





# **Tamulipathar Eco-Development Committee**

Kaziranga National Park

Eastern Assam Wildlife Division, Bokakhat

# **MICRO-PLAN**

(2016-17 to 2025-26)

Prepared by Tamulipathar EDC

Assisted by

Assam Forest Department

COMPELO
(IIE, RGVN and CML)



**July 2016** 

Approved

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# **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				
На	Hectare				
IEC	Information Education & Communication				
IIE	Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship				
JFMC	Joint Forest Management Committee				
KAZIRANGA	Kaziranga National Park				
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 Product
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	RashtriyaGraminVikasNidhi
RO	Range Officer
Sc	Scheduled Caste
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SLF	Sustainable Livelihood Framework
Spp	Species
ST	Scheduled Tribe
SWOT	Strength Weakness Opportunity & Threat
TV	Taungya Village
TV	Television
WLS	Wildlife Sanctuary
WPA	Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
WPC	Working Plan Circle

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

TREE	<u></u>	
S.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name
1.	Baghnola	Litsaeasebifera.Pers.
2.	Azar	Legerstromiaflosregance.Pers.
3.	Jia	Lannaegrandis.A.Rich.
4.	Laru-bandha	Mallotusfezocugireus.Muell& Arg.
5.	Xarua	Streblusasper.Lour
6.	Udal	Sterculiavillosa.Roxb.
7.	Kolajamu	Syzygiumcumini (L) Skeels.
8.	Amera	SpondiumpinnataL.f. Kurz.
9.	Khud-jamu	Seziziumsyzzysioides. (Miq) Merril& Perry.
10.	Bhomora	Terminalia bellirica.Roxb.
11.	Xilikha	Terminalia chebula.Retz
12.	Tetelit	Tamarindusindica.Linn
13.	Bhelkor	Trewianudiflora. Linn
14.	Bogori	Ziziphusmauritiana.Lamk
15.	Kodom	Anthocephaluscadamba.Miq.
16.	Gomari	Gmelinaarborea.Linn.
17.	Dhutkhuri	Holarrhenaantidysenterica. Wall
18.	Cheleng	SapiumbaccatumRoxb.
19.	Bor-thekera	Garcinia pedunculataRoxb.
20.	Moder	ErythrinastrictaRoxb.
21.	Tenga-bor	Ficusgeniiculata. Kurz
SHRU		
1.	Hat-thenga.	Cassia occidentalis.Linn.
2.	Era gosh	Riccinusommunis.Linn
3.	Garakhiakoroi	Hibiscus ablemoschus.Linn
4.	Kuchia-kata	Mimosa rubicaulis-Lamk.
5.	Pani-Bhotora	Ipomaea cornea. Jack
6.	Xon-borolua or sokamara	Urenalobota. Linn
7.	Dighalati	Litsaeasalicifolia.Roxb.
GRAS		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1.	Kauri-moni	CoixLacryma.Linn
2.	Keya bon	KoeleriaBrevifolia(Willd)Spreng.
3.	Lokocha Bon	HemarthiaCompressa.(Linn.F)R.Br
4.	Erali Bon	LeersiaHexandra Swartz
5.	Ikora	PhragmitesKakra.(Retz).Trin.
6.	Ulukher	ImperetaCylindrica.(Linn)P.Beauv.
7.	Sonkher	PolliniaCilata.Trin.
8.	Dol.	ArundoDonax.Linn
9.	Birina	ErianthusRavannae (Linn)P.Beauv
10.	Duboribon	CynodonDoctylon Pers.

# TAMULIPATHAR ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK, EASTERN ASSAM WILDLIFE DIVISION

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

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# TAMULIPATHAR ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

# KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK, EASTERN ASSAM WILDLIFE DIVISION Micro-Plan

(2016-17 to 2026-27)

PART – I

#### 1. Introduction

#### 1.1 About the Project

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

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

#### 1.2 Micro-Planning & Livelihood Development

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

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

As per project guidelines, this micro-plan includes 'various operations of village and forest development ... livelihood support of forest dependent members and keeping sustainable forest management as the broad objective'. It includes both forest

development and livelihood development.

# 1.3 Micro-Plan for the Tamulipathar EDC

This document gives the Micro-Plan for the Tamulipathar 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

#### 2.1General 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 KarbiAnglong Hills about 8 km from Bokakhat and 230 km east of Guwahati, the State capital of Assam. The National Highway No.37 forms partly the southern boundary. The Kaziranga Tiger Reserve headquarters are located at Bokakhat, which is a Sub Divisional medium sized township situated on the NH37 (now NH715), also known as the Assam Trunk Road. Bokakhat is about 239 Km towards the east of Guwahati. The other two nearest townships are Jorhat which is 70 km further east of Bokakhat on the NH37, and Golaghat which is 53 km towards the southeast on the NH39 (now NH129). On the north bank Tezpur is the main township which is about 100 km from Bokakhat. The Bokakhat sub division has a population of 141,502 souls as per 2001 census. The Bokakhat urban population as per 2001 census is 8844.

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

#### 2.2 Location

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

#### **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 types of Char / chaporiesare encountered: -stable and unstable. The Park is characterized by a numerous swamps / Beelcomplexes, along with a thick vegetation cover. The soil overlying the sandy deposits at places is very deep while at some places it is of very recent origin consisting mainly of sand, devoid of any humus or decomposed organic matter. As such the soil at various places varies from sandy soil, sandy loam, and clayey loam to purely clayey soil.

#### 2.4 Water:

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

#### 2.5 Climate: Temperature & Rainfall

The maximum **temperature** during the summer is  $35^{\circ}$  C. The minimum temperature during the winter is  $6^{\circ}$  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%).

#### 2.6Eco- 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 *Beel*s have small floating swamps consisting of species such as Ekra, Nal, Khagori etc.

The Kaziranga National Park is known to house 38 mammal species, about 553 birds species, about 64 herpetofauna, 41 amphibian species, 42 piscifauna, and about 550 species of flora (of which 106 floras has been identified as rare and endangered). The Sloth bear (Melarsusursinus) is commonly found in the wooded areas of the park near Kanchanjuri, Bimoli, Kathpara, Rangamotia etc. They are not sighted frequently due to their natural habits. Estimated population of Sloth bear is about 40 - 50 in the park. The Hoolock gibbons (Hylobateshoolock) visit the wooded areas of the Park near Kanchanjuri and Panbari R.F. Common langur (Presbytes entellus), Capped Langur (Presbytespileatus) are also found in this area. During 1999 census operation, 139 capped langur were found in the park. Rhesus monkey (Macacamulatta), Assamese macaque (Macacaassamensis) are also found in the forested areas of the park. However their number is small. Indian porcupine (HystrixIndica), Hog badger (Aratonyxcollaris), Fishing cat (Felisviverrina), etc. are some of the smaller animals found in the Park. Amongst the reptilian fauna, python (Python molurus), common (Najanaja) and king cobra (Ophiophagushannah), water monitor lizards Salvator monitor), Tortoises and Turtles of various species and Indian gharial (Gavialusgangeticus)

Kaziranga is situated in Indo-Australian mega fly way of birds and have at least 550 different avifauna species. The inventory contains 25 species of global importance (AnwaruddinChoudhary) of which 23 are critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable.

Kaziranga is regarded as breeding stock for tropical freshwater fishes in this region. Numerous water bodies and rivers have fishes in large quantity as well as in diversity. But so far only 42 species have been recorded.

Kaziranga National Park is a major habitat of famous endangered one horned Rhinocerouses. 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 Tamulipathar EDC is under the Bokakhat beat. It is a revenue village. It is located on the southern side of the NH 37. The EDC was registered in the 10th of July in the year 2002 (**Appendix III** as per the registration certificate) with the office of the Director, Kaziranga National Park, Bokakhat.

