



Agoratoli Eco-Development Committee

Kaziranga National Park

Eastern Assam Wildlife Division, Bokakhat

MICRO-PLAN

(2016-17 to 2025-26)

Prepared by Agoratoli EDC

Assisted by

Assam Forest Department

&

COMPELO

(IIE, RGVN and CML)



July 2016

Approved

**Divisional Forest Officer
-cum, FICL/AFBC Society
E.A.WL. Division, Bokakhat**

List of Acronyms

Acronym	Full Form
ACF	Assistant Conservator of Forests
AfD	Agence Franchise de Developpement
APFBC	Assam Project on Forest & Biodiversity Conservation
APL	Above Poverty Line
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CCF	Chief Conservator of Forests
CF	Conservator of Forests
CML	Centre for Microfinance and Livelihood
COMPELO	Consulting 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
KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK	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	RashtriyaGraminVikas Nidhi
RO	Range Officer
SC	Scheduled Caste
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SLF	Sustainable Livelihood Framework
Spp	Species
ST	Scheduled Tribe
7SWOT	Strength Weakness Opportunity & Threat
TV	Taungya Village
TV	Television
WLS	Wildlife Sanctuary
WPA	Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
WPC	Working Plan Circle

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

Tree, Shrubs and Herbs		
Sl.No	Vernacular Name	Botanical Name
1	Bah	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i>
2	Koroi	<i>Abelmoschus moschatus</i>
3	Simolu	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>
4	Ajar	<i>Lagerstroomia speciosa</i>
5	Bhelkor	<i>Trewia nudiflora</i>
6	Tenga	<i>Citrus limon</i>
7	Bogori	<i>Zizyphus jujube</i>
8	Leteku	<i>Baccaurearamiflora</i>
9	Narasinga,	<i>Murraya koenigii</i>
10	Bahkatita	<i>Adhatodavasica</i>
11	Borbhekuri	<i>Solanuma nguivi</i>

AGORATOLI ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK, EASTERN ASSAM WILDLIFE
DIVISION

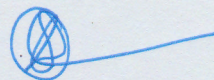
Micro-Plan

(2016-17 to 2026-27)

Livelihood Development Plan & Forest Development Plan

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Divisional Forest Officer
-cum- FIU APFBC Society
E.A.W.L. Division, Bokakhat

AGORATOLI ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK, EASTERN ASSAM WILDLIFE DIVISION

Micro-Plan

(2016-17 to 2026-27)

PART - I

1. Introduction

1.1 About the Project

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

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

1.2 Micro-Planning & Livelihood Development

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

A consortium comprising of Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) Guwahati, *RashtriyaGraminVikasNidhi* (RGVN) and Centre for Microfinance and Livelihood (CML) has been formed to implement (*inter-alia*) the micro-planning and livelihood development under the above project. The above consortium has been titled as ‘Consulting service for Micro Planning Enhancing Livelihood Opportunities’ - COMPELO in short.

As per project guidelines, this micro-plan includes **‘various operations of village and forest development ... livelihood support of forest dependent members and keeping**

sustainable forest management as the broad objective'. It includes both forest development and livelihood development.

1.3 Micro-Plan for the Agoratoli EDC

This document gives the Micro-Plan for the Agoratoli EDC, which is located in the Golaghat district of Assam. The EDC falls under the jurisdiction of the Eastern Assam Forest Divisions. The profile of the community is given in the next section.

2. General Description of the Area

2.1 General Description:

Kaziranga is known worldwide as the habitat of the Greater One Horned Rhinoceros. It is spread over an area of 429.93 sq km with further additions of about 454.50 sq km to its original area. The history of Kaziranga dates back to 1905 and scripted by none other than Lady and Lord Curzon, the then Viceroy of India. On 1st June 1908 it was first declared as a Reserve Forest. It was subsequently upgraded to a Game Sanctuary in 1916, a Wildlife Sanctuary in 1950, World Heritage Site in 1985, a National Park in 1974, and finally a Tiger Reserve in 2007. Kaziranga National Park is situated on the southern bank of the Brahmaputra River at the foot of the KarbiAnglong Hills about 8 km from Bokakhat and 230 km east of Guwahati, the State capital of Assam. The National Highway No.37 forms partly the southern boundary. The Kaziranga Tiger Reserve headquarters are located at Bokakhat, which is a Sub Divisional medium sized township situated on the NH37 (now NH715), also known as the Assam Trunk Road. Bokakhat is about 239 Km towards the east of Guwahati. The other two nearest townships are Jorhat which is 70 km further east of Bokakhat on the NH37, and Golaghat which is 53 km towards the southeast on the NH39 (now NH129). On the north bank Tezpur is the main township which is about 100 km from Bokakhat. The Bokakhat sub division has a population of 141,502 souls as per 2001 census. The Bokakhat urban population as per 2001 census is 8844.

There are five ranges in Kaziranga national park. There are a total of thirty EDCs situated on the fringes of the KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK and about 400 fringe villages.

2.2 Location

The Kaziranga Tiger Reserve, on the other hand, is bounded by the coordinates 26° 28' to 26° 49'N and 92° 35' to 93° 42'E. The Kaziranga Tiger Reserve as notified in 2007 is spread over an area of 1055.89454sq km in the districts of Golaghat, Nagaon and Sonitpur in Assam. The Appendix I gives the location map and Appendix II gives the Approach Map of the EDC

2.3 Soil:

The plain areas of Kaziranga predominantly comprise of recent composite alluvial plains and floodplains. The channels and point bars, back swamps deposits are quite conspicuous in the active flood plain of the area. Lithologically the Kaziranga formation is represented by grey silt and fine to medium sands which form the recent composite flood plain with numerous meander scars and scrolls. The area is swampy and is criss-crossed by a number

of channels flowing through the park area. The area is characterised by numerous permanent water bodies locally known as “*Beels*”. The Brahmaputra River flowing along the northern boundary of the Park exhibits braiding pattern with numerous river island (*char / chapories*). Two type of *Char / chapories* are encountered: -stable and unstable. The Park is characterized by a numerous swamps / *Beel* complexes, along with a thick vegetation cover. The soil overlying the sandy deposits at places is very deep while at some places it is of very recent origin consisting mainly of sand, devoid of any humus or decomposed organic matter. As such the soil at various places varies from sandy soil, sandy loam, and clayey loam to purely clayey soil.

2.4 Water:

The Park is surrounded on the north by the Brahmaputra River and by the Mori Dhansiri, Difaloo and Mori Difaloo on the south. There is an intricate network of river channels, both dead and alive, and hundreds of big and small water bodies, locally called beels, spread all over the Park. Some of the noted beels are Sohola (in the Eastern Range), MihiBeel, Borbeel, Hanuman Beel (in the Central Range), RaomariBeel, DoongaBeel, Borbeel, DaflangBeel (in the Western Range), Patahi Beel (In the Burapahar Range).

2.5 Climate: Temperature & Rainfall

The maximum temperature during the summer is 38° C. The minimum temperature during the winter is 8° C.

The annual rainfall is about 1960 mm. About two-thirds of the rainfall usually occurs during the rainy season (June-September). The village has high levels of humidity (over 90%) during the rainy months and low levels in the winter (Below 30%).

2.6 Eco- system and Biodiversity:

About 5% of the total area of the KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK is permanently covered by water of the *Beels* and streams. The area under water increases during the rainy season. Some floating and creeping species of grasses and other aquatic plants grow in these *beels*. The main grass species is Erali (*Andropogon*spp). The other aquatic vegetation consists of Kalmou (*Ipomearepans*), Helonchi (*Enhydrafluctuans*) Borpuni (*Pistiastrafioles*), Harupuni (*Lemnapanciostata*) etc. In addition to such aquatic vegetation some *Beels* have small floating swamps consisting of species such as Ekra, Nal, Khagori etc.

The Kaziranga National Park is known to house 38 mammal species, about 553 birds species, about 64 herpetofauna, 41 amphibian species, 42 piscifauna, and about 550

species of flora (of which 106 floras has been identified as rare and endangered). The Sloth bear (*Melarsusursinus*) is commonly found in the wooded areas of the park near Kanchanjuri, Bimoli, Kathpara, Rangamotia etc. They are not sighted frequently due to their natural habits. Estimated population of Sloth bear is about 40 - 50 in the park. The Hoolock gibbons (*Hylobateshoolock*) visit the wooded areas of the Park near Kanchanjuri and Panbari R.F. Common langur (*Presbytes entellus*), Capped Langur (*Presbytespileatus*) are also found in this area. During 1999 census operation, 139 capped langur were found in the park. Rhesus monkey (*Macacamulatta*), Assamese macaque (*Macacaassamensis*) are also found in the forested areas of the park. However their number is small. Indian porcupine (*HystrixIndica*), Hog badger (*Aratonyxcollaris*), Fishing cat (*Felisviverrina*), etc. are some of the smaller animals found in the Park. Amongst the reptilian fauna, python (*Python molurus*), common (*Najanaja*) and king cobra (*Ophiophagushannah*), water monitor lizards (*Salvator monitor*), Tortoises and Turtles of various species and Indian gharial (*Gavialusgangeticus*)

Kaziranga is situated in Indo-Australian mega fly way of birds and have at least 550 different avifauna species. The inventory contains 25 species of global importance (AnwaruddinChoudhary) of which 23 are critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable. Kaziranga is regarded as breeding stock for tropical freshwater fishes in this region. Numerous water bodies and rivers have fishes in large quantity as well as in diversity. But so far only 42 species have been recorded.

Kaziranga National Park is a major habitat of famous endangered one horned Rhinoceroses. Attempts to find out the number of rhinoceroses in Kaziranga were made in 1957,1961 and 1963. But the method used was very crude and were aimed at finding out the number of rhinoceroses only. During these estimates the number of rhinoceroses in Kaziranga varied from 250-300. Systematic and detail censuses of the larger mammals in Kaziranga were carried out only in 1966, 1972, 1978,1984, 1991,1993,1999,2005,2009, 2012. A special population estimation of rhinos was conducted in 2013. According to recent records the population of rhino is increasing. The trends recorded as 366 in the year 1966 and 2401 in the 2015. Poaching has adversely affected the survival of rhinos in KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK.

Asian Elephants are also widely found in Kaziranga National Park. The elephant is one of the largest land mammals on Earth. The trunk of the Asian elephant has two finger-like structures at its tip that allow the animal to perform both delicate and powerful movements. Elephants have long, coarse hairs sparsely covering their body. Their skin is brown to dark gray. They are popularly for Wildlife Safari and festivals. According to survey of the year 2011 its population is 1165 while it was 1246 in 2005.

2.7 Concern of Biodiversity Conservation in Kaziranga National Park:

Erosion: The KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK is located in the flood plain of the Brahmaputra River and is affected by floods each year. Flooding has caused large scale erosion in the park and adjoining areas. Erosion is detrimental to the biodiversity conservation of the area. A number of researchers have studied the erosion problem of KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK.

