



Bohikhowa Gaon Eco-Development Committee

Kaziranga National Park

Eastern Assam Wildlife Division, Bokakhat

MICRO-PLAN

(2016-17 to 2025-26)

Prepared by Bohikhowa Gaon EDC

Assisted by

Assam Forest Department

&

COMPELO

(IIE, RGVN and CML)



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Approved



**Divisional Forest Officer
-cum, FIU APFBC Society
B.A.W.L. 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	LaokhowaBurachapori,

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 Centre
PMU	Project Monitoring Unit
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
REDD+	Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation Plus
RGVN	Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi
RO	Range Officer
Sc	Scheduled Caste
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SLF	Sustainable Livelihood Framework
Spp	Species
ST	Scheduled Tribe
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

TREES		
S.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name
1.	Baghnola	<i>Litsaea sebifera.Pers.</i>
2.	Azar	<i>Legerstromia flosregance.Pers.</i>
3.	Jia	<i>Lannae grandis.A.Rich.</i>
4.	Laru-bandha	<i>Mallotus fezocugireus.Muell & Arg.</i>
5.	Xarua	<i>Streblus asper.Lour</i>
6.	Udal	<i>Sterculia villosa.Roxb.</i>
7.	Kolajamu	<i>Syzygium cumini (L) Skeels.</i>
8.	Amera	<i>Spondium pinnata L.f. Kurz.</i>
9.	Khud-jamu	<i>Sezizium syzzysioides. (Miq) Merrill & Perry.</i>
10.	Bhomora	<i>Terminalia bellirica.Roxb.</i>
11.	Xilikha	<i>Terminalia chebula.Retz</i>
12.	Tetelit	<i>Tamarindus indica.Linn</i>
13.	Bhelkor	<i>Trewia nudiflora. Linn</i>
14.	Bogori	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana.Lamk</i>
15.	Kodom	<i>Anthocephalus cadamba.Miq.</i>
16.	Gomari	<i>Gmelina arborea.Linn.</i>
17.	Dhutkhuri	<i>Holarrhena antidysenterica. Wall</i>
18.	Cheleng	<i>Sapium baccatum Roxb.</i>
19.	Bor-thekera	<i>Garcinia pedunculata Roxb.</i>
20.	Moder	<i>Erythrina stricta Roxb.</i>
21.	Tenga-bor	<i>Ficus geniiculata. Kurz</i>
SHRUBS		
1.	Hat-thenga.	<i>Cassia occidentalis.Linn.</i>
2.	Era gosh	<i>Riccinus ommunis.Linn</i>
3.	Garakhia koroï	<i>Hibiscus ablemoschus.Linn</i>
4.	Kuchia-kata	<i>Mimosa rubicaulis-Lamk.</i>
5.	Pani-Bhotora	<i>Ipomaea cornea. Jack</i>
6.	Xon-borolua or sokamara	<i>Urena lobota. Linn</i>
7.	Dighalati	<i>Litsaea salicifolia.Roxb.</i>
GRASS		
1.	Kauri-moni	<i>Coix Lacryma.Linn</i>
2.	Keya bon	<i>Koeleria Brevifolia(Willd)Spreng.</i>
3.	Lokocha Bon	<i>Hemarthia Compressa.(Linn.F)R.Br</i>
4.	Erali Bon	<i>Leersia Hexandra Swartz</i>
5.	Ikora	<i>Phragmites Kakra.(Retz).Trin.</i>
6.	Ulukher	<i>Impereta Cylindrica.(Linn)P.Beauv.</i>
7.	Sonkher	<i>Pollinia Cilata.Trin.</i>
8.	Dol.	<i>Arundo Donax.Linn</i>
9.	Birina	<i>Erianthus Ravannae (Linn)P.Beauv</i>
10.	Duboribon	<i>Cynodon Doctylon Pers.</i>


BOHIKHOWA ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK, EASTERN ASSAM WILDLIFE FOREST DIVISION

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

Livelihood Development Plan & Forest Development Plan

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PART - I

1. Introduction

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.

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.

Micro-Plan for the BohikhowaEDC

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

2. General Description of the Area

2.1 General Description:

Kaziranga is known world over 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 Karbi Anglong 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 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

Its coordinates are 26° 30' to 26° 45'N and 93° 05' to 93° 40'E. 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 **1055.89454**sq 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. The Bohikhowa Eco Development Committee (EDC) has been formed to cover the existing community dwelling in Bohikhowa gaon, a village located on the fringe of the Agoratoli Reserve Forest. The area covered by the above EDC falls within the Bokakhat Development Block of Golaghat District of Assam.

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 Kaziranga National Park is surrounded on the north by the Brahmaputra River and by the Mori Dhansiri, Dipholo and Mori Dipholo 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), PatahiBeel (In the Burapahar Range).

2.5 Climate: Temperature & Rainfall

The maximum **temperature** during the summer is 35° C. The minimum temperature during the winter is 6° 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 consist 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 (*Hystrix indica*), 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 Bohikhowa EDC is under the Bokakhat beat. The EDC was registered on 10th of September in the year 2002 with the office of the Director, Kaziranga National Park, Bokakhat. (**Appendix III** as per the registration certificate)

As per 2011 Census data, there are a total of 505 households. Total population of the village was 3140. The literacy rate being 55.50%.

The key information of the EDC is furnished below.

Table A- Key Information Of EDC

Name of the EDC	Bohikhowa
Name of Revenue Village	Bohikhowa
Revenue Circle	Bokakhat
District	Golaghat
Forest Division	Bokakhat
Forest Range	Agoratoli
Year Formed	2002
Registration No.	KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK/EAWL/21
Description of Boundary of EDC	As below North: Dhakuakhati road South: Mori Dhonsiri river West: Agoratoli East: Bokakhat Dhansirimukh road
EDC Bank Account No	7213010029944
Name of Bank	Assam Gramin Vikash 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

Name	Age	Fathers Name	Educational qualification	Designation
Chandra Kt. Doley	42y	Mohan Doley	H.S.	President
Dharani Borah	57y	Ningina Borah	H.S.L.C.	Member Secretary
LakhyaDoley	42y	Deoti Doley	B.A.	Asstt. Sec.
BhobeshPegu	43y	Chanu Pegu	H.S.L.C.	Member
JunaiDoley	55y	Pirika Doley	IV	Member
MongalaDoley	53y	Muhidhar Doley	IV	Member
MukheswarDoley	43y	KarunaDoley	H.S.L.C.	Member
BiralaPegu	40y	Kachi Pegu	H.S.L.C.	Member
LiladharDoley	40y	Hukhei Doley	VII	Member
SishuramPegu	44y	Pazi Pegu	X	Member
Sun Doley	45y	Katiram Doley	VI	Member
Hira Kt. Bori	42y	Nepal Bori	X	Member
Debo Kt. Doley	36y	Jibo Doley	X	Member
BasantaDoley	31y	Upen Doley	X	Member
BinudCharo	35y	Arabinda Charu	H.S.L.C.	Member

Source: EDC Records

3.3 Households & Population Composition

As per the survey conducted in 200 households, 121 households are BPL (Below Poverty Line) households.

Table-C: Demographic Profile

Caste/Community	Household	Male	Female	Total
General				
OBC	22	87	72	159
SC				
ST(P)	163	401	393	794
Minority				
Others(T.G.)	15	40	30	70
Total	200	528	495	1023

The total population is 1023 of which 528 are male and the rest are female members. The population includes 794 ST, 159 OBC and 70 Tea Garden Tribe

From this, it is inferred that:

- (1) The average number of persons in a household is 5.
- (2) The sex ratio is 938 females per 1000 males in the village.

Number of households collected from various sources is given below and shows variation.

Source	Household Numbers
Census 2011	505
Forest Department Report	
Household Survey 2016	800 +

Table-D: Age Group Distribution

Age Class	< 5 years	5-18 years	18-45 years	45-60 years	>60 years
Male :	19	148	233	103	13
Female :	44	142	242	63	16
Total :	63	290	475	166	29

3.4 Education & Skill Development

Over 60.14% 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.

