



Dholcherra Joint Forest Management Committee

Innerline Reserve Forest

Hailakandi Division, Hailakandi

MICRO-PLAN

(2016-17 to 2025-26)

Prepared by Dholcherra JFMC

Assisted by

Assam Forest Department

&

COMPELO

(IIE, RGVN and CML)



Approved
[Signature]

DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER
HAILAKANDI DIVISION
HAILAKANDI

List of Acronyms

Acronym	Full Form
ACF	Assistant Conservator of Forests
AfD	<i>Agence France de Développement</i>
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
MDR	Major District Roads

MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Produce
OBC	Other Backward Classes
ODR	Other District Roads
PCCF	Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
PHC	Primary Health Center
PMU	Project Monitoring Unit
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
REDD+	Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation Plus
RGVN	Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi
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

Local Name(s)	Botanical Name(s)
Bhatkur	<i>Vitex heterophylla.</i>
Bhola	<i>Mons lacrigata.</i>
Bhubi	<i>Baccaureo sapidar.</i>
Bhuri	<i>Trewia nudiflora.</i>
Bonsum	<i>Phocbe goatjearensis.</i>
Buva	<i>Ailanthus grandis.</i>
Chatim	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>
Bandar fela	<i>Disoxylum binnectiferum.</i>
Bandar lathi	<i>Lasia fistula.</i>
Bon simul	<i>Bambox insignoc.</i>
Barun	<i>Crataera religiosa.</i>
Bella	<i>Sapium baccatum.</i>
Bhadruk	<i>Vitex pubescens.</i>
Kaligoda	<i>Bambusa valgars.</i>
Karail	<i>Dendracalamus strictus.</i>
Khang	<i>Dendrocalamus longispathus.</i>
Spring vatch	<i>Vicia sativa</i>
Sunn hemp	<i>Crotalaria juncea</i>
Anchu plant	<i>Morinda angustifolia</i>
Anchu plant	<i>Morinda tinctoria</i>
Sarpagandha	<i>Rauwolfia serpentine</i>
Alokhoni	<i>Cassia tora</i>
Common reed, ekora	<i>Phragmites karka</i>
Chalmugra	<i>Hydnocarpus kurzil.</i>
Hartaki	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>
Gamair	<i>Gmelina arborea.</i>
Kadam	<i>Anthoccephalus cadamba</i>
Jam	<i>Engenia jambos</i>
Nageswar	<i>Messua ferrea</i>

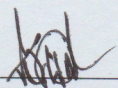
Cham	<i>Artocarpus chaplasha.</i>
Ghora Neem	<i>Melia azedarach</i>
Rain tree	<i>Samanea saman</i>
Ping	<i>Cylometra polyandra</i>
Moroi	
Chatim	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>
Kash	<i>Sachamm procerum.</i>
Khagra	<i>Sacchomm spontarcum.</i>
Ekra	<i>Erianthus raveneac.</i>
Nal	<i>Phragmites karka.</i>
Rema	<i>Thysanolaena maxima.</i>

DHOLCHERRA JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
HAILAKANDI FOREST DIVISION, SOUTHERN ASSAM CIRCLE

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

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DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER
Hailakandi Division
Assam

**DHOLCHERRA JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
HAILAKANDI FOREST DIVISION, SOUTHERN ASSAM CIRCLE**

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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 Dholcherra JFMC

This document gives the Micro-Plan for the Dholcherra JFMC, which is located in the Hailakandi district of Assam. The JFMC falls under the jurisdiction of the Hailakandi Forest Division of the Southern Assam Forest Circle. The profile of the community is given in the next section.

2. General Description of the Area

2.1 General Description

Hailakandi Forest Division falls under the Southern Assam Circle, Lower Assam Zone, the boundaries of the Division are co-terminus with that of the Civil District of Hailakandi. The total geographical area is 1327 Sq. Km. Hailakandi District has a good network of Roads and Railways. Panchgram acts as a gateway to the District. It is connected through Panchgram to other parts of the country. The National Highway 54 passes via Panchgram. The District is connected by rail to Badarpur Junction (in Karimganj), and Silchar Junction (in Cachar) via Panchgram. A branch line runs from Panchgram to Bhairabi (a point close to the Inter-state border with Mizoram), dividing the District virtually in two parts. The western boundary of the District is an extension of the Lushai Hills from South to North. From Gutguti stream to Chatachura ridge, the terrain is full of steep slopes. It is a high hill range up to 600m elevation. The Chatachura ridge gradually tapers down all along as one proceeds northwards, and ends near Badarpur. On the Eastern side, the Lushai hills extend with decreasing altitude upto the point where the boundaries of Hailakandi, Cachar and Mizoram meet. Then onwards, there are scattered low hillocks all below 100m most of the hillocks are under Tea cultivation. River Dholeswari emerges from the Lushai hills. It is joined by some major streams such as Jhalnacherra, Palaicherra, Kukicherra, Rupacherra, on its northwardly course. Then it is bifurcated by a man-made channel called Katakhal near Rupacherra.

The plain areas of the district are criss-crossed with many abandoned river/stream courses, most of which get rejuvenated and linked up with the present streams during the rainy season. Thus the central flat plains of the district are marked by numerous beels (abandoned river/stream course which are normally crescent shaped) most of these beels are confined to the northern part of the district above 24° 30' N latitude. To the south of this parallel, the topography becomes gradually hilly, culminating into the Chatachura ridge.

2.2 Location

The entire Division falls within 92° 25' E to 92° 46' E Longitude and 24° 8' N to 24° 53' N Latitude at an elevation of 21m (68.8ft). To the north and East lies the Cachar District, and on the West, it is bounded by Karimganj District. To the south it has an Inter-State boundary with Mizoram. The Head Quarters of the District, as well as the Forest Division are situated at Hailakandi itself. Besides Hailakandi, the other main townships of the District are Panchgram, Lalabazar, Katlicherra, Kukicherra and Gharmura Bazar, Panchgram is an

Industrial township housing the Cachar Paper Mill, CPM, (a unit of Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd., a Government India Undertaking. (**Appendix I-Location Map; Appendix II-Approach to the JFMC**)

2.3 Soil Type

The central alluvial flat land of the district is broken by undulations and low tillas on the eastern and western extremities of the district; and is bounded by higher hills on the south, If the entire Barak valley is seen, Hailakandi is situated is one of the several north-south corrugated geological structures. The reason being, that the strata of the Surma Valley have been bucked into north-south wave like corrugations. This buckling has given rise to alternate strips of hills and valleys. The oldest rocks found in the valley are sand stones of the Barail series. The lower beds of Surma series form compact hills. These hills are covered with forest, and are unsuitable for tea cultivation. There is an overlay of alternate beds of sand stone and shale in this series. The upper beds of Surma series are soft sandy shale mixed with impure sand stones. These beds have given rise to swampy areas broken by line of tillas. Tipam series is also found in the ridge formations. These beds are harder. Most of the tea cultivation is being carried on the Tipam beds or the upper beds of Surma series. The geology of the valley suggests that soil and water conservation measures are very important to check further erosion in the valley. Mankind has only escalated the snail-pace slow geological process of erosion situations. P. Evans, who studied the geology of the region in great details during early part of this century, has called these areas as geologically active as far erosion & situations are concerned.

2.4 Climate

The climate of the division is a subtropical monsoonal climate with and annual rainfall ranging between 2500-3300mm. the average annual rainfall of the area is over 3000mm and about 80-85% of this rainfall occurs during the month of April/May – September/October. December and January are normally the driest months. During summer, average maximum and minimum temperature is 35⁰C and 26⁰C respectively. In winter average maximum and minimum temperature becomes 25⁰C and 11⁰C respectively. During the monsoon, the district is affected by floods.

2.5 Water

A large number of streams in the Longai and Singla sub-watersheds, and the numerous streams north of Barak River serve as drinking water resources. The villager used streams, wells, ring-wells and hand pumps for drinking purpose. The ground water table is normally high and found to be 2-3 m below the ground level in the plains. It sinks to 6-10m during winter. Due to deforestation on the hill slopes, there is flow of a large quantum of silt, sand and suspended particles. Most of the streams run dry during winter.

2.6 The Eco- system and Biodiversity

Timber, Bamboo, Cane, Stone, Sand are the major forest products of the division. The forests are rich in various costly timbers like teak, sundi, gamari etc. Huge quantity of bamboo is harvested and supplied regularly to paper mills in the neighboring district. There are some local variation of forest types has been observed. The gamari, Cham, gurjan, mericha-sundi, til-sundi, heru hotia, poma, gandroi, kurta, koroï etc. are found under Hill type forest in the division. Beyond the Hill type, Low Hill type forest namely Tula, Kadam, Jam, Awal, Kurta, Nageswar, Chalita, Bonak, Haritaki, Ping are extensively found in the division. The swampy type forest also occurred in the eco-tone zones where the hills ranges merge with the alluvial flats. Growth of Tara, Ekora, Nall, Khogra mixed with the species such as Jarul, Paroli are also found. There are about nine species of Bamboo that occur in this forest tract. Pure Bamboo brakes also occur extensively in some areas/ abandoned jhums. Four important species of Cane occur. These are Golla, Mona, Jalliad and Sundi. The scope for commercial exploitation does not exit, as the areas are few and far between. Through detailed prescriptions have been made in the past regarding the management of cane, the cane extraction trade has remained mainly illegal and uncontrolled. If steps for its conservation are not taken, canes may disappear altogether from the forests

Like flora diversity, the division is the home of a wide variety of fauna. Fruit bat, Tiger, Elephant Sun bear, Giant squirrel, Hog deer, Jackal, Wild boar, River terrapin pond Turtle, River turtle, Indian python, Bamboo Viper, Cobra etc. Under the Hailakandi Forest Division, there are 2 reserved forests namely Inner Line RF and Katakhal RF which has cover 741.151 sq.km area.