As per 2011 Census data, there are a total of 99 households. Total population of the village was 527. The literacy rate being 81.68%.

The key information of the EDC is furnished below.

**Table-A: Key Information of the EDC** 

Name of the EDC	Tamulipathar				
Name of the Gram Panchayat /	Pub Kaziranga				
VCDC					
Revenue Circle	Bokakhat				
District	Golaghat				
Forest Division	Eastern Assam Wildlife Division, Bokakhat				
Forest Range	Eastern Range, Agoratoli				
Forest Beat	Tamulipathar				
Year Formed	2002				
Registration No.	KAZIRANGA NATIONAL				
	PARK/EAWL/19				
<b>Description of Boundary of EDC</b>	As below				
	North: Kaziranga National Park				
	South: DiffoloPothar				
	West: DiffoloPothar				
	East: Mori Dhonsiri, Power fencing				
	Kaziranga National Park				
Bank account No.	955137701				
Bank Name	Indian Bank, Bokakhat				

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

#### 3.2 Brief Details of the Executive Committee

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

**Table-B: Brief Details of Executive Committee** 

Name of the member	Age	Address	Edu. qualific ation	Phone No	Designation
Sri Badan Saikia	58	C/O ZogenSaikia, Tamulipathar	8 <sup>th</sup> pass	9706791238	President
Nurul Hussain Saikia	42	C/O Agoratoli Forest office	Graduat e	8486529478	Member Secretary
Smti Anjana Saikia	35	C/O ShivramSaikia, Tamulipathar	10 <sup>th</sup> pass	9859087923	Treasurer
Sri Muledhar Bora	54	C/O Duniya Bora, Tamulipathar	5 <sup>th</sup> pass		Member
Sri Prafulla Bora	35	C/O Shani Bora, Tamulipathar	H.S.L.C. pass	9954953106	Member
Sri Nilkant Saikia	38	C/O KinaramSaikia, Tamulipathar	H. S. Pass	9954671909	Member
Sri Nogen Saikia	33	C/O ZumanSaikia, Tamulipathar	H. S. Pass	9754083202	Member
Smti. Jaya Barua	50	C/O BanpjulBarua, Tamulipathar	4 <sup>th</sup> pass	8486192168	Member
Smti. Bulu Bora	35	C/O Nibin Bora, Tamulipathar	9 <sup>th</sup> pass	9678600604	Member
Smti. PhoolSaikia	45	C/O Mahesh Saikia, Tamulipathar	4 <sup>th</sup> pass		Member
Smti. Rupa Bora	35	C/O Dilip Bora, Tamulipathar	10 <sup>th</sup> pass	9859350481	Member
Smti. Kabita Bora	45	C/O Niren Bora, Tamulipathar	7 <sup>th</sup> pass	9613370299	Member

**Source**: EDC Records

#### 3.3 Households & Population Compositions

The village has 151 households, of which 132 households are BPL (Below Poverty Line) households.

**Table-C: Demographic Profile** 

	Demographic Profile					
Caste/Com munity	Hou seho ld	Male	Femal e	Total		
General						
	1	3	2	5		
OBC						
	134	351	315	666		
SC						
	0	0	0	0		
ST						
	0	0	0	0		
Others						
	16	38	30	68		
Total						
	151	392	347	739		

The total population is 739, of which 392 are male and the rest are female members. The population includes 666 OBC, 68 persons from other community and 5 of general castes.

**Table-D: Age-group Distribution** 

Age and Sex Distribution						
Age Class	< 5 years	5-18	18-45	45-60	>60	
		years	years	years	years	
Male	23	95	207	45	31	
Female	21	76	167	42	32	
TOTAL	44	171	374	87	63	

#### 3.4 Education & Skill Development

The education profile of the EDC is given in **Table-E** below

**Table-E: Educational Profile** 

Age	Illitera	Primar	Middl	High	Gradua	Masters
class	te	y	e		te	
<25	0	109	71	103	1	0
years						
>25	3	216	97	100	3	0
years						
Total	3	325	168	203	4	0

Over 99.59% 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.

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) Carpentry
- (c) Mason
- (d) Tailoring

Government has been active in promoting formal skills development programmes in the country as well as in the state.

#### 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-1386.825bigha

Inhabitants- 462.3bigha (33.33%)

Agricultural- 924.525 bigha (66.66%)

#### 3.6 Land Holdings

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

- 0.86% of the population are landless;
- 18.12% of the population are marginal farmers (less than 2 Ha); and
- 0.14% of the population are small farmers (2-10 Ha).

#### 3.7 Livestock

The total number of livestock in the village is 899. The main types of livestock possessed by the households include:

Livestock Profile				
Sl No	Species	Numbers		
1	Cow	217		
2	Bulls/Oxen	88		
3	Goats	268		
4	Ducks	226		
5	Hens	100		

# 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.

**Table-F: Physical Infrastructure** 

Sl. No	Point Infrastructure	Location ( Inside village or Outside)	Number (If Applicable)	ApproximateDi stance From Village (in m/km)	Conditions and status of present use
1	Main Road	Outside		5 km	poor
2	Bus stand	Outside		7km	good
3	Primary School	Inside	1		Good
4	Middle School	Inside	1		Poor
5	High School		Nil		
6	HS School	Outside	1	7km	Good
7	College	Outside	1	7km	Good
8	Electricity	Inside	116		
9	Primary Health Care	Outside	1	2	Fair
10	Cooking Gas		15		
11	Public Transport	None			
12	Post Office	Outside	1	8kn	
13	Bank	Outside	4	6km	Good
14	Telephone				
15	Drinking Water source	Inside	105		Hand pump
16	Community Hall	Inside(under construction)	1		
17	Anganwadi Centre		1		Fair
18	Gram Panchayat Office	Outside		5km	

19	Revenue Circle Office	Outside		6km	
20	Police Station	Outside		6km	Bokakhat
21	Forest Beat Office	Inside	1		
22	Forest Range Office	Outside	1	5km	
23	Railway Station	None			
24	District Head Quarter				Bokakhat
25	Houses with Electricity		116		
26	Street Lighting	None			
27	No. Tractors	None			
28	No. of Power Tillers		1		
29	Temple/ Church/ Mosque/ Namghar	Inside	2		
30	No. of vehicles (Cars/ Trucks)	Inside	1		
31	No. of JCB	None			
32	Nearest Market	Outside	1	5km	Good

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, Gram Panchayat office, 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.

**Financial Inclusion**: Facilities for financial inclusion like bank and post office are located at a considerable distance from the habitation. People mainly uses State Bank of India, Assam GraminVikash Bank, Indian bank and UBI which is located at Bokakhat 7km away.

#### 3.9 Agricultural Crops

The following are the main crops grown in the village.

KharifCrops,Boro Paddy

Rabi Crops: Vegetables

Others: Oil seeds

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

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

(a) Boro Paddy: Production 3600 quintle Yield 6000 kg /bigha

(b) Oil seed: Production 75000 kg Yield 250 kg/bigha

(c) Vegetables: Production 240000 kg Yield 1200 kg/bigha

#### 3.10Fodder Availability

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

- (a) Forest
- (b) Nearby area
- (c) Local village area

#### 3.11 Markets

The main markets used by the community are as follows:

(a) Grocery / PDS: 2 km away (if in other village)

(b) Weekly / Bi-weekly Market: :Sapjuri at 4 km away

(c) Major Market: : Bokakhat at 10 km away

#### 3.12Water Resources

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

(a) Tube wells : 105 (Water Availability: Perennial)

#### 3.13 Energy Consumption

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

(a) Fuel wood: Households Depending: 123 Nos. Source: forest

(b) Gobar gas/: Bio gas Households Depending: 2 Nos. Source: Local production

(c)LPG Households Depending: 15 Nos. Source: Government

#### 3.14Socio-economic status

**Social set-up:** The village is inhabited by general community. They have a caste system. The society is marked by deep social divisions. The observed position of women is satisfactory.

