occupation-Daily Wage Earning).

### 3.3 Timeline Review

In order to know the past important cum historical events over time, the team has conducted the timeline analysis. The team members discussed about the local events to the village head, elderly persons and also to some young people to have an idea about how they dealt with those situations and what was the impact of those events on their lives as well as on the development of the village. Our time line illustrates the following events.

*Table 3.3: Timeline review*

Year	Event	Type
1925	Establishment of the Village, with settlement of the labour brought for Charibari Tea Estate	Establishment
1960	Establishment of the L.P. School	Construction
1980-81	PWD road constructed through the middle of the village	Construction
1982	Construction of Kali Mandir	Religious Institute
1982	Shortage of Food due to insufficient cultivation output	Drought
1986	Insurgency, Illegal Deforestation, Degradation of more 100 ha of forest area	Deforestation
1990	First Matriculate	Achievement
1996	Bodo Adivasi Clash	Political
2005-06	Formation of the Amguri JFMC	Social Unit
	1 <sup>st</sup> plantation undertaken by the JFMC under NAP	Forest Regeneration
	Few families converted into Christianity	Religious conversion
2011-12	2 <sup>nd</sup> Plantation Undertaken by the JFMC under NARMIL (210 ha)	Forest Regeneration
2014-14	3 <sup>rd</sup> Plantation Undertaken by the JFMC under APFBC (50 ha)	Forest Regeneration

The Amguri Village has a history behind as the village stood in the pre-independence period in the year 1925. The village was established by the Adivasi people, which were brought to work in the Chaibari Tea Estate.

The village has faced few disorders in form of shortage of food, illegal deforestation, during the period 1980s.

The establishment of the JFMC in the year 2004 has a major impact in regeneration of the degraded for under the Nayegaon RF. The JFMC has undertaken various plantation initiatives in the past 10 years in regenerating 260 ha of forest area.

### 3.4 Seasonal Mapping of livelihood activities:

Seasonal calendars drawn by the local people are very useful means of generating information about seasonal trends within the community and identifying periods of particular stress and vulnerability. Best undertaken in the context of a group discussion (to help verify the information obtained), seasonal calendars are often drawn on the ground with the relative trends depicted using stones or seeds, as in a preference-ranking matrix. In other instances, simple line graphs can be drawn to show seasonal increases or decreases. A whole series of seasonal variables can be included in one calendar to give an overview of the situation throughout the year. These variables can include: rainfall, crop sequences, labour demand, availability of paid employment, out-migration, incidence of human diseases, expenditure levels, and so on. Important periods, such as festivals, can also be shown.

Seasonal mapping mainly covers the seasonal variation of crops. In seasonal mapping, we considered agricultural crops and the timing of three activities viz. sowing, cropping and harvesting criteria and

collected the details throughout the year. From the seasonal mapping, it has been noticed that the main crops grown in the village are Sali rice and Seasonal Vegetables. The FGD conducted revealed that other major livelihood options available in the JFMC are Livestock rearing (Piggery, poultry), shop-keeping, daily wage labourers, mason, tailoring, which are not seasonal in nature but is showed in the seasonal mapping.