Table no .1: List of Reserve Forest under Hailakandi Forest Division

Name of Division	Name of the RF's	Total Recorded Area (Ha)
Hailakandi	Inner line	39849.45
	Katakhali	13986.29
	Total	53835.74

2.7 Forest Type

The following two type of forest have been found in the reserve forest area: -

- (a) Cachar Tropical Evergreen Forest.
- (b) Cachar Tropical Semi Evergreen Forest.

The Cachar Tropical Evergreen Forest is found in the northern and eastern aspects where slope is steep and uncultivable. It is also found in rocky and shady stream banks. Most of the formation occurs in the lower slopes of the hills. The *Dipterocarpus terbinatus* and *Palaquium polyanthum* are the main characteristic species of this formation. Due to the continuous vast expansion of *jhum* cultivation in the reserve forest area the formation has been intensely changed. The top hill slopes of the division are the favoured location of the formation of Cachar Tropical Semi Evergreen Forest. *Artocarpus Chaplasi* and *Dipterocarpus terbinatus* are the dominant species of this formation. But this type of formation has rapidly degraded into either bamboo brakes or deciduous type, and now is restricted to a small patch due to *jhuming* practices.

2.8 Concern of Biodiversity Conservation:

- The current human pressure on the forest for large-scale collection of fuel wood and minor forest products, as well as the practices of grazing and trampling may alter the habitats of many species. The division has observed rapid forest deforestation by men by unauthorized settlement, jhuming in high altitude area, cultivation on flat lands, jhuming and illegal felling as a result there is a lot of spatial and temporal variation in species richness, composition and productivity.
- As no remedial measures against unauthorized tenancy & “adhiar” system were taken, the reserved forest slowly started to be filled up. It is interesting to note that

the authorized villagers themselves became nuclei of encroachment. As time passed, their families grew in size. Earlier, they used to obtain permission for extra land, which was duly granted after completing official formalities. After the enactment of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, even this practice was discontinued. The villagers went on occupying tilla after tilla and bringing more land under cultivation.

- The Rieng refugee issue: To the south of Hailakandi lies the state of Mizoram which has predominant Christian populations. The majority of inhabitants of this State were converted into Christians about a century ago. As a result of conversion, a new social dimension has emerged in the region i.e. communal tension among different social groups i.e. Christian tribal and non-Christian Hindu tribal. Such conflicts in the past have been mentioned by P.N. Bhattachajee in this plan. The Rieng and Mizocommunities were involved in minor and major clashes earlier as well.
- In the conflicts of December, 1997, about sixty-six [eye witnesses put the figure at two hundred] Rieng refugee families migrated to the Mukam and Bhairabi blocks of Inner line RF. It needs to be mentioned that these forest areas already have a considerable population of displaced Riengs. If measures are not taken to stop further influx of persons across the Mizoram border, the entire Mukam and Bhairabi blocks would be encroached in near future. The Department has not been able to make its presence felt in this region. The refugees must be repatriated back to their original homes at the earliest. (Ref. WP 1999- 2010)

Proper conservation and management strategies are required for protecting this fast depleting flora and fauna diversity. Nowadays tropical forests face a serious threat, natural as well as anthropogenic. Eventually, several species have become endangered. Thus, the need to set priorities for conservation of tree diversity has become inevitable.

3. Village Socio-Economic Profile and JFMC Profile

3.1 Key Information

The Dholcherra JFMC is under Matijuri Range. It is a Forest village and is located in Hailakandi District. The JFMC was registered on June 2005 (Appendix III as per the registration certificate) under the jurisdiction Hailakandi Forest Division. This forest village is located in the Innerline R.F.

Table-A: Key Information of the JFMC

Name of the JFMC	<u>Dholcherra</u>
Name of Forest Village	Dholcherra
Name of the Gram Panchayat / VCDC	Dholcherra-Belaipur
Revenue Circle	Lala
District	Hailakandi
Forest Division	Hailakandi
Forest Range	Matijuri
Forest Beat	Dholcherra
Year Formed	2005
Registration No.	SAC/HKD/01
Description of Boundary of JFMC	As below North: Balicherra Bazar South: Mizoram Border West: Laduguna R/F East: Dholcherra Nala

Source: JFMC Records & Discussions during PRA Exercise in June 2016

3.2 Brief Details of the Executive Committee

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

Table-B: Brief Details of Executive Committee

Name	Age	Address	Edu Qualification	Phone No.	Designation
Sri Nripendra Roy	43	Vill-Dholcherra,P.O.- Borthol,Distt- Hailakandi	Class VI	9856617237	President
Sikha Namosudra	36	Vill-Dholcherra,P.O.- Borthol,Distt-Haikandi	Class III		Fr-I,Member Secretary
Moley Das	34	Vill-Dholcherra,P.O.- Borthol,Distt-Haikandi	Class X		Member
Sita Namasudra	39	Vill-Dholcherra,P.O.- Borthol,Distt-Haikandi	Class II		Member
Nishkanta Namasudra	45	Vill-Dholcherra,P.O.- Borthol,Distt-Haikandi	Primary		Member
Bidhan Namasudra	48	Vill-Dholcherra,P.O.- Borthol,Distt-Haikandi	Primary		Member
Aadhir Namasudra	42	Vill-Dholcherra,P.O.- Borthol,Distt-Haikandi	Class V		Member
Swapan Debnath	48	Vill-Dholcherra,P.O.- Borthol,Distt-Haikandi	primary		Member
Krishna Kt. Nmasudra	28	Vill-Dholcherra,P.O.- Borthol,Distt-Haikandi	Class VII		Member
Sukanta Namasudra	38	Vill-Dholcherra,P.O.- Borthol,Distt-Haikandi	Class VI		Member
Gyanandra Roy	54	Vill-Dholcherra,P.O.- Borthol,Distt-Haikandi	Primary		Member
Parmeswan Devnath	53	Vill-Jumbasti,P.O.- Badarpur. Distt-Karimganj	H.S.		Member

Source: JFMC Records

3.3 Households & Population Composition

The village has 421 households, of which 122 households were surveyed. According to the survey report,22 are BPL (Below Poverty Line) households

Table-C: Demographic Profile

DEMOGRAPHY				
Caste/Community	Household	Male	Female	Total
General	16	119	64	183
OBC	7	53	38	91
ST	30	190	174	364
SC	69	481	428	909
OTHERS	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	122	843	704	1547

In the 122 households surveyed, the total population is 1547, of which 843 are male and the rest are female members.

From this, it is inferred that:

- (1) The average number of persons in a household is 13
- (2) The sex ratio is 836 females per 1000 males in the village.

Table-D: Age Group Distribution

Age and Sex Distribution					
Age Class	< 5 years	5-18 years	18-45 years	45-60 years	>60 years
Male	79	115	287	315	11
Female	83	135	238	278	6
Total	162	250	525	593	17

3.4 Education & Skills Development

The education profile of the JFMC is given in Table E below.

Table-E: Education Profile

Age class	Primary	Middle	High School	H.S.	Graduate	Masters	Illiterate
<25 years	79	153	67	34	11	0	13
>25 years	120	264	89	56	4	0	657
Total	199	417	156	90	15	0	670

Over 56% of the population is reported to be literate. Very few households have college educated members.

Livelihood skills are usually acquired under various settings – formal & informal. In the JFMC area, informal means for skills development is the traditional norm. People have traditional skills in the following areas:

- (a) Cane & bamboo craft
- (b) Carpentry
- (c) Mason
- (d) Tailoring.

3.5 Land Use Pattern

The population is largely dependent on Agriculture and Livestock.

