



Chepena kubuwa Eco-Development Committee

Kaziranga National Park

Eastern Assam Wildlife Division, Bokakhat

MICRO-PLAN

(2016-17 to 2025-26)

Prepared by Chepena kubuwa EDC

Assisted by

Assam Forest Department

&

COMPELO

(IIE, RGVN and CML)



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Approved

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

List of Acronyms

| Acronym | Full Form |
|----------------------------|--|
| ACF | Assistant Conservator of Forests |
| AfD | Agence France de Développement |
| APFBC | Assam Project on Forest & Biodiversity Conservation |
| APL | Above Poverty Line |
| BPL | Below Poverty Line |
| CCF | Chief Conservator of Forests |
| CF | Conservator of Forests |
| CML | Centre for Microfinance and Livelihood |
| COMPELO | Consulting service for Micro Planning Enhancing Livelihood Opportunities |
| DCF | Deputy Conservator of Forests |
| DFO | Divisional Forest Officer |
| EDC | Eco-Development Committee |
| EPA | Entry Point Activity |
| FCA | Forest (conservation) Act, 1981 |
| FD | Forest Department |
| FRA | Forest Rights' Act |
| FV | Forest Village |
| FYP | Five Year Plan |
| GHG | Green House Gases |
| GoI | Government of India |
| GP | GaonPanchayat |
| 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 |
| 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

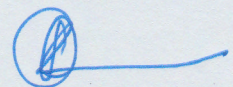
| S.No. | Local Name | Scientific Name |
|---------------|-------------------------|--|
| SHRUBS | | |
| 1. | Hat-thenga. | <i>Cassia occidentalis.Linn.</i> |
| 2. | Era gosh | <i>Riccinus ommunis.Linn</i> |
| 3. | Garakhia koro | <i>Hibiscus ablemoschus.Linn</i> |
| 4. | Kuchia-kata | <i>Mimosa rubicaulis-Lamk.</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> |
| TREES | | |
| z1. | 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> |

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KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK, EASTERN ASSAM WILDLIFE FOREST DIVISION**

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

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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, *Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi* (RGVN) and Centre for Microfinance and Livelihood (CML) has been formed to implement (*inter-alia*) the micro-planning and livelihood development under the above project. The above consortium has been titled as ‘Consulting service for Micro Planning Enhancing Livelihood Opportunities’ - COMPELO in short. As per project guidelines, this micro-plan includes **‘various operations of village and forest development ... livelihood support of forest**

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

1.3 Micro-Plan for the ChepenaKubuwaEDC

This document gives the Micro-Plan for the Chepena Kubuwa 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 Chepena Kubuwa Eco Development Committee (EDC) has been formed to cover the existing community dwelling in Chepena Kubuwa, a village located on the Kohora range

of Kaziranga National Park. 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, Diffolo and Mori Diffolo 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), Mihi Beel, Borbeel, Hanuman Beel (in the Central Range), Raomari Beel, Doonga Beel, Borbeel, Daflang Beel (in the Western Range), Patahi Beel (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 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 (Anwaruddin Choudhary) 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 Chepena Kubuwa EDC is under the Eastern Assam Wildlife Division. 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)

The key information of the EDC is furnished below.

Table A- Key Information Of EDC

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Name of the EDC | Chepena Kubuwa |
| Name of Revenue Village | Chepena Kubuwa |
| Revenue Circle | Bokakhat |
| District | Golaghat |
| Forest Division | Eastern Assam Wildlife Division |
| Forest Range | Central Range, Kohora |
| Year Formed | 2002 |
| Registration No. | KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK/EAWL/5 of 2002 |
| Description of Boundary of EDC | As below North: Lokhura Konia South: Karbi Hills West: Kohora East: Bokakhat |
| EDC Bank Account No | 32458727482 |
| Name of Bank | State Bank of India, Kohora |

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/ Husbands Name | Educational qualification | Designation |
|----------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Shri Ananda Gogoi | 37 | Late Jinaram Gogoi | HSLC | President |
| Shri Tarun Gogoi | 50 | Late Sashikanta Gogoi | BA | Member Secretary |
| Punya Bora Saikia | 45 | Late Gunen Saikia | HSLC | Treasurer |
| Bina Gogoi | 46 | Naju Gogoi | Class X | Member |
| Keshab Gogoi | 43 | Late Jinaram Gogoi | HSLC | Member |
| Jiten Kalita | 52 | Late Suren Kalita | HS | Member |
| Ranu Saikia | 48 | Mahen Saikia | HSLC | Member |
| Gitanjali Gogoi | 32 | Dhiren Gogoi | HS | Member |
| Julashi Gogoi | 33 | Late Naren Gogoi | HS | Member |
| Kamal Gogoi | 43 | Late Haliram Gogoi | BA | Member |
| Diganta Gogoi | 33 | Jiten Gogoi | HSLC | Member |
| Pranab Saikia | 33 | Bhimala Gogoi | HSLC | Member |
| Diganta Borah | 22 | Padma Borah | HS | Member |
| Khagen Gogoi | 37 | Late Phanidhar Gogoi | HSLC | Member |
| Maheswar Gogoi | 42 | Phukan Gogoi | H.S.L.C | Member |
| Chandra Gogoi | 31 | Late Maniram Gogoi | HSLC | Member |
| Labanya Saikia | 30 | Dibyajyoti Saikia | HSLC | Member |
| Sunbahadur Chetri | 38 | Dilbahadur Chetri | Class X | Member |

Source: EDC Records

3.3 Households & Population Composition

The village has 365 households of which 147 households were surveyed.

As per the survey report, 60 households are BPL (Below Poverty Line) households.

Table-C: Demographic Profile

| Category | No of Households | Male | Female | Total |
|--------------|------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Gen | 11 | 18 | 21 | 39 |
| OBC | 119 | 266 | 248 | 514 |
| ST | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Min | 3 | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Other | 14 | 24 | 24 | 48 |
| Total | 147 | 313 | 297 | 610 |

The total population is 610 of which 313 are male and the rest are female members. The population includes 514 OBC, 39 General and 48 other communities. The average number of persons in a household is 4.

Table-D: Age Group Distribution

| Age Class | <5 years | 5-18 years | 18-45 years | 45-60 years | >60 |
|----------------|-----------|------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| Male : | 23 | 67 | 158 | 60 | 18 |
| Female : | 14 | 62 | 147 | 37 | 24 |
| Total : | 37 | 129 | 305 | 97 | 42 |

3.4 Education & Skill Development

Over 88.19 % 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

| Age Class | Illiterate | Primary | Middle | High | 12th | Graduate | Post graduate |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| <25 years | 5 | 78 | 70 | 34 | 14 | 4 | 0 |
| >25 years | 67 | 98 | 113 | 44 | 38 | 13 | 3 |
| Total | 72 | 176 | 183 | 78 | 52 | 17 | 3 |

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

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-219.29 Hectare

Inhabitants- 73.79Hectare

Agricultural- 145.33Hectare

3.6 Land Holdings

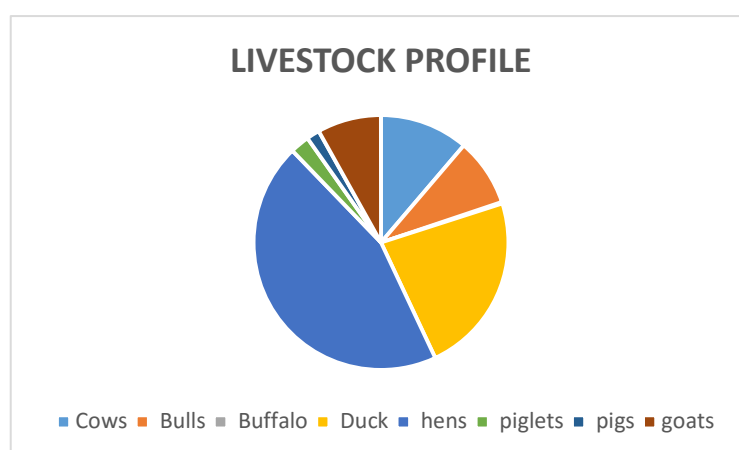
From the type of households as per land-holding, it is seen that:

- 21.77 % of the households are landless.
- 73.47 % of the households are marginal farmers (less than 2 Ha); and
- 4.76% of the households are small farmers (2-10 Ha).