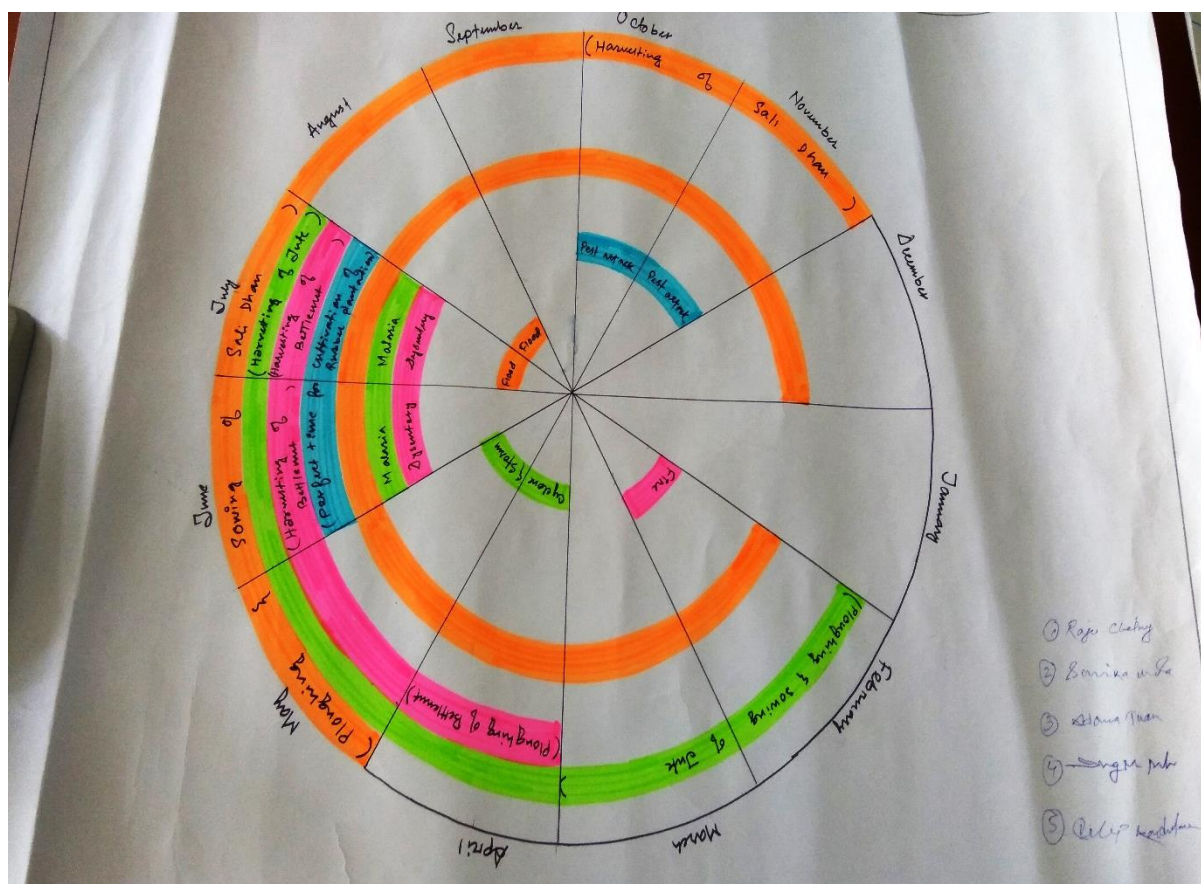


Table 3.4 Seasonal cropping pattern

Categories	Time of Activity			
		Sowing	Harvesting	Plucking
Farming	Sali	May-June	July-Aug	Oct-Nov
	Seasonal Vegetable Farming	Throughout the year		
Non-Farming	Livestock Rearing	Throughout the year		
	Daily Wage Earning			
	Shop-keeper			
	Masonry			
	Electrician			
	Tailoring			