From the land-use pattern of the village, it is seen that the land-use in the village is as follows:

Crop Land: 47.08 Ha

Tree Cover: 534

Habitation: 39 Ha

Water Bodies: 2.5 Ha

Barren Land: 102 Ha. Occupied by encroachers

3.6 Land Holding Pattern

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

- 2.45% are landless;

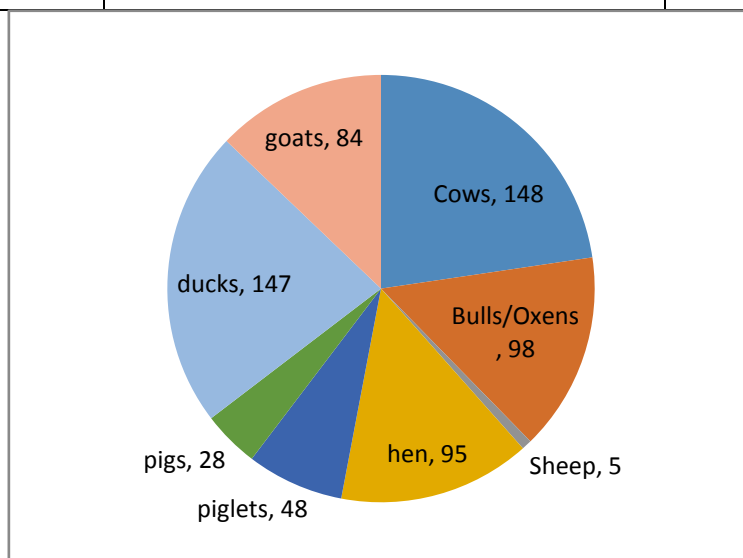
- 68.03% are marginal farmers (less than 2 Ha)
- 15.57% are small farmers (2-10 Ha).
- 13.93% are large farmers(>10Ha)

3.7 Livestock

The total number of livestock in the surveyed households is 653. The main types of livestock possessed by the households are as follows:

Table-F: Livestock Details

Livestock Profile		
Sl.No.	Species	Numbers
1	Cows	148
2	Bulls/Oxen	98
3	Piglets	48
4	Pigs	28
5	Sheep	5
6	Hens	95
7	Duck	147
8	Goats	84



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. The table below gives the present status of the village infrastructure.

Table-F: Physical Infrastructure

Sl. No	Infrastructure	Location (Inside village or Outside)	Number (If applicable)	Distance from Village (in km)	Remarks
1	Main Road	Outside	1	35km	Poor
2	Bus stand	Outside	1	3km	Bad
3	Primary School	Inside	5		Poor
4	Middle School	Inside	1		
5	High School	Outside		4km	Belaipur
6	HS School	Outside		22k.m	Duwarbond
7	College	Outside		22km	Duwarbond
8	Electricity	Nil			
9	Primary Health Care	Inside	1		Non-functioning
10	Cooking Gas	Nil			
11	Public Transport	No			

12	Post Office	Outside		3k.m.	Borthol
13	Bank	Outside		22k.m	Duwarbond
14	Drinking Water Source	Well	10		
15	Anganwadi Centre	Outside	8		
16	Gram Panchayat office	Outside	1	5	Borthol
17	Revenue Circle office	Outside		15k.m	Lala
18	Police Station	Outside		4k.m	Belaiapur Police outpost
19	Forest Beat Office	Inside	1		Dholcherra
20	Forest Range officer	Outside		24k.m.	Matijuri
21	District Head quarter	Outside			Hailakandi
22	Houses with electricity	No			
23	Temple	Inside	5		
24	Church	Inside	2		
25	Namghar				
26	Mosque		4		

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, electricity, 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 is located at a considerable distance from the habitation. Nearest branches of bank are situated in Duwarbond which is 22kms away.

3.9 Agriculture/ Crops

The above shows that the following are the main crops grown in the village.

Kharif Crops: Paddy

Rabi Crops:Vegetables

Most crops are rain-fed.

The maximum numbers of households are involved in growing Paddy.

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

- (a) Sali Paddy: Production-70.28q; No of HH-64; Yield- 2q/ha
- (b) Ahu Paddy: Production-73.72q; No of HH-62;Yield-2.04q/ha

3.10 Fodder Availability

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

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

3.11 Markets

The main markets used by the community are as follows:

- (a) Grocery: Dholcherra
- (b) Weekly Market: Dholcherra
- (c) Major Market: Belaipur at 4k.m away.

3.12 Water Resources

The main water resources with water availability are as follows:

- (a) Ring Well: 10 (water Availability:Perennial)
- (b) Supply Water: 3 (Water Availability: Perennial)

3.13 Energy Consumption

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

- (a) Fuel Wood: Households Depending: All; Source: Forest
- (b) Solar Power: used only for charging devices like mobile phones.

3.14 Socio-economic status

Social Set-up: The village is inhabited by general and schedule caste communities. They have a caste system. The society is marked by deep social divisions. The observed position of women is not very satisfactory.

Economic Condition: The economic position is not satisfactory. The population mostly depends on agriculture. The average income per household is Rs.36,000-Rs.50,000 per annum. There is no large-scale migration of the youth and others for livelihoods. Additional details are available at the next section.

4. Livelihood assets profile 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

In terms of the human capital of Dholcherra there is a literacy rate of 56%. There are a number of different skills that the people possess such as cane & bamboo artisans (12 nos.), Mason (25 nos.) etc. The area of concern is the number of daily wage earners which stands at 400. This section of the society is the most vulnerable in nature. Few people serve in the government schools and armed forces. Some skill development programs particularly in the field of computer, nursery development etc can help the villagers to a great extent.

Physical Capital

The physical capital of the village was assessed from the point of view of presence or absence of physical infrastructure such as roads, water supply, schools etc. The poor condition of the roads as well as the bus stand makes daily commuting a difficult thing for the villagers. As far as primary education is concerned, the village has 1 primary school but the teacher does not come regularly. With 1 middle school and no High School, H.S. School or College the scenario of higher education is upsetting. The village has 1 PHC for meeting the healthcare needs of the people, but it is not functioning.

Natural Capital

The village is rich in natural capital. The fertile agricultural land is suitable for cultivation of paddy and other crops, and it is the main source of livelihood to all the households in the village. The total fertile area coverage is 33.3 Ha while 10 Ha consists of high land area. About 2.5 Ha is covered by water bodies. The villagers also grow vegetables in crop land as well as in their homestead gardens. The nearby forest consists of varied species of major trees, associates, medicinal plants, herbs and shrubs.

Social Capital

The social life of the people is governed by religious practices. The unity among the villagers can very well be understood by the simultaneous existence of 5 temples, 4 churches and 2 mosques. The villagers have set up 3 community halls and 8 anganwadi centres to cater to the needs of women and children in particular.

Financial Capital

The financial capital of the village seems to be inadequate. With no post office and bank, the credit and other financial needs of the villagers cannot be adequately met by the existing system. The nearest bank branches are situated in Duwarbond which is 22km away. To fulfil the dream of financial inclusion, setting up of banks in these areas is the urgent need of the hour.

4.2 Livelihood Asset Pentagon

Based on the analysis and assessment of the existing five livelihood assets in the village a 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 the village development plan and livelihood development plan.

4.3 Vulnerability Context Analysis

The village is vulnerable to 3 types of hazards throughout year- malaria, dysentery and floods. While malaria is prevalent during the months of May-July, dysentery seems to be prevalent for 5 months from April-August, floods cause damage to lives and property during April-July.

4.4 Seasonality

The seasonality calendar is prepared in consultation with the community. The different cropping seasons are reflected in the seasonality calendar. The villagers are involved in cultivation of Paddy and vegetables. While Ahu paddy is cultivated during the first half of the year, i.e. from January till July, Sali paddy is cultivated during the August-December. Some part of the crop land is also used for vegetable cultivation throughout the whole year.

SEASONALITY CALENDER OF DHOLCHERRAJFMC

Months	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Crops	Ahu Paddy											
								Sali paddy				
Fruits	Vegetable											
Hazard (Flood)						Flood						

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 micro planning. 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 Micro plan is based on the 2014 National Working Plan Code.

5.1 Linkage with the Working Plan

The Hailakandi Forest Division was created in the year 1992. Prior to this, the forest areas of this Division were administered under Cachar and Karimganj Forest Divisions. The JFMC namely falls in the Katakhal RF. As per the Working Plan of Hailakandi Forest Division (1998-99 to 2009-10) by M.K. Yadava. This is the latest available Working Plan for the Division. As per this Working Plan, all the forest village areas along with nearly degraded areas or encroachment areas were clubbed together into “Energy Plantation Working Circle (EPWC)”.

As per the Working Plan, the forest composition in these areas consists of Simul, Erythrina, Dillenia, Magifera, Ajhar etc. Some of the areas are undulating and form tillas. Some of them have isolated patches of forest mixed with bamboo. The Working Plan prescribes certain species for plantation namely Mallotus alba, Ailanthus excels, Acacia, Anthocephalus Kadamba etc. as fuelwood species meant for fuelwood production. The Working Plan also prescribes for development of agro-forestry models on vacant spaces such as bunds, farms, roadside and external boundaries of forests etc. Quick growing species are recommended for

plantation. The recommended silvicultural system is short rotation crop followed by a final felling with a rotation period of 10 years. The Plan predicts that per ha yield could be achievable could be more than 275 CuM at the end of the 10th year.