According to JN Sharma, the loss of habitat is summarized in the Table below:-

Year/ Period	Area Lost (Sq Km)	Area Gained (Sq Km)
1912-1916 to 1972	84.87	24.49
1972 to 1998	44.70	29.47
1998 to 2008	20.41	7.89
TOTAL	149.98	60.85

Fishing:

The KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK is a rich habitat for a variety of fishes. Fishing is a traditional practice in the area and the communities residing in the fringe villages continue practice fishing in the Beels, mostly those that are along the National highway 37.

Collection of Thatch Grass:

People from the fringe villages collect thatch grass mostly during the thatch grass season from December to March, despite restrictions. They use thatch grass for house roofing and some families also sell the thatch grass which is a source of livelihood.

Poaching:

Poaching is a major concern in Kaziranga National park. The Rhino is the most targeted animal for poaching. Poaching of tigers is also reported. Poaching of other animals and reptiles are also reported. Most of these animal parts are used in Chinese medicine and other traditional medicines.

3. Village Socio-Economic Profile and EDC Profile

3.1 Key Information

The Agoratoli Eco Development Committee (EDC) was registered on 10th September 2002 with the office of the Director, Kaziranga National Park, Bokakhat (as per the registration certificate **Appendix III**). The area covered by the above EDC falls within the Bokakhat Development Block of Golaghat District of Assam.

The key information of the EDC is furnished below.

Table-A: Key Information of the EDC

Name of the EDC	Agoratoli
Name of Revenue Village	Agoratoli
Name of the Gram Panchayat / VCDC	Mori Dhonsiri
Revenue Circle	Bokakhat
District	Golaghat
Forest Division	Eastern Assam Wildlife Division
Forest Range	Eastern Range Agoratoli
Registration No	KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK/EAWL/18 of 2002
Year Formed	2002
Description of Boundary of EDC	As below North:Kaziranga NP Embankment South:NH37 West:DiffoloPothar East:Kandulimari
EDC Bank Account No	6187498554
Name of Bank	Indian Bank, Bokakhat

Source: EDC Records & Discussions during PRA Exercise in 2016

3.2 Brief Details of the Executive Committee

The brief details of Executive Committee & General Body of the EDC are contained in the table, which is given below. (**Appendix IV**- EDC members Signed list, **Appendix V**- Group photo of

EDC members)

Table-B: Brief Details of Executive Committee & general Body

Name	Age	Address	Educational Qualification	Designation
Sri JitendraPegu	29	C/O Sri ShishuramPegu Vill—Agoratoli P.O.—Moridhonsiri 8751930377	H.S.Pass	President
Sri Purno Mohelia				Member Secretary
Smt. Chinu Bora	45	C/O Sri Monuram Bora Vill—Agoratoli P.O.--Bokakhat Mobile No- 8011541006	Class X	Treasurer
Sri Naren Pegu	45	C/O Mumei Pegu Vill—Agoratoli P.O.Bokakhat Mobile No- 947662584	Class III	Member
Sri Dayaram Pegu	47	C/O Sri LalusaPegu	Class X	Member
Sri Thadu Orang	57	C/O Sri Mongra Orang	Class IV	Member
Sri Sondhan Pegu	40	Vill—Agoratoli P.O.-Bokakhat	Class VII	Member
Smt.Kannabati Pegu	43	C/O LakkhiPegu Vill—Belguri P.O.-Moridhonsiri	Class VIII	Member
Smt.PramilaPegu	35	C/O NagenPegu Vill-3nmbr Belguri P.O.-Moridhonsiri	Class IX	Member
Smt. Afia Begum	40	C/O Ahmed Ali,Vill- Agoratoli P.O.-Bokakhat	Class IX	Member
Smt.PokhiliKardong	37	C/ONandaKardong,Vill- Belguri P.O.Bokakhat	Class X	
SmtButbutiPegu	57	C/O GiridharPegu Vill-Agoratoli P.O.-Bokakhat	Illiterate	Member

Source: EDC Records

3.3 Households & Population Composition

As per Population Census 2011, there are 32 households in Agoratoli village. It has the population of 156 of which 82 are males while 74 are females. The literacy rate being 67.18%.

Table-C: Demographic Profile of Agoratoli EDC

Demographic Profile				
Caste/Community	Household	Male	Female	Total
General	14	42	32	74
OBC	91	224	189	413
SC	21	62	51	113
ST	75	189	153	342
Others	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	201	517	425	942

The total population is 942, of which 517 are male and the rest are female members. The population includes 101 SC, 262 ST, 385 OBC persons.

From this, it is inferred that:

- (1) The average number of persons in a household is 4.64.
- (2) The sex ratio is 851 females per 1000 males in the village.

Table-D: Age group Distribution

Age Class	<5years	5-18years	18-45years	45-60years	>60years
Male	35	130	238	74	40
Female	29	110	203	57	26
Total	64	240	441	131	66

3.4 Education and Skill Development

Educational Profile							
Age Class	Illiterate	Primary	Middle	High	12th	Graduate	Post graduate
<25 years	17	75	87	169	26	3	0
>25 years	162	149	134	106	8	6	0

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:

- Weaving
- Bamboo Crafts

- Tailoring
- Carpentry

3.5 Land Use Pattern

The population is largely dependent on Agriculture and Livestock. The land-use in the village is as follows:

Total land-192.36 Hectare

Inhabitants- 64.12 Hectare (33.33%)

Agricultural- 128.24 Hectare (66.66%)

3.6 Land Holding Pattern

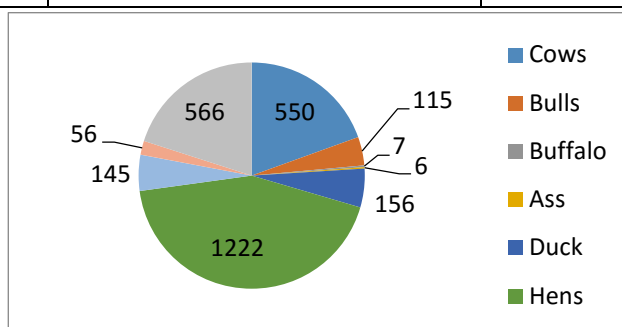
The type of households as per land-holding is seen that:

- 5.59% of the households are landless;
- 81.3% of the households are marginal farmers (less than 2 Ha)
- 13.04% of the households are small farmers (2-10 Ha)

3.7 Livestock

The total number of livestock in the village is 2823. The main types of livestock possessed by the households include:

Sl. No	Livestock	Name
1	Cows	550
2	Bulls	115
3	Buffalo	7
4	Ass	6
5	Duck	156
6	Hens	1222
7	Piglets	145
8	Pigs	56
9	Goats	566



3.8 Village Infrastructure

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

Table-F: Physical Infrastructure

Sl. No	Infrastructure	Location (Inside village or Outside)	Number (If applicable)	Distance from Village (in km)	Remarks
1	Main Road	Outside			
2	Bus stand	Outside	1	5	
3	Primary School	Inside	3		
4	Middle School	Inside	1		
5	High School	Inside	1		
6	HS School	Outside		5	
7	College	Outside		5	
8	Electricity	Outside			
9	Primary Health Care	Inside	1		
10	Cooking Gas				
11	Public Transport	Outside			
12	Post Office	Outside		5	
13	Bank	Outside		5	
14	Drinking Water source	Inside		201	Handpump
15	Anganwadi Centre	Inside	3		
16	Gram Panchayat office	Outside		5	
18	Revenue Circle office	Outside the village		5	
19	Police Station	Outside		5	
20	Forest Beat Office	outside		8	
21	Forest Range office	Inside	1		
22	District Head quarter	Outside		39	
23	Houses with electricity				
24	Temple	Inside	1		
25	Namghar	Inside	4		

3.9 Agriculture/ Crops

The following are the main crops grown in the village.

Kharif Crops: Paddy

Rabi Crops: Vegetables

Others: Oil seeds

Maximum numbers of households are involved in growing crops like Boro Paddy.

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

(a) Paddy: Production 4000Mond Yield 34Qt /bigha

(b) Oil seed: Production 5Mond Yield 2 Qt/bigha

(c) Vegetables: Production kg Yield kg/bigha

3.10 Fodder Availability

The village depends on the nearby forest for fodder. The main sources of fodder in the village are as follows:

(a) Forest

(b) Nearby area

(c) Local village area

3.11 Markets

The main markets used by the community are as follows:

(a) Grocery / PDS: Agoratori

(b) Weekly / Bi-weekly Market: : Sapjuri at 6 km away

(c) Major Market: Bokakhat at 5 km away

3.12 Water Resources

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

(a) Tube wells (Water Availability: Perennial)

3.13 Energy Consumer

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

(a) Fuel wood: Households Depending: 240 Nos. Source: forest

(c) LPG Households Depending: 10 Nos. Source: Gas Agency

3.14 Socio-Economic Status

Social set-up: The village is inhabited by Mishing community along with few minority and general communities. They have a caste system. The society is marked by deep social divisions. The observed position of women is satisfactory.

Economic Condition: The economic condition is not satisfactory. Most households earn Rs. 96000 to Rs. 120000 per year. Most of the people depend on agriculture, livestock and allied activities for livelihood. Both men and women equally take part in economic activity. Some women of the village sell their weaving products and earn a moderate income.

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 analyzed in this section.

4.1 Livelihoods Assets Analysis

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

Natural capital

The village is rich in natural capital. The nearest forest of Agoratoli EDC is Kaziranga National Park which is 0.5 kilometers away and the forest has great density. The nearest river, on the other hand is Brahmaputra which is 3 kilometres away. Some of the water bodies are Merua, Agoratoli and Dhoba Beel. 40 percent of the agricultural land is fertile. Some of the common birds are Myna, Parrot, Dove, Bulbul, Sparrow, etc. Common animals are rhinoceros, tigers, elephants, deer and buffaloes.

Social Capital

The village has one temple and four Namghars. It has twenty self- help groups. There is one village headman, three Anganwadi centres and one Panchayat. There are also some teachers present in the village. Mising community are also rich in traditional and cultural traits. Festivals like Ali-Ae-Ligung, Bihu are popularly celebrated with great pomp and show. Bhaonas, Puppet show and ethnic dance festivals are celebrated throughout the year.

Human Capital:

The men and women have different skill sets. There are 30 small farmers, 72 marginal farmers and 148 landless farmers. The community people in the village are found to be involved in weaving, carpentry, tailoring, bamboo crafts and carpentry. There are also around 300 daily wage earners.

Physical capital

As for the physical capital of the village, infrastructural growth plays a crucial role. The bus stand is 5 km away from the village. In terms of the educational institutes in the village it appears to have access to 3 primary schools, Middle school and a high school in the village. There is one forest range office and a community hall. There is a playground,

which is five km away from the village. Drinking water is available in the village. Eco-tourism facilities available in the village also become a vital physical capital as it attracts tourist from different countries.