3.7 Livestock

The main types of livestock possessed by the households include:

| Sl. No | Livestock | Numbers |
|--------|-----------|---------|
| 1 | Cows | 115 |
| 2 | Bulls | 88 |
| 3 | Buffalo | 2 |
| 4 | Duck | 235 |
| 5 | Hens | 458 |
| 6 | Piglets | 25 |
| 7 | Pigs | 17 |
| 8 | Goats | 83 |



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 (POINT) :

| 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 | | | | |
| 2 | Primary Health Centre | Outside | | 4km | Good |
| 3 | Primary School | Inside | 1 | | Good |
| 4 | Middle School | Inside | 1 | | Good |
| 5 | High School | Inside | 1 | | Good |
| 6 | HS School | Inside | 1 | | Good |
| 7 | College | Inside | 1 | | Good |
| 8 | Post Office | Inside | 1 | | Good |
| 9 | Bank | Inside | 1 | | Good |
| 10 | Telephone | | | | |
| 11 | Anganwadi Centre | Inside | 1 | | |
| 12 | Gram Panchayat Office | Inside | 1 | | |
| 13 | Revenue Circle Office | Outside | | 20km | |
| 14 | Police Outpost/ Thana | Outside | | 4km | |
| 15 | Forest Range Office | Outside | | 4km | |
| 16 | Railway | Outside | | 40km | |

| | Station | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|---------|-----|--|----------|
| 17 | Drinking Water Sources | Inside | 300 | | Tubewell |
| 18 | Community Hall | Inside | 1 | | |
| 19 | House with Electricity | | | | |
| 20 | Street Lighting | Nil | | | |
| 21 | No. of Tractors | Nil | | | |
| 22 | No. of Power Tillers | | 5 | | |
| 23 | Namghar | Inside | | | |
| 24 | District Head Quarter | Outside | | | |
| 25 | No. of Vehicles (Cars/ Trucks) | | | | |
| 26 | No. of JCB | | | | |
| 27 | Nearest Market | | 1km | | |

3.9 Agricultural Crops

From the above table, the following have been noted with regard to village infrastructure:

Physical Infrastructure: The habitation is deprived of basic physical infrastructure like paved roads, water supply, mobile network etc.

Education & Health Facilities: There are minimal educational and health facilities. Public transport is not available, and the community members have to use bicycles to move around.

Govt. Offices: The government offices (such as Police station, Revenue office etc.) are located at a considerable distance, which gets amplified as the villagers do not have access to regular public transport from either the habitation or from nearby areas.

The following are the main crops grown in the village.

Kharriff Crops: Paddy

Rabi Crops: Vegetables

3.10 Crop production profile

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

3.11Fodder Availability

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

- (a) Forest
- (b)Homestead garden
- (c) Local village area

3.12 Markets

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

- (a) Grocery : Inside the village
- (b) Weekly / Bi-weekly Market: at 1km away
- (c) Major Market: :1km

3.13Water Resources

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

- (a) Tube wells : Number-300 (Water Availability: Perennial)
- (b) River/ Stream : (Water Availability: Perennial)

3.14 Energy Consumption

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

- (a) Fuel wood : Households Depending: 280 Nos. Source: Forest, local village area
- (b) LPG Households Depending: 306 Nos. Source: Gas Agency

3.15 Socio-economic status

Economic Condition: Most of the people depend on agriculture, livestock and allied activities for livelihood. They earn Rs. 72000 to Rs. 140000 per year.

4 Livelihood Assets profiles and vulnerability contexts

This section deals with the livelihood assets and their current status in the village. The vulnerability context has also been analysed in this section.

4.1 Livelihoods Assets Analysis

As per the sustainable livelihood framework (SLF) there are five most important livelihood assets ie 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

Chepena Kubuwa village is situated in Golaghat district. The nearest forest, Kaziranga National Park, is five kilometres away from the village. The Laharjuri and Kachari streams drain the village throughout year. About 145 hectare of agricultural land is fertile. The hills of Karbi Anglong lie towards the southern side of the village. These hills are suitable for tea plantation. 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. Few youths of the village have conserved orchids that are rarely found in the area.

Social capital

The village has a Namghar and 2 temples. There are 7 Self-Help Groups, 1 Anganwadi Centres and a Maina Parijat.. In the village there is a Gaon Burha, a village headman and a religious head. Community festivals and traditional customs are followed by the people, especially the Bihu festival and other festival of Tai Ahom community. Other community who live in the villages include Nepali, Muslim and a few Tea Tribes.

Human capital

The literacy rate of the village is around 88.19 %. Only 15 people in the village have graduated and 3 have completed master degree. The people in the village possess a number of traditional skills like weaving, cane and bamboo craft, carpentry, livestock rearing .About 275 women of the village have knowledge of weaving. Moreover there are teachers and service men that are sources of knowledge and skill for the community members of the village.

Physical capital

There are primary and secondary schools located in the village along with Anganwadi centres. Around 360 households of the village have electricity connection. The village has two tractors and two power tillers. The National Highway 37 runs between the village. The villagers have a good number of livestock such as cattle, hens, ducks etc. There is provision for drinking water supply to the roadside households of the village. Transportation and communication facilities to the village are easily available. Village road condition is good and has good connectivity to other important places like hospital, markets, schools, college etc.

Financial capital

All the branches of major banks are located in Bokakhat, around 15km from the village except Rashtriya Gramin Vikash Bank. About 315 of the total population of the village have bank accounts and 53 have access to loans. But, the community members do not have access to micro-finance and insurance for health and crops. There are 7 SHG's that are involved in saving and disbursing petty loans to each others and other fellow villagers.

4.2 Livelihood Asset Pentagon

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

4.3 Vulnerability Context Analysis

In the Chepena Kubuwa village, the livelihood enhancement of the communities has been suffering due to presence of several vulnerabilities such as floods and animal depredation. The village is affected by floods during the months of June to August. Depredation due to animals like wild boars, tiger, and elephants also causes problem in the village.

4.4 Seasonality

Seasonality of crops grown and vulnerabilities due to floods and animal depredation was prepared through participatory approach. The community members are mainly dependent on cultivation Sali paddy, vegetable and tea cultivation for their livelihoods. Sali paddy is cultivated from June-July to October- November. Small scale cultivation of tea is also prevalent in the village. They used to pluck green tea leaves during the month of March/

April to October/ November.

Seasonality calendar of Chepena Kubuwa EDC

| Months | Jan | Feb | March | April | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|--|------------------------|-----|-------|----------|-----|------------------|-------|-----|------------|-------|-----|-----|
| Crops | | | | | | Sali Paddy | | | | | | |
| | Mustard | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rabi crops(Vegetables) | | | | | | | | Rabi crops | | | |
| | Tea | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hazard (Flood & Animal depredation) | | | | | | Flood (moderate) | | | | | | |
| | Wild boar | | | | | | | | Wild boar | | | |
| | Deer | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Tiger | | | | | |
| | Rhino | | | | | | | | | Rhino | | |
| | | | | Elephant | | | | | | | | |

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.