Table-E: Educational Profile

Educational Profile							
Age Class :	Illiterate	Primary	Middle	High	12th	Graduate	Post graduate
<25 years :Male:	18	47	51	38	11	0	0
<25 years :Female:	49	45	45	31	9	1	0
>25 years :Male:	159	38	40	46	4	1	0
>25 years :Female:	269	49	34	34	4	0	0
Total	495	179	170	149	28	2	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:

- (a) Weaving
- (b) Bamboo craft
- (c) Knitting
- (d) Mason

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

3.5 Land Use Pattern

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

Total land-1255.07 Hectare

Inhabitants- 418.35 Hectare

Agricultural- 836.72Hectare

3.6 Land Holdings

From the type of households as per land-holding, it is seen that:

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

3.7 Livestock

The total number of livestock in the village is 1207. The main types of livestock possessed by the households include:

Cows: 201

Bulls/Oxen: 135

Buffalos: 96

Ducks: 34

Pigs : 243

Goats: 165

Poultry: 333

3.8 Village Infrastructure & Communication Facilities

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

Physical infrastructure:

S.No	Point Infrastructure	Location inside village or Outside	Number (If applicable)	Approximate Distance from Village, if outside (m/Km)	Condition and status of present use
1	Bus stand	Outside	1	4 km	Poor
2	Primary Health Centre	Outside	1	3 km	Poor
3	Primary School	Inside	1	500 m	Poor
4	Middle School	Outside	1	1 km	Poor
5	High School	Outside	1	1 km	Poor
6	HS School	Outside	1	4 km	Poor
7	College	Outside	3	4 km	Poor
8	Post Office	Outside	1	1 km	Poor
9	Bank	Outside	5	4 km	Poor
10	Telephone	Outside	1	4 km	Poor
11	Anganwadi Centre	Inside	2	500 m	Poor
12	Gram Panchayat Office	Insides	1	1/2 km	Poor
13	Revenue Circle Office	Outside	1	4 km	Poor
14	Police Outpost/ Thana	Outside	1	4 km	Poor
15	Forest Beat Office	Outside	1	4 km	Poor
16	Forest Range Office	Outside	1	4km	Good
17	Railway Station	Outside	1	50 km	Good
18	Drinking Water Sources	Outside	2	1 km	Non Functioning
19	Community Hall	No			
20	House with Electricity	Inside	74	1/2 km	Poor
21	Street Lighting	No			
22	No. of Tractors	Inside	2	500 m	Good
23	No. of Power Tillers	Inside	2	500 m	Good
24	Temple/ Church/ Mosque/ Namghar	Inside	5 Nos. Namghar	100 km	Poor
25	District Head Quarter	Outside	1	4 km	Fair
26	No. of Vehicles (Cars/ Trucks)	No			
27	No. of JCB	No			
28	Nearest Market *Fairshop	Outside Inside	1 1	4 km	Fair

3.9 Agricultural Crops

The following are the main crops grown in the village.

Kharriff Crops: Paddy

Rabi Crops: Vegetables

Others: Oil seeds

Maximum number of households are involved in growing crops like Paddy, oilseeds and vegetables

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

- (a) Paddy: Production 1888 quintal; Yield: 30 quintal/ha
- (b) Oil seeds: Production 819 Quintal Yield 15 quintal/ha
- (c) Vegetables: Production 122 quintal Yield 15 quintal/ha

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

Access to the main markets by the community are as follows:

- (a) Grocery / PDS: Bokakhat at 4 km away (if in other village)
- (b) Weekly / Bi-weekly Market: : Bokakhat at 4 km away
- (c) Major Market: : Bokakhat at 4 km away

3.12 Water Resources

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

- (a) Tube wells : Number-10, Use- Irrigation (Water Availability: Perennial)
- (b) Hand Pump: Numbers-73, Use-Drinking (Water Availability: Perennial)

3.13 Energy Consumption

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

- (a) Fuel wood Households Depending: 200 Nos. Source: Forest, local village
- (b) Kerosene Households Depending: 200 Nos. Source: Govt`.Supply
- (c) LPG Households Depending: 20 Nos. Source: Gas Agency

3.14 Socio-economic status

Most households earn Rs. 72000 to Rs. 120000 per year. Most of the people depend on agriculture, livestock and allied activities for livelihood.

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 analyzed and are given below

Natural Capital

Bohikhowa village is situated in Golaghat district. The nearest forest, Kaziranga National Park, is five kilometres away from the village. The Ganak beel is half a kilometre away from the village. About 270 bigha of agricultural land is fertile while about 51 bigha agricultural land has low productivity. The land is very fertile and most of the households have a kitchen garden in their homestead. They grow betel nut, betel leaves, seasonal vegetables and eri. Few of the households also have ponds and the water is used for meeting the daily household water needs.

Social capital

There are 5 Namghars and 1 temple. There are two Mahila Samiti, 12 Self-Help Groups, 2 Anganwadi Centres. In the village there is a Gaon Burha, a village headman and a religious head. While the community is very united, sometimes due to alcoholism there are disputes in the village. Community festivals and traditional customs are followed by the people, especially the Bihu festival and Ali-Ai-Ligang. The Mising community is greater in number but there are other community as well, such as Nepali, Assamese and Tea Tribes.

Human capital

About 809 people in the village are illiterate. Only 7 people in the village have graduated and none of them have completed a master's degree. The people in the village possess a number of traditional skills like cane and bamboo craft, carpentry, livestock rearing. About 112 persons in the village are involved in bamboo and cane craft and 45 are involved in carpentry. There are 362 farmers, 361 students and 8 social service workers. The people of the village are very active but due to moderate alcoholism they suffer from liver disorder.

Physical capital

There is one primary school in the village and two Anganwadi centres. There is a bus stand and a forest range office about 4 km away from the village. The village has two tractors and two power tillers. National Highway 37 is about four kilometres away from the village. Within the village, the lengths of the roads extend to about one kilometre. There is a playground a kilometre outside of the village. Livestock wealth includes 201 cows, 135 bulls, 96 buffaloes, 333 hens, 34 ducks etc. Transportation and communication facilities to the village are easily available. The condition of the roads in the village is good and has good connectivity to other important places like hospital, markets, schools, college etc.

Financial capital

Branches of major banks are located in Bokakhat, 4km from the village. About 176 persons have bank accounts and 78 people have availed bank loans. SHGs are women and they also have bank accounts. On the other hand there are 31 people who have health insurance. The financial inclusion needs to be strengthened.

4.2 Livelihood Asset Pentagon

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

4.3 Vulnerability Context Analysis

Vulnerability context

The village community is vulnerable to health hazards that occur due to floods every year. Malaria is common in the months of May, June, July, August, September, October, November and December. Dysentery is common in the months of May through September. Floods are common in the months of June, July and August. Every family in the village has faced losses due to floods. About 200 families have been affected by floods. 132 families have been affected by cyclones and storms. The village is also prone to property damage because of the presence of wild animals like elephants, rhinos, pigs and buffaloes in the nearby forest area. In earlier times elephants and rhinos caused damage to crops due to which the people had to suffer huge economic losses.

4.4 Seasonality

The seasonality calendar of crops grown and vulnerability due to flood and animal depredation was prepared through participatory approach. Boro paddy is cultivated from January to May. The community people also grow vegetables from October to April.

The village is severely affected by flood during the months of June to August. During this period, disruption of roads along with damage to households is the major problem faced by the community. Wild animals like wild boar and deer causes damage to the crops.

Seasonality calendar of Bohikhowa EDC

Months	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Crops	Paddy											
	Mustard											
	Rabi crops									Rabi crops (vegetables)		
Hazard						Flood						
Flood										Wild Boar		
(animal depredation)	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/present

An amount of Rs 10,00,000/- was provided to EDC in the year 2016 which was used to construct 9 number of piggery farm.

5.4 Schemes of other departments

**BOHIKHUWA ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE KAZIRANGA
NATIONAL PARK, EASTERN ASSAM WILDLIFE DIVISION**

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

PART - II

6. Microplan 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 programs on important 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 water sanitation setup
- c. Drinking water issues
- d. No measures for protection from flood and erosion.

6.3 SWOT Analysis

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

Strengths

- i. Traditional skill
- ii. Village location proximity to Bokakhat town
- iii. NTFP
- iv. Fertile land

Weaknesses

- i. Poor skills
- ii. Poor infrastructural facility
- iii. Lack of access to bank loans
- iv. Lack of marketing knowledge

Opportunities

- i. Agricultural expansion through Organic Farming and use of modern tools
- ii. Young entrepreneurs
- iii. Processing and value addition of NTFP
- iv. Weaving expansion

Threats

- i. Flood
- ii. Animal depredation (Deer, Wild Boar)
- iii. Price rise in markets
- iv. Low lying water logged area

6.4 PRA exercise

Date: 27-05-2016 **Location:** Bohikhowa

Numbers Present: 69

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:

- Participatory Planning
- Participatory tools & Methods
- Importance of Micro planning and role of EDC/ JFMC
- Environmental issues
- Climate change and Climate variation
- Ecological balance and Ecosystem management (traditional and scientific)

- Sustainable livelihood Framework
- Livelihood Assets Pentagon and importance of social capital
- Cluster formation & SHG , Financial inclusion
- Marketing and Value addition
- Development agenda and its relationship with environment and ecological balance
- Gender Issues and gender equality

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

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

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

1. Structural Needs

2. Non Structural needs

These needs can be classified further into long term needs and short term needs. The details of the 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.

- i) Due to rich natural capital, eco tourism can be a good scope for Bohikhuwa village. The Kumaroni Beel can be a recreational place for boating, opening resorts along with facilities of exhibiting traditional foods and clothes.
- ii) Most of the household of the village doesn't have proper drinking water facilities. Beside this presence of iron and other impurities in water causes severe problems for the villagers. So there is urgent need for provision of pure drinking water and test of water quality.
- iii) There is electricity facilities to only few households of the villager. Provision of solar light facilities for the interior part of the village would be beneficial for the poor ones as it is alternative source of energy.
- iv) The households of the village have poor sanitation facilities causing many kinds of health problems. Provision of sanitary latrines through line departments and concerned schemes would help the community members to uplift their health standards.
- v) The village connecting road (Dhuba Ali) is poor and causes problems in transportation and communication for the villagers. This Dhuba Ali must be renovated for proper communication of the villagers.