**Economic Condition:** The economic is not satisfactory. Most households earn Rs. 96000 to Rs. 120000 per year. Most of the people depend on agriculture, livestock and allied activities for livelihood.

# 4. Livelihood Assets profiles and vulnerability contexts

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

#### 4.1 Livelihood Assets Analysis

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

#### **Human Capital**:

The total population is 739, of which 392 are male and the rest are female members. The population includes 631 OBC and 64 persons from other community. There is an average of 5 persons in a household. The sex ratio is 90 females per 100 males. The literacy rate of the village is 99.59%. People have traditional skill on Weaving, agriculture and bamboo craftetc.

#### Physical capital

Tamulipathar village has access to schools located inside the village. It also has access to banks such as SBI, UBI, AGVB etc. It also has Anganwadi centres and Forest Beat office inside the village. The village also has Namghar inside the village. The village however has less access to markets, located 7kms away in Bokakhat. The road connectivity is poor. The approach to the village is over the embankment which is in bad condition during rainy season. Healthcare facilities are also far away from the village.

#### **Natural capital**

The Tamulipathar village is located inside the Kaziranga wildlife sanctuary and is rich in natural capital with rich biodiversity around the village. The village has fertile agricultural land. Each household has fruit bearing trees and kitchen gardens with vegetables and medicinal herbs that they use regularly to meet their nutritional and health needs. Betel nut and betel leaf are in abundance and they also have cane and bamboo in the village. The forest in and around the village are a rich source of firewood, fodder, thatch grass,

NTFP which helps the people of the village meet their everyday livelihood needs like fodder for cattle etc.

The village is within the boundary of Kaziranga National Park. However there is no direct access to the resources of the forest as no such activities of forest produce removal and are allowed legally. The Mori Dhansiri River flows parallel with the embankment of the village. The place is rich in flora and fauna. The main tree species are Ajar, Sunaru, Krishna Jura, Segun and Simulu. The birds found in the area include Crane, Duck, Myna, Vulture, Crow, Kite, Stork, Sparrow, Dove etc. Various animals are found in the area such as Elephant, Wild Boar, Rhino, Monkey, Tiger, Deer etc.

#### **Social Capital**

The village is rich in social capital. The village has a GaonBurah. He is appointed by the forest department, the village community having elected him to the post. The GaonBurah does not get any pension or salary. As a leader of the village, he provides support and guidance on different development issues and conflict resolution. The formal village level institutions are the EDC, one Youth Club, one Sports Club, two MainaParijat/ Cultural and ten SHGs. The informal institutions include two Tamulipatharnamghars. The community has traditional rules and sanctions that are followed. The existing social network, relationships of kin and traditional social sanctions binds the society together. People are united and peace loving. The community has a rich cultural heritage. They participate in community functions and festivals.

#### **Financial Capital:**

There are Assam GraminVikas Bank, State Bank of India, UBI, Indian bank which is located about 7km from the village at Bokakhat. There are a few Self Help Groups which are linked to the microfinance institutions like RGVN. The women have formed the SHGs and get micro credit with which they have taken up livelihood development activities like weaving, tailoring and livestock rearing. Few people of the village have bank accounts.

#### 4.2 Livelihood Asset Pentagon

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

mentioned in the action plan in the next section.

#### **4.3 Vulnerability Context Analysis**

The village faces a few major types of vulnerabilities. The first one is the spread of diseases like malaria, dysentery etc. Flood adversely affects the village every year, which causes damage to crop lands. Another major threat is from the wildlife depredation, the village being in close proximity to the Kaziranga National Park. The village is often affected by elephants, tigers, buffalos, wild boars and other animals. Of these, wild boars cause widespread damage to crop and property

#### 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 elephant, wild boar and buffalo causes havoc in the village.

Months	Jan	Feb	Marc h	Apri 1	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
		P	addy(Bo									
		Musta	rd									
Crops	Rabi crops									Rabi crops (vegetables)		
Hazard (Flood &							Flood					
Animal Depredation		Elephant										
)	Wild boar											
	Buffalo											

# 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 Kaziranag 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.
- 2. To improve capacity of Protected Area management to conserve resources of the Park and to achieve local co-operation in achieving Park management objectives.
- 3. 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 -

- Conduct participatory micro-planning and provide implementation support for ecodevelopment.
- 2. Provide assistance forvillage Eco-development program which specify measurable action by villagers to strengthen conservation effort of the Park management.
- 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

An amount of Rs.10,00,000/- was provided to the EDC in the year 2016 to built a community hall.

#### **5.4 Schemes of other departments**

# TAMULIPATHAR 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 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 RashtriyaGraminVikasNidhi (RGVN) in May 2016. The various steps followed are enumerated briefly below:-

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

#### **6.2** Need Assessment and Gap Analysis

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

#### **Training Need Assessment:**

- a. Capacity building of communities through regular awareness programmes on 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 equipments and tools and processes and procedures for livelihood enhancement to be conducted on a regular basis as proposed in the action plan for livelihood development.

#### **Gap Analysis:**

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

#### **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. Homogeneous community
- iii. Fertile Agricultural Land
- iv. Active in socio-cultural activities (Bhaona, Bihu dance)
- v. Rich social capital

#### Weaknesses

- i. Lack of market
- ii. Poor infrastructural facilities
- iii. High school dropout rate.
- iv. Lack of access to bank loans

#### **Opportunities**

- i. Weaving expansion
- ii. Young entrepreneurs
- iii. Small scale industry like Agarbatti, pickle making
- iv. NTPF
- v. Eco-tourism (tourist guide training

#### **Threats**

- i. Flood
- ii. Animal depredation
- iii. Remote location of village
- iv. Diseases borne from unhygienic water and poor sanitation

#### **6.4 PRA exercise**

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

Date: 22-05-2016 Location: Tamulipathar

**Numbers Present: 29** 

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

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

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

- 1 Participatory Planning
- 2 Participatory tools & Methods
- 3 Importance of Micro planning and role of EDC/ JFMC
- 4 Environmental issues
- 5 Climate change and Climate variation
- 6 Ecological balance and Ecosystem management (traditional and scientific)
- 7 Sustainable livelihood Framework
- 8 Livelihood Assets Pentagon and importance of social capital
- 9 Cluster formation &SHG, Financial inclusion
- 10 Marketing and Value addition
- 11 Development agenda and its relationship with environment and ecological balance
- 12 Gender Issues and gender equality

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

- People expressed that the EDC/JFMC have not been very active in the past due to lack of funds and projects
- There have been very few awareness and orientation programs in the EDC/ JFMC in the past.
- They appreciated the importance of micro planning and were very supportive and cooperated during the micro planning process.
- While some NGOs have been visiting the EDC/ JFMC they only collected data and information but did not take up any development activity.
- It was for the first time that Under the APBFC the NGO has come and interacted with
  the community and created awareness and proper orientation not only about the
  project but also on the development issues including environmental and ecological
  aspects to growth and development.
- The communities have good local wisdom and traditional knowledge regarding the

environment, forestry and other livelihood issues like pest control, livestock management etc.

- They shared their concern over the climate variation and its ill effects on agriculture and health in the village. They are keen to learn more on the scientific facts about climate change issues.
- A sense of importance was observed among the people as they understood the important role they had towards reducing causes leading to climate variation by protecting the nearby forests and a sense of ownership seems to be gripping them boosting their self esteem.