Financial Capital:

Looking at the financial capital of the village, the Assam Gramin Vikas Bank, State Bank of India, UBI, Indian bank which is located about 5 km from the village at Bokakhat. Few people in the village have bank accounts. There are women SHGs who provide loans to each other and also earn minor income from economic activities like piggery, weaving etc.

4.2 Livelihood Asset Pentagon

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

4.3 Vulnerability Context Analysis

Some of the wild animals such as elephants, wild boars and deer were found to be damaging the crops. For three consecutive years, 2013, 2014 and 2015, about 80 bighas of crop land have been destroyed. No compensation has been made for the same. Yearly about 214 families have been affected by floods.

4.4 Seasonality

The seasonality calendar of crops grown and vulnerability due to floods, animal depredation was prepared through participatory approach.

SEASONALITY CALENDER AGARATOLI, EDC

Months	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Crops	Paddy (Boro)					Paddy (Khali) affected by flood						
	Mustard											
	Rabi crops(vegetables)								Rabi crops			
Hazard (Flood & Animal depredation)					Flood							
		Elephant										
		Wild boar							Wild boar			
		Buffalo							Buffalo			
		Deer						Deer				

5. Existing plans and programs

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 Microplan is based on the 2014 National Working Plan Code.

Eco-Development Committees:

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 33 registered EDCs under Eastern Assam Wildlife Division FDA and another 28 registered numbers of EDCs under the Nagaon Wildlife Divisional FDA, Kaziranga Tiger Reserve. Moreover 40 and 10 EDCs have been proposed by the Eastern

Assam Wildlife Division FDA and Nagaon Wildlife Division FDA respectively. Eco Development Committees will be formed in all the fringe villages bordering Kaziranga National Park on the south as well as the north side. 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.

Livelihood Support Initiatives through Village Micro Plans:

Effective PRA exercises and socio-economic surveys in the fringe and forest villages would be conducted with the help and support of local NGOs and Institutions in order to make micro plans for the villages. With the help of the micro-plans, livelihood support to the villagers will be provided through various income generating activities (IGA).

The eco development programme of the KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK has been undertaken with the following objectives-

- To create a congenial relation between the KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK management and the people, this will act as an effective barrier against attempt of poachers and miscreants.
- To improve capacity of Protected Area management to conserve resources of the Park and to achieve local co-operation in achieving Park management objectives.
- To develop effective and extensive support for eco-development by putting in places an effective participatory conservation model for KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK

Specific Issues to be tackled through the Eco Development Programme -

1. Alternative livelihood strategies.
2. Improvement of living condition.
3. Mitigating negative impact arising out of man animal conflict.
4. Community development work.
5. Non consumptive use of Protected Area through eco-tourism.
6. Dependence of villagers on forest resources.
7. Sustainable use of forest resources.

Broad strategies for operationalizing the Eco Development Programme -

1. Conduct participatory micro-planning and provide implementation support for eco-development.
2. Provide assistance for village Eco-development program which specify measurable action by villagers to strengthen conservation effort of the Park management.
3. Implementation of Eco-development activities which will encourage alternative livelihood and resource use, conservation and protection of the Protected Area.

Other suggested initiatives are-

- Livelihood Support Initiative through Village Micro-plans
- EDC Livelihood Support Initiative:
- Mitigation of Human Wildlife Conflicts
- Village Development Activities:
 - Entry point activities
 - Income Generation Activities (IGA)
- Human Resources Development/Capacity Building Plan
- Ecotourism Activities

Monitoring and Evaluation

Expected Commitments from the EDCs:

1. No destruction of PA habitat due to activities such as grazing, encroachment, illegal forest fire, illegal felling, illegal NTFP collection etc.
2. No poaching or illegal felling in the Protected Area.
3. Provision of intelligence, information and other assistance in the prevention and investigation of offences and offenders.
4. Facilitating registration of all fire arms in the village.

5. Ensuring 100% immunisation of village livestock.
6. Participation in sustainable eco tourism without damage to the PA habitat.
7. Maintenance of cordial relationship with the PA management.

Microplan Implementation Strategy: Micro-planning support teams composed of protected area personnel, NGOs and villagers will assist village communities to develop and implement Micro-plans on a continuing basis. Micro-plan should accommodate all issues such as guidelines, investment criteria, training programme, schedule, and commitment etc. so as to ensure achieving the set objectives. Strengthening of JFMCs should be carried out in the fringe villages of the Reserve Forest buffer area components. The rural development works in the fringe villages can be taken up in collaboration with other line departments. The monitoring and evaluation of the eco development activities will be carried out by other than the implementing agencies. Local NGOs, Institutions, university can be asked to evaluate the ongoing activities. All the eco-development programmes should have in- built Monitoring and Evaluation mechanism so as ascertain the progress in right direction and also keep the ongoing activities in right track through timely corrective measures.

5.3 Forest Department Initiatives in the past

5.4 Schemes of other departments

AGORATOLI ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK, EASTERN ASSAM WILDLIFE
DIVISION

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

PART - II

6. Micro plan Objectives, SWOT 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 livelihoods
- ii. Biodiversity conservation and maintaining the ecological balance

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

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

- a) Community meetings organized at the outset in May 2016 to discuss the objective of the project and obtaining their cooperation to gather the required information about the community and its contexts;
- b) Collection of the baseline data on the community and its contexts as per the available formats;
- c) Validation of collected information through community discussions held thereafter; and
- d) Preparing the outline of the Action Plan as per the community participation and feedback.
- e) The micro-plan has been compiled by RGVN based on the project guidelines. The document has been discussed and finalized for adoption in July 2016.

6.2 Need Assessment and Gap Analysis

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

Training Need Assessment:

- a. **Capacity building** of communities through regular awareness programmes on import development issues like Forests and Biodiversity, Sustainable development, climate change issues, Gender issues, Financial inclusion, importance of WATSAN, 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:

- a. Poor infrastructure
- b. Poor communication network
- c. Lack of proper infrastructure
- d. Poor water sanitation setup
- e. Drinking water issues
- f. No flood protection measures
- g. No proper scientific measures for protection from elephant depredation

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. Fertile land for agricultural crops
- ii. Traditional skill
- iii. Rich natural capital

Weaknesses

- i. Poor communication facility
- ii. Poor infrastructural facility
- iii. School drop-out

Opportunities

- i. Eco-tourism
- ii. Weaving
- iii. Piggery

Threats

- i. Flood
- ii. Animal depredation (Elephant, wild boar, Deer)

6.4 PRA exercise

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

Date: 18-06-2016 **Location:** Agoratoli

Numbers Present: 24

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

Appendix VI (A) to VI (D) gives the PRA maps

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

- 1 Participatory Planning
- 2 Participatory tools & Methods
- 3 Importance of Micro planning and role of EDC/ JFMC

- 4 Environmental issues
- 5 Climate change and Climate variation
- 6 Ecological balance and Ecosystem management (traditional and scientific)
- 7 Sustainable livelihood Framework
- 8 Livelihood Assets Pentagon and importance of social capital
- 9 Cluster formation & SHG , Financial inclusion
- 10 Marketing and Value addition
- 11 Development agenda and its relationship with environment and ecological balance
- 12 Gender Issues and gender equality

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

- 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 community's 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 melas, trade fairs etc.

7. Village Development Plan

For village development the community proposes to take up a number of Entry Point Activities. The Entry Point Activities include Infrastructure Development and Skill Development and both are directly linked with each other.

1. Agoratoli Beel has wide stretch of area (approx 70 bighas) which can be renovated into tourist site. This would boost the eco-tourism sector of the village and provides socio-economic opportunity for the villagers. Migratory bird sightseeing, boating, ethnic food items and traditional dances would be promoted.
2. There is no proper electricity facility in half of the village, especially in No.Belguri Gaon . So provision of solar light facilities to the households is an urgent need for the people.
3. The village households do not have proper sanitation facilities. So provision for modern toilet facilities for the village households is an important need. This would develop the health and hygiene status of the village.
4. The condition of the village road is poor. There are culverts and small bridges on the way to the village, improvement of these culverts, bridges and connecting roads is necessary for communication.

Beside the above the villagers decided to take the following Entry Point Activities for the development of the village. Table 7.1

7.1 Ranking of EPA

Rank	Village EPA as ranked	Details
1	Sanitation and water facility	Providing sanitation and setting up of drinking water facility
2	Construction of Tailoring centre	Location: Near Range Office[26°39'25.89"N,93°33'28.22"E]
3	To provide computer training	Providing computer training to selected people.
4	To provide livestock	Providing Jersey Cattle to selected households
5	To provide driving training	Providing driving training to the selected people.

The village has poor sanitation and water facility. Most of the households don't have access to pure drinking water and there are no sanitary toilets. These needs are to be met and developed urgently.

8. Livelihood Development Plan

8.1 Ranking

Ranking of Livelihood and skill development:

- a. Weaving
- b. Carpentry
- c. Cane and Bamboo Crafts
- d. Tailoring
- e. Computer training

8.2 Livelihood Opportunities

Livelihood Opportunities are identified as follows

- a. Agriculture and horticulture
- b. Weaving
- c. Livestock
- d. NTFP
- e. Skill Development
- f. Credit Facility

8.3 Agriculture & Horticulture

Constraints:

- A) Flood
- b) Poor road connectivity and market linkage facilities
- c) Animal depredation and pest attacks

Opportunities:

- a) Suitable area for rabi crop cultivation
- b) Commercialization of crops
- c) Organic farming

8.4 Livestock

Constraints:

- a) Diseases
- b) Poor access to veterinary facilities
- c) Attack by wild animals

Opportunities:

- a) Dairy farming

- b) Poultry and duckery
- c) Piggery

8.5 NTFP

Constraints:

- a) Lack of processing unit
- b) Lack of knowledge by community about NTFP utility
- c) Poor utility of available NTFP

Opportunities:

- a) Fruits can be used for commercial processing and value addition
- b) Awareness about conservation and judicial uses of NTFP
- c) Boosting income generation

8.6 Specialized Skills

The main constraints are:

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

The opportunities are:

- a) Weaving expansion
- b) Bamboo crafting
- c) Tailoring

8.7 Credit Facility

Constraints:

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

Opportunities:

- a) Motivation to form SHGs
- b) Awareness about Micro finance provision and institutions
- c) Coverage of government schemes for provision of loans

8.8 Strategic Interventions

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

- a) Weaving expansion
- b) Bamboo crafting
- c) Tailoring and Handicrafts
- d) Dairy Farming

8.9 Income Generating Activities

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

1. Weaving
2. Farming
3. Cane and bamboo craft

8.10 SHG Activities

SHGs of the village can plan the following activities:

1. Weaving
2. Cane and bamboo craft
3. Handicrafts
4. Tailoring and handicrafts

8.11 Exposure Trips

The following exposure trips are planned:

1. Good practices of JFMC/ EDC/ Livelihood in North-East and other states of India
2. Participation in melas and fairs like SARAS mela and other melas organised by TRIFED
3. Trips to nearby countries on 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) RashtriyaKrishiVikasYojana (RKVY) - for agricultural and allied development
- (c) RashtriyaKrishiSinchayYojana (RKSJ) - for irrigation, including watershed development
- (d) National Rural Livelihoods Mission
- (e) Skills Development schemes
- (f) Prime Minister UjjwalaYojana
- (g) NRLM
- (h) NRHM
- (i) Bamboo Mission
- (j) 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 Agoratoli EDC

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

The micro-plan takes into consideration the areas planted / to be planted on community lands and other lands outside the notified forest area, by the Agoratoli EDC.