Beside the above points for village development, the community proposes to take up a number of Entry Point Activities (EPA). The EPA includes infrastructure development and skill development and both are directly linked with each other.

7.1 Ranking of EPA

Rank	Village EPA as ranked	Details
1	Setting up of modern Irrigation System.	Require pump set and other irrigation equipment.
2	Piglet rearing Centre with modern facilities	GPS- 26°39'21°19" N, 93°36 25°86" E
3	Total sanitation of the village and pure drinking water facilities	To the BPL households.
4	Weaving production Centre with market linkage	GPS - 26°40' 1.09" N, 93°36'48.81" E
5	Community hall with EDC office	In the location with GPS 26°39'30.95" N, 93°36'5.30" E
6	Construction of road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road and concrete bridge connecting Bohikhowa with Bokakhat Jatiya Vidyalaya(2km). • Road and concrete bridge connecting Bohikhowa with Dhoa Ati village (3km).


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

8. Livelihood Development Plan

8.1 Ranking

Ranking of Livelihood and skill development:

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

8.2 Livelihood Opportunities

Livelihood Opportunities are identified as follows

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

8.3 Agriculture & Horticulture

Constraints:

- a) Flood
- b) Poor market linkage facilities
- c) Animal depredation and pest attacks

Opportunities:

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

8.4 Livestock

Constraints:

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

Opportunities:

- a) Modernization of Piggery
- b) Poultry
- c) Dairy development

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) Bamboo crafting can be promoted

8.6 Specialized Skills

The main constraints are:

- a) Poor traditional skill
- b) Illiteracy
- c) Lack of access to modern tools and equipment

The opportunities are:

- a) Weaving expansion
- b) Bamboo crafting

8.7 Credit Facility

Constraints:

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

Opportunities:

- a) 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 and piggery development

8.9 Income Generating Activities

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

- 1. Weaving
- 2. Agricultural and Horticultural Activities
- 3. Bamboo craft

8.10 SHG Activities

SHGs of the village can plan the following activities:

- 1. Weaving
- 2. Tailoring and Embroidery
- 3. 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) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) - for agricultural and allied development
- (c) Rashtriya Krishi Sinchay Yojana (RKSY) - for irrigation, including watershed development
- (d) National Rural Livelihoods Mission

- (e) Skills Development schemes
- (f) Prime Minister Ujjwala Yojana
- (g) 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 Bohikhowa 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 Bohikhowa 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 Bohikhowa 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 Bohikhowa 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 Bohikhowa 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 Bohikhowa EDC have been summarized below

Table-2: Protection Problems of the Bohikhowa 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	No	

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 Bohikhowa 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

1. Issue of uniform and shoes
2. Issue of training and skilling
3. 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 plantation.
2. High Yielding Variety cattle should slowly replace the existing cattle population.
3. The EDC should impose dis-incentives on families having large number of cattle.
4. Stall feeding to be promoted by the Forest Department
5. Dairy Development activities to be taken up by the EDC using high milk yielding cows.
6. There should be a conscious plan by the EDC to stop grazing completely within next 5 years.
7. All cattle to immunized regularly, and the EDC should monitor the same. No unimmunized cattle should be allowed to be grazed.
8. 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.

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 /		
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	Eco-tourism & Home Stays		
	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		
	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

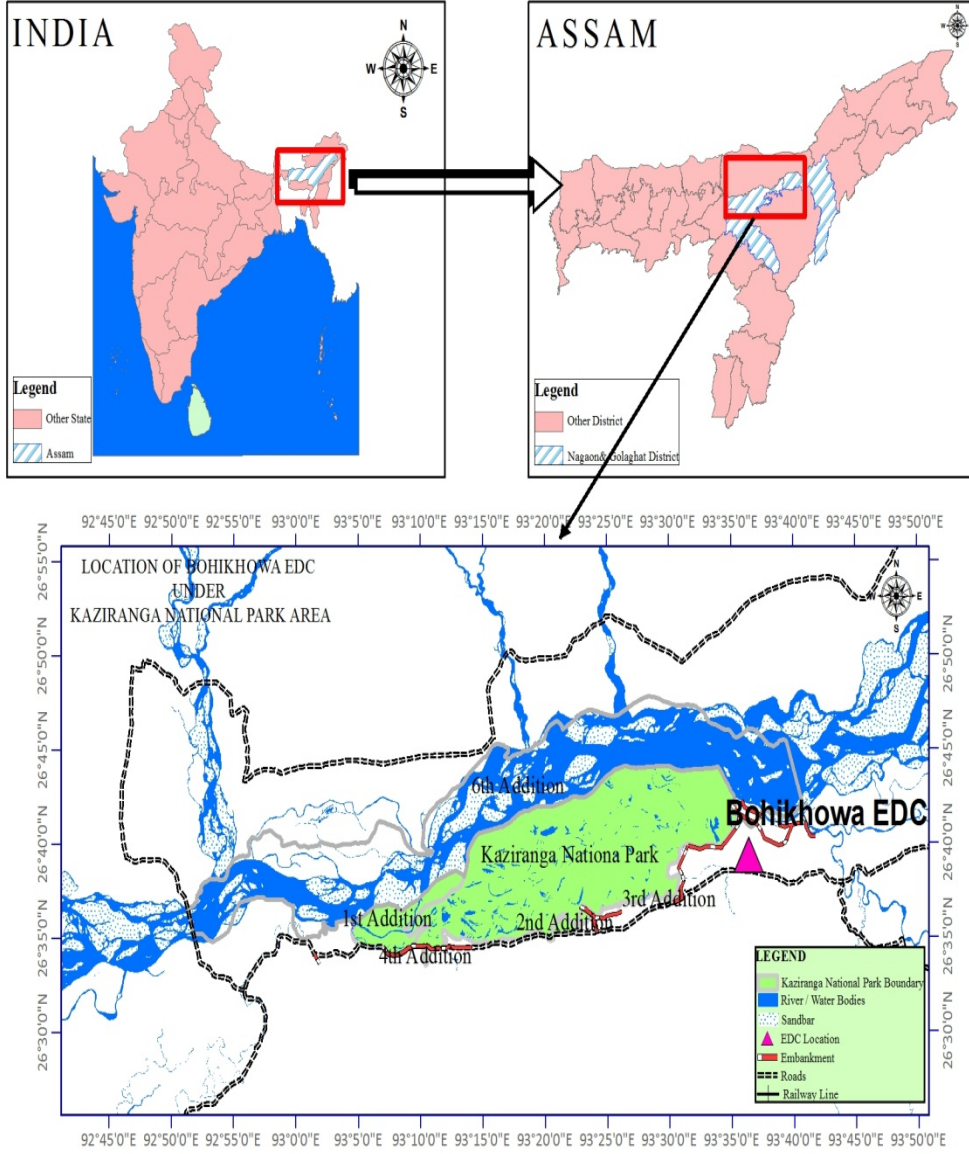
EDC: The EDC to be upgraded both in terms of its infrastructure assets and in terms of acting as a resource center for village and forestry development. The proposed EDC office along with the community hall in the entry point activity to be provided with modern equipment like computer/ TV and support 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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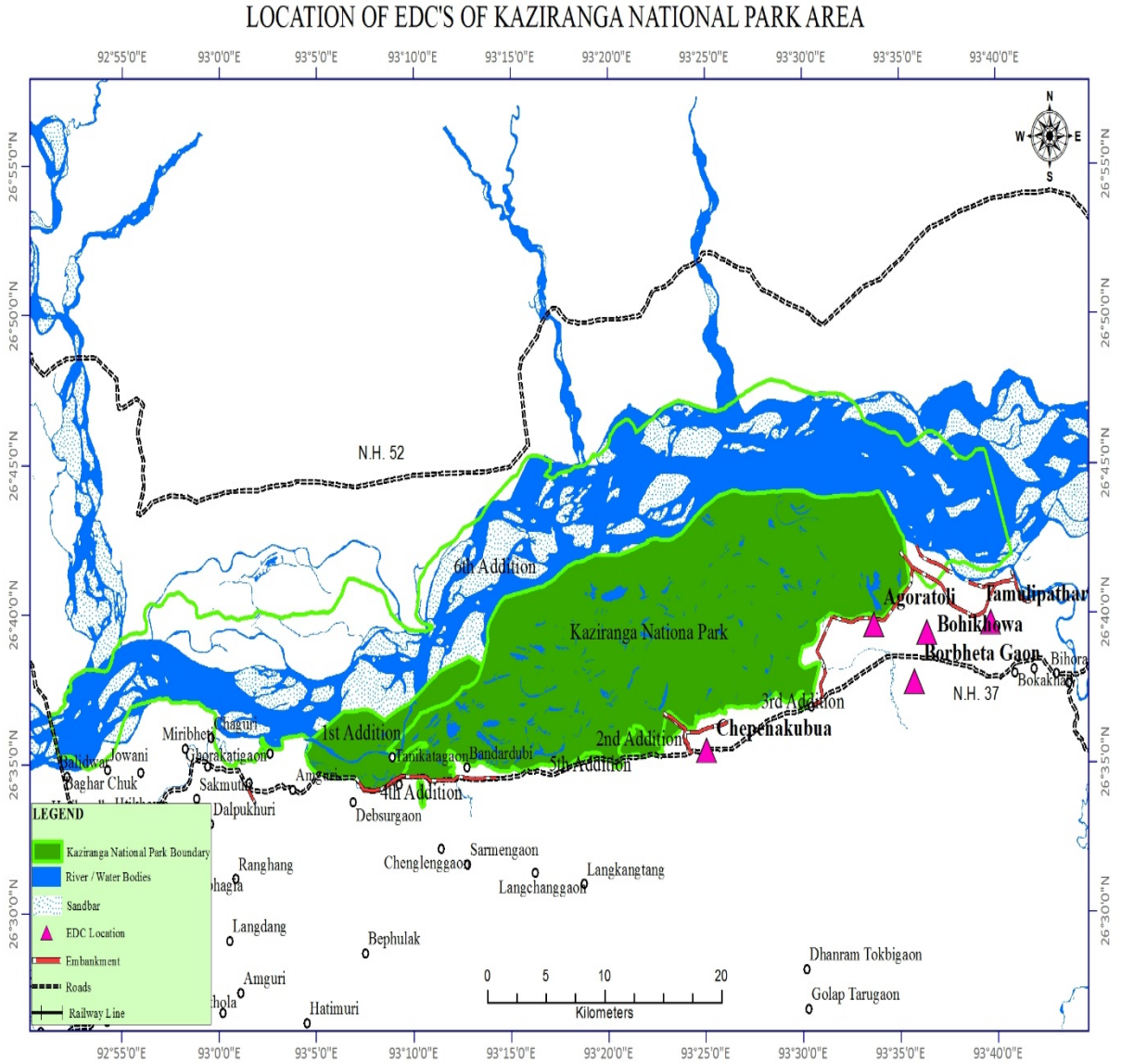
APPENDIX I (A)