Prescriptions: The following prescriptions have been laid down in the EPWC areas:

- Fast growing species recommended for plantation
- Agro-forestry models to be tried
- Nursery of fast growing species to be raised departmentally or through private growers
- Thinning regimes could be altered locally
- Teak not to be planted
- Conservator of Forests may permit felling
- No individual claim on any tree planted. Disposal of produce as per the Assam Joint (Peoples' Participation) Forestry Management Rules, 1998.
- Plantation target 390 ha annually

Other Working Circles: The Working Plan has other relevant working circles namely Non Wood Forest Produce Overlapping Working Circle (NWFPOWC) and Bamboo Overlapping Working Circle (BOWC). In addition, there are Miscellaneous Prescriptions notable among which are “Organizing of Forest Protection & Regeneration Committees”, and “Forest Village Management”. The important inputs from these prescriptions are: -

1. Execution of all field works through the Committees
2. Integrated Watershed management (IWM) groups to be formed for watershed management
3. Labour cooperatives to be formed for supply of bamboo
4. Forest village register, jamabandi register, to be updated
5. Forest village census should be held every five years
6. Along with census, count of livestock and socio-economic status of people should be recorded

Other Prescriptions: The Working Plan prescribes watershed based compartments. The watersheds mostly falling in these areas appear to be Gendaicherra, Lalacherra, Kukicherra. Most of the watersheds seem to be degraded. As per the Administrative prescriptions, the

watershed compartments should be the unit of responsibility.

5.2 Forest Department Initiatives in the Past:

The forest department under the National Bamboo Mission had taken up plantations from the year 2006-07 to the year 2013- 2014. In the same years NBM improvement of degraded Bamboo was also taken up. Under the APFBC in the year 2015 -16 Firewood plantation was taken up in the 10 JFMC of Hailakandi as mentioned below.

Schemes of the Forest Department

NBM Plantation									NBM Imp. of degraded bamboo						Total	APFBC(FW)	SMPB	G.Total	Name of JFMC
06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	12-13	12-13	13-14	Total	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	13-14	Total	NBM	15-16	15-16	Phy.(Ha)	
10	15	10		11			10	56	10	10		20		40	96	20		261	N. Bagbahar
10	15	10	20	12			10	77	20	10		20		50	127	20		302	O. Bagbahar
5	5			12		20	10	52			40	20	20	80	132	20	15	309	Protappur
10	10	10	20	12		50	10	122			36	20	20	76	198	30		328	Dhalcherra
5							10	15					20	20	35	20		180	Borthal
5	5			12		10	10	42	20	10		20	20	70	112	20		247	Bilaipur
5								5							5	20		250	Kacharithal
5	10							15	10	10				20	35	30		250	Nunai
10	15					30		55							55	43		169	Kukicherra
10						30	10	50	20	15			20	55	105	50		307	Baruncherra

Capacity Building and Skill Development programmes have also been undertaken by the Forest Department under the APFBC project in the year 2015- 16.

Assam Project on “Forest and Bio-diversity Conservation Society” (APFBC) Project Management Unit (PMU) accorded Financial sanction amounting to Rs. 2,06,800/- (Rupees two lakhs six thousand eight hundred) only for Organising training on nursery and Plantation Management of Horticultural Crops at J.F.M.C level under Hailakandi forest Division. Trainings in four batches were conducted by the department of Agriculture, Hailakandi in the months of January and February, 2016. Total 164 persons were trained.

5.3 Schemes of Other Departments

Tribal Sub Plan

The central Government scheme of The Tribal Sub Plan was implemented under the division in the past. In the year 1995-96 development initiatives like construction of Ringwells, Road improvement and Construction of LP School was undertaken under the TSP schemes. The budget allocation for the same being Rs. 3,68,000.00.

Schemes under Tribal Sub Plan 2009-10

Forest Village Development Scheme								
Sl. No.	Name of Forest village	Item of works						
		Road		Culvert		Market Shed		Total
		Amt.	K.M	Amt.	Unit	Amt.	Unit	
1	Borthal	6.36		1.25	1			7.61
2	Belaipur	6.36		1.25	1			7.61
3	Protappur	6.36		1.25	1			7.61
4	Dhalcherra Tiprapunji	6.36		1.25	1			7.61
5	Lalpani	6.36				3.26	1(P)	9.62
6	Dhalcherra	6.36				3.26	1(P)	9.62
7	Noxatilla	6.36		1.25	1			7.61
8	Old Bagbahar	6.36		1.25	1			7.61
9	New Bagbahar	6.36		1.25	1			7.61
10	Nowgaon	6.36	1.70	1.25	1			7.61
11	Lalcherra	6.36	1.70	1.25	1			7.61
12	Kacharithal	6.09	1.70			3.23	1(P)	9.32
13	Nunai	6.36	1.70	1.25	1			7.61
14	Baruncherra	6.36	1.70	1.25	1			7.61
15	Jhalnacharra	6.36	1.70	1.25	1			7.61
16	Kukicherra	6.36	1.70	1.25	1			7.61
17	Gharmura	6.36	1.70			3.26	1(P)	9.62
18	Duttapur	6.36	1.70	1.25	1			7.61
19	Jacobpur	6.36	1.70	1.38	1			7.74
20	Ramnathpur	6.36	1.70	2.50	1			8.86
	Total	126.93	4.00	21.38	16	13.01	4(P)	161.32

Source: DFO office Hailakandi Forest Division

**DHOLCHERRA JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
HAILAKANDI FOREST DIVISION, SAC FOREST CIRCLE**

**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:

Enhancing livelihoods

Biodiversity conservation and maintaining the ecological balance

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

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

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

6.2 Need Assessment and GAP Analysis

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

- Poor physical infrastructure
- Lack of financial inclusion
- Poor health and education facilities.

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. Higher agricultural land compared to population

Weaknesses

- i. Poor communication facilities.
- ii. Poor skills
- iii. Lack of access to bank loans
- iv. Unemployment

Opportunities

- i. Small scale industry like Agarbatti, Cane & bamboo.
- ii. Agriculture expansion
- iii. Young entrepreneurs

Threats

- i. Flood
- ii. Price rise in markets
- iii. Encroachment

6.4 PRA Exercise

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

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

Date: 22.6.2016 Location: DHOLCHERRA

Numbers Present:53

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

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:

- (a) Participatory Planning
- (b) Participatory tools & Methods
- (c) Importance of Microplanning and role of JFMC
- (d) Environmental issues
- (e) Climate change and Climate variation
- (f) Ecological balance and Ecosystem management (traditional and scientific)
- (g) Sustainable livelihood Framework

- (h) Livelihood Assets Pentagon and importance of social capital
- (i) Cluster formation & SHG, Financial inclusion
- (j) Marketing and Value addition
- (k) Development agenda and its relationship with environment and ecological balance
- (l) 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 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 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 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, JFMC members, forest staff and other stakeholders the

Village Development plan and Livelihood Development Plan was prepared for the JFMC. 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 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 JFMC, 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

Considering the long term and short term needs for village development, a village development plan was prepared in consultation with the community members as well as the JFMC members. The measures planned by the community members for the village development are as follows:

- (1) The only PWD road of the village needs to be repaired because the bad condition of the road makes it difficult for the villagers to travel to the nearby places and district head quarter.
- (2) Construction of a bridge over the canal will connect the two parts of the village and help to move inside the village
- (3) Though there is a PHE in the village, it remains non-functioning. A water supply plant with purification system is required for the village.
- (4) There is a primary school in the village, but the teacher does not come regularly. Appointment of a new regular teacher will prove to be beneficial for the villagers. Moreover, the village needs a high school because the existing high school in Belaipur village is at a distance of 10k.m.
- (5) A community hall with approximate size of 50*50' as well as a rural library is required in the village.

7.1 Ranking of EPA

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

	Village EPA as ranked	Details	Budget
1.	Construction of Community Hall with Tent House including Chair & Generator	Near Head man House GPS: N: 24°27'18" E: 92°42'6"	Rs. 10,000,00/- Rs. 50,000/-
2.	Road: a) From PWD road to Kacharital including culvert approx. 2 km. b) From PWD to charch approx 1.5km.	GPS: N: 24 °27' 59" E: 92 °42 '27" N: 24 °28' 36" E: 92 °42' 28"	Rs. 6,50000/- Rs. 4,75000/-
3.	Ring Well 5 nos	5 nos	Rs. 3,25,000/-

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 JFMC 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.

8.1 Ranking

Ranking of Livelihood and Skill Development

- Agriculture & Horticulture
- Livestock
- Skills Development
- NTFP
- Credit Facility

8.2 Livelihood Opportunities

Livelihood were identified as follows:

- Agriculture
- Nursery
- Tailoring
- Livestock rearing

8.3 Agriculture & Horticulture

The main constraints are:

- (a)Lacks irrigation facilities
- (b) Poor road connectivity and market linkage facility.

The opportunities are:

- (a) Commercialization of Paddy.
- (b) Increase productivity and commercialization of vegetable.

8.4 Livestock

The main constraints are:

- (a) Poor access to veterinary facilities
- (b) Prone to disease

The opportunities are:

- (a) Dairy farming
- (b) Poultry.

8.5 NTFP

The main constraints are:

- (a) Lack of knowledge by community about NTFP utility.
- (b) Poor utility of available NTFP

The opportunities are:

- (a) Fruits can be used for commercial processing and value addition
- (b) Awareness about conservation and judicious usage of NTFP.

8.6 Specialized Skills

The main constraints are:

- (a) Lack of access to training facilities
- (b) Low literacy level

The opportunities are:

- (a) Nursery development
- (b) Cane & Bamboo craft development.
- (c) Broom making.