The status of both the above category of EDC forests is briefly discussed below.

9.1.1 Forest Village Management in the past

No systematic Forest Management plan in Village. It was based on traditional and indigenous knowledge.

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 Agoratoli EDC

Name of Forest Produce	How met at Present	Source
Firewood	Homestead & Market	Homestead & Market
Timber for House	Homestead & Market	Homestead & Market
Small timber for Implements	Homestead & Market	Homestead & Market
Pole / Bamboo	Homestead & Market	Homestead & Market
Fodder from Forest	Homestead & Market	Homestead & Market
NTFP	Homestead & Market	Homestead & Market
Other _____		

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

Table-2 (B): Total Domestic Requirement of Forest Produce - All Households of the Agoratoli EDC

Name of Forest Produce	Community Requirement (Kg per annum)	Remarks
Firewood	744600	
Timber for House		
Small Timber for Implements		
Pole / Bamboo		
Fodder from Forest	1188075	
NTFP		
Other		

9.2 Forest Protection Issues

9.2.1 Protection Problems

The protection issues of the forests of Agoratoli EDC have been summarized below

Table-2: Protection Problems of the Agoratoli EDC

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

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members
Thus, it is seen that the significant forest protection issues facing the above EDC are:

- (a) Grazing - Local Animals
- (b) Grazing - Animals from Other Area

9.2.2 Reasons for Degradation of the Forest

No degradation of forest was observed in KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK due to village.

9.3 Components of the Forest Development Plan

9.3.1 Protection Plan

The following sub-sections discuss the main components of the Forest Development Plan of Agoratoli EDC viz. the plans for Anti Rhino Poaching, Nursery Development, Man -Animal Conflict Reduction, Grazing Plan for village and Eco-Tourism Plan.

9.3.2 Protection Plan/Anti Rhino Poaching Plan

The protection Plan is twofold, namely wildlife protection and secondly Forest protection in terms of control over grazing and poaching of Rhino. EDC members have well developed information network for Anti poaching of Rhinos.

Wildlife Protection:

The Protection Plan given below, discusses the measures for the protection of Kaziranga National Park. The Forest Department shall constitute Local Protection Squad from the youth members belonging to the villages involve in crop protection. They will be provided equipment like torches and battery. However, there are certain issues such as

Issue of uniform and shoes

1. Issue of training and skilling
2. Lack of scientific methods and inputs

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 Local Protection Squad
5. EDC to monitor the works and performance of the Local Protection Squad youths every month.

Forest Protection:

As revealed in the PRA, the communities are not dependent upon the national park for their daily requirement of firewood, grazing and timber. But in order to reduce Green house Gas emission and. to meet their demands-

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. (Village Grazing Land)
4. The EDC should impose fines on the members of the village and outsiders who enter the forest without permission.
5. The EDC should enforce strict discipline so that fishing is stopped totally within the National Park area. EDC should impose fines on the violators.
6. The EDC should ensure that timber felling inside the sanctuary should be stopped, and heavy penalty should be levied upon those who violate the norm.
- 7.The EDC should take active part in the restocking of the community forest

Habitat Improvement Plan:

The park is mainly famous for one horned rhinoceros. It is also the home of variety of wildlife like, Wild buffalo, Elephant, Swamp deer, Hog deer, Barking deer, Sambar, Wild boar, Tiger etc. Birds like the Egrets, Pond herons, River tern, Black necked storks, Pelican Partridges, Bengal Florican stock, Pied horn bill, Fishing eagle are found abundance.

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

1. Removal of encroachment beyond the notified village boundaries
2. EDC members shall participate on request of RO,ER for removal of weed and desiltation of forest areas.

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 division, and at slightly higher prices to others
3. The nursery should be of fruit bearing, important forest species and medicinal plants

Wetland Conservation Plan:

Kaziranga National Park is a unique place of wetland ecosystem with diverse flora and fauna. It is the prime habitat for Rhinoceros, Swamp deer, Asiatic Wild buffalo, elephants etc. Apart from this, it acts as roosting and nesting ground for migratory and indigenous water birds.

However, this unique wetland eco-system is confronted with several problems such as shrinkage in size and depth of the water bodies due to heavy siltation and choking of water bodies by water hyacinths.

The following prescriptions are made for wetland conservation situated outside KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK:

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

Man -Animal Conflict Reduction Plan:

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

1. Small tongies/ watch towers to be created by the Forest Department to keep watch and ward on stray wildlife. The posts should be manned by people from the village on turn by turn basis.
2. Anti Depredation Squad to be created in the EDC

3. Torches & search lights, crackers and kerosene should be supplied regularly by the Department to the Anti Depredation Squads.
4. The EDC should monitor the functioning of the Anti Depredation Squad
5. All the crops should be insured regularly
6. All persons should be covered under the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana
7. The Forest Department should enhance the ex-gratia grant.
8. The process of awarding ex-gratia should be simplified so that the affected families do not have to wait for long to receive compensation.
9. The EDC president's certification should be sufficient to certify that the damage has occurred.
10. Solar power fencing to be modified by EDC. During flood management committee should remove all the wire insulators.

Grazing Plan for village

The following prescriptions are made for control of grazing:

1. The EDC shall evolve novel methods for grazing control, stall feeding, develop village grazing land and fodder .High Yielding Variety cattle should slowly replace the existing cattle population.
2. The EDC should impose dis-incentives on families having large number of cattle.
3. Stall feeding to be promoted by the Forest Department
4. Diary Development activities to be taken up by the EDC using high milk yielding cows.
5. There should be a conscious plan by the EDC to stop grazing completely within next 5 years.
6. All cattle to immunized regularly, and the EDC should monitor the same. No unimmunized cattle should be allowed to be grazed.
7. ICT could be used to study grazing pattern and suggest corrective measures.

Eco-Tourism Plan:

Kaziranga National Park is a world famous eco-tourism spot The park with its rich biodiversity resources is the favoured destination of both domestic and foreign tourists and getting the top priority as tourist destination in the state.

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

1. Educational wildlife tourism has a great potential in Kaziranga National Park 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.

10. Implementation Strategies, Timelines and Budget

10.1.1 Roles and Responsibility Matrix

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

10.1.2 Roles and Responsibility Matrix

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

Livelihood Development Plan

Stakeholders	Planning	Manpower	Training	Funding	Production & Value Addition	Marketing	M&E
EDC	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
NGO	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Skilling Agencies	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Forest Deptt	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
Line Deptt.	✓	✓		✓			✓

Village Development Plan

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

SI 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
1	Skill Development & Training		
2.	Weaving expansion		
3	Tailoring and Embroidery		
4.	Dairy Farming		
5.	Piggery/Poultry / Duckery		
6.	Bamboo crafts		
7	Trades and Callings		
8	Computer		
9	Kits and Equipment		
10	Value Addition & Certification		
11	Packaging and Marketing		
12	Exposure Visits		
13	SHG/ JLG/ Cluster Formation & Credit		
14	Tourist Guides		
15	Eco-tourism & Home Stays		
16	Driving training		
	TOTAL		

Annual Village Development Plan:

SI No.	Item of Work	Amount	Remarks
1.	Solar Power		
2.	Solar/Hybrid Street Lights		
3.	Irrigation system		
4.	LPG connection		
5.	Power Pumps		
6	Training Center		
7	Community Hall		
8	Roads		
9	WATSAN		
10	School building along with boundary wall		
11	Health Infra		
12	Organic farming/ Vermi-compost		
13	Sanitation facilities		
	TOTAL		

Annual Forest Development Plan

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

10.3 Action Plans and Strategies:

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

Livelihood Development Action Plan:

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

Village Development Action Plan:

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

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

10.4 Institution Building, Networking and Partnership

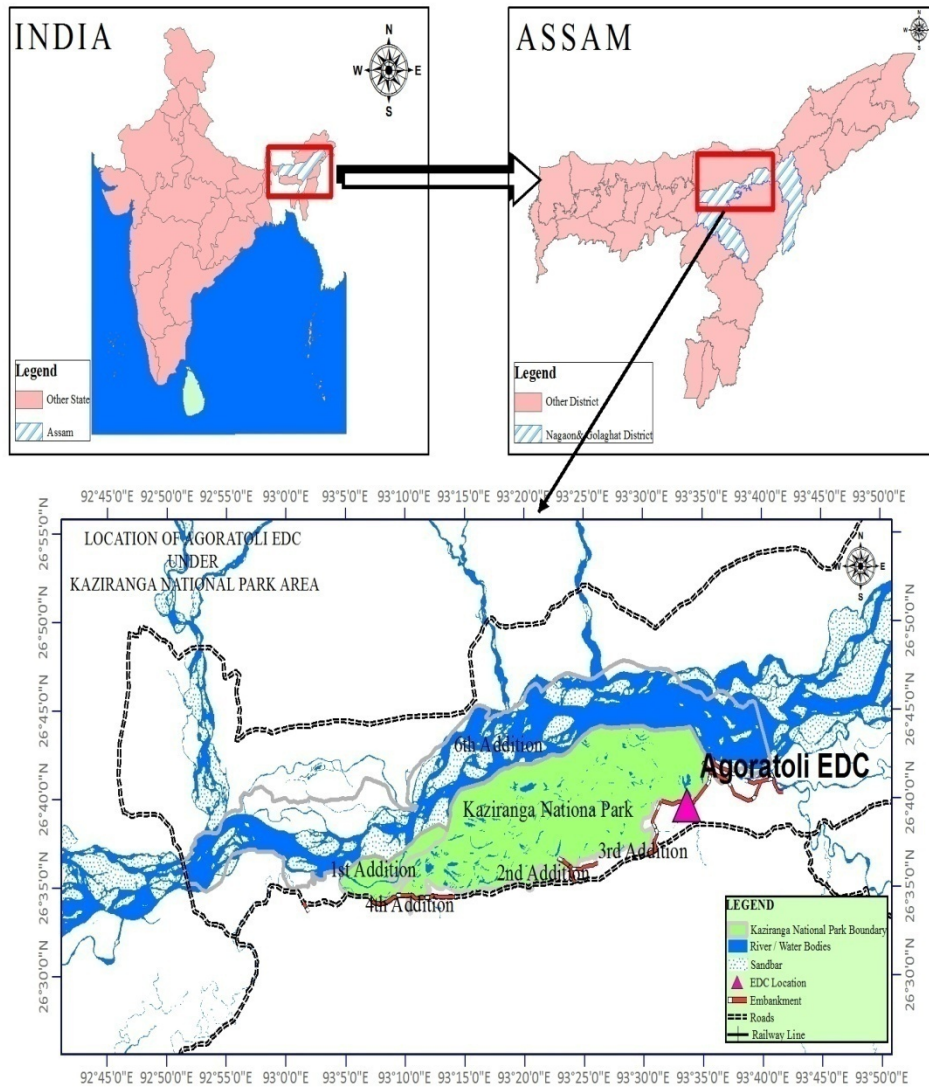
EDC: The EDC to be upgraded both in terms of its infrastructure assets and in terms of acting as a resource center for village and forestry development. The proposed EDC office along with the community hall in the entry point activity to be provided with modern equipment like computer/ TV and support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