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

#### 1. Structural Needs

#### 2. Non Structural needs

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

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

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

# 7. Village Development Plan

Village development plan was developed in consultation with the Village community and EDC members and Forest staff/ member secretary of the EDC. The following are the measures planned by community members for overall development –

- (i) The condition of the village roads is very poor. So, immediate measures should be taken up by the concern department for improvement of roads
- (ii) Since most of the villagers are engaged in agricultural activities, provision for irrigation facilities like sprinkler irrigation, pump sets would help in increasing crops production.
- (iii) Nowadays, organic products have higher demand in the market. So, training on organic farming and bio-fertilizer should be organised. It will help the farmer to practice organic farming and fetch higher price for their product.
- (iv) The village is severely affected by flood during the month of June to August. During this period, damage of roads along with households is the major problem faced by the community. So, there should be provision of raised platform (Highland) to take shelter during the period of flood. Moreover, construction of two storey houses (*Chang ghar*), will help them during the time of flood.
- (v) Tamulipathar EDC has vast potential of Eco-tourism. So, there should be provision of proper training and guidance for tourist guide. It will create employment opportunity for the community member.

Beside the above points the villagers choose to take certain specific measures for their development through Entry Point Activities (EPA) given the table (7.1)

#### 7.1 Ranking of EPA

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.

Ran	Village EPA as ranked	Details	
k	and the time and the Area	restationed telepolity Activities (19	
1.	Sanitation and water	Providing sanitation and setting up	
	facility	of drinking water facility	
2.	Namghar(Main)	Floor plaster of the Namghar, Plaster	
	d crafts jute there, band	of the veranda, Providing complete	
	e en Whee and Reof Se	wall at the boundary.Maintanence of	
	line and labelling process	the existing roof.	
3.	Community hall	Renovation of community hall	
4.	Weaving	Providing 20 handlooms with	
		infrastructure	
5.	L. P. School	Construction of a new building of	
	ent a retinant and stall at	the Tamulipathar L. P. School along	
		with proper urinal and a toilet.	
		Boundary wall has also to be	
		constructed.	
6.	Thresher machine and	Providing Thresher machine and	
	Vermi-compost unit	setting up of Vermi Compost	
	production is	production centre/unit	



## 8. Livelihood Development Plan

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

#### 8.1 Ranking

Ranking of Livelihood and skill development:

- a. Weaving
- b. Carpentry
- c. Crafting
- d. Bamboo Crafts
- e. Computer training

#### 8.2 Livelihood Opportunities

Livelihood Opportunities are identified as follows

- a. Mixed Farming
- b. NTFP
- c. Commercialisation of weaving
- d. Bamboo crafting

#### 8.3 Agriculture & Horticulture

#### **Constraints:**

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

#### **Opportunities:**

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

#### 8.4 Livestock

#### Constraints:

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

#### Opportunities:

- a) Dairy farming
- b) Poultry and duckery

#### **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 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)Poor road connectivity and infrastructure
- c)No 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 at above as strategic interventions for the Livelihood Development Plan:

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

#### **8.9 Income Generating Activities**

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

- 1. Weaving
- 2. Farming
- 3. Bamboo craft

#### 8.10 SHG Activities

SHGs of the village can plan the following activities:

- 1.Weaving
- 2. Bamboo craft
- 3.Handicrafts
- 4. Tailoring and Embroidery

#### **8.11Exposure 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

#### **8.12** Convergence

The planned initiatives may be converged with the following schemes of the Government of India:

- (a) National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for rural employment
- (b) RashtriyaKrishiVikasYojana (RKVY) for agricultural and allied development
- (c) RashtriyaKrishiSinchayYojana (RKSY) for irrigation, including watershed development
- (d) National Rural Livelihoods Mission
- (e) Skills Development schemes
- (f) Prime Minister UjjwalaYojana
- (g) NRLM
- (h) NRHM
- (i) Bamboo Mission
- (j) Other schemes for rural development and livelihoods as found appropriate. The above convergence will yield synergies for the present plan, as well as help in sustaining the planned works in the post-project period.

## 9. Forest Development Plan of Tamulipathar 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 Tamulipathar 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 Tamulipathar 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 Tamulipathar 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	Homestead & Market	Homestead & Market
Implements		
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 Tamulipathar EDC

Name of Forest Produce	Community	Remarks
	Requirement	
	(Kg per annum)	
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 Tamulipathar EDC have been summarized below

**Table-2: Protection Problems of the Tamulipathar EDC** 

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

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

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

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

#### 9.2.2 Reasons for Degradation of the Forest

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

## 9.3 Components of the Forest Development Plan

#### 9.3.1 Protection Plan

The following sub-sections discuss the main components of the Forest Development Plan of 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 training and skilling
- 2. Lack of scientific methods and inputs

Therefore, in view of the above, the following are prescribed:

- 1. There should be enforcement of minimum wages/ honorarium
- 2. The squad should be made at par with Home Guards
- 3. The squad should be well armed with weapons and other equipment such as night vision devices.
- 4. Regular training and motivational camps to be held for the Local Protection Squad

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

#### **Forest Protection**:

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

- 1. All the EDC households to be supplied with LPG for cooking
- 2. All the EDC household to be supplied with alternate sources of energy for lighting etc. such as solar/ wind/ hybrid energy solutions
- 3. The grazing pressure should be reduced gradually. (Village Grazing Land)
- 4. The EDC should impose fines on the members of the village and outsiders who enter the forest without permission.
- 5. The EDC should enforce strict discipline so that fishing is stopped totally within the National Park area. EDC should impose fines on the violators.
- 6. The EDC should ensure that timber felling inside the sanctuary should be stopped, and heavy penalty should be levied upon those who violate the norm.
- 7. The EDC should take active part in the restocking of the community forest

#### **Habitat Improvement Plan:**

The park is mainly famous for one horned rhinoceros. It is also the home of variety of Wildlife like, Wild buffalo, Elephant, Swamp deer, Hog deer, Barking deer, Samber, Wild boar, Tiger etc. Birds like the Egnets, 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 deslited.
- 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 BimaYojana
- 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 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 may 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**

Stakeholde rs	Planning	Manpower	Trainin g	Funding	Productio n & Value Addition	Marketin g	M&E
EDC	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
NGO	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Skilling Agencies	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Forest Deptt	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
Line Deptt.	✓	✓		✓			✓

### Village Development Plan

Stakeholders	EDC	Forest Departme nt	Line Departmen ts	NGO	Training Institutio ns	Govt of India/Corp
Solar Power	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Solar/Hybrid Street Lights	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Sprinkler Irrigation	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
LPG	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Power Pumps	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Training Center	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Community Hall cum EDC Office	✓	<b>√</b>	✓			
Roads	✓	✓	✓			
WATSAN	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
School	✓	✓				
Health Infra	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Organic farming/	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
vermicompost						

## **Forest Development Plan**

Stakeholders	EDC	Forest Departme nt	Line Departmen ts	NGO	Training Institution s	District Admin
Forest Protection	✓	✓		✓		✓
Wildlife Protection	✓	<b>✓</b>	✓	✓	✓	✓
Habitat Improvement	✓	<b>✓</b>	✓	✓	✓	
Nursery Development	✓	<b>✓</b>		✓	✓	
Wetland Conservation	✓	✓		✓		✓
Man-Animal Conflict	✓	✓		✓		
Grazing Control	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Eco-Tourism	✓	✓	✓	!		

## **10.2Finance and Budget**

The budget for the microplan has been prepared based on annual requirement of the three sub plans namely the Livelihood Plan, Village Development Plan and Forest Development Plan. The consolidated table is given below.