8.7 Credit Facility

The main constraints:

- (a) Absence of bank branch inside.
- (b) No bank loan facilities.

The opportunities are:

- (a) Introduction to micro finance institutions.
- (b) 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:

- Increase agriculture productivity through proper irrigation system
- Skill development training programmes in trades like Nursery, tailoring and traditional handicraft with cane and bamboo.
- Introduction to micro finance institutions.

8.9 Income Generating Activities

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

1. Paddy and vegetable cultivation
2. Nursery
3. Dairy farming
4. Tailoring

8.10 SHG Activities

SHGs of the village can plan the following activities:

1. Nursery
2. Dairy farming
3. Handicraft

8.11 Exposure Trips

The following exposure trips are planned:

1. Good practices /projects of JFMC in North Eastern Region
2. Participation in melas and fairs like SARAS mela and other melas organized by TRIFED
3. Trips to nearby countries on training on bamboo treatment and handicraft/furniture making.

8.12 Convergence

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

- (a) National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme - for rural employment
- (b) RashtriyaKrishiVikasYojana (RKVY) - for agricultural and allied development
- (c) RashtriyaKrishiSinchayYojana (RKSJ) - for irrigation, including watershed development
- (d) National Rural Livelihoods Mission
- (e) Skills Development schemes
- (f) Prime Minister UjjwalaYojana
- (g) NRLM
- (h) NRHM
- (i) Bamboo Mission
- (j) Other schemes for rural development and livelihoods as found appropriate.

The above convergence will yield synergies for the present plan, as well as help in sustaining the planned works in the post-project period.

9. Forest Development Plan of Dholcherra JFMC

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

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

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

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

9.1 Forests & Their Existing Conditions

After considering other areas planted (or to be planted), the conditions of the forests of the Dholcherra JFMC have been summarized below.

Table-1: Conditions of the Forests of Dholcherra JFMC

Identification	Area of JFMC Forest (Ha)	Distance from Village (Km)	Condition of Forest [Good - Forest with crown density of 40% of more Else 'Degraded']	Frequency of Use by Community [2-3 m / 3-6 m / 6-9 m / Over 9 m]
(A) Assigned Forest				
RF / PF Name: ILRF Beat: Dholcherra Compartment:	800	1.00 to 3.50	Good Area: 80 Ha Degraded Area: 210 Ha	Over 9 m
(B) Other Planted Area				
Location: Dholcherra Type of Forest: Semi Evergreen VF / Other R.F	328	0.50 to 1.50	Good Area: 328 Ha Degraded Area: ____ Ha	
TOTAL			Good Area: 408 Ha Degraded Area: 210 Ha	

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

It is seen that the Dholcherra JFMC has 800 Ha under its forests, of which 408 Ha (51 %) is 'Good' (Crown density >40%) and the rest is 'Degraded'.

9.1.1 Forest Soil Type

The forests of Dholcherra JFMC are located in Sandy loam and alluvial type(s) of soil. Some salient points of the forest soil type have been given in the following table.

Table-2: Forest Soil Type in Dholcherra JFMC

Parameter	Status in Assigned Forests	Status in Other Planted Areas
Fertility Level	Average	Average
Soil Erosion Status	Medium	Poor
Presence of:		
(a) Silt	Poor	Poor
(b) Mud-flat	Poor	Yes
(c) Newly accreted land	-	-
(d) Sand dune	A part is covered in the bank of perennial water sources	-

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

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

- (a) The flat land comprises soil like Sandy loam and in some places alluvial. The Central alluvial flat land of the division varies from low to high and upto the higher attitude in tillas.

9.1.2 Existing Composition of Flora

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

Table-3: Existing Composition of Flora in the Dholcherra JFMC

Parameter	Local Name(s)	Botanical Name(s)
Major Forest Species	Bhatkur	<i>Vitex heterophylla.</i>
	Bhola	<i>Mons lacrigata.</i>
	Bhubi	<i>Baccaureo sapidar.</i>
	Bhuri	<i>Trewia nudiflora.</i>
	Bonsum	<i>Phocbe goatjearensis.</i>
	Buva	<i>Ailanthus grandis.</i>
	Chatim	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>
	Bandar fela	<i>Disoxylum binnectiferum.</i>
	Bandar lathi	<i>Lasia fistula.</i>
	Bon simul	<i>Bambox insignoc.</i>
	Barun	<i>Crataera religiosa.</i>
	Bella	<i>Sapium baccatum.</i>
	Bhadruk	<i>Vitex pubescens.</i>
Associates	Kaligoda	<i>Bambusa valgars.</i>
	Karail	<i>Dendracalamus strictus.</i>
	Khang	<i>Dendrocalamus longispathus.</i>
Shrubs	Spring vatch	<i>Vicia sativa</i>
	Sunn hemp	<i>Crotalaria juncea</i>
	Anchu plant	<i>Morinda angustifolia</i>
	Anchu plant	<i>Morinda tinctoria</i>
	Sarpagandha	<i>Rauwolfia serpentine</i>
	Alokhoni	<i>Cassia tora</i>
	Common reed, ekora	<i>Phragmites karka</i>
Medicinal Plants	Chalmugra	<i>Hydnocarpus kurzil.</i>
	Hartaki	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>
Produces	Gamair	<i>Gmelina arborea.</i>
	Kadam	<i>Anthoccephalus cadamba</i>
	Jam	<i>Engenia jambos</i>
	Nageswar	<i>Messua ferrea</i>
	Cham	<i>Artocarpus chaplasha.</i>
	Ghora Neem	<i>Melia azedarach</i>
	Rain tree	<i>Samanea saman</i>
	Ping	<i>Cylometra polyandra</i>
	Moroi	
	Chatim	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>

Others, if any	Kash	<i>Sachamm procerum.</i>
	Khagra	<i>Sacchomm spontarcum.</i>
S	Ekra	<i>Erianthus raveneac.</i>
o	Nal	<i>Phragmites karka.</i>
u	Rema	<i>Thysanolaena maxima.</i>

rice: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.1.3 Forest Village management in the past:

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

- (a) Number of households involved: 73 Nos. Households
- (b) Number of people involved: 476 Nos. Persons.
- (c) Summary of the measures: Forest Protection Committee is formed and functioning since inception of the JFMC in the year 2015.
- (d) Any formal mechanism: To develop the socio-economic status of the villagers under short term benefit is not fruitful. They are demoralised about the price hike and taxation age of Nation. So depending on protection community of the JFMC for forest protection is not advisable.

Nowadays, any citizen cans readout the taxation system and welfare activities of the overseas states. so the people living below poverty line in the locality is in dismayed. In deed the term Patriotism is now confined within the emotional stair only. Peoples are now in search of instantaneous key to meet the life and need. So any formal mechanism may be treated as nil.

9.1.4 Domestic Requirements of Forest Produce

The dependency of the local community on forest produce for household requirements is available in the table given at below.

**Table-4 (A): Domestic Requirement of Forest Produce perHousehold of the
Dholcherra JFMC**

Name of Forest Produce	Average Household Requirement		How met at Present	Source
	Frequency of Requirement	Approx. Qty		
Firewood	90%	1.825 Tons per annum	Procured from nearest jungle & homestead land	Mostly Illegal extracted from R.F.
Timber for House	100	0.115 cum	Procured from nearest jungle	Illegal extracted from R.F.
Small timber for Implements	„	0.035 cum	„	„
Pole / Bamboo	„	45 Nos.	„	„
Fodder from Forest	„	10.00 Kg.	„	„
NTFP	„	6.00 Kg.	„	„
Other Gandhi, Bamboo suit Bon – aalu. etc.		1.00 Quintals	„	„

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

The total annual requirements of the Dholcherravillage for forest produce for ownuse is as follows:

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

Name of Forest Produce	Community Requirement (Kg per annum) (*)	Remarks
Firewood	120.45 Tons per annum	
Timber for House	8.395 cum	
Small Timber for Implements	2.555 cum	
Pole / Bamboo	3285 Nos.	
Fodder from Forest	7.30 Quintals	
NTFP	4.38 Quintals	
Other Gandhi, Bamboo suit Bon – aalu. etc.	73 Quintals	

9.1.5 Collection & Marketing of Forest Produce by Villagers

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

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

Name of Forest Produce	Collection for Marketing			Location of Collection
	Season / Months	No of Households Collecting	Average Qty. Collected (Kg)	
Firewood	0	0	0	0
Timber for House	0	0	0	0
Small timber for Implements	0	0	0	0
Bamboo	0	0	0	0
Pole	0	0	0	0
Fodder from Forest	0	0	0	0
NTFP (Broom)	December January & February	50	2.000 Quintals	R. F Area.
Other Gandi, Bamboo suit	June, July	35	0.5 Quintals	R. F Area.