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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 EDCs 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

**CHEPENA KUBUWA 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 Microplan objectives

A village level Micro-Plan is a village development plan and forest development plan, which is need based and site specific, commensurate to available resources. As the unit of the plan is small, it is called a micro plan. The microplan tries to meet the twin objectives of:

- i. Enhancing livelihoods
- ii. Biodiversity conservation and maintaining the ecological balance

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

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

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

6.2 Need Assessment and Gap Analysis

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

Training Need Assessment:

- a. **Capacity building** of communities through regular awareness 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 Awareness of the villagers
- b. Poor household sanitation setup
- c. Lack of up gradation of traditional skills
- 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 at World heritage site
- iii. Scope of tourism
- iv. NTFP

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. Animal depredation (Deer, Wild Boar)
- ii. Price rise in markets
- iii. Low lying water logged area
- iv. Drought like situation during the month of March, April and May

6.4 PRA exercise

Date: 22-06-2016 **Location:** Chepena Kubuwa, Natya Mandir

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

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

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

- Participatory Planning
- Participatory tools & Methods
- Importance of Microplanning and role of EDC/ JFMC
- Environmental issues
- Climate change and Climate variation

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

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

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

Community Need Assessment: Based on the PRA exercise, Focus group discussions,

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

1. Structural Needs

2. Non Structural needs

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

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

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

7. Village Development Plan

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

1. The roads connecting to Chepena Kubuwa are not very good. The renovation of village roads such as the Laharjuri path, Kachujuri path and Halowa N.C. path is necessary for the community for easy transportation.
2. Since Agriculture is the main source of livelihood for most of the community members, irrigation facilities like sprinkler irrigation, pump sets would help in increasing the productivity of crops.
3. The village has vast scope for raising nursery, so provision of loan and training on nursery development would be beneficial to the community members
4. Training on different livestock rearing will also be beneficial for the community to increase their income level.

7.1 Ranking of EPA

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.

| Rank | EPA | Details |
|------|---|---|
| 1 | Renovation of village road | Laharjuri Path(1.5 km) Kachujuri Path (1.5 km) Halowa N.C. Path (2 km) |
| 2 | Renovation of Namghar | Location- Diring Chariali Provision of grill and construction of a room to keep <i>Manikut</i> |
| 3 | Irrigation facility for agricultural activities | Provision of pump set and sprinkler irrigation facilities |
| 4 | EDC office cum Library | Location- Near Namghar, Diring Chariali Size- 40ft x 25 ft |
| 5 | Renovation of Shiva Mandir | Renovation of walls and earth filling |
| 6 | Weaving Centre | Location – Near Hari Mandir Requirement- Repairing of the centre along with providing looms. |

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 KrishiVikasYojana (RKVY) - for agricultural and allied development
- (c) RashtriyaKrishiSinchayYojana (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 Chepena Kubuwa 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 Chepena Kubuwa 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 Chepenakobuwa 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 Chepena Kubuwa 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 _____ | | |

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

| Name of Forest Produce | Community Requirement (Kg per annum) | Remarks |
|-------------------------------|---|----------------|
| Firewood | 1533000 | |
| Timber for House | | |
| Small Timber for Implements | | |
| Pole / Bamboo | | |
| Fodder from Forest | 711,750 | |
| NTFP | | |
| Other | | |
| _____ | | |

9.2 Forest Protection Issues

9.2.1 Protection Problems

The protection issues of the forests of Chepena Kubuwa EDC have been summarized below

Table-2: Protection Problems of the Chepena Kubuwa 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 | No |
| Smuggling of Timber | No | No |
| Accidental Fires | No | No |
| Encroachment of Forest Lands | No | No |

| | | |
|--------|--|--|
| Others | | |
|--------|--|--|

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

The following sub-sections discuss the main components of the Forest Development Plan of Chepena Kubuwa 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. Diary 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
whi
2. ch should be actively promoted by the Forest Department.
3. Home stay should be encouraged from now onwards from amongst the EDC
members.
4. The Department should provide funding for creating home stay facilities by
the village communities
5. A number of eco-tourism trails should be developed with the help of Forest
Department and the local communities
6. Such eco-trails should be actively promoted by the Department.
7. Local tourist guides should be trained in tourism and foreign languages
8. 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. | Fishery | | |
| 3. | Piggery/ Goatery/ Poultry/ Duckery | | |
| 4. | Nursery | | |
| 5. | Handicrafts | | |
| 6. | Trades and Callings | | |
| 7. | Computer | | |
| 8. | Kits and Equipment | | |
| 9. | Value Addition & Certification | | |
| 10. | Packaging and Marketing | | |
| 11. | Exposure Visits | | |
| 12. | SHG/ JLG/ Cluster Formation & Credit | | |
| 13. | Tourist Guides | | |
| 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. | EDC office cum library | | |
| 8. | Roads | | |
| 9. | WATSAN | | |
| 10. | School building along with boundary wall | | |
| 11. | Health Infra | | |
| 12. | Renovation of Namghar and Shiv Mandir | | |
| 13. | 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

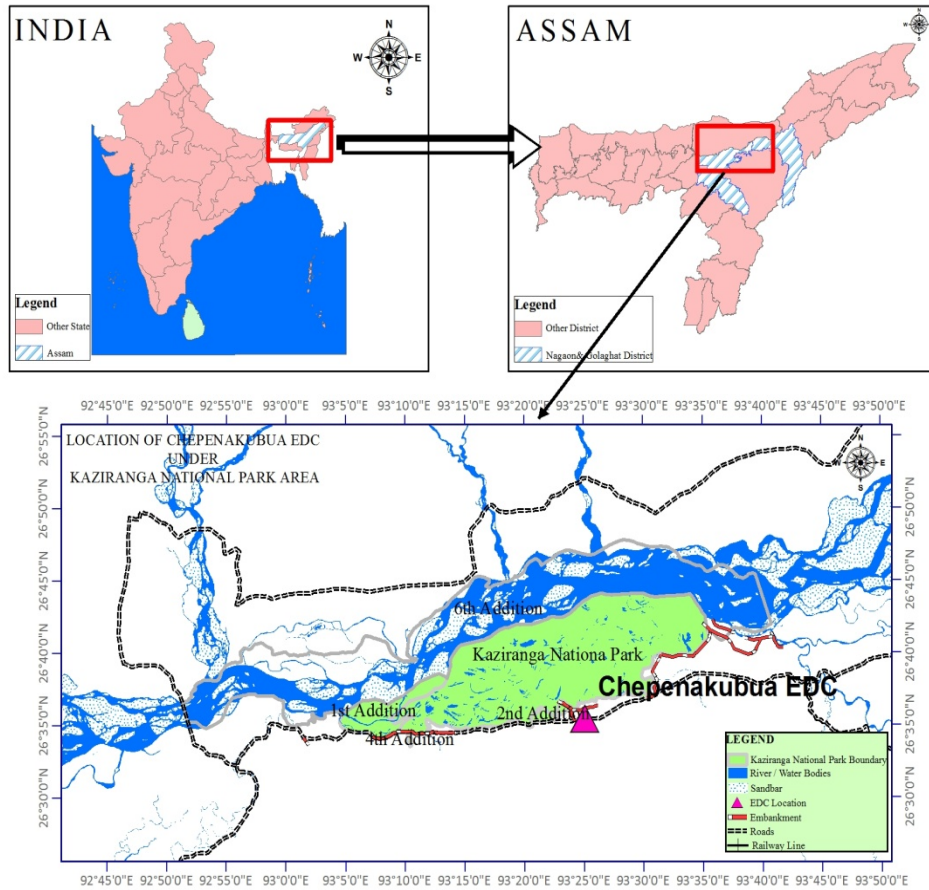
EDC: The EDC to be upgraded both in terms of its infrastructure assets and in terms of acting as a resource center for village and forestry development. The proposed EDC office along with the community hall in the entry point activity to be provided with modern equipment like computer/ TV and support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

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| III (A) | EDC Registration certificate |
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| IV | Executive Members of Chepena kubuwa EDC |
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| VII (A) | PRA-Community& Resource map of Chepena kubuwa EDC |
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| VIII | Entry point activities of Chepena kubuwa EDC |
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| X | Photographs |
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| XII | SDP Report |