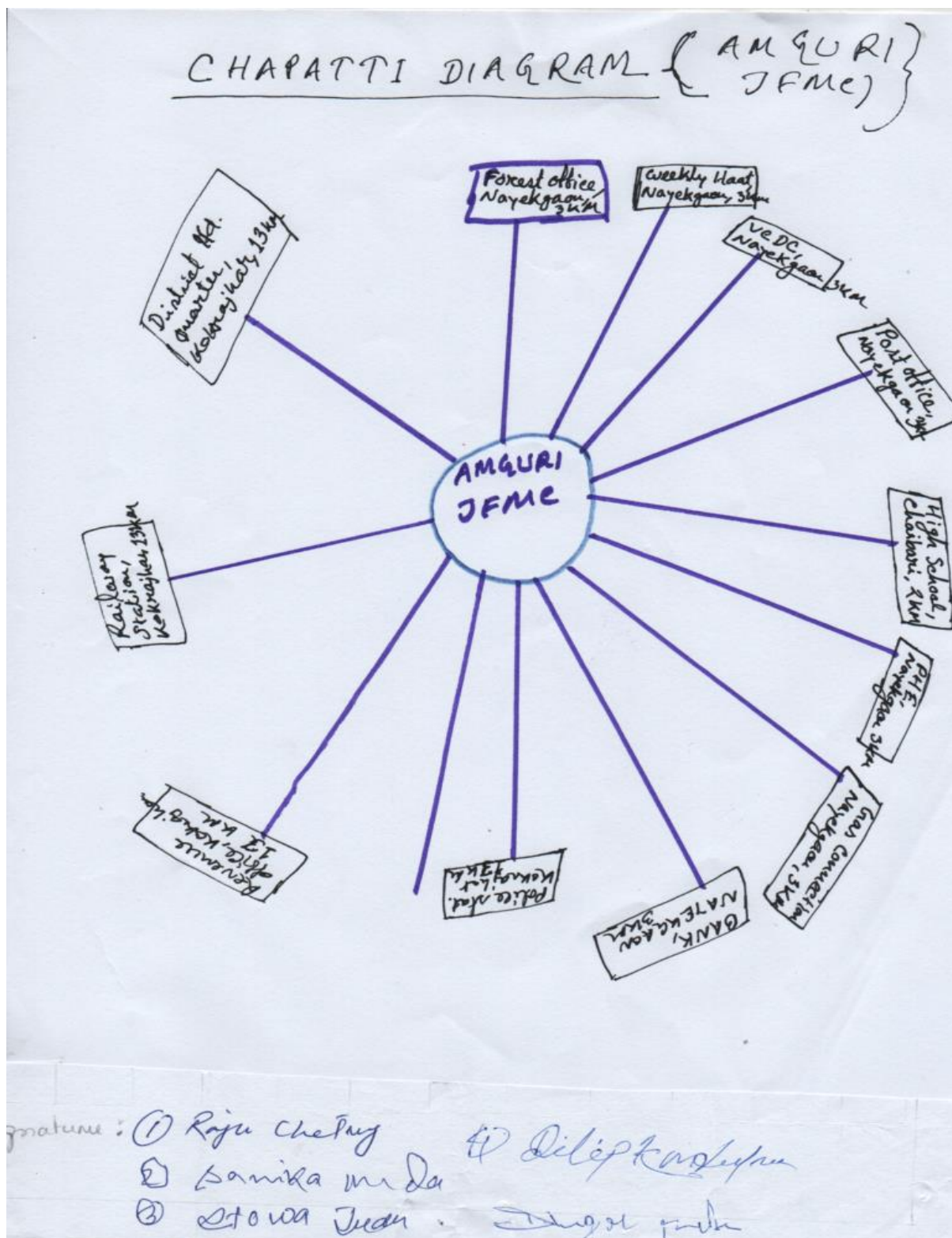


### 3.5 Venn Diagram





### 3.6 Chapatti Diagram



### 3.7 Priority Ranking- Livelihood

#### 7 Priority Ranking- Livelihood

Priority Matrix Ranking of Amguri JFMC for Potential Livelihood Activities

Livelihood Activities		Livestock	Bamboo Product Making	Agarbatti Making	Driving (Heavy Motor)	Tailoring	Masonry	Carpentry	Horticulture	Marks	Rank
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H		
Livestock	A	X	B	C	A	A	A	A	A	5	1
Bamboo Product Making	B	X	X	B	B	B	G	H	B	5	1
Agarbatti Making	C	X	X	X	D	C	C	C	C	5	1
Driving (Heavy Motor)	D	X	X	X	X	D	G	D	D	4	4
Tailoring	E	X	X	X	X	X	G	H	F	0	8
Masonry	F	X	X	X	X	X	X	G	I	1	7
Carpentry	G	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	H	4	4
Horticulture	H	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	3	6

#### Priority Ranking: Entry Point Activities

Priority Matrix Ranking of Amguri JFMC for Entry Point Activities

Entry Point Activities		JFMC Office	LPG/Solar Stove	Electricity	Health Centre	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Market Shed	Fishery	Marks	Rank
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	I		
JFMC Office	A	X	B	C	D	E	F	D	G	1	8
LPG/Solar Stove	B	X	X	B	B	B	F	B	B	1	6
Electricity	C	X	X	X	C	C	F	C	C	1	5
Bamboo Product Making Centre-cum- Agarbatti Making Unit	D	X	X	X	X	D	F	D	G	1	5
Health Centre	E	X	X	X	X	X	F	D	E	1	2
Sanitation	F	X	X	X	X	X	X	F	F	1	7
Drinking Water	G	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	G	1	3
Market Shed	H	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	0
Fishery	I	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	8	1

Signature: ① Raju Chetang ② Sanika m da ③ stowa Juan ④ Dilip K. Singh



## Annexure 4

### PHOTOGRAPHS



### PRA ACTIVITY









*COMPLETION OF SOCIAL-cum-RESOURCE MAP*





*A SNAP OF THE VILLAGERS*

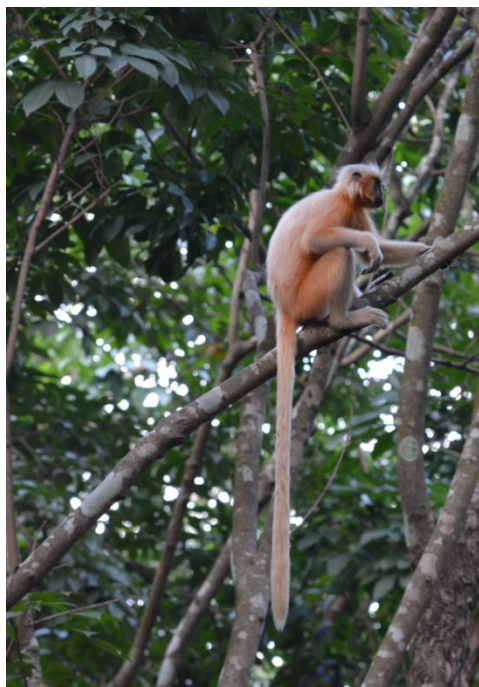




*FUN TIMES*



*A VIEW OF THE FLORA and FAUNA of the JFMC*





## Annexure 5

### LIST OF JFMC MEMBERS

#### RECORD 7 : MEMBERSHIP REGISTER

Name of JFMC *Anguli* Division *Kok* Range *SR Kok*

Beat *SR Beat, Kok* JFMC Code

Sr. No.	Name	Father's / Husband's name	Age	Male / Female	Education	SC/ST / BC/OBC
1	<i>Atta</i> <i>Tudu</i>		<i>26</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>H.S</i>	<i>ST</i>
2	<i>Tua</i> <i>Tudu</i>		<i>26</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>IX</i>	<i>ST</i>
3	<i>Sankha</i> <i>Munda</i>		<i>40</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>H.S.C</i>	<i>ST</i>
4			<i>11</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>VIII</i>	<i>ST</i>
5						

4. Mangala Sutradhar 55yrs (M)
5. Rina chetay 44yr (F)
6. Lakhi Muramu (F) - 50yrs.
7. Manah Sutradhar (M) - 58yrs
8. Raju chetay (42) (M) (President)
9. Dilip Sankar (M) (Member Sec.)