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

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

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

Name of Forest Produce	Surplus Marketed (Kg)	How marketed	Average Income per HH from sale of Forest Produce
Firewood	0	0	0
Timber for House	0	0	0
Small timber for Implements	0	0	0
Bamboo	0	0	0
Pole	0	0	0
Fodder from Forest	0	0	0
NTFP (Broom)	100.0 Quintals	Sold in rural market	Rs.1643.80
Other Gandi, Bamboo suit	17.5 Quintals	„	Rs. 119.86

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.1.6 Total Requirements of Forest Produce - Domestic Use & Marketing

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

Table-6: Total Requirements of Forest Produce by Villagers of theDholcherra JFMC

Name of Forest Produce	Community Requirement (Kg per annum) From Table-4(B)	Surplus Marketed (Kg) From Table-5(B)	Total Requirements (Kg)
Firewood	120.45 Tons per annum	0	120.45 Tons per annum
Timber for House	8.395 cum	0	8.395 cum
Small timber for Implements	2.555 cum	0	2.555 cum
Bamboo	2920 Nos.	0	2920 Nos.

Name of Forest Produce	Community Requirement (Kg per annum) From Table-4(B)	Surplus Marketed (Kg) From Table-5(B)	Total Requirements (Kg)
Pole	365 Nos.	0	365 Nos.
Fodder from Forest	7.30 Quintals	0	7.30 Quintals
NTFP	4.38 Quintals	100.0 Quintals	104.38 Quintals
Other Gandi, Bamboo suit	73 Quintals	17.5 Quintals	90.5 Quintals

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

9.2 Forest Protection Issues

9.2.1 Protection Problems

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

Table-7: Protection Problems of the Dholcherra JFMC

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

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

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

- (a) Extremist activities.
- (b) Encroachment.
- (c) Poor staff strength and unscientific distribution of labour system in the department.

9.2.2 Reasons for Degradation of the Forest.

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

- (a) Extremist activities.
- (b) Encroachment.
- (c) Dedicated Forest Staff meant for protection duty are badly involved with furnishing various data/correspondences/awareness and advertising programme including civil duty like NRC, Election related duty round the year as prime aspect and consequent of which discharging of protection duty hampered inadequately.

[Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members]

9.3 Components of the Forest Development Plan

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

9.3.1 Protection Plan

The Protection Plan given at below, discusses the measures for the protection of the forests of Dholcherra JFMC.

Table-8: Protection Plan of the Dholcherra JFMC

Protection Work	Location in Forest Area	Quantification of the Measures [Length, Area, Size etc.]	Timing	Priority [High / Medium / Low]
Grazing - Local Animals	Dholcherra JFMC area	800 Ha.	During Day hours	High
Grazing - Animals from Other Area	-do-	-do-	-do-	Medium
Illicit Felling of Timber	-do-	-do-	Round the Clock	-do-
Smuggling of Timber	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
Accidental Fires	-do-	-do-	December & January	Low
Encroachment of Forest Lands	-do-	-do-	During Day hours	High

Others (Extremist activities)	-do-	-do-	During night hours and occasionally in day hours.	Medium
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Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

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

- (a) Eviction operation to drive out the encroachers.
- (b) Measure against extremist activities.
- (c) Installation of boundary pillar with an interval of 15 metre in R.F boundary meets with revenue land.
- (d) Activities of Forest Protection Community of JFMC required to be geared up properly& discharging regular patrolling duties.

9.3.2 Types of Operations Proposed

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

Table-9: Types of Operations Proposed in theDholcherra JFMC

Treatment	Required (Yes/No)	Responsibility of JFMC (Yes / No)	Month / Year when can be done	Extent of Area proposed for Treatment (Ha)
Restoration of Degraded Forests	Yes	Yes	Advance Work in November to January. Creation in February to April Maintenance in subsequent month.	Artificial regeneration of indigenous species in 40 Ha. land in segments of plots of 2 ,3 and 4 Ha. only as no at a stretch degraded land available. Hence proposal for 10 Ha. /20 Ha etc. block plantation in such degraded R.F area may be treated as Nil.
Protection to Cut Stumps of Trees	Yes	Yes	In every months of the year	Regular monitoring the 340 Ha forest area by the forest staff & JFMC.
Watershed Treatment	No.	No.	-	-

Treatment	Required (Yes/No)	Responsibility of JFMC (Yes / No)	Month / Year when can be done	Extent of Area proposed for Treatment (Ha)
Water Reservoirs	No.	No.	-	-
Grass & Silvi-pasture	No.	No.	-	-
Bamboo Plantation	No.	No.	-	-
Seed Sowing	No.	No.	-	-
Root & Shoot Cutting & Plantation	Yes	Yes	In every months of the year	Regular monitoring the 340 Ha forest area by the forest staff & JFMC.
Cut Back & Coppice Treatment	No.	No.	-	-
Physical Fencing	Yes	Yes	Throughout the year	In regeneration area of 20 Ha.
Social Fencing	No.	Yes	Throughout the year	
Other Activities	No.	No.	-	-

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

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

- (a) Artificial regeneration of indigenous species under 20 Ha. land in the segment of 2, 3 or 4 Ha. in the JFMC area.

9.3.3 Forest Improvement Plan - Advance Works & Creation

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

Table-10: Forest Improvement Planned in the Dholcheria JFMC

Treatment	Area in Ha under Plantation Module	Priority for Block Plantation	Species	Spacing (metre x metre)
Assisted Natural Regeneration (with plantation in gap)	4 Ha.	Nil	Teak, Gamari, Cesiachama. Rata, Jam etc.	
Block Plantation				
Sowing of Neem, Amla, Mahua, Bahera (Medicinal Plants)				

Treatment	Area in Ha under Plantation Module	Priority for Block Plantation	Species	Spacing (metre x metre)
Enrichment Plantation				
Direct Plantation	2 Ha, 3Ha. Separate plots.		-do-	2X2
Other				
TOTAL AREA (in Ha)				

Source: s Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.4 Forest Improvement - Annual Targets

The annual targets in the above connection are given below for a ten year period.

Table-10 (A): Annual Targets of Forest Improvement in Dholcherra JFMC (Year-1 to Year-5)

Treatment	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Assisted Natural Regeneration (with plantation in gap)	4 Ha.	3 Ha.	2 Ha.	3 Ha.	2 Ha.
Block Plantation					
Sowing of Neem, Amla, Mahua, Bahera (Medicinal Plants)					
Enrichment Plantation					
Direct Plantation	3Ha.	2 Ha.	3 Ha.	2 Ha.	4 Ha.
Silvi-cultural Operations					
Intermediate Operations					

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

Table-10 (B): Annual Targets of Forest Improvement in Dholcherra JFMC (Year-6 to Year-10)

Treatment	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Assisted Natural Regeneration (with plantation in gap)	2 Ha.	2 Ha.	2 Ha.	2 Ha.	2 Ha.

Treatment	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Block Plantation					
Sowing of Neem, Amla, Mahua, Bahera (Medicinal Plants)					
Enrichment Plantation					
Direct Plantation	2 Ha.	2 Ha.	2 Ha.	2 Ha.	2 Ha.
Silvi-cultural Operations					
Intermediate Operations					

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.4.1 Nursery Development Plan

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

- (a) JFMC Nurseries (incl. Departmental Nursery)
- (b) Other Nurseries - SHG & Private.

The details are given below.

JFMC Nurseries

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

Table-11 (A): JFMC Nurseries of the Dholcherra JFMC

Location of Nursery	Species	Year of Development	Number of Seedlings	Remarks
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

Other Nurseries

The following table gives the details of other nurseries near the Dholcherra JFMC.

Table-11 (B): Other Nurseries near the Dholcherra JFMC

Name of Nursery	Species	Year of Development	Number of Seedlings	Remarks
Lalacherra	Ghorah Neem, Jam, Hatkor, Cham, Sundi, Chatim, Bhat, Puma, Rata, Am , Khatal, Raintree, Horitoki, Amla, Krishnachura, Moj, Boherah Teak, Gamari, Cesiachama etc.	2015-16	100000	Nil

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.4.2 Maintenance Plan - 10 Years

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

(A) Timber Species Teak, Gamari, Cesiachama. Ghorah Neem, Jam, Hatkor, Cham, Sundi, Chatim, Bhat, Puma, Rata, Am, Khatal, Raintree, Horitoki, Amla, Krishnachura, Moj, Boherah etc.

(B) **Table-12 (A): Maintenance Plan of Tree Plantation in the Dholcherra JFMC**

Year(s)	Treatment
2016-17	Nil
2017-18	Nil
2018-19	Nil
2019-20	Nil
2021-22	Nil
2022-23	Nil
2023-24	Nil
2024-25	Nil
2025-26	Nil
2026-27	Nil

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

(C) Bamboo

Table-12 (B): Maintenance Plan of Bamboo Plantation in theDholcherra JFMC

Year(s)	Treatment
	There is no Bamboo Plantation under maintenance exists in theDholcherra JFMC and hence question of maintenance plan doesn't arise.

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

(D) Fuel wood Plantation

Table-12 (C): Maintenance Plan of Fuel Wood Plantation in theDholcherra JFMC

Year(s)	Treatment
2016-17	As per approved norms of the Project for the year.
2017-18	As per approved norms of the Project for the year.
2018-19	As per approved norms of the Project for the year.
2019-20	As per approved norms of the Project for the year.
2021-22	Nil
2022-23	Nil
2023-24	Nil
2024-25	Nil
2025-26	Nil
2026-27	Nil

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

(E) NTFP / Medicinal Plantation

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

Year(s)	Treatment
2016-17 to 2026-27	There is no NTFP / Medicinal Plantation in theDholcherra JFMC and hence question of maintenance doesn't arise.