Location Map of EDC in India



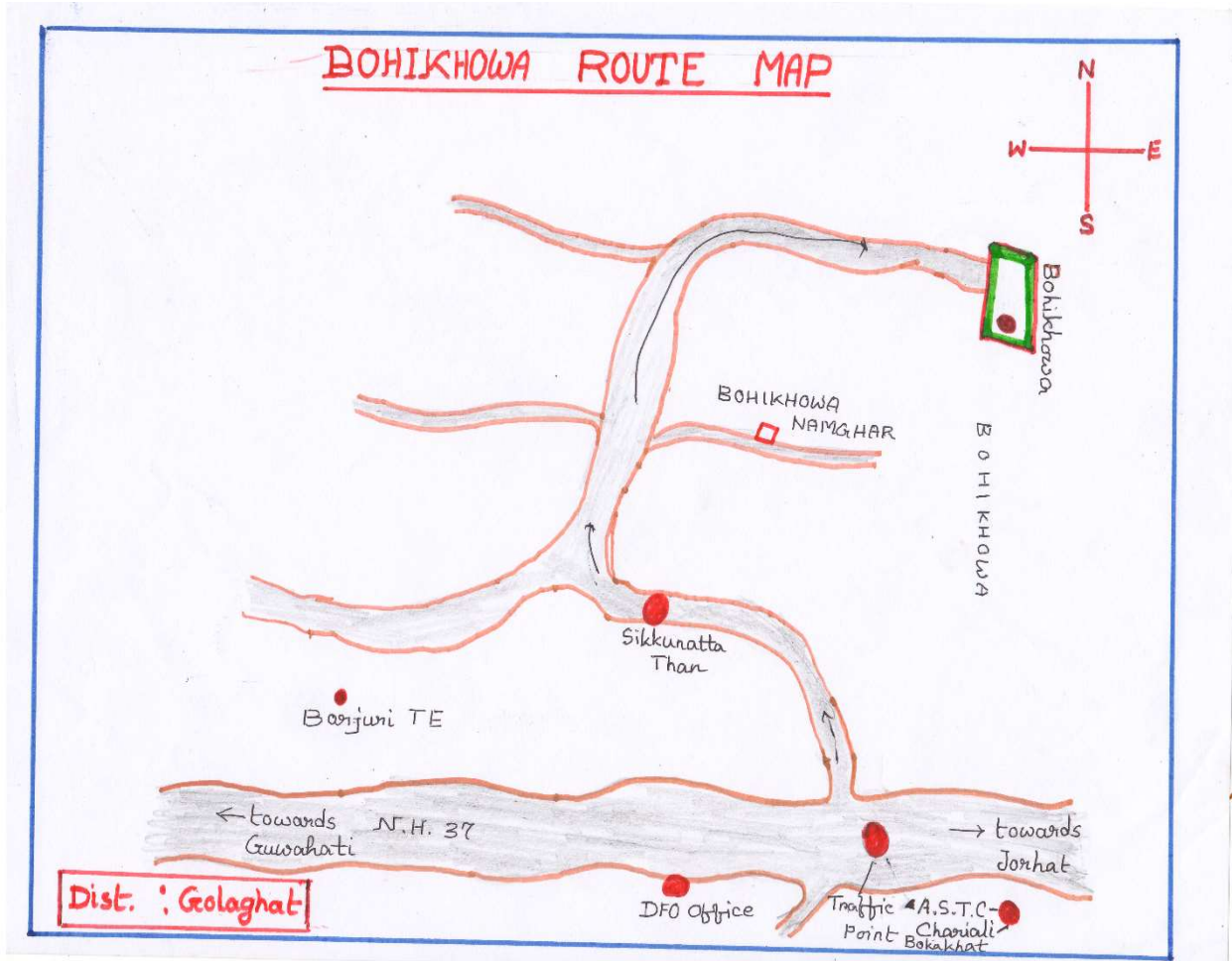
APPENDIX- I (B)

Location Map of Bohikhowa EDC



APPENDIX- II

Approach to the EDC



APPENDIX-III (A)

EDC registration certificate

ECO-DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
CERTIFICATE

REGISTRATION NO. KNP/EAWL/21 of 2002

It is hereby certified that Eco-Development Committee in the name and style of
Bohikhowa Gaon 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 Bohikhowa E.D.C.

1NO. BOHIKHOWA ECO-DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

P.O. - Dhansirimukh, P.S. - Bokakhat
DIST.- Golaghat, PIN - 785612

Ref. No.

Date: 21-07-2016.

LIST OF 1NO. BOHIKHOWA EDC's MEMBER

SL. NO.	MAMER'S NAME .	FATHER'S NAME.	QUALI.	AGE.	DESIGNATION.
1	CHANDRA KT. DOLEY	MOHON DOLEY.	H.S.	42Y.	PRESIDENT.
2	DHARANI BORAH.	NINGINA BORAH.	H.S.L.C.	57Y.	SECRETARY.
3	LAKHYA DOLEY.	DEOTI DOLEY	B.A.	42Y.	ASSTT. SEC.
4	BHOBESH PEGU.	CHANU PEGU.	H.S.L.C	43Y.	MEMBER
5	JUNAI DOLEY.	PIRIKA DOLEY.	IV.	55Y.	-DO-
6	MONGALA DOLEY.	MUHIDHAR DOLEY	IV	53Y.	-DO-
7	MUKHESWAR DOLEY	KARUNA DOLEY	H.S.L.C	43Y.	-DO-
8	BIRALA PEGU.	KACHI PEGU.	H.S.L.C	40Y.	-DO-
9	LILADHAR DOLEY	HUKHEI DOLEY.	VII.	40Y.	-DO-
10	SISHURAM PEGU	PAZI PEGU.	X.	44Y.	-DO-
11	SUN DOLEY.	KATIRAM DOLEY	VI.	45Y.	-DO-
12	HIRA KT. BORI.	NEPAL BORI.	X.	42Y.	-DO-
13	DEBO KT. DOLEY.	JIBO DOLEY	X.	36Y.	-DO-
14	BASANTA DOLEY.	UPEN DOLEY	X.	31Y.	-DO-
15	BINUD CHARO.	ARAJINDA CHARO	H.S.L.C.	35Y.	-DO-

1. CHANDRA KT. DOLEY-PRESIDENT-9954560486/9613869092 .
2. LAKHYA DOLEY- ASSTT. SEC - 8472916999/
-8471864375.
3. DHARANI BORAH- SEC - 9954927943 .

Chandra
President/Secretary
Bohikhowa Gaon ECO-Development Committee
Date.. 21/7/16 .