## Annexure 6 (Record I)

**Table 1: Basic data of the village:**

*Table 1: Basic data of the JFMC*

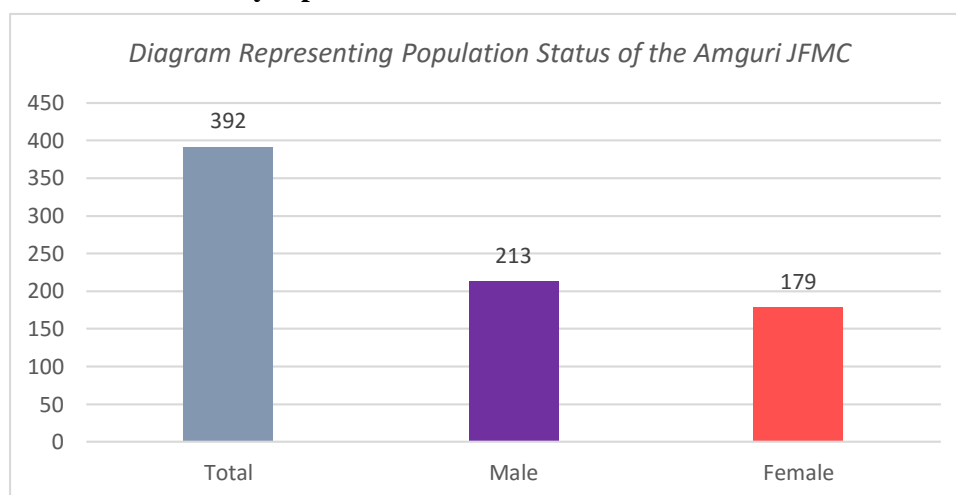
Sl no	Name of the JFMC	Date of establishment	No. of members in executive committee	Name of the president	Name of the secretary
1	Amguri	2004	11	Raju Chetry	Dilip Sarkar

**Table 2: Village wise population data:**

*Table -2: Demographic status of the project villages*

Sl. No.	Name of village	Households (No.)	Population			Sex ratio (per 1000 male )	Avg. HH size
			Total	Male	Female		
1	Amguri	75	392	213	179	840	5.23
	<b>Total</b>	75	392	213	179	840	5.23

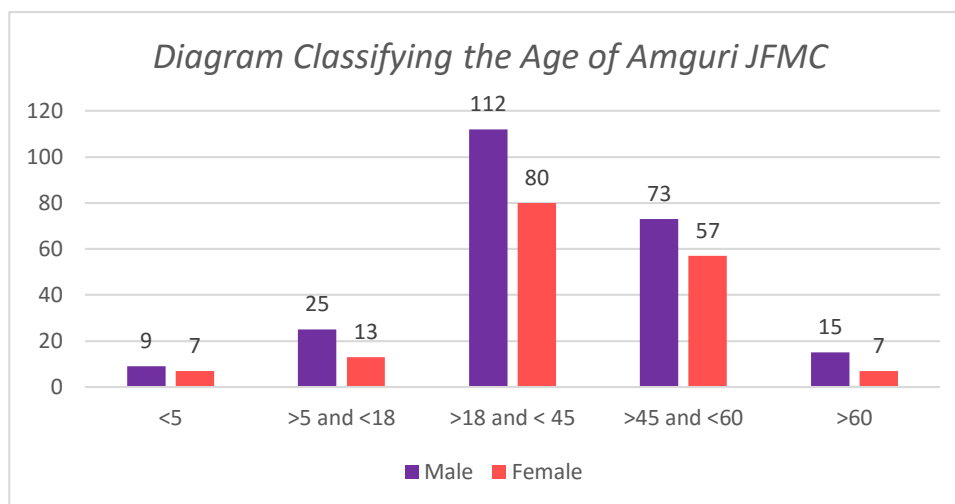
**Source: - Field survey report.**



**Age Profile:** The adult generation between the age of 18-45 year of Amguri Village outnumbered the other generations. Only 5% of the villagers are Senior Citizens. The younger generation (upto 18 years of age) account about 14% of the villagers.