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.4.3 Miscellaneous Operations Plan

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

Table-13): Miscellaneous Operations in the Dholcherra JFMC

Operation	Required (Yes / No)	Responsibility	Month / Year	Area (Ha)
Filled up by the community member after due resolution.				

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.4.4 Marketing Operations

For produce from the Dholcherra JFMC, the planned marketing operations are:

- (a) Marketed by in the local market directly
- (b) Quality Improvement of the product by screening / selection etc.
- (c) Scientific enhancement of Traditional preservation system of the harvested product without using comical etc.
- (d) Avoid middlemen/broker in marketing.

9.5 Expected Benefits

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

9.5.1 Expected Benefits Related to Wood & Grass

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

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

Item	Month	Year (Indicative)	Quantity
Firewood	Aug/2016 to March/2017.	2016-17	Nil
Timber for House	-do-	2016-17	Nil
Small timber for Implements	-do-	2016-17	Nil
Bamboo	-do-	2016-17	Nil
Pole	-do-	2016-17	Nil
Fodder from Forest Trees & Grass	-do-	2016-17	Nil
NTFP	-do-	2016-17	Nil
Wages	-do-	2016-17	Nil
Other _____	-do-	2016-17	Nil

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.5.2 Sharing Mechanisms

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

Table-15: Sharing Mechanism for Dholcherra JFMC

Method	Items
To be shared equally	As per provision of prevailing Govt. Rules /Notification.
To be freely collected by the members	-do-
Other Methods	-do-

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

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
JFMC	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
NGO	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Skilling Agencies	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Forest Deptt	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
Line Deptt.	✓	✓		✓			✓

Village Development Plan

Stakeholders	JFMC	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 JFMC Office	✓	✓	✓			
Roads	✓	✓	✓			
WATSAN	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
School	✓	✓				
Health Infra	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Organic farming/vermicompost	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Forest Development Plan

Stakeholders	JFMC	Forest Department	Line Departments	NGO	Training Institutions	District Admin
Forest Protection	✓	✓		✓		✓
Wildlife Protection	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Habitat Improvement	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Nursery Development	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Wetland Conservation	✓	✓		✓		✓
Grazing Control	✓	✓	✓	✓		

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.

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.	Dairy Farming		
3.	Poultry/ Duckery		
4.	Nursery		
5.	Computers		
6.	Trades and Callings		
7.	Handicrafts		

8.	Kits and Equipment		
9.	Value Addition & Certification		
10	Packaging and Marketing		
11	Exposure Visits		
12	SHG/ JLG/ Cluster Formation & Credit		
	TOTAL		

Annual Village Development Plan:

Sl. No.	Item of Work	Amount	Remarks
1.	Solar Power		
2.	Solar/Hybrid Street Lights		
3.	Sprinkler Irrigation		
4.	LPG		
5.	Power Pumps		
6	Training Center		
7	Community Hall cum JFMC Office		
8	Roads		
9	WATSAN		
10	School		
11	Health Infra		
12	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.	Desiltation of water bodies	5,00,000.00	
4.	Crop Insurance	100,000.00	
5.	Life Insurance	200,000.00	
6.	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 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

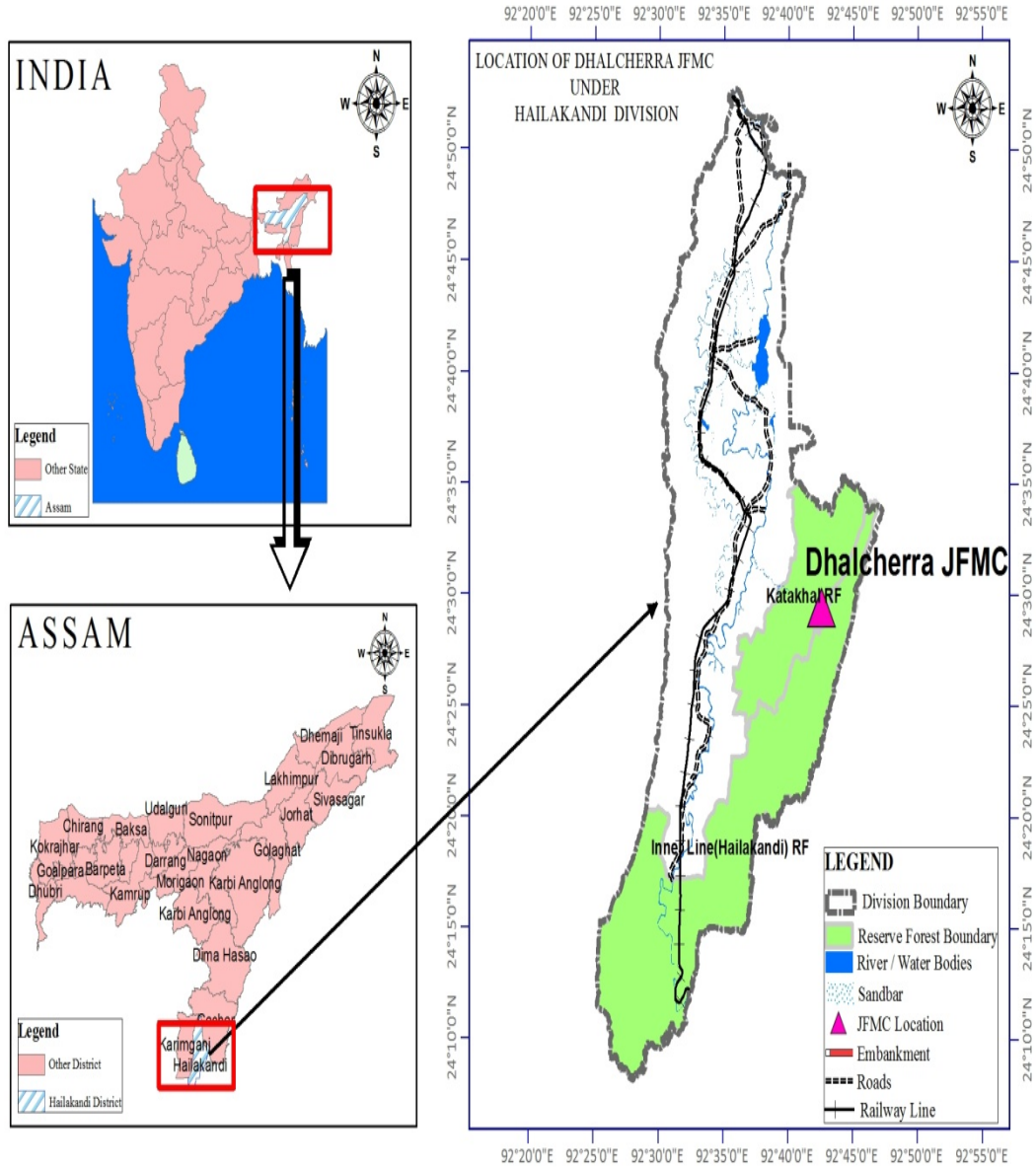
JFMC: The JFMC to be upgraded both in terms of its infrastructure assets and in terms of acting as a resource centre for village and forestry development. The proposed JFMC office along with the community hall in the entry point activity to be provided with modern equipment like computer/ TV and support equipment like generator etc. Building capacity of JFMC members through training programs on use of computers, maintaining and updating records/ accounts keeping and village level/ forestry data on a regular basis. The JFMC 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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APPENDIX I (A)