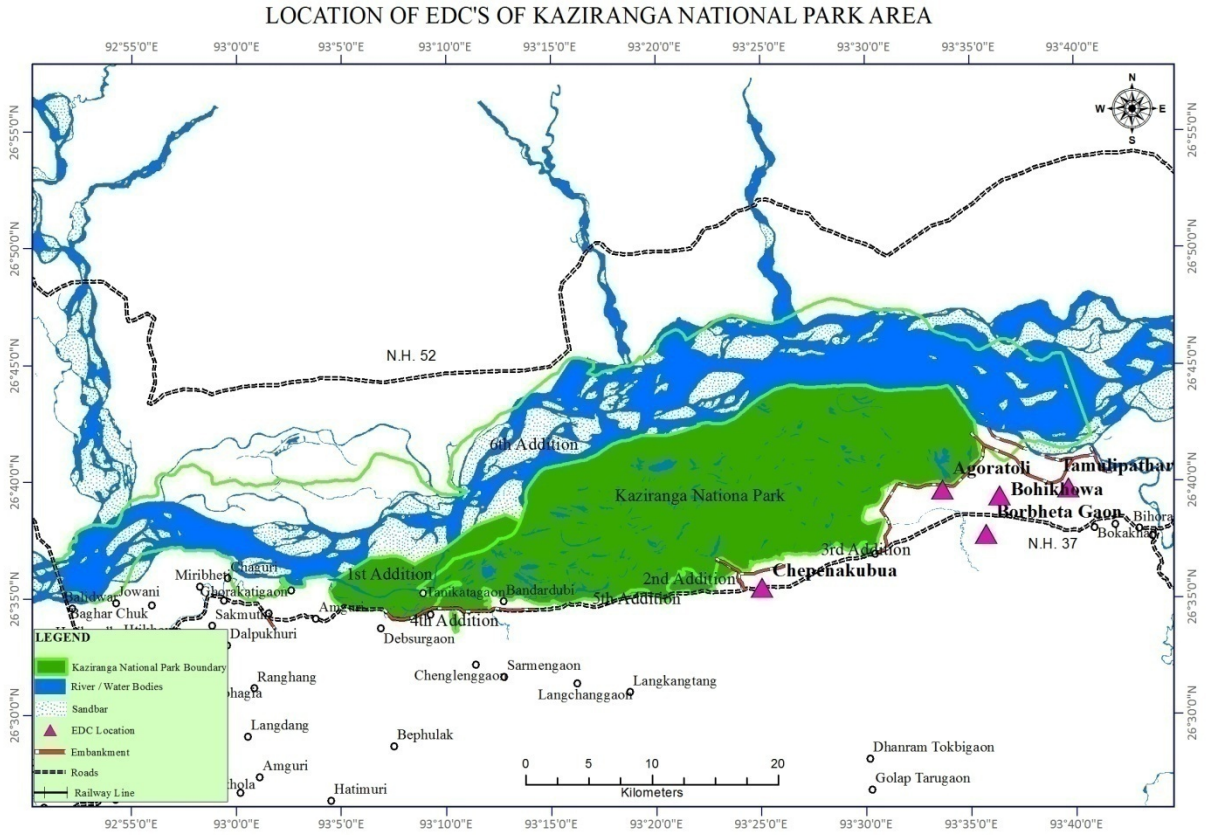
Appendix – I(A)

Location Map of EDC in India

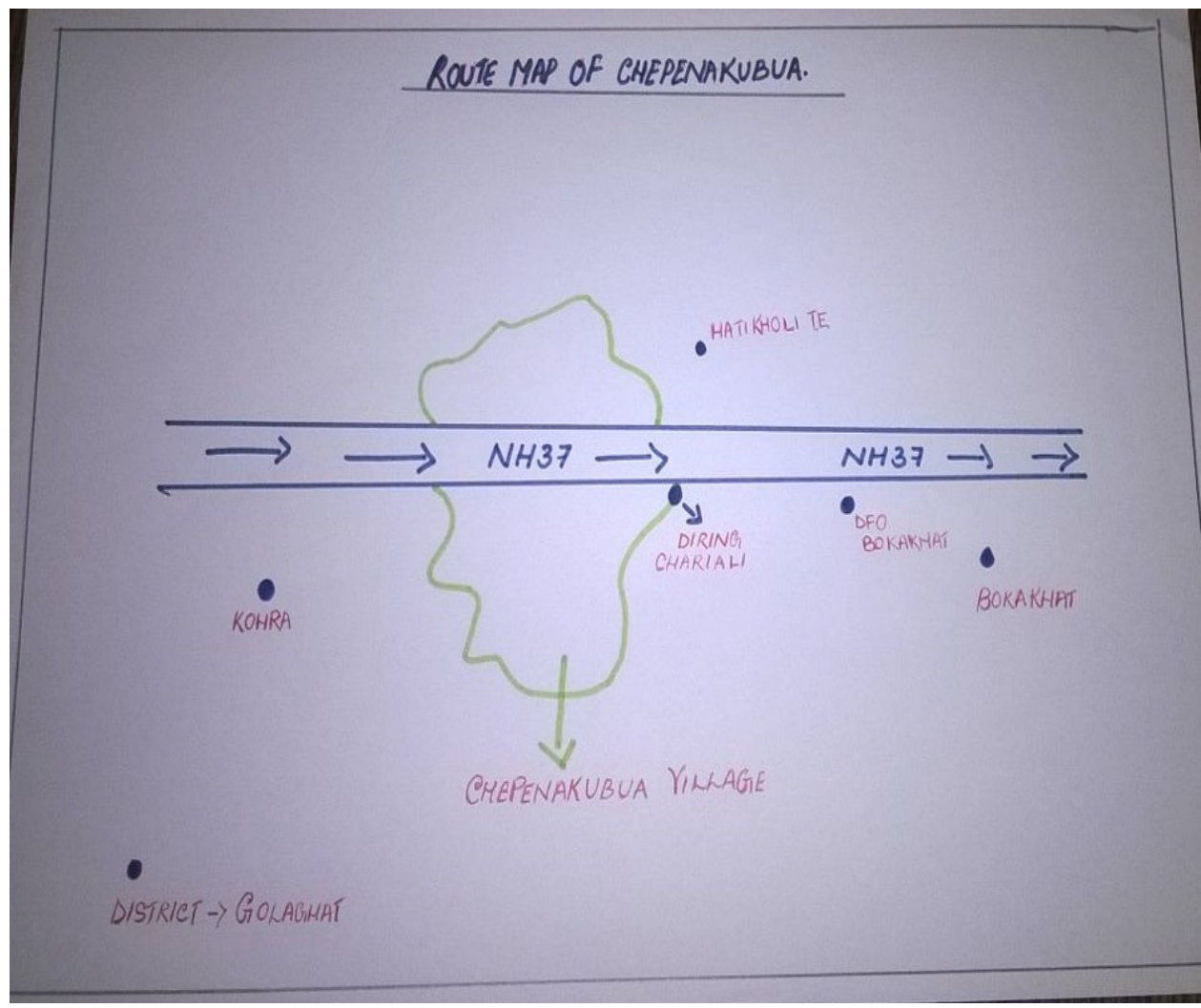


APPENDIX I (B)

Location Map of Chepena kubua



Appendix – II
Approach to the EDC



APPENDIX-III (A)

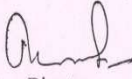
EDC registration certificate

ECO-DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
CERTIFICATE

REGISTRATION NO. KNP/EAWL/5 of 2002

It is hereby certified that Eco-Development Committee in the name and style of
Chepena Kibuwa 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