**Table -2.2: Age Profile of the population**

Age Classification	<5	>5 and <18	>18 and < 45	>45 and <60	>60
Male	9	25	112	73	15
Female	7	13	80	57	7



**Literacy Status:** The Amguri Village has cumulative literacy rate of 69.6%, which is below the national rate of 74% (2011). More than two-fifths of the

**Table – 2.3: Status of literate person in the Amguri JFMC**

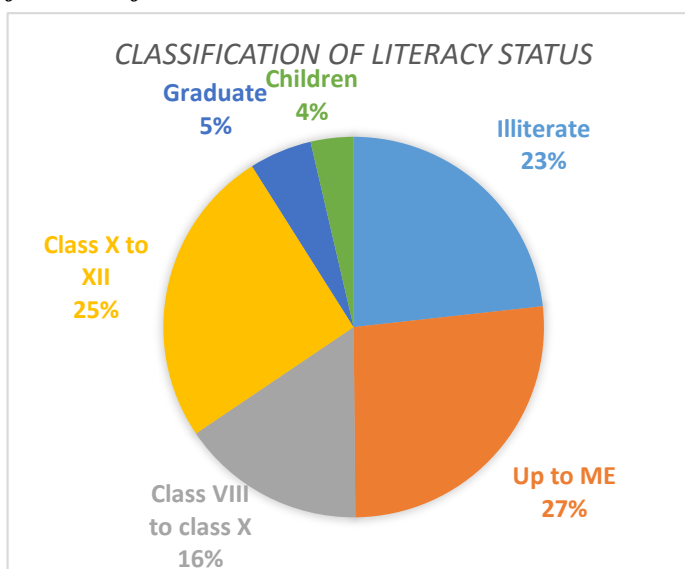
Sl. No.	Name of Village	Households (No.)	Population (No.)		Literacy Rate (%)
			Total	Total Literates	
1	Amguri	75	392	286	73
	<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>73</b>

Source: - Field survey report.

**Table-2.4: Classification of educational status**

Sl no	Categories	Percentage
1	Illiterate	23%
2	Up to ME	27%
3	Class VIII to class X	16%
4	Class X to XII	25%
5	Graduate	5%
6	Children	4%

Source: Field Survey Report



**Table 3: Village wise farmer category on the basis of land holding :**

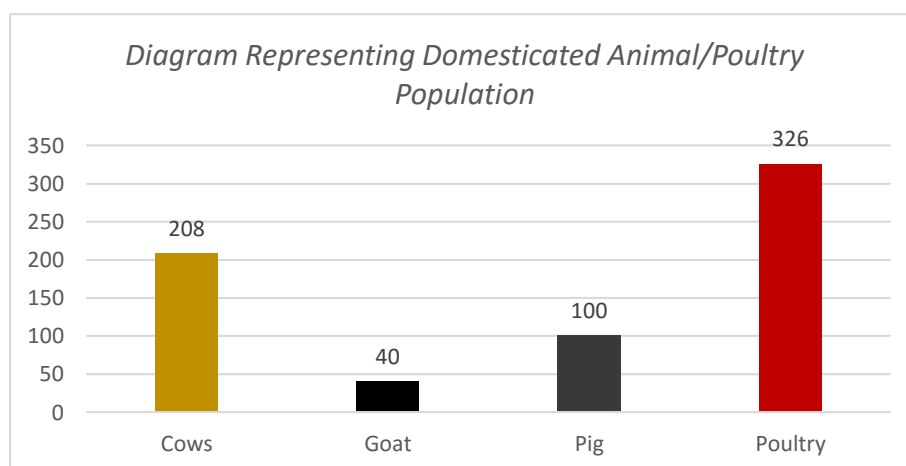
**Table3 Village wise farmer category on the basis of land holding**

Sl no	Name of the village	Type of famer according to land holding				
		Large farmer >10 ha.	small farmer 2-10 ha.	Marginal farmer (household) <2ha.	Land less (household)	Total
1	Amguri	-	2	71	2	75

**Table 4: Cattle Population:***Table 4: Cattle Population of the JFMC*

Sl No	Name Of The Village	Village Wise No Of Cattles Or Type Of Animal								
		Cows	Buffaloes	Goat	Sheep	Bulls	Camels	Pig	Poultry	Total
1	Amguri	208	-	40	-	-	-	103	326	676

The domesticated animals of the Amguri village includes both animal and poultry. Animals includes both cattle and livestock which include cows (31%), goats (6%) and pigs (15%). Poultry account for about than half of the total domesticated animals. Hen/Cocks are preferred by most of the households in the village. These poultry are kept for domestic consumption as well as selling purposes.