APPENDIX-V

Executive members group Photo of Bohikhowa EDC



Left to right:

1. Sun Doley 2. Mongala Doley 3. Binod Charoh, 4. Birala Pegu 5. Junai Doley 6. Bhobesh Pegu 7. Chandra Kt. Doley, 8. Hirakanta Bori 9. Mukeswar Doley 10. Lakhya Doley, 11. Debokanta Doley 12. Basanta Doley

APPENDIX-VI
List of members present during PRA & FGD

PRA & FGD

Verne - Narnegon, Bobikuma 22/05/16

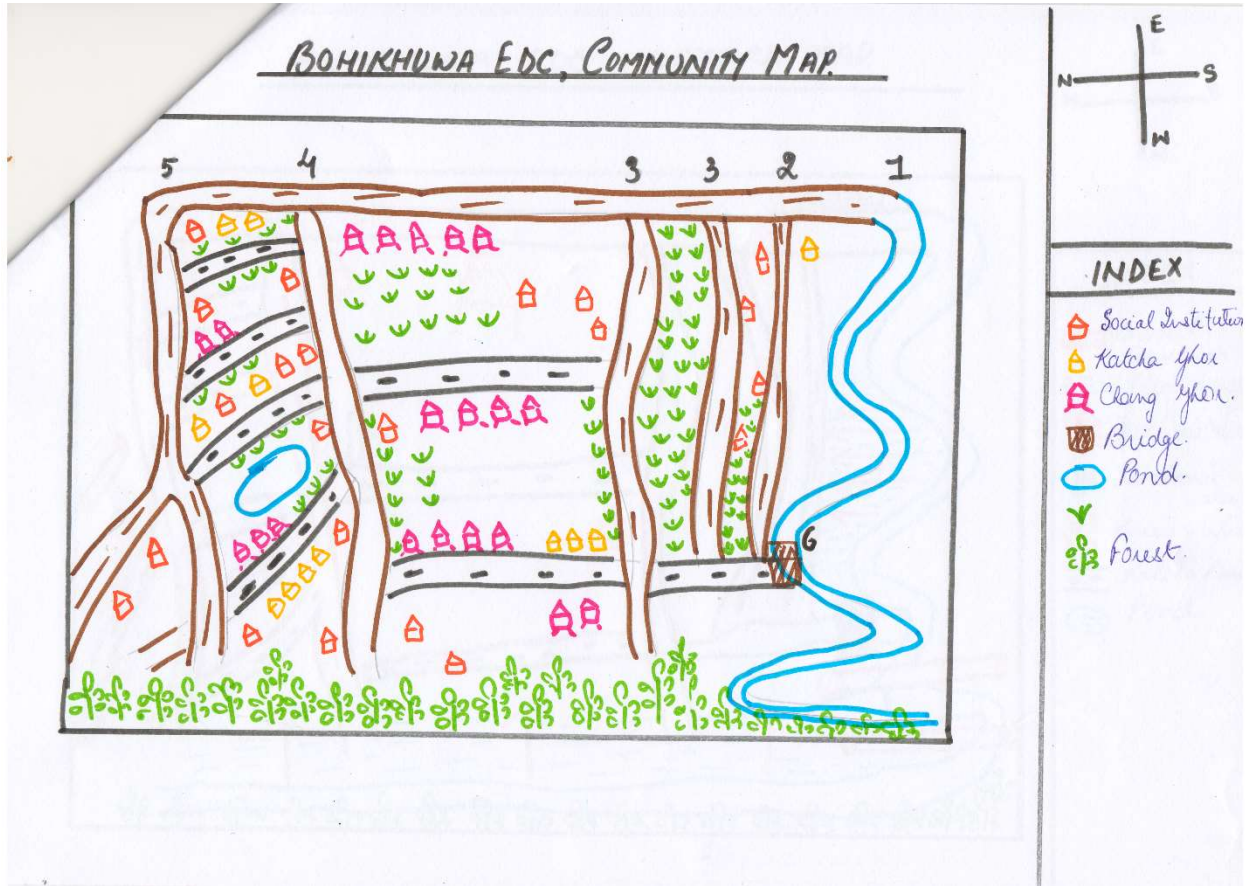
S.N.	Name	Org. / Designation	Phone No.	Signature
1	শ্রীমতী জ্ঞানমণি দত্ত	বহিঃস্বাক্ষর	8720961783	J. Doley
2	Mr. Anupama Parajit	বহিঃস্বাক্ষর	9757234976	A. Doley
3	শ্রীমতী সিন্ধু দেবী	"	985971701	
4	শ্রীমতী চিত্রা দেবী	বহিঃস্বাক্ষর		C. Chetty
5	শ্রীমতী হানু দেবী	"		M. Chetty
6	শ্রীমতী হানু দেবী	"		M. Chetty
7	শ্রীমতী হানু দেবী	"		S. Chetty
8	শ্রীমতী Chetty	"	9954021680	Chetty
9	শ্রীমতী গণমা দেবী	"		G. C.
10	শ্রীমতী জামু দেবী	"	8011663260	Asha
11	শ্রীমতী গণমা দেবী	২নং বহিঃস্বাক্ষর		G. Chetty
12	শ্রীমতী কুঞ্জলাল	২নং বহিঃস্বাক্ষর		Chetty
13	শ্রীমতী প্রমথ কুমার	২নং বহিঃস্বাক্ষর		
14	শ্রীমতী সিন্ধু দেবী	২নং বহিঃস্বাক্ষর		Chetty
15	শ্রীমতী লালিমা দেবী	৫নং গাঁও		
16	শ্রীমতী হানু দেবী	৫নং গাঁও		
17	শ্রীমতী জামু দেবী	৫নং বহিঃস্বাক্ষর		
18	শ্রীমতী জামু দেবী	৩নং বহিঃস্বাক্ষর	9401592870	B. Kurnan
19	শ্রীমতী সিন্ধু দেবী	২নং বহিঃস্বাক্ষর	7575921607	M. Doley
20	শ্রীমতী সিন্ধু দেবী	২নং বহিঃস্বাক্ষর		N. Doley
21	শ্রীমতী হানু দেবী	২নং বহিঃস্বাক্ষর		S. Chetty
22	শ্রীমতী কুঞ্জলাল	২নং বহিঃস্বাক্ষর		G. Chetty
23	শ্রীমতী বনমা দেবী	১নং বহিঃস্বাক্ষর		B. Chetty
24	শ্রীমতী বনমা দেবী	২নং বহিঃস্বাক্ষর		S. Chetty
25	শ্রীমতী জামু দেবী	২নং বহিঃস্বাক্ষর		Chetty
26	শ্রীমতী জামু দেবী	২নং বহিঃস্বাক্ষর	801119769	Chetty
27	শ্রীমতী জামু দেবী	২নং বহিঃস্বাক্ষর		Chetty
28	শ্রীমতী জামু দেবী			Chetty
29	শ্রীমতী জামু দেবী	২নং বহিঃস্বাক্ষর		Chetty
30	শ্রীমতী জামু দেবী	২নং বহিঃস্বাক্ষর		Chetty
31	শ্রীমতী জামু দেবী	২নং বহিঃস্বাক্ষর		Chetty
32	শ্রীমতী জামু দেবী	২নং বহিঃস্বাক্ষর		Chetty
33	শ্রীমতী জামু দেবী	২নং বহিঃস্বাক্ষর		Chetty
34	শ্রীমতী জামু দেবী	২নং বহিঃস্বাক্ষর	8135068148	Chetty

Contd.....

नाम	ना/ठेका	(फोन नं.)	पति
श्रीमती सुशिली 3/न	2 नं. बाहकवा		
श्रीमती (6) वडी	2 नं. बाहकवा		
श्रीमती विद्यादेवि 2 नं. बाहकवा			शुभा
Mukharwar Dady	1 No Bahikhowa	9707473976	Dady
श्रीमती इरु 4 नं	2 नं. बाहकवा		M. Dady
" तिहार दल	"		T. Dady
" कामधारी दल	"		J. Dady
" श्रीमती मल	"		R. Dady
बेवा दली	"		R. B
कामधारी दल	"		R. Dady
कामधारी दल	"		B. Dady
कामधारी दल	"		T. Dady
कुडुनी दल	"		T. Mille
कामधारी दल	"		R. B
Nandata Dady (Bady)	1 No Bahikhowa	8404028517	NB
श्रीमती कामधारी दल	"		
श्रीमती नरदा दली	"		
श्रीमती दल	"		B. Pady
मल दल	"		R. Dady
कुडुनी दल	"		T. Dady
कामधारी दल	"		R. Dady
कामधारी दल	"		J. Dady
श्रीमती दल	"		B. Bady
श्रीमती दल	"		R. Bady
श्रीमती दल	"		J. Dady
श्रीमती दल	"		R. Dady
श्रीमती दल	"		
Binud Charoh	No 2 Bahikhowa	9613642672	Charoh 24-05-16
Chandras K Dady	President - EDC	9954560486	29/5/16
Bhabesh Pady	No 2 Bahikhowa	8876682565	29/5/16
श्रीमती दल			
Sri Lakhya Dady	Bahikhowa	8472916999	R. Dady
Mrs Rina Dady	do	8822281583	
Miso Pallobi Dady	Badekhat	9706786199	Dady

APPENDIX-VII (A)