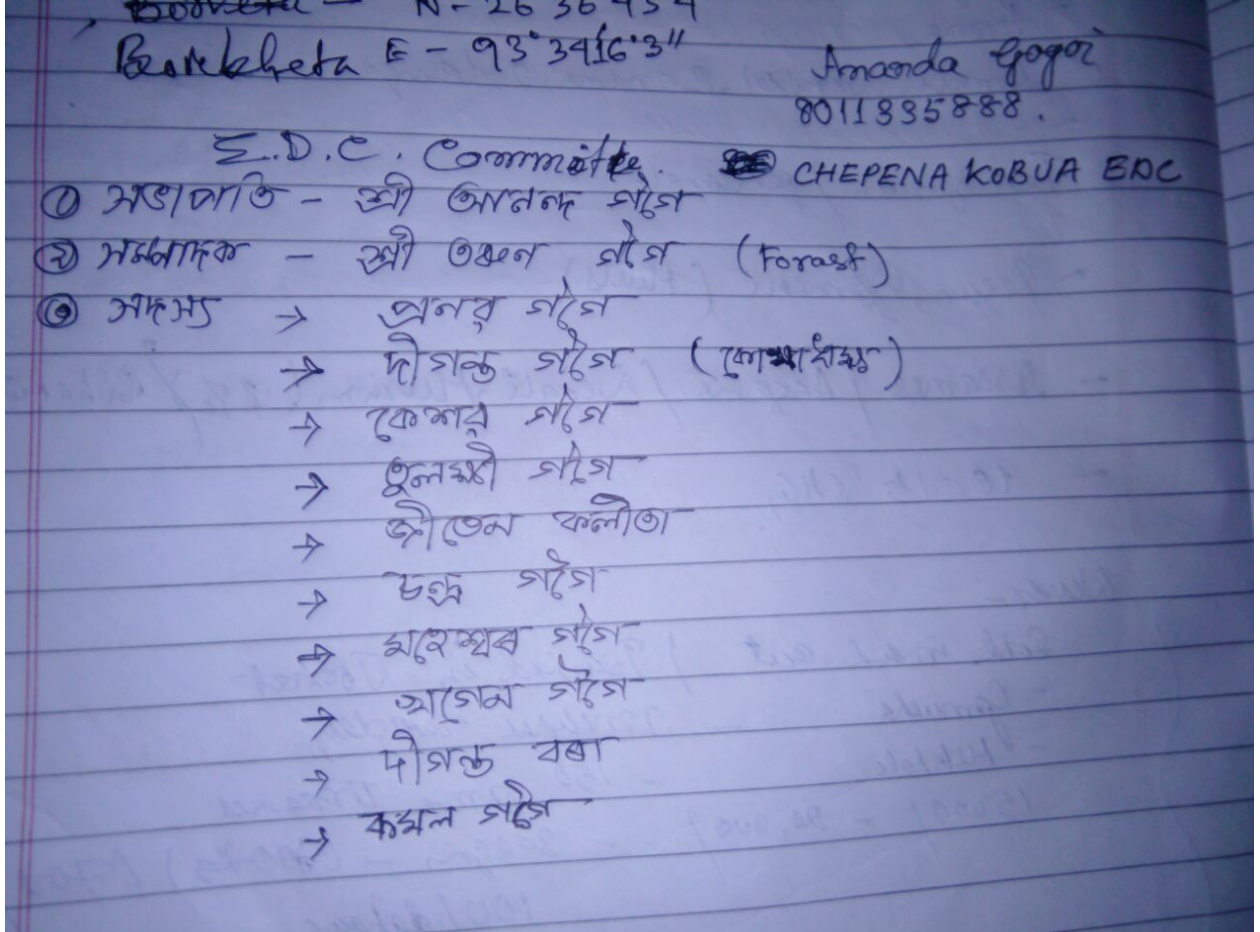

Director
Kaziranga National Park
Bokakhat

APPENDIX-III (B)

MoU / Resolution Certificate

APPENDIX-IV

Executive Members of Chepena kubuwa E.D.C.



APPENDIX-VI

List of members present during PRA and FGD (Signed List)

PRA & FGD

Venue: Natya Mandir, Reporakhawa Date: 22/06/2016

| S.No. | Name | Village/ Designation | Ph. No. | Signature |
|-------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. | Jayraj Gogoi Pr. r | Member/Secretary | 9854587702 | S. Jaha |
| 2. | श्री प्रदीप शर्मा | Member | 881293522 | |
| 3. | श्रीमती उषा देवी | " " | 8011558821 | |
| 4. | श्रीमती सुनिता देवी | " " | 9086414513 | |
| 5. | श्रीमती मीरा | " " | | |
| 6. | श्री सुश्री मीरा | " " | 8135068063 | |
| 7. | Ms. Mala Gogoi | " " | 9959660139 | |
| 8. | श्री श्रीमती देवी | " " " | 8486903124 | |
| 9. | श्री उमि देवी | | | |
| 10. | श्रीमती सुश्री देवी | " " | 8456543126 | |
| 11. | श्रीमती सुश्री देवी | " " | 9035273430 | |
| 12. | श्रीमती सुश्री देवी | " " | 9954108154 | |
| 13. | श्रीमती सुश्री देवी | " " | 8723940720 | |
| 14. | श्रीमती सुश्री देवी | " " | 8011685368 | |
| 15. | श्रीमती सुश्री देवी | " " | 8723996818 | |
| 16. | Ms. Kalpana Rajkumar | " " | 8723941761 | |
| 17. | श्रीमती सुश्री देवी | " " | 8859940677 | |
| 18. | श्रीमती सुश्री देवी | " " | 8135812752 | |
| 19. | Ms. Kalpana Rajkumar | " " | 9854625276 | |
| 20. | Ms. Anjana Devi Gogoi | " " | 7086901935 | |
| 21. | श्रीमती सुश्री देवी | " " | 8399844160 | |
| 22. | श्रीमती सुश्री देवी | " " | 8011654525 | |
| 23. | श्रीमती सुश्री देवी | " " | 8761067984 | |
| 24. | श्रीमती सुश्री देवी | " " | 9706872165 | |
| 25. | श्रीमती सुश्री देवी | " " | 957723343 | |
| 26. | श्रीमती सुश्री देवी | " " | 9673852849 | |
| 27. | श्रीमती सुश्री देवी | " " | 7086902161 | |
| 28. | श्रीमती सुश्री देवी | " " | 8876289821 | S. Jaha |
| 29. | श्रीमती सुश्री देवी | " " | 9613346544 | S. Jaha |
| 30. | श्रीमती सुश्री देवी | " " | 9957943646 | |
| 31. | श्रीमती सुश्री देवी | " " | 95086971027 | |
| 32. | श्रीमती सुश्री देवी | " " | 8486911093 | |