**Table 5: Village wise Infrastructure:***Table 5 showing village wise infrastructure*

Sl No	Infrastructure	Location	Distance from village
1.	Electricity	Within the Village	-
2.	Gas connection	Nayekgaon	3km
3.	Transport	Within the Village	-
4.	PHE	Nayekgaon	3km
5.	LP school	Within the Village	
6.	High school	Chaibari	2km
7.	Bank	Kokrajhar	2km
8.	Anganawadi centre	Within the Village	-
9.	VCDC	Nayekgaon	3km
10.	Revenue Office	Kokrajhar	7km
11.	Police station	Kokrajhar	7km
12.	Forest Office	Nayekgaon	7km
13.	Post office	Nayekgaon	2km
14.	Bus facility	Within the Village	-
15.	Railway Station	Kokrajhar	2km
16.	District head quarter	Kokrajhar	7km

**Table 6: Agricultural crops***Table 6 Agriculture Crops*

Type of Crop	Rain Fed		Irrigation	
	Name of the crop	Area (in ha.)	Name of the crop	Area (in hac)
<b>Kharif</b>	Sali Rice	<b>50</b>	-	-
<b>Others</b>	Vegetable, Fruits	<b>10</b>	-	-

**Table 7: Crop production profile of AMGURI JFMC:***Table 7 Crop production profile of AMGURI JFMC*

Type of crop	Total Production (approx) in Metric Ton	No of household growing	Average production (Metric Ton / hac) approx	Area under crop (hac) approx
<b>Paddy</b>	121	71	1.88	64
<b>Vegetable</b>	5	75	1.3	4
<b>Fruits</b>	5	75	1.3	4

**Table 8: Fodder Availability (animal)***Table 8 fodder availability of the JFMC*

Types	1-3 month	3-6 month	>6 month
Crop residue	-	✓	-
Trees fodder	-	✓	-
Grasses	-	-	✓
Green Fodder	-	-	✓
Grazing in Forest	-	-	✓

**Table 9: Location of market from the village***Table 9 Location of market from the village*

For Purchase	Location	Distance from village if in other village (in km)
Grocery shop	Within the Village	-
Weekly Market	Nayekgaon	3 km
Major Market	Kokrajhar	7 km
Forest Corporation Sale Depot.	NA	-
Tendu Patta PHAD	NA	-
Fish Market	Nayekgaon	3 km
Medicinal Plant collection Centre	NA	-
Forest Corporation Medicinal plant Collection Centre	NA	-



**Table 10: Water Resources Facility:***Table 10: showing the water resource facility available in the village*

Water source	Number	Availability of water	uses
River	1	Perennial	Agricultural use, Fishing
Community ring well	7	Perennial	-

**Table 11: Energy consumption:***Table 11 showing the Energy Consumption of the JFMC*

Type of Fuel	Number of household depending	Number of months dependent	Sources (local, village, forest, other sources)	Major/ Secondary
Fuel wood	71	12	Forest	Major
Kerosene stove	60	12	Market	Secondary
Gobar/Bio gas	NA	-	-	-
LPG	3	12	Market	Major
Electric Heater	NA	-	-	-

**RECORD: II****LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITY ANALYSIS****Table 12: Agriculture and Horticulture:***Table 12: showing the agricultural and horticultural status*

Constraints	Reason	Opportunities	Programme
<b>Low Production</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Traditional way of cultivation.</li> <li>Only one crop undertaken annually (Sali)</li> <li>Very negligible use of fertilizers and pesticides, insecticides.</li> <li>Lack of irrigation facilities.</li> <li>Lack of agricultural infrastructure, modern tools and equipment's viz, power tillers, tractors etc.</li> <li>Non usages of high yielding seeds.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Application of proper and controlled pesticides and insecticides.</li> <li>Introduction of new and advance technology.</li> <li>Well-structured training programme. The villagers are inherited with the skill of cultivation. But an improvisation of skills is the need of the hour.</li> <li>Usage of high yielding seed programme.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tractor operation training</li> <li>Agri-skill development programme.</li> <li>Training on insecticides, pesticides, hybrid cultivation</li> </ul>
<b>Storage and Production</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of common storing place</li> <li>Lack of cold storage facility due to non-availability of electricity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Helpful in preserving unsold products for a longer period of time.</li> <li>They can store their product and sell it when there is a higher demand.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Packaging</li> <li>Transportation and distribution.</li> </ul>
<b>Marketing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of transporting facilities for carrying products</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Smooth transportation facility will help the farmers to carry their products to the nearby markets.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum support price arrangement</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Less contact with the direct market; much dependency upon middle man</li> <li>• No knowledge on marketing know-how, dependence on traditional system of selling.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Generate highest market price by removing middle men.</li> <li>• More knowledge about the current market situation as well as the current value of their products.</li> </ul>	
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**Table 13: Livestock**

*Table 13 Livestock*

Constraints	Reasons	Opportunities	Programme
Less grazing land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Applicable</li> </ul>	-	-
Availability of fodder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unable to buy fodder from market due to poor financial condition</li> <li>• Trees fodder n crop residue are available only for 3-6 months. Green fodder is also not available for the whole year.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Higher income from livestock rearing.</li> <li>• The villagers can make it as an alternative livelihood opportunity if they have the easy access of livestock fodder.</li> </ul>	HYV Cattle Rearing
Veterinary care facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No veterinary care clinic</li> <li>• Lack of knowledge about the proper rearing of live stock</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disease control</li> <li>• Increases the life span of cattle.</li> <li>• It will also help to aware the villagers and will encourage them for livestock rearing.</li> </ul>	Linkage with veterinary dept.
Production of milk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Less availability of fodder</li> <li>• No scientific knowledge on cattle rearing to increase the milk production.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training on the milk production can enhance the skill of milk production.</li> <li>• Availability of supplements like cattle “Milk Booster, Milk Plus” etc. can increase the production of milk in the area.</li> </ul>	HYV Cattle Rearing
Milk market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Less contact with the direct market for milk</li> <li>• Unaware of the market demand of different milk made products.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A huge demanded market for milk is available as Kokrajhar district head quarter and West Bengal state is too far from the JFMC.</li> </ul>	-