PRA-Community map of Bohikhowa EDC



PRA মেম্বাৰত অধিকাৰকা কৰকল :-

২/ শ্ৰী চন্দ্ৰ কুমাৰ দলে, পিতা :- হোছন দলে, গাওঁ-ৱহৰ
ফোন নং - ৭৭৫৫৫৬০৪৮৬

৩/ শ্ৰী লক্ষ্য দলে, পিতা :- দেউতি দলে, গাওঁ-বহিখোৱা
ফোন নং - ৪৫৭২৭১৬৭৭৭

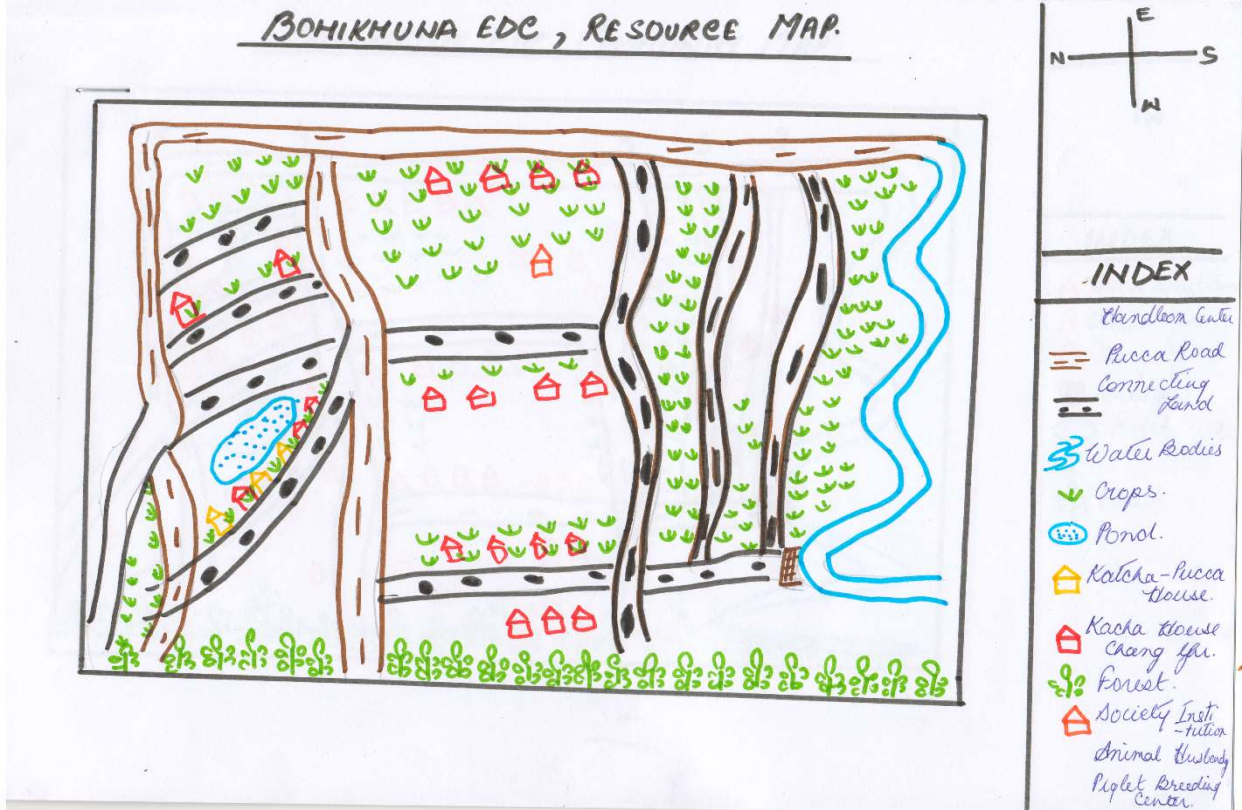
৩/ শ্ৰী-মনোজ্ঞ শৰ্মা, পিতা :- শ্ৰীকেশৱ শৰ্মা, গাওঁ-কুমু
ফোন নং - ৭৭৫৫৫৪০২৬১১

৪/ শ্ৰী-বিনুল চাহাবী, পিতা - এজিউবাহাৰ বড়া, মংগলট
ফোন নং - ৭৪৬৫২১১৬৭৬

PRA ত অংশগ্ৰহণ কৰা ব্যক্তিৰ স্মাৰক স্মলপত্ৰ

APPENDIX-VII (B)

PRA-Resource map of Bohikhowa EDC



PRA କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ-ସମ୍ପର୍କ :-

୧/ ଶ୍ରୀ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର କୁମାର ଦଳେ, ପିତା :- ଛୋଇନ ଦଳେ, ଗାଁ-ଉତ୍ତର
 ଫୋନ୍ ନମ୍ବର - ୯୯୫୫୬୦୪୮୬

୨/ ଶ୍ରୀ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ ଦଳେ, ପିତା :- ଦେବିନୀ ଦଳେ, ଗାଁ-ବହିରୋର,
 ଫୋନ୍ ନମ୍ବର - ୮୫୭୨୯୧୬୯୯୯

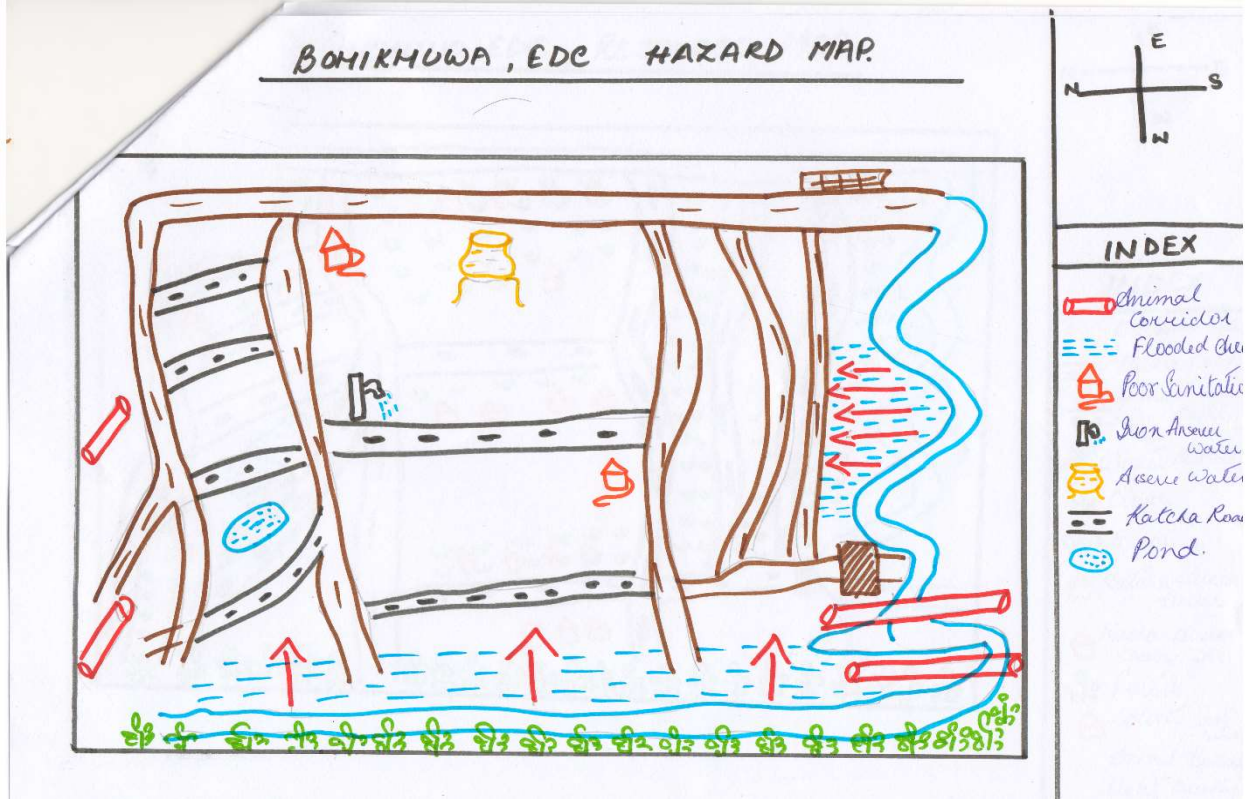
୩/ ଶ୍ରୀ-ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଶର୍ମା, ପିତା :- ଶ୍ରୀ ଚରଣ ଶର୍ମା, ଗାଁ-କୁନ୍ତଳ
 ଫୋନ୍ ନମ୍ବର - ୯୯୫୫୪୦୨୬୧୧

୪/ ଶ୍ରୀ ବିନୁ ଚାନ୍ଦିଆ, ପିତା - ଅଜିତକାନ୍ତ ବଡ଼ା, ଗାଁ-ଗଲଟି
 ଫୋନ୍ ନମ୍ବର - ୯୮୬୫୧୧୬୭୬

PRA ଓ ଅଂଶଗ୍ରହଣ କାରୀ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ ସ୍ୱାକ୍ଷର ସମ୍ମତ

APPENDIX-VII (C)