LIST OF APPENDIX

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1(B)	Location Map of Agoratoli
II	Approach to EDC
III (A)	EDC Registration certificate
III (B)	MoU / Resolution Certificate
IV	Executive Members of Agoratoli EDC
V	Executive members Group Photo of Agoratoli EDC
VI	List of members present during PRA& FGD(Signed list)
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VII (B)	PRA-Hazard map of Agoratoli EDC
VII (C)	Venn Diagram
VIII	Entry point activities of Agoratoli EDC
IX(A)	Training list of Agoratoli EDC (Proposed)
IX (B)	Training List for Tailoring(Ongoing)
IX (C)	Training List for Computer (Ongoing)
X	Photographs
XI	GPS Coordinates
XII	SDP Report

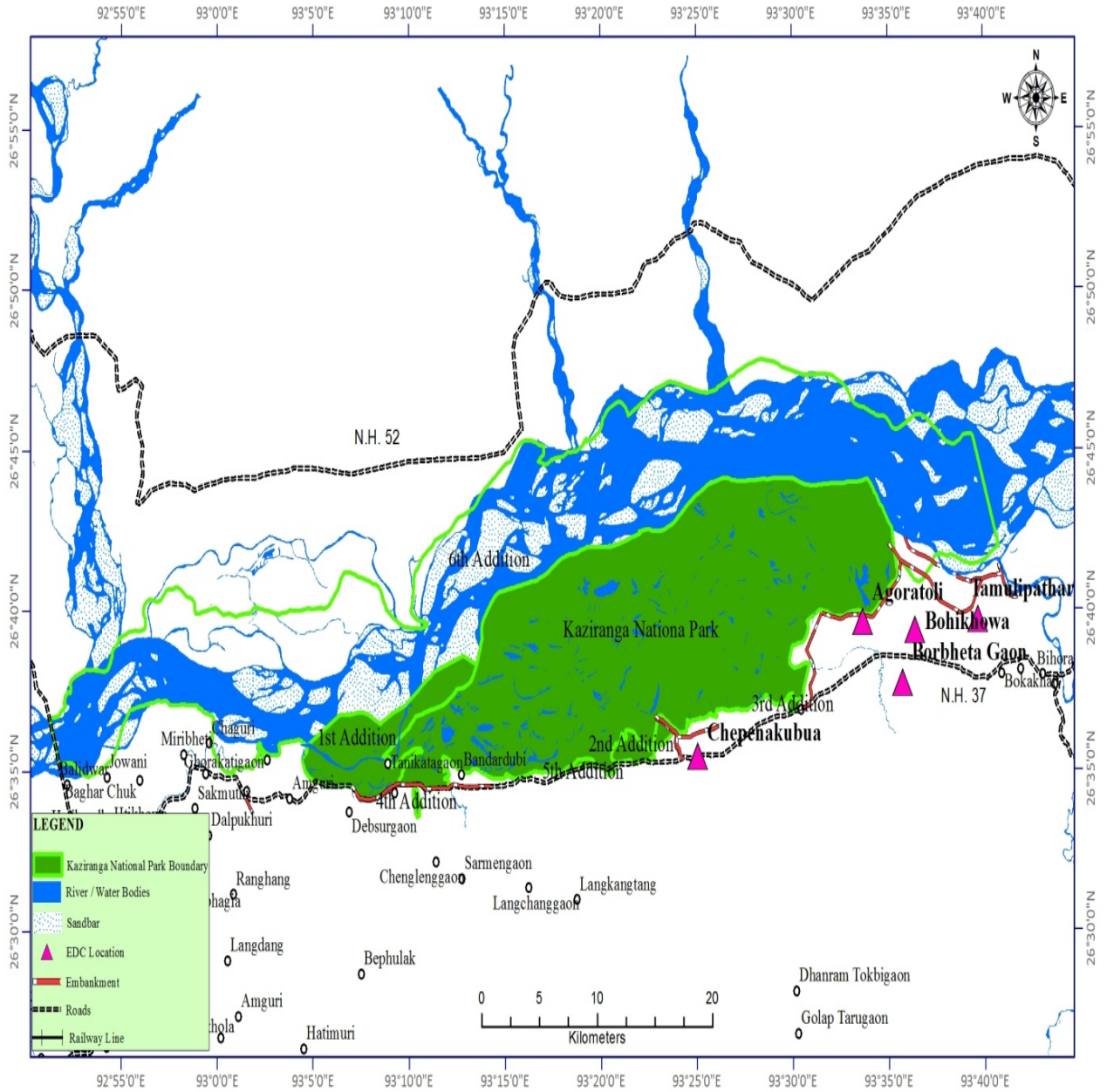
Appendix – I (A)

Location Map of EDC in India

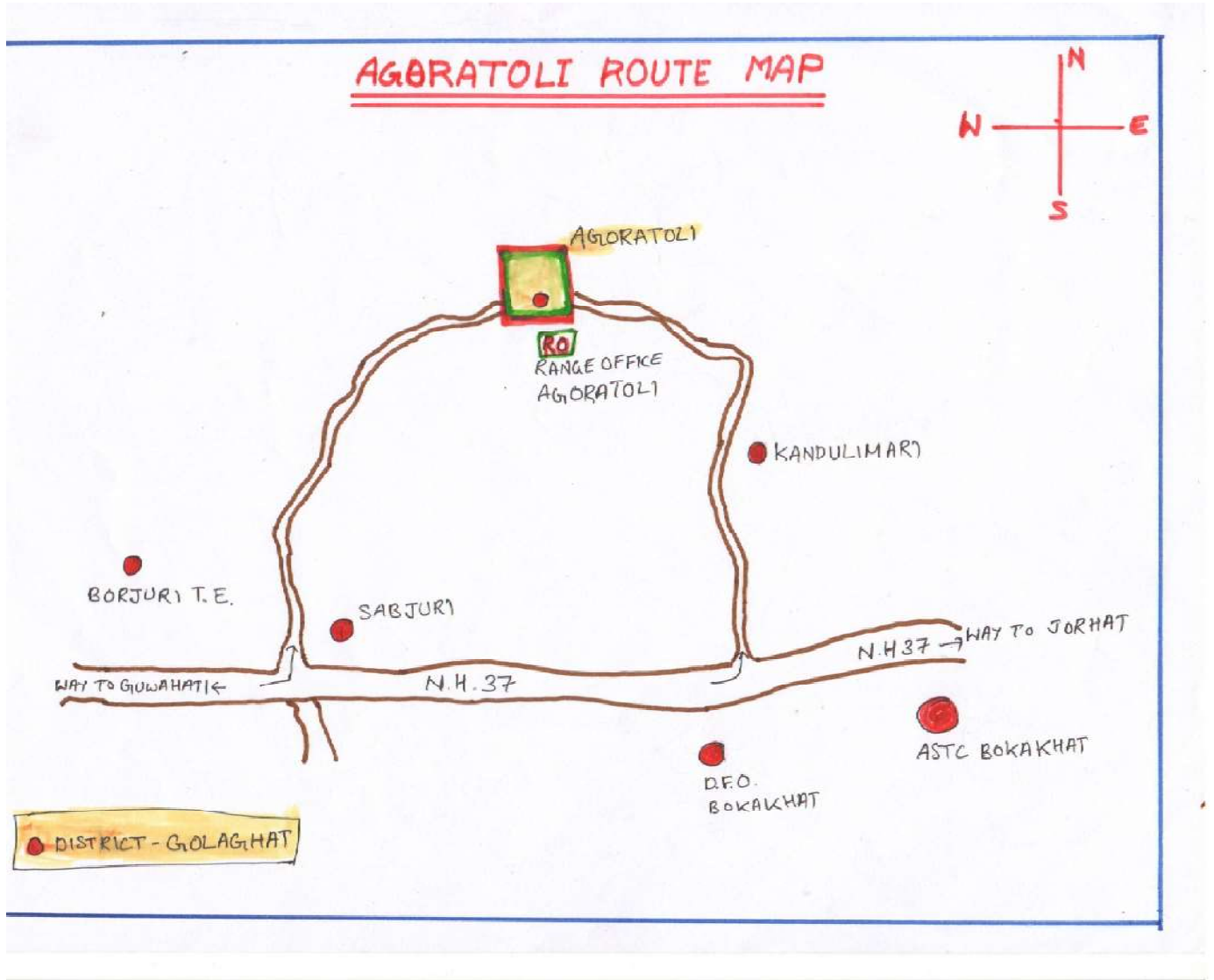


Appendix – I (B)

LOCATION OF EDC'S OF KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK AREA



Appendix – II
Approach to the EDC



APPENDIX-III (A)

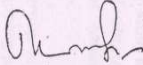
EDC registration certificate

ECO-DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
CERTIFICATE

REGISTRATION NO. KNP/EAWL/18 of 2002

It is hereby certified that Eco-Development Committee in the name and style of
Agoratoli Eco Development Committee of District
Golaghat is registered with the office of the Director, Kaziranga national Park, Bokakhat.

Signed under my hand and seal on the 10th day of September, 2002.


Director
Kaziranga National Park
Bokakhat

APPENDIX-III (B)

MoU / Resolution Certificate

APPENDIX-IV

Executive Members of Agoratoli E.D.C.