**Table 14: NWFP***Table 14 NWFP*

<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Reasons</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Programme</b>
<b>Less collection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NWFP Plantation have not borne collectibles yet</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>30 ha of plantation available</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional plantation of NTFP to be undertaken</li> </ul>
<b>Unsustainable extraction</b>	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of fertile fallow land</li> </ul>	-
<b>Low rates</b>	-	-	-
<b>Value addition</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No processing units</li> <li>Non availability of required resources</li> <li>No technical know-how</li> </ul>	-	-

**Table 15: Specialised skill***Table 15: Specialised Skills: Bamboo Products*

<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Reasons</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Programme</b>
<b>Raw Material Availability</b>	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Available Raw materials</li> </ul>	-
<b>Product quality</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of Skills</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developing Quality Products for new market exploration.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training on Modern Tools and Equipment.</li> <li>Providing modern technology to the villagers</li> </ul>
<b>Marketing Potential</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No standardised market</li> <li>No pricing policy</li> <li>No linkage with the institutional buyers</li> <li>No Product Development.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exploring access to new markets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Providing a bulk buy arrangement of the finished product with institutional buyers.</li> </ul>
<b>Credit Facilities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No linkage with the banks or post office saving banks.</li> <li>Unaware of the development schemes of banks and government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Financial assistance by the Govt.</li> <li>Providing easy access to credit.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Microfinance, Term Loans, Working Capital Arrangement</li> </ul>
<b>Product Diversification</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No Product Diversification</li> <li>Lack of concept for product diversification.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developing Demand Based Products, as per the needs of the modern day market.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Skill Upgradation &amp; Training on New Product Development and Product Diversification</li> </ul>

**Table 16: Credit facility***Table 16 Credit facility*

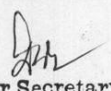
<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Reason</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Programme</b>
<b>Indebtness</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No Access to organized lending source</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Setting up modern financial institution in the nearby areas.</li> </ul>	Financial inclusion initiative
<b>Rate of interest</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Higher lending rates charged by the private money lender</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Subsidised credit arrangement</li> </ul>	
<b>Availability of loan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fear of risk taking</li> <li>No knowledge of documentation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Start-ups entrepreneurial venture</li> </ul>	
<b>Mortgage difficulty</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unavailability of proper documentation of mortgaged property.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proper awareness about documentation in the area</li> </ul>	

## Annexure 7

List of Beneficiaries identified for livelihood Generation activities

### 1) Mixed Livestock

<b>Trade:</b>	<b>MIXED LIVESTOCK</b>							
<b>Location:</b>	<b>AMGURI</b>							
<b>Start Date:</b>	<b>24-08-2016</b>							
<b>End Date:</b>	<b>02-09-2016</b>							
<b>Master Trainer</b>	<b>DR. MRINMOY KALITA</b>							
<b>SL NO</b>	<b>PARTICIPAN NAME</b>	<b>GUARDIAN NAME</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>QUALIFICATION</b>	<b>AGE</b>	<b>GENDER</b>	<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>CONTACT NO</b>
1	KUWARI URAO	BINOY MUNDA	AMGURI	V	30	F	OBC	N
2	MANI MUNDA	BAJO MUNDA	AMGURI	N	55	M	OBC	N
3	BINAY MUNDA	MANI MUNDA	AMGURI	VIII	32	M	OBC	N
4	SIBANATH HASDA	THEPAI HASADA	AMGURI	IV	29	M	OBC	N
5	PALO MUNDA	MANI MUNDA	AMGURI	N	52	F	OBC	N
6	BONE SUTRADHAR	KORNO SUTRADHAR	AMGURI	VII	25	F	SC	N
7	PRAMILA SUTRADHAR	DHANIRAM SUTRADHAR	AMGURI	IV	35	F	SC	N
8	POMPI SUTRADHAR	MOHEN SUTRADHAR	AMGURI	IV	28	F	SC	N
9	LEELA CHETRI	KHARKE BAHADUR CHETRI	AMGURI	VIII	40	F	OBC	N
10	MINA LUGUN	MANGRA LUGUN	AMGURI	V	34	F	OBC	N
11	SHANIYARA MUNDA	LT. JUNG MANDA	AMGURI	N	45	F	OBC	N
12	MINA SUTRADHAR	BISHNU SUTRADHAR	AMGURI	VI	26	F	SC	N
13	KABITA CHETRY	KHARKE BAHADUR CHETRY	AMGURI	HS	19	F	OBC	8473861367
14	NISHA HASADA	SUBHASH MARDI	AMGURI	VIII	25	F	OBC	8133090073
15	SUBINA LUGUN	PUSA LUGUN	AMGURI	HSLC	24	F	OBC	9678929815
16	ATOWA TUDU	LT LALMOHAN TUDU	AMGURI	HSLC	24	M	OBC	N
17	MINIKA MARDI	ATOWA TODU	AMGURI	VI	22	F	OBC	N
18	DUGURU MUNDA	LT MANGAL MUNDA	AMGURI	VII	50	M	OBC	N
19	KOWAR TUDU	LT DURJON TUDU	AMGURI	HS	23	M	OBC	N