PRA-Hazard map of Bohikhowa EDC



PRA মেম্বৰত অংশগ্ৰহণ কৰকল :-

২/ শ্ৰী চন্দ্ৰ কুমাৰ দলে, পিতা :- হোছন দলে, গাওঁ-২৪২
ফোন নং - ৯৯৫৫৬০৫৪৬

৩/ শ্ৰী লক্ষ্য দলে, পিতা :- দেউতি দলে, গাওঁ-বহিখোৱা
ফোন নং - ৪৫৭২৯১৬৭৭৭

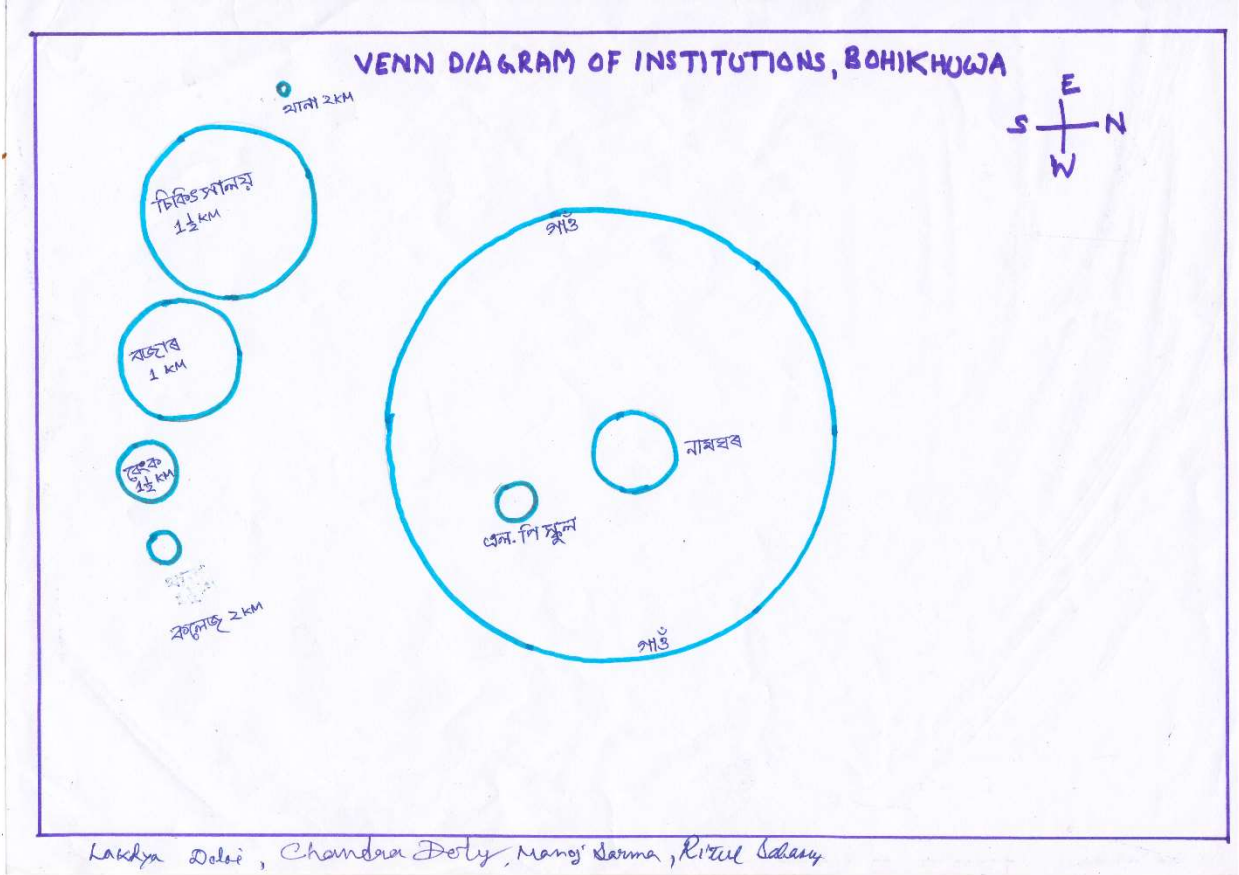
৩/ শ্ৰী-মনোজ কৰ্মা, পিতা :- শ্ৰী চক্ৰৱৰ্তী কৰ্মা, গাওঁ-কুমু
ফোন নং - ৯৯৫৫৪০২৬১১

৪/ শ্ৰী বিতুল চাহাবী, পিতা - শ্ৰী কৈৰাম বড়া, মংগলট
ফোন নং - ৯৪৬৫২১১৬৭৬

PRA ত অংশগ্ৰহণ কৰা ব্যক্তিৰ নাম আৰু ফোন নং

APPENDIX- VII (D)

Venn Diagram of Bohikhowa EDC



PRA মেম্বাৰত অসহায়ক সকল :-

২/ শ্ৰী চন্দ্ৰ কুমাৰ দলে, পিতা :- হোছন দলে, গাওঁ-ৱহৰ
ফোন নং - ৯৯৫৫৫৬০৫৪৬

৩/ শ্ৰী লক্ষ্য দলে, পিতা :- হেউতি দলে, গাওঁ-বহিখোৱা
ফোন নং - ৪৫৭২৯১৬৯৯৯

৩/ শ্ৰী-মনোজ শৰ্মা, পিতা :- শ্ৰী কেশৱ শৰ্মা, গাওঁ-কুমু
ফোন নং - ৯৯৫৫৫৪০২৬১১

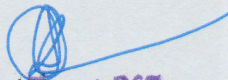
৪/ শ্ৰী বিতুল চাহাবী, পিতা - অজিতৰাম বড়া, মংগলট
ফোন নং - ৯৪৬৫২১১৬৭৬

PRA ত অংশগ্ৰহণ কৰা ব্যক্তিৰ স্মাৰক সফলত অ

APPENDIX-VIII

Entry point activities of Bohikhowa EDC

1. Modern Irrigation System required.
2. Piglet rearing
3. Centre with modern facilities GPS- N 26°39'21°19",
E 93°36'25°86"
4. Total sanitation of the village and pure drinking water facilities.
5. Weaving production Centre with market linkage GPS N 26°40' 1.09", E
93°36'48.81"
6. Proper flood measure with compensation.
7. Community hall with EDC office GPS N 26°39'30.95",
E 93°36'5.30"


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E.A.M.L. Division, Bokakhat

APPENDIX-IX (A)

Training list of Bohikhowa EDC (PROPOSED)

BOHIKHUWA EDC FINAL LIST FOR TRAINING

Date:03/06/2016

Sl No	Name	Age	Department/Trade/Skill	Qualification
1	Mr Bheng Katesh Bori C/O Junu Bori	18	Computer	HS
2	Ms Bhageswari Doley C/O Banikanta Doley	18	Computer	HS
3	Ms Monimala Charoh C/O Nirmal Charoh	24	Computer	BA
4	Ms Bogitora Doley C/O Sibaji Doley	24	Computer	BA
5	Mrs Urmila Pegu Bhobesh Pegu	35	Piggery	X Appeared
6	Mrs Binumai Doley C/O Bollam Doley	25	Piggery	X Appeared
7	Ms Dipanjali Doley C/O Mukeswar Doley	18	Piggery	X Appeared
8	Mr Sanjib Chetry C/O Kulbahadur Chetry	35	Bee Keeping	HS
9	Mr Arun Chetry C/O Mukti Chetry	26	Bee Keeping	HS
10	Mr Dibyajyoti Kardong C/O Anibor Kardong	20	Mobile Repairing	X Appeared
11	Mr Satya Ram Doley C/O Mukul Doley	25	Mobile Repairing	X Appeared
12	Mr Lohit Doley C/O Lila Doley	27	Mobile Repairing	X
13	Mrs Janmoni Doley C/O Koleswar Doley	28	Tailoring/Cutting	X Appeared
14	Mrs Rina Doley C/O Kedar Narah	25	Tailoring/Cutting	X Appeared
15	Mrs Birshomoti Charoh C/O Binud Charoh	25	Tailoring/Cutting	VII
16	Mrs Apun Pegu C/O Pobitra Pegu	26	Weaving	X
17	Mrs Mintumoni Pegu C/O Bogai Pegu	23	Weaving	X
18	Mrs Sunmoni Doley C/O Chandra Kanta Doley	26	Weaving	X Appeared
19	Mr Sibaji Doley C/O Niranjan Doley	27	Electrician	X Appeared
20	Mr Hiteswar Doley C/O Upen Doley	28	Electrician	X Appeared

Remarks: Computer , Electrician & Mobile Repairing offsite.
Piggery,Bee Keeping, Weaving/Cutting,Piggery onsite.