Sl No.	Plan	Amount (Rupees)	Remarks
1.	Livelihood Development Plan		
2.	Village Development Plan		
3.	Forest Development Plan		
	TOTAL		

## Livelihood Development Plan

Sl No.	Item of Work	Amount (Rupees)	Remarks
1	Skill Development & Training		
2.	Weaving expansion		
3	Tailoring and Embroidery		
4.	Dairy Farming		
5.	Poultry / Duckery		
6.	Bamboo crafts		
7	Trades and Callings		
8	Computer		
9	Kits and Equipment		
10	Value Addition & Certification		
11	Packaging and Marketing		
12	Exposure Visits		
13	SHG/ JLG/ Cluster Formation & Credit		
14	Tourist Guides		
15	Eco-tourism & Home Stays		
	TOTAL		

## **Annual Village Development Plan:**

Sl 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	Renovation of Namghar		
13	Organic farming/ Vermi-compost		
	TOTAL		

#### **Annual Forest Development Plan**

Sl No.	Item of Work	Amount	Remarks
1.	0.25 Ha Nursery		
2.	50-100 Ha Fuelwood Plantation Creation		
3.	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		

#### 10.3Action 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.

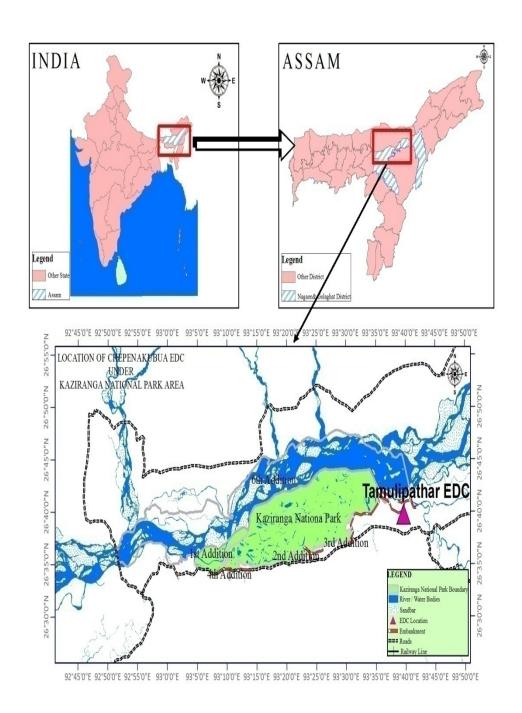
#### 10.4Institution Building, Networking and Partnership

**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.

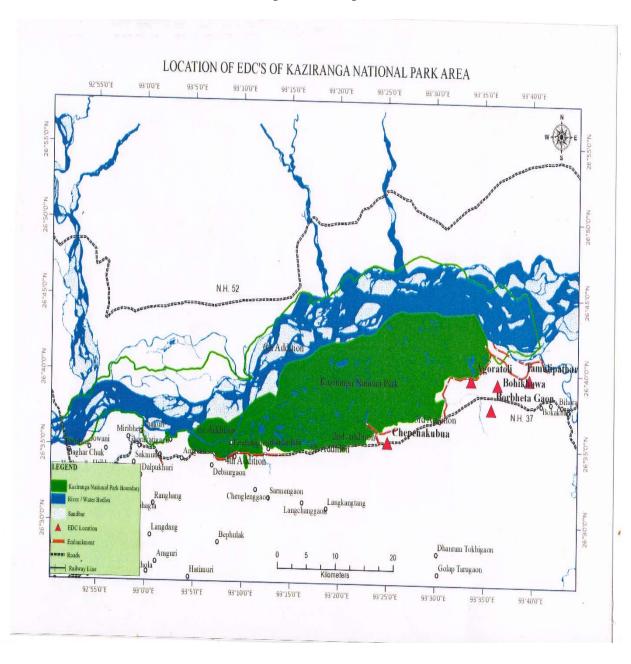
## LIST OF APPENDIX

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I(B)	Location Map of Tamulipathar EDC			
II	pproach to the EDC			
III (A)	EDC Registration certificate			
III (B)	MoU / Resolution Certificate			
IV	Executive Members of Tamulipathar E.D.C.			
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X	Photographs			
XI	GPS Coordinates			
XII	SDP Report			

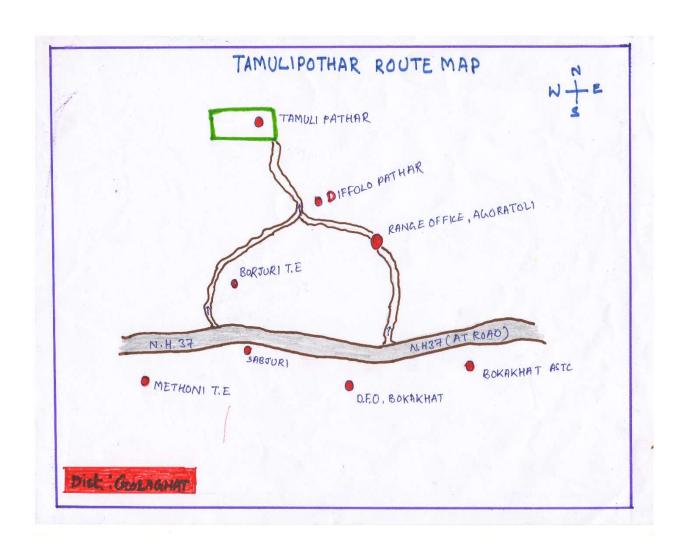
# APPENDIX I (A) Location Map of EDC in India



APPENDIX- I(B)
Location Map of TamulipotharEDC



# **APPENDIX- II Approach to the EDC**



## APPENDIX–III (A) EDC registration certificate

-0=	DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
W	CERTIFICATE
REGISTRAT	TON NO KNP/EAWL/19 of 2002
7	is hereby certified that Eco-Development Committee in the name and style o
	registered with the office of the Director, Kaziranga national Park, Bokakhat.
Sign	ned under my hand and seal on the 10th day of September, 2002.
	OL-Q.
	Director Kaziranga National Park
	Bokakhat
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## APPENDIX-III (B) MoU / Resolution Certificate

## APPENDIX–IV Executive Members of Tamulipathar EDC

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# APPENDIX–V Executive members group Photo of Tamulipathar EDC



Name of Executive Members from Left to Right:

## I<sup>st</sup> row:

1. Nilakanta Saikia 2. Phool Saikia 3. Jaya Boruah 4. Rupa Bora 5. Anjana Saikia

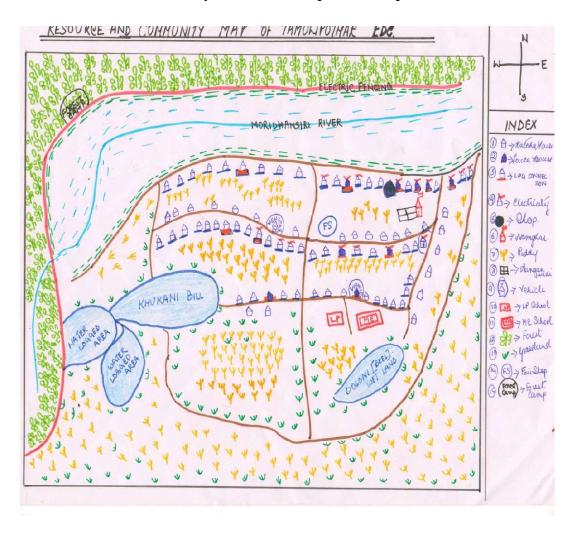
## II<sup>nd</sup> row

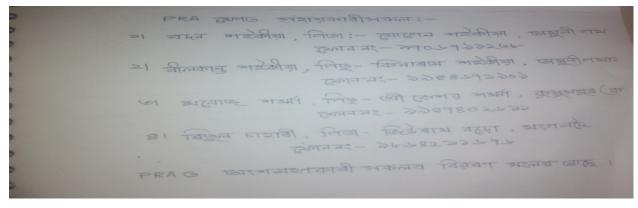
1. Robin Saikia 2. Nurul Hasan 3. Prafulla Bora 4. Badan Saikia (President), 5. Kabita Bora