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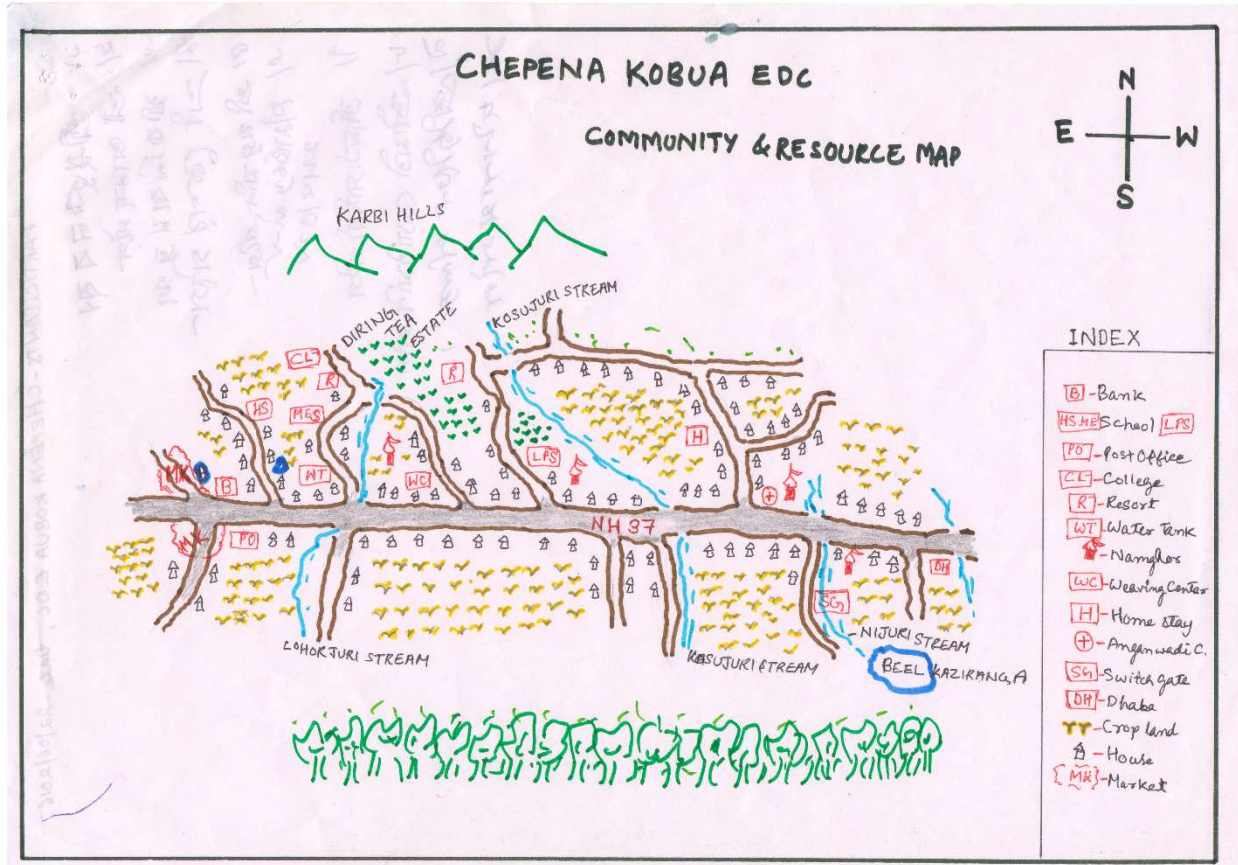
CHAPONAKUDUA PRA & PGD

22/6/16

| | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|------------------|------------|---------|
| 1) | શ્રી સરોજી લલિતાબેન શાળા | ભલવાપાલવોડા સરભુ | 8876289826 | |
| 2) | શ્રી સરોજી સુભાષી સુભાષી | | 8876634013 | |
| 3) | શ્રી સરોજી સુભાષી સરભુ | | 7036232536 | |
| 4) | શ્રી સરોજી સુભાષી સરભુ | | 8721036255 | |
| 5) | કુવરાજી સરભુ - | " | 8721036255 | Prakash |
| 6) | Ananta Gogoi | " | 9854803579 | Gogoi |
| 7) | Chandra Gogoi | સરભુ (સરભુ) | 9025677927 | Sari |
| 8) | Georgy Gogoi | " | 9706567673 | Sari |
| 9) | Utpal Gogoi | " | 7662897541 | Sari |
| 20) | Chandra Gogoi | " | 7096484667 | Sari |
| 21) | Chandra Gogoi | " | | |
| 22) | સરભુ સરભુ | | | |
| 23) | સરભુ સરભુ | | | |
| 24) | સરભુ સરભુ | | | |
| 15) | Rudra Gogoi | | 871470168 | |
| 16) | Sampat Gogoi | | 9577222021 | |
| 17) | Niranjana Goswami | R.G.V.N | 986403922 | Gogoi |

APPENDIX-VII (A)

Community & Resource map of Chepena Kibuwa EDC



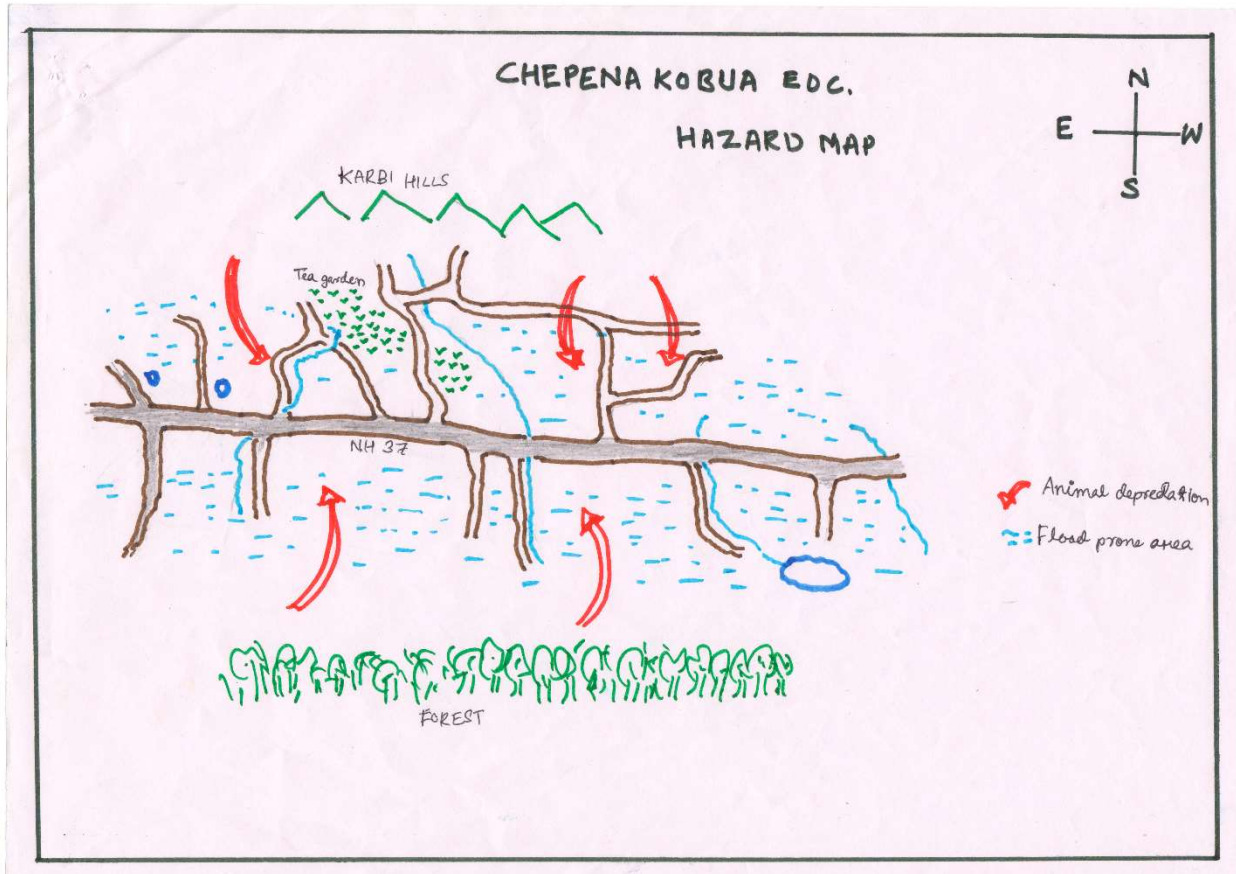
Name of the facilitator

1. Manoj Sarma, S/O K.C Sarma , Phn No – 9401581233.
2. Ritul Sahary, S/O Lt Jew Ram Boro, Phn No – 9864211676.
3. Tarun Gogoi, S/O Lt Sashi Kanta Gogoi, Phn No- 9854587702
4. Ananda Gogoi, S/O Dineshwar Gogoi, Phn No - 8011335888

*Detail list of participants during PRA mapping is given in Appendix IV

APPENDIX-VII (B)