Countersigned

Divisional Forest Officer
Eastern Assam Wildlife Division
Bokakhat

Chandra kanta Doley.
President Secretary
Bohikhowa Gaon ECO Development Committee
Dte... 2f.6.2016

Appendix IX (B)

Training List for Tailoring (Ongoing)

INO. BOHIKHOWA ECO-DEVELOPMENT COMITTEE
P.O. - Dhansirimukh, P.S. - Bokakhat
DIST. - Golaghat, PIN - 785612

Ref. No. E.D.C./84/016 Date: 10-08-16

List of Candidate for Tailoring training

Sl. No.	Candidate's name.	Father's name	Mother's name	Qualifica.	Date of birth.
1	Mrs Jannoni Doley	Koleswar	Ceseng	Class - X	3-2-1985
2	" Rina Doley.	Kedon Narah	Bhanumoti	-Do-	
3	" Sumia Doley.	Padma	Champa	H.S.L.C.	
4	" Nitomala Doley.	Mongala	Rupahi	H.S.	
5	" Basanti Doley.	Jibo	Gedani	Class - X	
6	" Anjali Doley.	Lila	Dulumoni	-Do-	
7	" Puja Doley.	Bipla	Satumai	H.S.	
8	" Summoni Doley.	Balukom Mili	Taranai	Class - X	01-04-1991
9	" Memoi Doley.	Amrit			
10	" Appim Pegu.	Probitra		H.S.L.C.	
11	" Sibani Pegu.	Bhobesh	Satukom	Class - X	
12	" Betralaha Doley.	Budei		-Do-	
13	" Moina Doley.	Sum	Phulfuli	-Do-	
14	" Anjali Doley.	Thomkeswar		-Do-	
15	" Humala Doley.	Mongala	Rupahi	-Do-	
16	" Kusum Doley.	Bidyadhan	Muhini	-Do-	
17	" Munu Doley.	Gogon	Asomoni	-Do-	

Contd.....

Appendix IX (B) (Contd.....)

Training List for Tailoring

1NO. BOHIKHOWA ECO-DEVELOPMENT COMITTEE

P.O. - Dhansirimukh, P.S. - Bokakhat

DIST.- Golaghat, PIN - 785612

Ref. No. EDC/24/016

Date: 10-08-16

List of Candidate for Tailoring training

Sl. No.	Candidate's name.	Father's name	Mother's name	Qualifica.	Date of birth.
18	Miss Mintumoni Pegu.	Basai			
19	" Anirya Mili	Dhané			
20	" Kinjalata kutum	Khagan			
21	" Lokita kardong.	Maita			
22	" Birshomoti charo	Birud.			
23	" Jalapi Mili.	Sumu			
24	" Anima Mili.	Lalbahadur			
25	" Nijoka kardong.	Nitranjan.			
26	" Junusmai charo	Medeswar			
27	" Sumi kardong.	Motison.			
28	" Joya kutum.	Jotin.			
29	" Indeswati kardong	Anitkam.			
30	" Purima Mili	Rajit.			

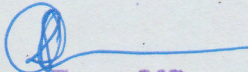
Chandra
President Secretary
Bohikhwa Gaon ECO-Development Committee
Date: 10/8/16

President Secretary
Bohikhwa Gaon ECO-Development Committee
Date: 10/8/16

Appendix IX (C)

Training List of Computer (Ongoing)

Bohikhowa EDC					
Sl no	Name	Father Name	Date of Birth	Qualification	Contact no
1	Mridul Mili	karmakanta Mili	01-02-1998	H.S.	9707513644
2	Bhankatesh Doley	Junu Bori	02-10-1997	H.S.	8822087267
3	Bhagyaswari Doley	Bani kt Doley	03-03-1998	H.S.	9508851821
4	Ruprekha Das	Pramballab Das	13-04-1998	H.S.	8135068072
5	Diganta Mili	Hireswar Mili	01-01-1997	H.S.	8034000455
6	Umesh Doley	Mijinga Doley	04-06-1999	B.A.	8402832938
7	Kankan Charo	Moduram Charo	02-01-1996	H.S.	9085051796
8	Ananta Thapa	Surjya Bahadur	21-04-1997	H.S.	8402839387
9	Mintu Pegu	Thaneswar Pegu	02-01-1996	H.S.	8402915579
10	Punya Prabha Pegu	Sishuram Pegu	25-11-1995	H.S.	7086103580


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APPENDIX-X

Photo file



Making Mango Pickle



Chilli Cultivation



Weaver



Piggery



Weaving Center



PRA

APPENDIX–XI
GPS Coordinates

Srl No.	Name of EDC	Latitude	Longitude
1	Bohikhuwa	26°40'30.9'' N	93°37'13.5'' E
2	Bohikhuwa(LPSchool)	26°40'38.9'' N	93°37'7.5'' E
3	Bohikhuwa(Namghor)	26°40'33.6'' N	93°37'18.2'' E

APPENDIX XII

SDP Report

SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME AT BOHIKHOWA

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 Bohikhowa 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	21-08-2016	5-10-2016	6 (Usha Sewing Machines) Rs 43,170/-	30	Purabi Chetia
Computer Training	12-08-2016	12-11-2016	CCA Course Provided Rs 25,000/-	10	Erudite Bokakhat (Authorized by Amtron)

Skill development program on tailoring was inaugurated at Bohikhowa on 21st August, 2016. The programme was inaugurated by Mr Suvasish Das, DFO of Eastern Assam Wildlife Division. Also a skill development program on computer training under Erudite, Bokakhat was inaugurated on 12th August, 2016. Those present on the occasion included ACF, Mr. Ramen Das, Beat Officer D. Bora, Gaon Panchayat President, Mrs. Sumitra Kardong, and RGVN officials.

Raw Materials provided: About 100metres of cotton cloth, 100 spools of different colour, 8 scissors, 10 measuring tapes, 5 embroidery frames, bobbins and bobbin cases, tables, chairs, tools, 1 rim blank paper etc.

PEOPLE'S VOICES-

Mrs. Sumitra Kardon, Gaon Panchayat President says Tailoring training is a good opportunity to develop skill and a easy way to earn income. Tailoring and Weaving are suitable for women as they already possess traditional skills. **Ms Janmoni Doley** expressed her gratefulness for this initiative and looks forward for more such trainings ahead.

PHOTO GALLERY





Fig: Trainees of Tailoring

TAILORING TRAINING LIST OF BOHIKHOWA GAON EDC

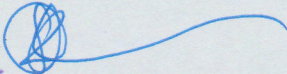
Sl. No	Name	Father's /Husband's Name	Sex	Age	Education Qualification	Name of Trade
1	Janmoni Doley	Koleswar Doley	F		X	Tailoring
2	Rina Doley	Kedar Narah	F		X	Tailoring
3	Suniya Doley	Padma	F		HSLC	Tailoring
4	Nirmala Doley	Mangola	F		HS	Tailoring
5	Basanti Doley	Jibo	F		X	Tailoring
6	Anjoli Doley	Lila	F		X	Tailoring
7	Puja Doley	Bipin	F		HS	Tailoring
8	Sunmoni Doley	Boloram Doley	F		X	Tailoring
9	Mamoni Doley	Amrit	F		-	Tailoring
10	Appum Pegu	Probitra	F		HSLC	Tailoring
11	Shibani Pegu	Bhobesh	F		X	Tailoring
12	Boralcha Doley	Budei	F		X	Tailoring
13	Maina Doley	Sun	F		X	Tailoring
14	Anjoli Doley	Thankeswar	F		X	Tailoring
15	Humala Doley	Mangala	F		X	Tailoring
16	Kusum Doley	Bidyadhar	F		X	Tailoring
17	Munu Doley	Gagan	F			Tailoring
18	Mitumoni Pegu	Dagai	F			Tailoring
19	Amiya Mili	Dhani	F			Tailoring
20	Kunjalata Kutum	Khagen	F			Tailoring
21	Lokita Kardang	Maita	F			Tailoring
22	Birohomoti Chara	Binod	F			Tailoring
23	Jalapi Mili	Sumu	F			Tailoring
24	Anima Mili	Lalbahadur	F			Tailoring
25	Nijora Kardang	Niranjan	F			Tailoring
26	Junumoni Charo	Medeswar	F			Tailoring
27	Sumi Kardang	Motison	F			Tailoring
28	Jaya Kutum	Jotin	F			Tailoring
29	Indreswari Kardang	Aniram	F			Tailoring
30	Purnima Mili	Ranjit	F			Tailoring

Computer Training List of EDC Bohikhowa

Sl no	Name	Father Name	Date of Birth	Qualification	Contact no
1	Mridul Mili	karmakanta Mili	01-02-1998	H.S.	9707513644
2	Bhankatesh Doley	Junu Bori	02-10-1997	H.S.	8822087267
3	Bhagyaswari Doley	Bani kt Doley	03-03-1998	H.S.	9508851821
4	Ruprekha Das	Pramballab Das	13-04-1998	H.S.	8135068072
5	Diganta Mili	Hireswar Mili	01-01-1997	H.S.	8034000455
6	Umesh Doley	Mijinga Doley	04-06-1999	B.A.	8402832938
7	Kankan Charo	Moduram Charo	02-01-1996	H.S.	9085051796
8	Ananta Thapa	Surjya Bahadur	21-04-1997	H.S.	8402839387
9	Mintu Pegu	Thaneswar Pegu	02-01-1996	H.S.	8402915579
10	Punya Prabha Pegu	Sishuram Pegu	25-11-1995	H.S.	7086103580

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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