আগরাতলি কু ডি টি				
নাম / ফোন নং	বয়স	পিতা/স্বামীর নাম	শিক্ষা	ঠিকানা
স্বাধীনতা পোন্ড পাঠ - আগরাতলি পাঠ ডাক - মাহিবিলাঙ্গী (বোকাখাত) ফোন নং- ৪২৫১৭৩০৩৭৭ স্বাধীনতা আগরাতলি ইতিহাস	২৭	স্বাধীনতা সিন্ধুরাম পোন্ড	H. S. Passed	স্বাধীনতা MN- ৪২৫১৭৩০৩৭৭
স্বাধীনতা বঙ্গ পাঠ - আগরাতলি ডাক - বোকাখাত ফোন নং- ৪০১১৫৭/১০০৬ আগরাতলি ইতিহাস কোলা বঙ্গ	৪৫	স্বাধীনতা সিন্ধুরাম বঙ্গ	দুসম	স্বাধীনতা বঙ্গ MN- ৪০১১৫৭/১০০৬
স্বাধীনতা পোন্ড পাঠ - আগরাতলি ডাক - বোকাখাত ফোন নং - আগরাতলি EDC স্বাধীনতা	৩৫	স্বাধীনতা সিন্ধুরাম পোন্ড	স্বাধীনতা	স্বাধীনতা বঙ্গ MN- ৭৭৬৬২৫৪৭
স্বাধীনতা পোন্ড পাঠ - আগরাতলি ডাক - বোকাখাত স্বাধীনতা	৪৭	স্বাধীনতা সিন্ধুরাম পোন্ড	স্বাধীনতা দুসম	স্বাধীনতা বঙ্গ P.N: ৭৭৫৭০২৬৩০৭
স্বাধীনতা বঙ্গ পাঠ - আগরাতলি ডাক - বোকাখাত স্বাধীনতা	৫৭	স্বাধীনতা সিন্ধুরাম বঙ্গ	স্বাধীনতা	স্বাধীনতা বঙ্গ স্বাধীনতা
স্বাধীনতা পোন্ড পাঠ - আগরাতলি ডাক - বোকাখাত স্বাধীনতা	৪০		স্বাধীনতা	
স্বাধীনতা বঙ্গ পাঠ - বেনাঙ্গী ডাক - মাহিবিলাঙ্গী স্বাধীনতা	৪৬	স্বাধীনতা সিন্ধুরাম বঙ্গ	স্বাধীনতা	MN- ৭৭ ০৬৫৬৭০২০
স্বাধীনতা পোন্ড পাঠ - বেনাঙ্গী ডাক - মাহিবিলাঙ্গী স্বাধীনতা	৬৫	স্বাধীনতা সিন্ধুরাম পোন্ড	স্বাধীনতা	

নাম	বয়স	স্বামী/পিতার নাম	শিক্ষা	ঠান
১) শ্রীমতী অফিছা বেগম পাঠ - জগদীশ ডাক - বোকামাড সহস্রা	৫০	স্বামী - জাহাঙ্গীর আলি	মাস্টার	
২০ শ্রীমতী বামলী রায় পাঠ - বেলুচি ডাক - বোকামাড সহস্রা	৩৭	স্বামী - মনু কাঠি	ডাক	
২১ শ্রীমতী সুব্রীণী দেবী পাঠ - জগদীশ ডাক - বোকামাড সহস্রা	৫৭	স্বামী - ডিবিবিব ডাক	মাস্টার	
২২ শ্রীমতী মনলীয়া সহস্রা হরিব পাঠ - জগদীশ ডাক - বোকামাড				

জগদীশ দেবী
সভাপতি
পরিবেশ উন্নয়ন সমিতি
জগদীশ

সদস্য সচিব
পরিবেশ উন্নয়ন সমিতি
জগদীশ

APPENDIX-V

Executive members group Photo of Agoratoli EDC



Name of Executive Members from Left to Right: 1. Purna Mohela (Member Secy.), 2. Narendra Pegu, 3. Sondhan Pegu, 4. Jitendra Pegu (President), 5. Jadu Orang, 6. Sanjay Sangmai, 7. Dayaram Pegu, 8. Butbuti Pegu, 9. Kanabati Pegu, 10. Pramila Pegu, 11. Afiya Begum, 12. Pakhila Kadang, 13. Cheena Bora.

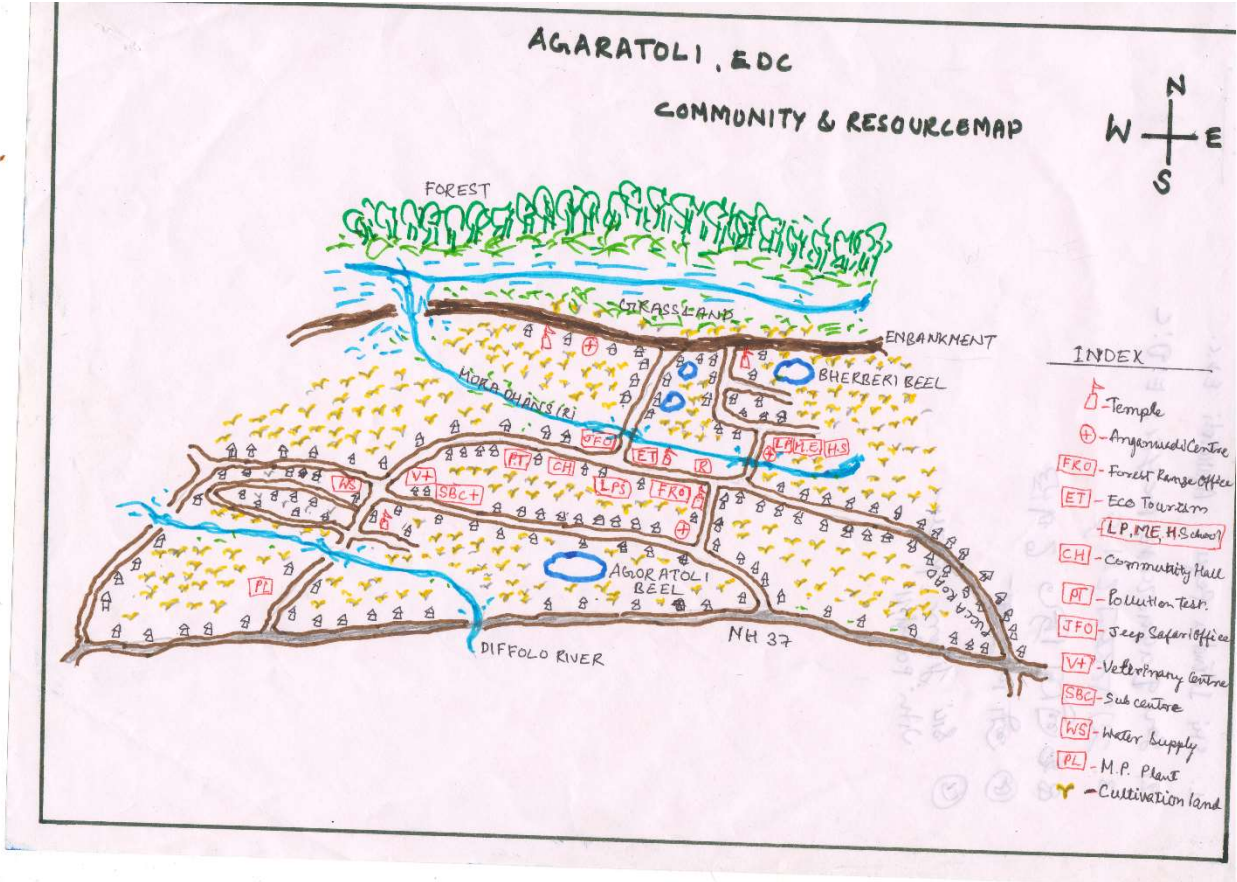
APPENDIX-VI

List of members present during PRA & FGD

FGD & PRA PARTICIPANTS		Date: 18/06/18		
Venue - L.P. School, Aganatoli.		Time - 11am		
S. NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION/ VILLAGE	PH. NO.	Signature
1.	Sri Purna Mallick	Deputy Ranger	8761929280	Mallick
2.	Sri Indira Devi	President	8751930377	Devi
3.	শ্রী সত্যী দেবী বসু			
	শ্রীতুলসী মজুমদার			
	শ্রী সত্যী পূর্ণিমা দেবী স্বামীনন্দন বসু শ্রী বিজয় কুমার শ্রী সত্যী দেবী			
	শ্রী জিতেন দেব		9859047071	Devi
	Sri Soujoy Samgrai		9859046884	
	Sri Pinku Borah		9613168914	Samgrai
	Ritul Saha		9708681693	Borah
	Dhyan Bordoloi		8724967436	R. Saha
	Dimpri Borah		9577937029	D. Bordoloi
	Sri Dayaram Pegu E.D.	E.D. C: M	9119954026304	Borah
	শ্রী সত্যী বিজয় বসু	E.D. C: M		
	শ্রী অজয় কুমার		8472989503	Devi
	শ্রী অমিতা দেবী			
	Ritul Saha	RGVN		Devi
	Manoj Saha	RGVN		
	Jiten Pegu			Devi
	বিনয় কুমার			
	শ্রী সত্যী দেবী			

APPENDIX-VII (A)