  
**Member Secretary**  
**Amguri J F. M. C.**

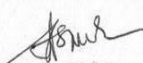


20	PUSHPA CHETRY	RAJABAHA DUR CHETRY	AMGU RI	GRADUATE	36	F	OBC	N
21	SANIKA MUNDA	JUNGA MUNDA	AMGU RI	HSLC	36	M	OBC	N
22	MANKO MARDI	LT THEPAI HASADA	AMGU RI	N	60	F	OBC	N
23	BISHNU SUTRADHAR	MANGLA SUTRADHAR	AMGU RI	VI	29	M	SC	N
24	AGNESH URAW	PIUSH URAW	AMGU RI	IX	28	M	OBC	813503226 5
25	SUNITA HASDA	DIBU TUDU	AMGU RI	VII	23	F	OBC	N
26	DILIP KANDULNA	LT GOMA KANDULNA	AMGU RI	IX	48	M	OBC	847384183 8
27	RUPAN KANDULNA	BIRASA KANDULNA	AMGU RI	V	21	F	OBC	708628220 3
28	MINA KANDULNA	BIRSHA KANDULNA	AMGU RI	VI	23	F	OBC	995759486 5
29	BASANTI BISHWAKAR MA	GYAN BAHADUR BISHWAKAR MA	AMGU RI	IV	34	F	OBC	847387611 2
30	SUMI KISKU	DHENA KISKU	AMGU RI	V	29	F	OBC	N
31	ANJALI MURMU	MONIRAM TUDU	AMGU RI	IX	21	F	OBC	N
32	SUNATI MINJ	AGNESH MINJ	AMGU RI	VII	24	F	OBC	800375588 22
33	RINIKA KONDULNA	DILIP KONDULNA	AMGU RI	IX	19	F	OBC	703585348 9
34	KUNGKI MUNDA	HINDU MUNDA	AMGU RI	II	44	F	OBC	N
35	SUMI URAW	BASDO URAW	AMGU RI	V	28	F	OBC	N
36	NIKASHI RAY	LT SHOLTA SUTRADHAR	AMGU RI	II	45	F	OBC	N
37	APENI MARDI	PANDU MARDI	AMGU RI	HSLC	21	F	OBC	739963061 4
38	CHAULI SUTRADHAR	SANJIT MODAK	AMGU RI	III	34	F	OBC	N
39	SUKURMONI MUNDA	BANA MUNDA	AMGU RI	VII	26	F	OBC	847284084 2
40	TUPE SUTRADHAR	PANESHWAR SUTRADHAR	AMGU RI	VI	30	F	SC	N
41	BUDIN MURMU	LT BARAKA TUDU	AMGU RI	III	38	F	OBC	N

**Member Secretary**  
**Anguri J.F.M.C.**

2) Apparel made-ups making

Sl. No.	Forest Division	JFMC	Skill (trade)	Start Date	End Date	Master Trainer (Name, Organization)	Participant	Guardian	Qualification	Age	Gender	Category
1	Kokrajhar SF	Amguri	Apparel and Made-ups Making	26-Oct-16	24-Nov-16	Pooli Barman, Dimpi S. Barooah	MINA KANDULNA	BIRSA KANDULNA	VIII	21	F	OBC
2	Kokrajhar SF	Amguri	Apparel and Made-ups Making	26-Oct-16	24-Nov-16	Pooli Barman, Dimpi S. Barooah	SUKURMONI MUNDA	BANA MUNDA	HSLC	22	F	OBC
3	Kokrajhar SF	Amguri	Apparel and Made-ups Making	26-Oct-16	24-Nov-16	Pooli Barman, Dimpi S. Barooah	DURJAN TUDU	BISWANATH TUDU	IX	21	M	OBC
4	Kokrajhar SF	Amguri	Apparel and Made-ups Making	26-Oct-16	24-Nov-16	Pooli Barman, Dimpi S. Barooah	MONIN HASDA	MONUN HASDA		18	M	OBC

  
 Divisional Forest Officer  
 Field Implementation Unit  
 S.F. Division, Kokrajhar