Hazard map of Chepena Kuba EDC



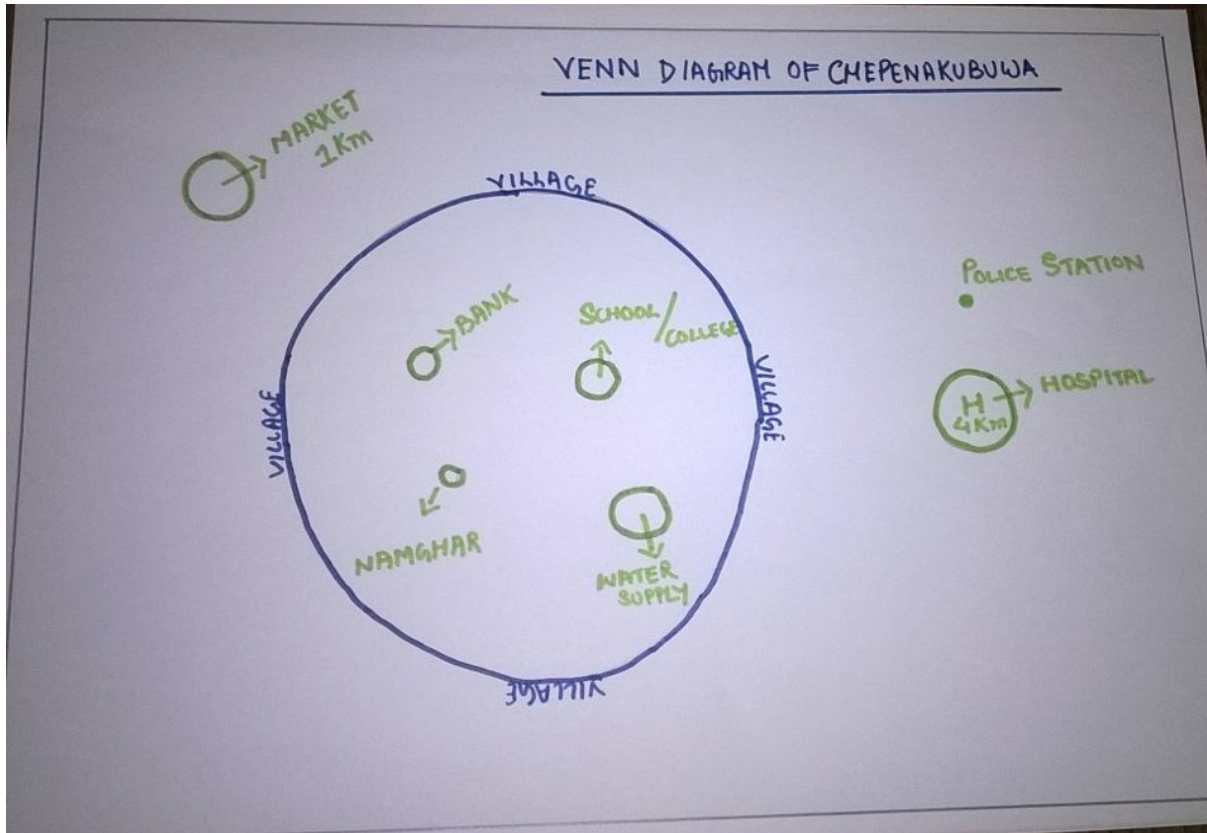
Name of the facilitator

1. Manoj Sarma, S/O K.C Sarma , Phn No – 9401581233.
2. Ritul Sahary, S/O Lt Jew Ram Boro, Phn No – 9864211676.
3. Tarun Gogoi, S/O Lt Sashi Kanta Gogoi, Phn No- 9854587702
4. Ananda Gogoi, S/O Dineshwar Gogoi, Phn No - 8011335888

*Detail list of participants during PRA mapping is given in Appendix IV

APPENDIX-VII (C)

Venn Diagram of Chepena kubuwa



Name of the facilitator

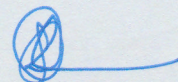
1. Manoj Sarma, S/O
K.C Sarma , Phn No –
9401581233.
2. Ritul Sahary, S/O Lt
Jew Ram Boro, Phn
No – 9864211676.
3. Tarun Gogoi, S/O Lt
Sashi Kanta Gogoi,
Phn No- 9854587702
4. Ananda Gogoi, S/O
Dineshwar Gogoi, Phn
No - 8011335888

*Detail list of participants during PRA mapping is given in Appendix IV

APPENDIX-VIII

Entry Point Activities of Chepena kubuwa

| Rank | EPA | Details |
|------|---|---|
| 1 | Renovation of village road | Laharjuri Path(1.5 km) Kachujuri Path (1.5 km) Halowa N.C. Path (2 km) |
| 2 | Renovation of Namghar | Location- Diring Chariali Provision of grill and construction of a room to keep <i>Manikut</i> |
| 3 | Irrigation facility for agricultural activities | Provision of pump set and sprinkler irrigation facilities |
| 4 | EDC office cum Library | Location- Near Namghar, Diring Chariali Size- 40ft x 25 ft |
| 5 | Renovation of Shiva Mandir | Renovation of walls and earth filling |
| 6 | Weaving Centre | Location – Near Hari Mandir Requirement- Repairing of the centre along with providing looms. |



Divisional Forest Officer
-cum- FIU APFBC Society
EPA WL Division, Bokakhat

APPENDIX IX (A)

Training list of Chepena kubuwa EDC (Proposed)

CANDIDATES' LIST FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT TR

NAME OF EDC :- Chepenakubua

| Sl No. | Name | Age | Sex | Qualification | Trade/Skill |
|---------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Sri Tilok Gogoi | 20 | M | IX Passed | Driving |
| 2 | Miss Ritamoni Gogoi | 25 | F | IX Passed | Cutting |
| 3 | Miss Anjana Gogoi | 20 | F | IX Passed | Cutting |
| 4 | Miss Tripti Gogoi | 19 | F | HSLC Passed | Weaving |
| 5 | Miss Labanya Saikia | 29 | F | IX Passed | Cutting |
| 6 | Miss Jyotimoni Gogoi | 32 | F | IX Passed | Weaving |
| 7 | Miss Satya Gogoi | 42 | F | VI | Cutting |
| 8 | Miss Nishamoni Gogoi | 24 | F | HSLC Passed | Cutting |
| 9 | Miss Rukmini Chetry | 19 | F | HSSLC Passed | Cutting |
| 10 | Miss Anjali Gogoi | 35 | F | IX Passed | Weaving |
| 11 | Miss Ruma Deka | 33 | F | IX Passed | Weaving |
| 12 | Miss Rakhimoni Gogoi Phukan | 23 | F | IX Passed | Cutting |
| 13 | Miss Lakhipriya Gogoi Deka | 26 | F | HSLC Passed | Cutting |
| 14 | Sri Bastavjyoti Gogoi | 18 | M | HSLC Passed | Driving |
| 15 | Miss Bidisha Saikia | 30 | F | HSLC Passed | Weaving |
| 16 | Miss Anita Gogoi | 34 | F | IX Passed | Weaving |
| 17 | Miss Sunti Gogoi | 33 | F | IX Passed | Weaving |
| 18 | Miss Runumi Gogoi | 20 | F | HSLC Passed | Cutting |
| 19 | Miss Gitanjali Gogoi | 25 | F | IX Passed | Weaving |
| 20 | Miss Dhunti Gogoi | 18 | M | Class-X | Driving |

APPENDIX-IX (B)