Community and Resource map of Agoratoli EDC



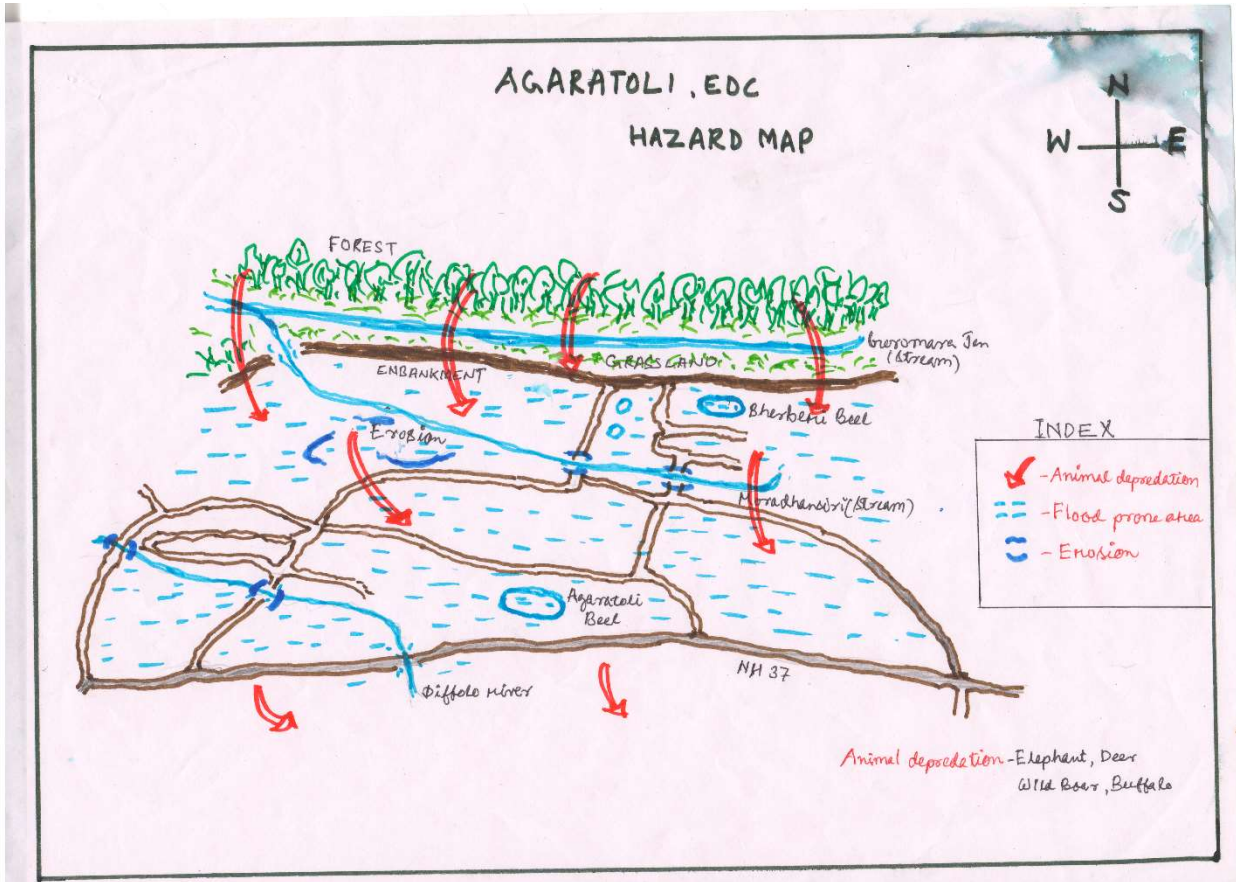
PRA ଅଭ୍ୟାସକାରୀଙ୍କର ନାମ :-

- ୧/ ଶ୍ରୀ ଅନିଲ କୁମାର ଦେବ, ମିତ୍ର : ଶ୍ରୀ ବିଶ୍ଵଜିତ ଦେବ, ମାଡ଼ି - ଗାଜପାଟଣା
ଠିକଣା : ଗଜପାଟଣା, ଫୋନ୍ : ୮୭୫୧୨୩୦୩
- ୨/ ଶ୍ରୀ ବିନୟ କୁମାର ବେହେରା, ମିତ୍ର : ଶ୍ରୀ ରମେଶ୍ଵର ବେହେରା, ମାଡ଼ି - ଗାଜପାଟଣା,
ଠିକଣା : ଗୋବିନ୍ଦପୁର, ଫୋନ୍ : ୮୦୧୧୫୪୧୦୦
- ୩/ ଶ୍ରୀ ବିନୟ କୁମାର ବେହେରା, ମିତ୍ର : ଶ୍ରୀ ବିନୟ କୁମାର ବେହେରା, ଗଜପାଟଣା, ଫୋନ୍ : ୯୮୬୫୪୩୨୧୦
- ୪/ ଶ୍ରୀ ରମେଶ୍ଵର ବେହେରା, ମିତ୍ର : ଶ୍ରୀ ବିନୟ କୁମାର ବେହେରା, ମାଡ଼ି : ଗଜପାଟଣା
ଠିକଣା : ଗୋବିନ୍ଦପୁର, ଫୋନ୍ : ୮୦୧୧୫୪୧୦୦

PRA-ର ଉପାଦେୟ ଅଂଶ ଉପରେ ଗୁରୁତ୍ଵ ଦେଇ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ନାମ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରାଯାଇଛି

APPENDIX-VII (B)

Hazard map of Agoratoli EDC



PRA ଦଳମାନଙ୍କ ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷଙ୍କ ନାମ :-

୧/ ଶ୍ରୀ ଅନିଲକାନ୍ତ ଦଳବେ, ମିତ୍ରା: ଶ୍ରୀ ବିଶ୍ଵଜିତ ଦଳବେ, ଗାଁ-ଗାଜବାପା,
 ଠିକଣା: ଉତ୍କଳପୁର, ଘୋଡ଼ା: ୮୫୧୨୩୦୩

୨/ ଶ୍ରୀ ଚିତ୍ତ ବନିଂସ, ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ: ଶ୍ରୀ ସୁଧାଂଶୁ ବନିଂସ, ଗାଁ-ଆଗରାତଲି,
 ଠିକଣା: ଶୋକାଧାର, ଘୋଡ଼ା: ୮୦୧୧୫୪୧୦୦

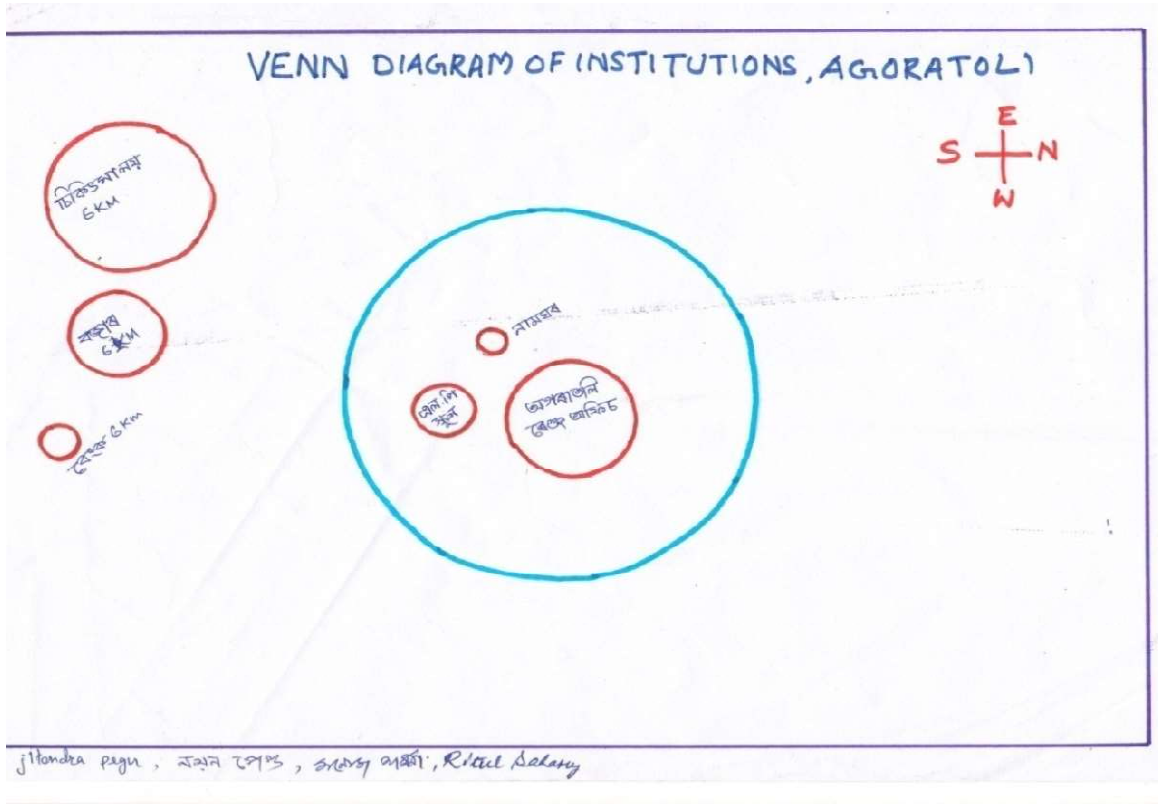
୩/ ଶ୍ରୀ ବିପ୍ଳବ ଚାନ୍ଦି, ମିତ୍ରା: ଅନିଲକାନ୍ତ ବନିଂସ, ଉତ୍କଳପୁର, ଘୋଡ଼ା: ୯୮୬୫୧୧୧୬

୪/ ଶ୍ରୀ ସତ୍ୟଜିତ ବର୍ମା, ମିତ୍ରା: ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରକାନ୍ତ ବର୍ମା, ଗାଁ: ବୁଦ୍ଧବିହାର
 ଘୋଡ଼ା: ୦୯୯୫୫୫୦୨୬୧୧

PRA ଓ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଉଚ୍ଚ ଶକ୍ତି କର୍ମଚାରୀଙ୍କ ନାମ ସହଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ କରି ଦିଆ ହେବ

APPENDIX-VII(C)

VENN DIAGRAM



PRA কর্মসূচী অধ্যয়নকারী :-

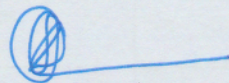
- ১/ শ্রী জিতেন্দ্র দেবগুপ্ত, পিতা: শ্রী বিশুদ্ধকান্ত দেবগুপ্ত, গাওঁ-গাজকাটা, ডাকা: মতিমতী, ফোন: ৪৭৮১৭৩০৩
- ২/ শ্রী দেবু এমো বড়া, ছাত্রী: শ্রী মনুজাম বড়া, গাওঁ-আগরাতলি, ডাকা: বোকাখাত, ফোন: ৪০১১৫৪১০০
- ৩/ শ্রী স্বিতুল চাহাঙ্গী, পিতা: শ্রী উজ্জ্বল বড়া, মর্শ্বেন্দে, ফোন: ৭৪৬৪১১১৬
- ৪/ শ্রী মনোজ কল্যাণী, পিতা: চক্ৰবর্তী কল্যাণী, গাওঁ: কুলুসুলুস-চক্ৰবর্তী, ফোন: ০৭৭৫৫৫০২৬১১

PRA-ত উপস্থিত শ্রমিক ব্যক্তিগণের নাম সংলগ্ন তালিকা দেওয়া হল।

APPENDIX-VIII

Entry point activities of Agoratoli EDC

Rank	Village EPA as ranked	Details
1	Sanitation and water facility	Providing sanitation and setting up of drinking water facility
2	Construction of Tailoring centre	Location: Near Range Office [26°39'25.89"N,93°33'28.22"E]
3	To provide computer training	Providing computer training to selected people.
4	To provide livestock	Providing Jersey Cattle to selected households
5	To provide driving training	Providing driving training to the selected people.



Divisional Forest Officer
-cum- FIU APFBC Society
B.A. L. Division, Bokakhat

APPENDIX–IX (A)

Training list of Agoratoli EDC (Proposed)

Sl No.	Name	Age	Sex	Educational Qualification	Trade/ Skill	On site	Off site	Remarks
1	Sri Amarjyoti Pegu	25	Male	HSSLC	Computer		Yes	
2	Sri Biru Patgiri	22	Male	HSSLC	Computer		Yes	
3	Sri Samiran Pegu	21	Male	HSSLC	Computer		Yes	
4	Sri Chanchal Patgiri	22	Male	HSSLC	Computer		Yes	
5	Sri Suraj Patgiri	21	Male	HSSLC	Computer		Yes	
6	Sri Lalit Pegu	26	Male	HSSLC	Computer		Yes	
7	Sri Niren Doley	17	Male	HSLC	Computer		Yes	
8	Sri Medhiram Kardong	22	Male	HSLC	Computer		Yes	
9	Sri Bikash Pegu	22	Male	HSLC	Computer		Yes	
10	Sri Manuj Doley	20	Male	HSLC	Computer		Yes	
11	Sri Tithiram Pegu	22	Male	HSSLC	Computer		Yes	
12	Sri Bhimkanta Gupit	25	Male	HSSLC	Computer		Yes	
13	Sri Jitu Pargiri	28	Male	HSLC	Driving	Yes		
14	Sri Jiten Pegu	21	Male	HSLC	Driving	Yes		
15	Sri Sadananda Patgiri	22	Male	HSLC	Driving	Yes		
16	Sri Dipok Kutum	22	Male	HSLC	Driving	Yes		
17	Sri Ajit Doley	19	Male	HSLC	Driving	Yes		
18	Sri Durna Kt. Patgiri	26	Male	HSLC	Driving	Yes		
19	Sri Gonesh Pegu	25	Male	HSLC	Driving	Yes		
20	Sri Laibor Doley	18	Male	Class- X	Driving	Yes		