# APPENDIX-VI List of members present during PRA & FGD

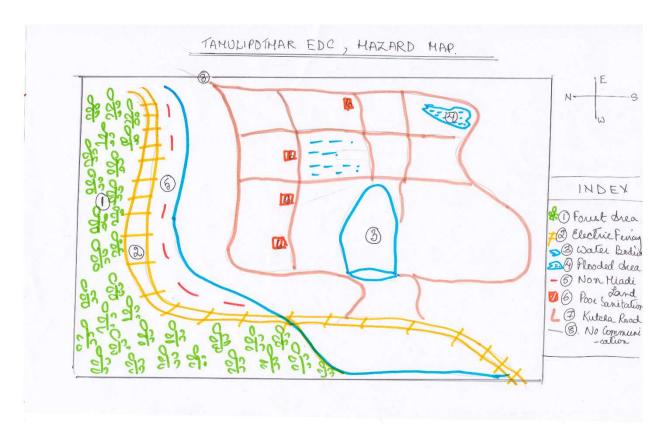
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# APPENDIX-VII (A) PRA-Community& Resource map of Tamulipathar EDC



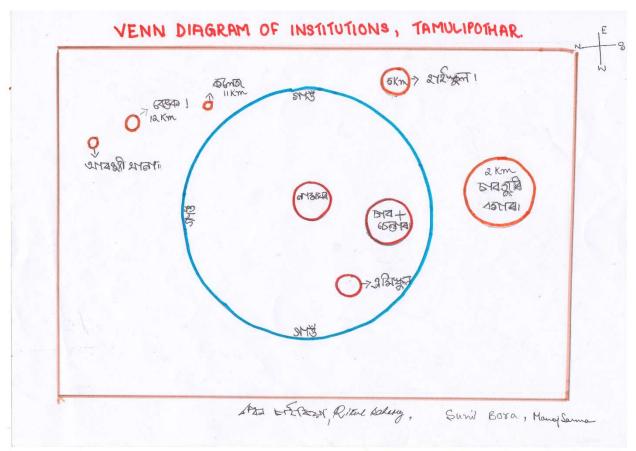


## APPENDIX-VII (B) PRA-Hazard map of Tamulipathar EDC



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### APPENDIX- VII (D) Venn Diagram of Tamulipathar



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#### APPENDIX-VIII (A)

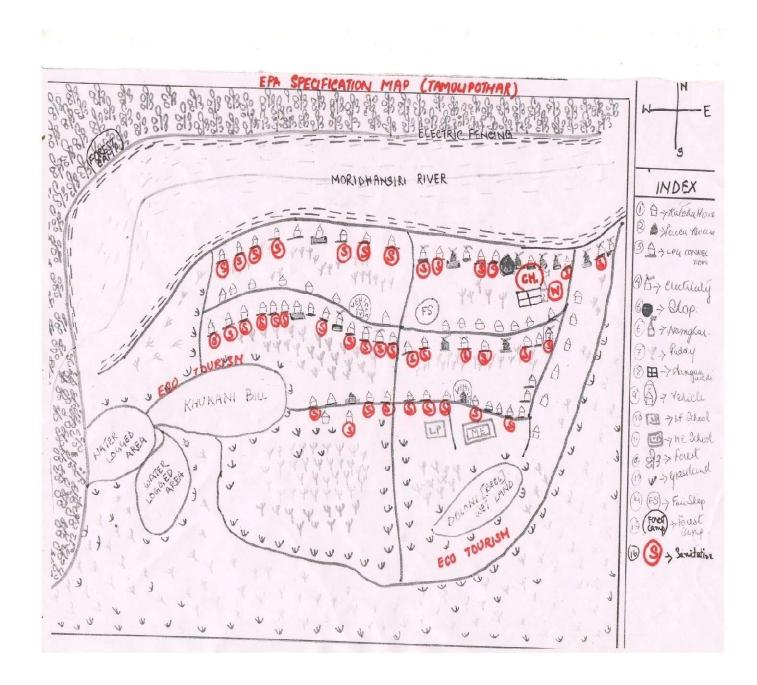
## Entry point activities of Tamulipathar EDC

Rank	Village EPA as ranked	Details
1.	Sanitation and water facility	Providing sanitation and setting up of drinking water facility
2.	Namghar(Main)	Floor plaster of the Namghar, Plaster of the veranada, Providing complete wall at the boundary. Maintanence of the existing roof.
3.	Community hall	Renovation of community hall
4.	Weaving	Providing 20 handlooms with infrastructure
5.	L. P. School	Construction of a new building of the Tamulipathar L. P. School along with proper urinal and a toilet.  Boundary wall has also to be constructed.
6.	Thresher machine and Vermi-compost unit	Providing Thresher machine and setting up of Vermi Compost production centre/unit

Divisiona Forest Officer
-cum, FIU APFBC Lociety
B.A.WL. Division, Bokakhat

## APPENDIX VIII (B)

Entry Point Activity Specification Mapping Tamulipathar



## APPENDIX-IX (A) **Training list of Tamulipathar EDC (Proposed)**

#### TAMULIPOTHAR EDC FINAL LIST FOR TRAINING Date:03/06/2016 Age 35 Department/Trade/Skill Qualification Parikhit Boruah (M) C/O Banful Boruah Computer HSLC Nirmal Chandra Borah (M) 22 Computer HS C/O Bipin Borah **Kushal Saikia** 22 Computer Kushal Saikia (M) C/O Dharmeswar Saikia HS 4 Jintu Borah 22 C/O Loknath Borah Computer HS Tulan Borah 25 Carpentry HSLC C/O Narayan Borah (M) 6 Gopal Saikia 36 Carpentry IX C/O Rahish Saikia Bhupen Saikia 30 Carpentry X Appeared (M) C/O Badan Saikia 8 21 Electrician VIII Ratul Borah (M) C/O Guna Bora Prabhat Saikia 36 Electrician (M) C/O Ratneswar Saikia Sidananda Borah 19 Electrician X Appeared 10 C/O Boludhor Bora IX 11 32 **Mobile Repairing** Keshab Bora C/O Putukan Borah VIII 12 Noren Borah 25 **Mobile Repairing** C/O Lakhidhor Borah X Appeared **Mobile Repairing** 13 Promud Saikia C/O Rupeswar Saikia HSLC Mushroom 43 14 Rabin Saikia C/O Siva Ram Saikia Mushroom HS 36 Ananta Borah 15 C/O Duti Ram Borah IX 45 Weaving/Tailoring Kabita Borah 16 C/O Niren Borah X Appeared 40 Weaving/Tailoring 17 Phula Saikia C/O Rabin Saikia IX Weaving/Tailoring 35 C/O Durgedhar Borah (F) Nabomi Borah 18 VIII Cutting/Tailoring 18 Dipamoni Borah 19 C/O Suren Borah X Appeared Cutting/Tailoring 18 Kalpana Borah 20 (F)

Remarks: Computer, Mobile Repairing, Electrician offsite. Carpentry, Weaving/Tailoring/Cutting/Mushroom onsite.