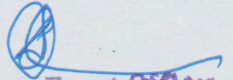
Training List for Computer (Ongoing)

| Sl no | Name | Father Name | Date of Birth | Qualification | Contact no |
|-------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| 1 | Bastavjyoti Gogoi | Atul Gogoi | 09-08-1998 | HSLC | 8724870128 |
| 2 | Dibyajyoti Gogoi | Mantu Gogoi | 02-05-2000 | HSLC | 8011744720 |
| 3 | Bonshree Gogoi | Harichandra Gogoi | 22-02-1988 | HS | 9854265509 |
| 4 | Bibek Bikash Gogoi | Rudra Gogoi | 03-12-2000 | HSLC | 8011558830 |
| 5 | Dulan Gogoi | Debokanta Gogoi | 21-01-1993 | HSLC | 9954936656 |
| 6 | Sagorika Borah | Padum Borah | 04-02-2000 | HSLC | 9132647016 |
| 7 | Subhashini Khaund | Poresh Khaund | 24-09-1999 | HSLC | 7086603064 |
| 8 | Maromi Rajkhowa | Ratul Rajkhowa | 02-05-1999 | HSLC | 9954394998 |
| 9 | Debasish Gogoi | Biren Gogoi | 06-07-1999 | HSLC | 7086609859 |
| 10 | Jugantar Borah | Putukon Borah | 30-01-2000 | HS | 8011558831 |

APPENDIX-IX (C)

Training List for Tailoring (Ongoing)

| Sl. No | Name | Father's /Husband's Name | Sex | Age | Education Qualification | Name of Trade |
|--------|--------------------|--------------------------|-----|-----|-------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Bastav jyoti Gogoi | Atul Gogoi | M | | | Tailoring |
| 2 | Dibya jyoti Gogoi | Sada Gogoi | F | | | Tailoring |
| 3 | Pulak Bora | Pabitra Gogoi | F | | | Tailoring |
| 4 | Sushanta Gogoi | Rubul Gogoi | M | | | Tailoring |
| 5 | Chandan Bhuyan | Baliram Bhuyan | M | | | Tailoring |
| 6 | Puja Devi | Sive Devi | F | | | Tailoring |
| 7 | Gitanjali Gogoi | Dhiren Gogoi | F | | | Tailoring |
| 8 | Subhashini Khaund | Paresh Khaund | F | | | Tailoring |
| 9 | Marami Rajkhowa | | F | | | Tailoring |
| 10 | Debashis Gogoi | Biren Gogoi | M | | | Tailoring |
| 11 | Bibek Bikash Gogoi | Rudra Gogoi | M | | | Tailoring |
| 12 | Nishamoni Gogoi | Niren Gogoi | F | | | Tailoring |
| 13 | Debojit Gogoi | Debakanta Gogoi | M | | | Tailoring |
| 14 | Perana Saikia | Padum Borah | F | | | Tailoring |
| 15 | Dulu Gogoi | Deba Kanta Gogoi | F | | | Tailoring |
| 16 | Sagarika Borah | Padum Borah | F | | | Tailoring |


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APPENDIX - X

Photo -Files



A tourist Guest House run by an Community Member



Poor Sanitation



PRA Mapping



Orchid Conservation by Youth



FGD



A Weaver with her Modern Loom

APPENDIX–XI

GPS Coordinates

- A- N 26°35'26.12"
E 93°25'4.45"
- B- N 26°36'1.00"
E 93°26'22.39"
- C - N 26°35'41.20"
E 93°26'36.57"
- D- N 26°35'32.26"
E 93°26'38.21

APPENIX XII

SDP Report

SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME AT CHEPENA KUBUWA, KAZIRANGA

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 in Chepena Kubuwa, Kaziranga.

| Name of the Trade | Start Date | End Date | No. of Equipments/ Cost | No. of Trainees | Name of the Master Trainers/ Affiliation |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|------------------------|---|
| Tailoring | 23-08-2016 | 7-10-2016 | 6 (Usha Sewing Machines) Rs 43,170/- | 16 | Diby Kakoti, Ambika Devi |
| 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 on 2016 at Chepenakubuwa, Kaziranga. The programme was inaugurated by Tarun Gogoi, Beat Officer and Member Secretary, Chepena kubuwa Ananda Gogoi, President, Chepenakubuwa EDC. Also a skill development programme on computer training was inaugurated on 12th August, 2016 under Erudite, Bokakat. People present in the meeting also included Chandra Gogoi, a senior citizen of the respective EDC and RGVN officials.

Raw Materials provided: 100 metre cotton cloth, 1 rim plain paper, 8 packet of needles, 6 pieces of embroidery frame, 6 bobbin and bobbin cases, 6 pieces of scissors, 100 spools of colourful thread, chalks, boards etc.

PEOPLE'S VOICES-

Jyoti Moni Gogoi, one of the Tailoring trainees said that she was excited about the training and believed that cutting and stitching skills would help enhance her livelihood by opening a tailoring business of her own.

Deba Jyoti Gogoi, one of the trainees of computer said that he was very happy to receive this training and computer knowledge would help him get good jobs and show him a new path towards a better livelihood.

PHOTO GALLERY:



Fig: Trainees with their masters at Chepena Kuba

Tailoring training list of Chepena Kubuwa

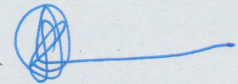
| Sl. No | Name | Father's /Husband'sName | Sex | Age | Education Qualification | Name of Trade |
|---------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Bastav jyoti Gogoi | Atul Gogoi | M | | | Tailoring |
| 2 | Dibya jyoti Gogoi | Sada Gogoi | F | | | Tailoring |
| 3 | Pulak Bora | Pabitra Gogoi | F | | | Tailoring |
| 4 | Sushanta Gogoi | Rubul Gogoi | M | | | Tailoring |
| 5 | Chandan Bhuyan | Baliram Bhuyan | M | | | Tailoring |
| 6 | Puja Devi | Sive Devi | F | | | Tailoring |
| 7 | Gitanjali Gogoi | Dhiren Gogoi | F | | | Tailoring |
| 8 | Subhashini Khaund | Paresh Khaund | F | | | Tailoring |
| 9 | Marami Rajkhowa | | F | | | Tailoring |
| 10 | Debashis Gogoi | Biren Gogoi | M | | | Tailoring |
| 11 | Bibek Bikash Gogoi | Rudra Gogoi | M | | | Tailoring |
| 12 | Nishamoni Gogoi | Niren Gogoi | F | | | Tailoring |
| 13 | Debojit Gogoi | Debakanta Gogoi | M | | | Tailoring |
| 14 | Perana Saikia | Padum Borah | F | | | Tailoring |
| 15 | Dulu Gogoi | Deba Kanta Gogoi | F | | | Tailoring |
| 16 | Sagarika Borah | Padum Borah | F | | | Tailoring |

COMPUTER TRAINING LIST OF EDC Chepena Kubuwa

| Sl no | Name | Father Name | Date of Birth | Qualification | Contact no |
|-------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| 1 | Bastavjyoti Gogoi | Atul Gogoi | 09-08-1998 | HSLC | 8724870128 |
| 2 | Dibyajyoti Gogoi | Mantu Gogoi | 02-05-2000 | HSLC | 8011744720 |
| 3 | Bonshree Gogoi | Harichandra Gogoi | 22/2/1988 | HS | 9854265509 |
| 4 | Bibek Bikash Gogoi | Rudra Gogoi | 03-12-2000 | HSLC | 8011558830 |
| 5 | Dulan Gogoi | Debokanta Gogoi | 21/01/1993 | HSLC | 9954936656 |
| 6 | Sagorika Borah | Padum Borah | 04-02-2000 | HSLC | 9132647016 |
| 7 | Subhashini Khaund | Poresh Khaund | 24/9/1999 | HSLC | 7086603064 |
| 8 | Maromi Rajkhowa | Ratul Rajkhowa | 02-05-1999 | HSLC | 9954394998 |
| 9 | Debasish Gogoi | Biren Gogoi | 06-07-1999 | HSLC | 7086609859 |
| 10 | Jugantar Borah | Putukon Borah | 30/01/2000 | HS | 8011558831 |

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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