APPENDIX-IX (B)

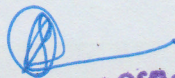
Training List of Tailoring (Ongoing)

Sl. No	Name	Father's /Husband's Name	Sex	Age	Education Qualification	Name of Trade
1	Jeuti Bordoloi	Naren Bordoloi	F	45	VIII	Tailoring
2	Kalpana Doley	Khagen Doley	F	33	VIII	Tailoring
3	Momi Kutum	Biswa Kutum	F	25	X	Tailoring
4	Monomoti Kutum	Lokhai Kutum	F	19	VI	Tailoring
5	Aahari Patgiri	Atul Patgiri	F	21	VII	Tailoring
6	Baby Doley	Prafulla Doley	F	28	V	Tailoring
7	Bijumoni Kardong	Nagen Kardong	F	20	XI	Tailoring
8	Promila Pegu	Nagen Pegu	F	23	VI	Tailoring
9	Rekha Kutum	Bhaity Kutum	F	21	VIII	Tailoring
10	Harubhani Patgiri	Baburam Patgiri	F	30	XI	Tailoring
11	Harukan Pegu	Bolu Pegu	F	27	VI	Tailoring
12	Horuti Pegu	Hemanta Pegu	F	26	VII	Tailoring
13	Rekha Pegu	Dhaniram Pegu	F	19	VIII	Tailoring
14	Renuka Patgiri	Durnakanta Patgiri	F	20	XI	Tailoring
15	Jayashree Dutta Bora	Pinku Bora	F	27	Graduation	Tailoring
16	Sangita Karmakar	Pulin Karmakar	F	20	X	Tailoring
17	Pahi Doley	Rangamotia Doley	F	19	VII	Tailoring
18	Papori Doley	Amarjyoti Doley	F	22	X	Tailoring
19	Sangita Patgiri	Paniram Patgiri	F	20	X	Tailoring
20	Kajal Pegu	Sudhan Pegu	F	21	X	Tailoring
21	Monika Pegu	Biren Pegu	F	20	X	Tailoring
22	Ahasma Katum	Sarulora Kutum	F	18	X	Tailoring
23	Maloti Pegu	Sishuram Pegu	F	22	HS	Tailoring
24	Kosu Pegu	Dinai Pegu	F	17	X	Tailoring
25	Mamu Rabha	Rameswar Rabha	F	45	VIII	Tailoring
26	Dulumoni Urang	Madu Urang	F	18	VI	Tailoring
27	Junti Sangmai	Sanjay Sangmai	F	26	VII	Tailoring
28	Sukumoni Urang	Ramesh Urang	F	25	VI	Tailoring
29	Priyanka Deka	Pradip Deka	F	19	VIII	Tailoring
30	Junali Doley	Nitul Doley	F	22	VIII	Tailoring
31	Harusowali Pegu	Mohan Pegu	F	20	IX	Tailoring
32	Manjita Pegu	Nanda Pegu	F	23	HSLC	Tailoring
33	Banti Saikia	Khatiram Saikia	F	27	VII	Tailoring
34	Ganga Devi	Ghanaprasad Sharmah	F	29	VI	Tailoring

35	Janmoni Urang	Bikul Urang	F	19	VII	Tailoring
36	Jyostna Gogoi	Shambho Gogoi	F	26	V	Tailoring
37	Menoka Devi	Mahananda Sharmah	F	27	XI	Tailoring
38	Mandira Manjhi	Bijoy Manjhi	F	20	VI	Tailoring
39	Niramoni Manjhi	Pradip Manjhi	F	30	VIII	Tailoring
40	Rekha Bora	Dharani Bora	F	21	XI	Tailoring
41	Purnima Saikia	Biman Saikia	F	19	VII	Tailoring
42	Kalpa Doley	Gangadhar Doley	F	22	X	Tailoring
43	Gitarani Bora Pegu	Jitupan Pegu	F	27	Graduation	Tailoring
44	Pallabi Pegu	Doiram Pegu	F	21	HS	Tailoring
45	Baby Bora	Kumud Bora	F	23	HSLC	Tailoring
46	Pinky Bora	Ganesh Bora	F	24	X	Tailoring
47	Palika Kutum	Kartik Kutum	F	22	VI	Tailoring
48	Joon Sahani	Anil Sahani	F	26	VII	Tailoring
49	Moina Doley	Lakhidhar Doley	F	25	VI	Tailoring
50	Maity Doley	Fanidhar Doley	F	29	VI	Tailoring
51	Beauty Doley	Dilip Doley	F	22	VIII	Tailoring
52	Aumoly Patgiri	Sonat Patgiri	F	26	IX	Tailoring
53	Junali Doley	Khagen Doley	F	23	X	Tailoring
54	Tulsi Matel	Khembahadur Matel	F	39	IV	Tailoring
55	Pollabi Urang	Druga Urang	F	19	X	Tailoring
56	Sangita Patgiri	Paniram Patgiri	F	19	HSLC	Tailoring
57	Purnima Sangmai	Sanjib Sangmai	F	29	VII	Tailoring
58	Dipanjali Kardong Kutum	Bihari Kutum	F	25	X	Tailoring
59	Munu Patgiri	Robin Patgiri	F	22	VII	Tailoring

APPENDIX-IX (C)
Training List Computer (Ongoing)

Agoratoli EDC					
Sl. no	Name	Father Name	Date of Birth / Age	Qualification	Contact no
1	Maloti Pegu	Shishuram Pegu	07-01-1993	HS	9854616631
2	Pallabi Pegu	Doiram Pegu	22-08-1993	HS	8720916119
3	Bitul Rabha	Rameswar Rabha	02-01-1994	HS	8724967436
4	Rupamoni Kutum	Lakhiram Kutum	08-07-1993	HS	9678037817
5	Somiran Pegu	Sisuram Pegu	03-02-1995	HS	9859044640
6	Chanchal Patgiri	Purna Patgiri	10-03-1996	HS	9085163865
7	Bikash Pegu	Budhiram pegu	02-01-1996	HSLC	9954361251
8	Dibyoyoti Pegu	Ranjan Pegu	16-09-1999	HS	9085582843
9	Mondashing Mili	Babason mili	01-03-1998	HS	9577615603
10	Amarjyoti Patgiri	Benu Patgiri	17-07-1993	HS	9085017328


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APPENDIX-X

Photofile



Piggery



Poor Sanitation Drinking Water



PRA Mapping



PRA in Progress



FGD



Awareness Programme

APPENDIX–XI
GPS Coordinates

Agoratoli :-
A- N 26°39'37.05"
E 93°33'41.81
B- N 26°39'25.89"
E 93°34'28.22"
C- N 26°39'38.55"
E 93°34'2.18"

APPENDIX XII

SDP Report

SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME AT AGORATOLI

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 Agoratoli EDC under Eastern Assam Wildlife Division.

Name of the Trade	Start Date	End Date	No of Equipments/ Cost	No. of Trainees	Name of the Master Trainers/ Affiliation
Tailoring	18-08-2016	30-09-2016	6 (Usha Sewing Machines) Rs 43,170/-	59	Prativa Soner
Computer Training	12-08-2016	12-11-2016	CCA Course Provided Rs 25,000/-	10	Erudite Bokakhat (Authorized by Amtron)

A skill development program on tailoring was inaugurated at Agoratoli, Range Office Campus, on 18th August, 2016. The programme was inaugurated by Mr Suvasish Das, DFO of Eastern Assam Wildlife Division. Also a skill development programme on computer training was inaugurated on 12th August, 2016 under Erudite, Bokakhat. Those present on the occasion included Mr. Jitendra Pegu, President of Agoratoli EDC, Mr. Talikdar, Range officer of Agoratoli, P. Mohela, Beat Officer, Agoratoli Range and RGVN officials.

Raw materials provided: 65 metres of cotton cloth, 8 piece scissors, 6 packet needles, 100 spools of thread, embroidery frames, bobbins and bobbin cases, 10 measuring tapes, black board, chalks, tables, chairs, tools etc

PEOPLE'S VOICES-

Ms. Maloti Pegu, one of the trainees expressed her happiness saying she is very proud to join the tailoring programme. She has high hopes of earning a good livelihood by starting her own tailoring business in near future.

PHOTO GALLERY:





Fig: Trainees at Agoratoli

Tailoring Training List of AGORATOLI EDC

Sl. No	Name	Father's /Husband's Name	Sex	Age	Education Qualification	Name of Trade
1	Jeuti Bordoloi	Naren Bordoloi	F	45	VIII	Tailoring
2	Kalpna Doley	Khagen Doley	F	33	VIII	Tailoring
3	Momi Kutum	Biswa Kutum	F	25	X	Tailoring
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7	Bijumoni Kardong	Nagen Kardong	F	20	XI	Tailoring
8	Promila Pegu	Nagen Pegu	F	23	VI	Tailoring
9	Rekha Kutum	Bhaity Kutum	F	21	VIII	Tailoring
10	Harubhani Patgiri	Baburam Patgiri	F	30	XI	Tailoring
11	Harukan Pegu	Bolu Pegu	F	27	VI	Tailoring
12	Horuti Pegu	Hemanta Pegu	F	26	VII	Tailoring
13	Rekha Pegu	Dhaniram Pegu	F	19	VIII	Tailoring
14	Renuka Patgiri	Durnakanta Patgiri	F	20	XI	Tailoring
15	Jayashree Dutta Bora	Pinku Bora	F	27	Graduation	Tailoring
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28	Sukumoni Urang	Ramesh Urang	F	25	VI	Tailoring
29	Priyanka Deka	Pradip Deka	F	19	VIII	Tailoring
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57	Purnima Sangmai	Sanjib Sangmai	F	29	VII	Tailoring
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4	Rupamoni Kutum	Lakhiram Kutum	08-07-1993	HS	9678037817
5	Somiran Pegu	Sisuram Pegu	03-02-1995	HS	9859044640
6	Chanchal Patgiri	Purna Patgiri	10-03-1996	HS	9085163865
7	Bikash Pegu	Budhiram pegu	02-01-1996	HSLC	9954361251
8	Dibyoyoti Pegu	Ranjan Pegu	16/09/1999	HS	9085582843
9	Mondashing Mili	Babason mili	01-03-1998	HS	9577615603
10	Amarjyoti Patgiri	Benu Patgiri	17/07/1993	HS	9085017328

Eastern Assam Wildlife Division

S.No.	Amendments Suggested	Corrections Done
1.	The chapter on eco-sensitive zone and no development zone were deleted	Chapter 5
2.	Linkages with Tiger Conservation Plan was deleted	Chapter 5
3.	Forest Development Plan a. No grazing and extraction of timber/firewood from PA area b. No allotment of area from PA c. Anti Poaching Plan for Rhino suggested d. Habitat improvement for community forest areas only e. No MOU for nursery development	Chapter 9
4.	Write up on Rhino and Elephant Conservation was included	Chapter 2


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