Divisional Forest Officer

C/O Suren Borah

Counter signed

Eastern Assam Wildlife Division **Bokakhat** 

# APPENDIX-IX (B) Training List on Weaving (Ongoing)

## LIST FOR WEAVING

#### TAMULI PATHAR E.D.C.

SI. No.	Name	Name of Father's/ Husband	Age	Qualification	Contact
1	Rupanjali Bora	Bipul Bora	35	Class IX	
2	Phulla Saikia	Rabin Saikia	40	Class X	
3	Juga Saikia	Poban Saikia	47	Clsss VI	
4	Jayanti Bora	Dipti Bora	47	Class IV	
5	Kobita Bora	Niren Bora	47	Class VIII	
6	Nibha Bora	Arun Bora	35	Class VIII	
7	Ranu Bora Kalita	Ajoy Kalita	28	Class X	
8	Rupa Bora	Dilip Bora	40	Class IX	
9	Phuleswari Saikia	Moheshwar Saikia	45	Class IV	
10	Dhonmani Saikia	Ruhit Saikia	25	Class VIII	
11	Bulu Bora	Nabin Bora	36	Class IX	
12	Bonti Saikia	Dinesh Saikia	30	Class X	
13	Sunmoni Saikia	Kumud Saikia	25	Class VIII	
14	Munu Bora	Krishna Bora	22	Class VIII	
15	Reema Bora	Guna Bora	29	Class IX	
16	Munu Bora	Mantu Bora	26	Class IX	
17	Bonti Saikia	Mohan Saikia	26	Class VIII	
18	Ami Saikia	Thaneswar Saikia	36	Class VI	
19	Joon Bora	Keshob Bora	22	Class IX	
20	Mintu Bora	Ratan Bora	22	Class X	
21	Gulapi Bora	Narayan Bora	47	Class VI	
22	Sumi Bora	Jitu Bora	25	Class VIII	
23	Putoli Saikia	Gopal Saikia	26	Class VI	
24	Lily Roy	Tulshi Roy	45	Class VI	
25	Niru Deka	Robin Deka	35	Class VI	
26	Tilemai Saikia	Prodip Saikia	45	Class VI	
27	Dhonemai Das	Umesh Das	48	Class VIII	
28	Ranju Bora	Dhon Bora	35	Class IX	
29	Navami Bora	Durgedhar Bora	26	Class VII	
30	Moni Deka	Durgeswar Deka	27	Class IV	
31	Bulbuli Bora	Hemo Bora	38	Class IV	
32	Joon Bora	Tarun Bora	28	Class VII	
33	Bimola Saikia	Munindra Saikia	28	Class VII	

Contd.....

## APPENDIX- IX (B) **Training List on Weaving (Ongoing)**

SI. No.	Name	Name of Father's/ Husband	Age	Qualification	Contact
34	Labanya Bora	Pulin Bora	25	Class VIII	
35	Sushi Saikia	Surendra Saikia	32	Class VI	
36	Ghunusha Saikia	Kamal Saikia	39	Class IV	
37	Reena Saikia	Lakhidhor Saikia	39	Class VII	
38	Luhiti Bora	Durllav Bora	28	Class VII	
39	Ambika Bora	Suren Bora	45	Class IV	
40	Khiroda Saikia	Kushal Saikia	28	Class VII	
41	Prafuli Bora	Nirmol Bora	38	Class VII	
42	Lalita Saikia	Luhit Saikia	40	Class VI	
43	Lily Hazarika	Rahul Hazarika	26	Class VIII	
44	Nitu Saikia	Bhimkanta Saikia	38	Class VIII	
45	Sumu Bora	Rupam Bora	25	Class X	

President Member Secretury

Tamuli Pather Eco-Development Committee

# APPENDIX – IX(C) Training list on Tailoring (Ongoing)

SL NO	NAME	FATHER/HUSBAND NAME	AGE	QUALIFICATION
1	KALPANA BORA	SUREN BORA	18	X
2	DIPAMONI	SUREN BORA	18	IX
	BORA			
3	SUMI BORA	PREMADHAR BORAH	32	H.S.L.C.
4	BHABANI	DHARMESWAR	19	X
	SAIKIA	SAIKIA		
5	BANDANA	JAYANTA BORA	23	VIII
	BORA			
6	JEENA DAS	NILAMONI DAS	20	IX
7	NAMITA SAIKIA	GUNIN SAIKIA	25	VIII
8	GITANJALI	DIBYAJYOTI BORA	18	X
	BORA			
9	JUNMINI BORA	KIRAN BORA	22	H.S.L.C.
10	THUNU BORA	ANANTA BORA	27	IX
11	MADHABI	GOPAL SAIKIA	27	IX
	BORA			
12	MINAKHI	HARENDRA SAIKIA	23	H.S.L.C.
	SAIKIA			
13	JURI SAIKIA	JAYANTA SAIKIA	21	H.S.L.C.
14	JAMINI BORA	GOPAL BORA	25	VII
15	JITU RAY	BAPDHAN RAY	25	VII
16	SARUMAI	MANTU SAIKIA	26	VII
	SAIKIA			
17	BIDISHA BORA	DULAN BORA	22	VII
18	PARISMITA	LUHIT SAIKIA	20	H.S.
	SAIKIA			
19	REEMA BORA	GUNA BORAH	20	VIII
20	SUMI BORA	JITU BORA	24	X
21	KARABI	PARIKHIT BARUAH	27	H.S.L.C.
	BARUAH			
22	AMBIKA BORA	SUMAN BORA	20	H.S.L.C.

# APPENDIX IX (D) Training list on Computer (Ongoing)

		EDCI	Tamulipathar		
SI no	Name	Father Name	Date of Birth / Age	Qualification	Contact no
1	Parikhit Boruah	Bonful Boruah	02-06-1986	H.S.L.C	8486192168
2	Tankeswar Borah	Dhurba Borah	11-07-1999	H.S.L.C	8876584940
3	Asha Bora	Prafulla bora	09-07-1991	HS	7577938680
4	Madhujya Borah	Niren Bprah	05-01-199	H.S.L.C	9613370329
5	Rituparna Borah	Madhu Borah	18-09-1998	H.S.L.C	9854334776
6	Nirmal Ch	Bipin Bora	20-02-1997	H.S.	9957706780
7		Subham Saikia	01-06-2001	H.S.	9706709460
8		Ratneswar Saikia	06-12-1997	H.S.	8253951098
G		Leela Bora	22-11-1997	H.S.	757793860:
10		Sibaram Saikia	04-01-1972	H.s	9954230510

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## **APPENDIX–X**Photo File



Knitting Product By the Community People



Fishing Implements(Sepa)



Awareness Programme



FGD with Community People



Interaction with the senior people of the Community



PRA Mapping

## **APPENDIX-XI**GPS Coordinates

A- N 26°39'41.88" B- N 26°39'52.37" E 93°32'24.89" E 93°31'16.49"

C- N 26°39'26.56" E 93°31'57.35"

#### APPENDIX-XII SDP REPORT

#### SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME AT TAMULIPATHAR

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 Tamulipathar under Nagaon Division.

Name of trade	Start date	End date	No.of equipments/ Cost	No. Of Trainees	Name of the master trainers/affiliation
Weaving	30-08- 2016	15-10- 2016	2 ( 1 Traditional loom and 1 Jacquard loom) Rs 43,500/-	45	Jogi Pathak
Tailoring	30-08- 2016	15-10- 2016	4 Usha Sewing machines Rs 28,780/-	22	Ghana Kanti Hazarika
Compute r training	12-08- 2016	12-11- 2016	CCA course provided Rs 25,000/-	10	Erudite, Bokakhat (Authorised by Amtron)

Skill development program on tailoring and weaving was inaugurated on 30<sup>th</sup> August, 2016 at Tamulipathar under Nagaon Division. The programme was inaugurated by Mr. Gunajit Talukdar, Range officer of Agoratoli Range. Also a skill development program on computer training under Erudite, Bokakhat was inaugurated on 12<sup>th</sup> August, 2016. Among those who were present included Beat Officer Mr. Nurul Hasan Saikia, Forest representative, Forester 1 Mr. Tarun Gogoi and RGVN officials.

**Raw materials provided:** Loom accessories, 1 warping drum, 18 kg cotton yarns of different colour, 8 measuring tapes, 100 spools of thread, 60 metre cotton cloth, 8 scissors, 6 embroidery frames, bobbins and bobbin cases, 8 design sheets, tables, chairs, tools etc.

## **PEOPLE'S VOICES:**

Rupanjali Bora, a trainee from weaving said that she was very proud to join the training as this was the first training programme of such kind held in their village and hence she was very excited.

Sumi Bora, one of the trainees from tailoring expressed her feelings saying she has high hopes opening a tailoring shop where she would herself stitch clothes and also train other women from her village.

#### **PHOTO GALLERY:**







Fig: Trainees of tailoring and weaving at Tamuli Pathar

## WEAVING TRAINING LIST OF TAMULI PATHAR EDC

S1.	Name	Father's Name/	Age	Education	Name of Trade
No.		Husband's Name		Qualification	
1	Rupanjali Bora	Bipul Bora	35	IX	Weaving
2	Phulla Saikia	Rabin Saikia	40	X	Weaving
3	Juga Saikia	Poban Saikia	47	VI	Weaving
4	Jayanti Bora	Dipti Bora	47	IV	Weaving
5	Kobita Bora	Niren Bora	47	VIII	Weaving
6	Nibha Bora	Arun Bora	35	VIII	Weaving
7	Ranu Bora Kalita	Ajoy Kalita	28	X	Weaving
8	Rupa Bora	Dilip Bora	40	IX	Weaving
9	Phuleswari Saikia	Moheswar Saikia	45	IV	Weaving
10	Dhonmoni Saikia	Ruhit Saikia	25	VIII	Weaving
11	Bulu Bora	Nabin Bora	36	IX	Weaving
12	Bonti Saikia	Mohan Saikia	30	X	Weaving
13	Sunmoni Saikia	Kumud Saikia	25	VIII	Weaving
14	Munu Bora	Krishna Bora	22	VIII	Weaving
15	Reema Bora	Guna Bora	29	IX	Weaving
16	Munu Bora	Mantu Bora	26	IX	Weaving
17	Bonti Saikia	Mohan Saikia	26	VIII	Weaving
18	Ami Saikia	Thaneswar Saikia	36	VI	Weaving
19	Joon Bora	Kesab Bora	22	IX	Weaving
20	Mintu Bora	Ratan Bora	22	X	Weaving
21	Gulapi Bora	Narayan Bora	47	VI	Weaving
22	Sumi Bora	Jitu Bora	25	VIII	Weaving
23	Putali Saikia	Gopal Saikia	26	VI	Weaving
24	Lily Roy	Tulsi Roy	45	VI	Weaving
25	Niru Deka	Robin Deka	35	VI	Weaving
26	Tilemai Saikia	Prodip Saikia	45	VI	Weaving
27	Dhonemoni Das	Umesh Das	48	VIII	Weaving
28	Ranju Bora	Dhan Bora	35	IX	Weaving
29	Navami Bora	Durgedhar Bora	26	VIII	Weaving
30	Moni Deka	Durgeswar Deka	27	IV	Weaving
31	Bulbuli Bora	Hemo Bora	38	IV	Weaving
32	Joon Bora	Tarun Bora	28	VII	Weaving
33	Bimola Saikia	Munindra Saikia	28	VII	Weaving
34	Labanya Bora	Pulin Bora	25	VIII	Weaving
35	Sushi Saikia	Surendra Saikia	32	VI	Weaving
36	Ghunusha Saikia	Kamal Saikia	39	IV	Weaving
37	Reena Saikia	Lakhidhar Saikia	39	VII	Weaving
38	Luhiti Bora	Durlav Bora	28	VII	Weaving
39	Ambika Bora	Suren Bora	45	IV	Weaving
40	Khiroda Saikia	Kushal Saikia	28	VII	Weaving
41	Prafuli Bora	Nirmal Bora	38	VII	Weaving

42	Lalita Saikia	Luhit Saikia	40	VI	Weaving
43	Lily Hazarika	Rahul Hazarika	26	VIII	Weaving
44	Nitu Saikia	Bhimkanta Saikia	38	VIII	Weaving
45	Sumu Bora	Rupam Bora	25	X	Weaving

## Tailoring Training List of TAMULI PATHAR EDC

SL NO	NAME	FATHER/HUSBAND NAME	AGE	QUALIFICATION
1	KALPANA BORA	SUREN BORA	18	X
2	DIPAMONI BORA	SUREN BORA	18	IX
3	SUMI BORA	PREMADHAR BORAH	32	H.S.L.C.
4	BHABANI SAIKIA	DHARMESWAR SAIKIA	19	X
5	BANDANA BORA	JAYANTA BORA	23	VIII
6	JEENA DAS	NILAMONI DAS	20	IX
7	NAMITA SAIKIA	GUNIN SAIKIA	25	VIII
8	GITANJALI BORA	DIBYAJYOTI BORA	18	X
9	JUNMINI BORA	KIRAN BORA	22	H.S.L.C.
10	THUNU BORA	ANANTA BORA	27	IX
11	MADHABI BORA	GOPAL SAIKIA	27	IX
12	MINAKHI SAIKIA	HARENDRA SAIKIA	23	H.S.L.C.
13	JURI SAIKIA	JAYANTA SAIKIA	21	H.S.L.C.
14	JAMINI BORA	GOPAL BORA	25	VII
15	JITU RAY	BAPDHAN RAY	25	VII
16	SARUMAI SAIKIA	MANTU SAIKIA	26	VII
17	BIDISHA BORA	DULAN BORA	22	VII
18	PARISMITA SAIKIA	LUHIT SAIKIA	20	H.S.
19	REEMA BORA	GUNA BORAH	20	VIII
20	SUMI BORA	JITU BORA	24	X
21	KARABI BARUAH	PARIKHIT BARUAH	27	H.S.L.C.
22	AMBIKA BORA	SUMAN BORA	20	H.S.L.C.

	COMPUTER TRAINING LIST OF EDC TAMULI PATHAR								
Sl no	Name	Father Name	Date of Birth / Age	Qualification	Contact no				
1	Parikhit Boruah	Bonful Boruah	02-06-1986	H.S.L.C	8486192168				
2	Tankeswar Borah	Dhurba Borah	11-07-1999	H.S.L.C	8876584940				
2	Asha Bora	Prafulla bora	09-07-1991	HS	7577938680				
3	Madhujya Borah	Niren Bprah	5/01/199	H.S.L.C	9613370329				
4	Rituparna Borah	Madhu Borah	18/09/1998	H.S.L.C	9854334776				
5	Nirmal Ch Bora	Bipin Bora	20/2/1997	H.S.	9957706780				
6	Bornali Saikia	Subham Saikia	01-06-2001	H.S.	9706709460				
7	Monika Saikia	Ratneswar Saikia	06-12-1997	H.S.	8253951098				
8	Jahnabi Borah	Leela Bora	22/11/1997	H.S.	7577938605				
9	Rabin Saikia	Sibaram Saikia	04-01-1972	H.s	9954230510				
10	Asha Bora	Prafulla Bora	09-07-1991	HS	7577938680				

Eastern Assam Wildlife Division				
S.No.	Amendments Suggested	<b>Corrections Done</b>		
1.	The chapter on eco-sensitive zone and no development zone	Chapter 5		
	were deleted			
2.	Linkages with Tiger Conservation Plan was deleted	Chapter 5		
3.	Forest Development Plan	Chapter 9		
	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			
4.	Write up on Rhino and Elephant Conservation was included	Chapter 2		

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