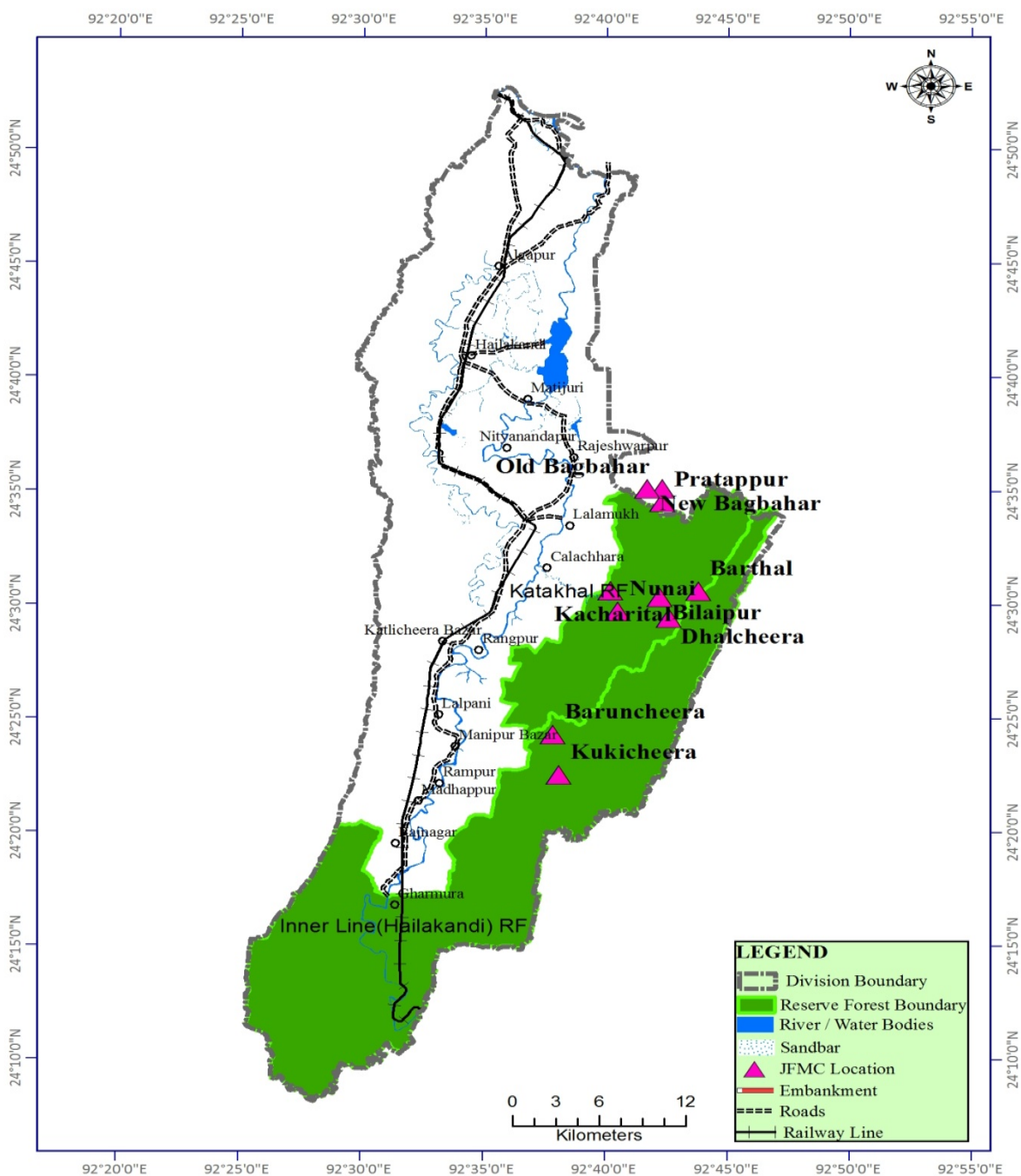
Location Map of JFMC in India



APPENDIX- I (B)

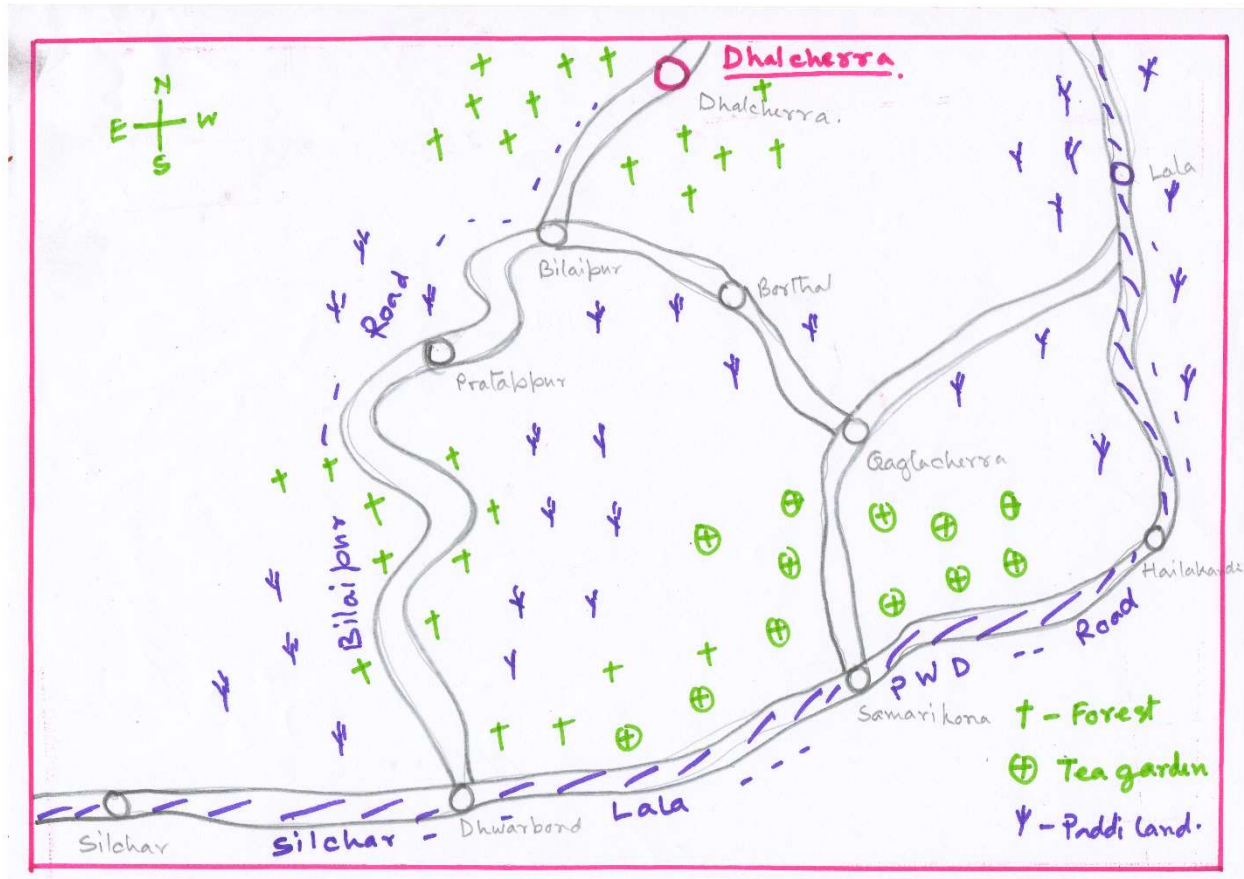
Location Map of Dholcherra JFMC

LOCATION OF JFMC UNDER HAILAKANDI DIVISION




APPENDIX- II

Approach to the JFMC



APPENDIX-III (A)


JFMC registration certificate


GOVT. OF ASSAM
OFFICE OF THE DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER, HAILAKANDI DIVISION
CUM
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, HAILAKANDI FDA
OFFICE ORDER NO. HKD/8
Dated, Hailakandi
1st July 2015

In exercising the provision conferred under Rule II (ii) of the Assam Joint (People's Participation) Forestry Management Rules 1998 and as per the resolution of the beneficiaries meeting of Dholcherra JFMC, held on 23-05-2015. The JFMC is hereby renewed up to the year 2015-16 with the following office bearers in order to implement afforestation programs as well as ancillary works as provided in the said Rules 1998.

Name of the JFMC :- Dholcherra JFMC, Matijuri Range
Registration No. :- SAC/HKD/01/ Dated 06-06-2005
List of office bearers :-

1. Sri Nripendra Roy, President
2. Sri Moinul Haque Borbhuiya, Fr.-I, Member Secretary
3. Smti Jayarani Das, Member
4. Sri Romakanta Namasudra, „
5. Sri Nishikanta Namasudra, „
6. Sri Saitan Namasudra, „
7. Sri Swapan Debnath, „
8. Sri Krishnamohon Namasudra, „
9. Smti Kalpana Debnath, „
10. Smti Moloya Das, „
11. Smti Saroti Das, „


(Sri Gunin Saikia, DCF)
Divisional Forest Officer,
Hailakandi Division, Hailakandi
Cum FIU, Hailakandi.

Contd. P/2

APPENDIX-III (B)

MoU/ Resolution Certificate

54 357/

FORMAT OF AGREEMENT TO BE EXECUTED BETWEEN
THE JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE AND
DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER OF THE RESPECTIVE FIELD IMPLEMENTATION UNIT

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT

Agreement No: & Date (To be filled up by the Divisional Forest Officer)

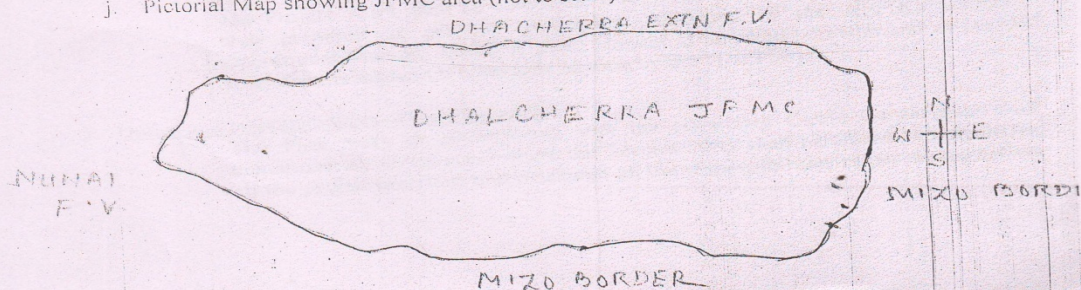
1. This deed of Agreement made in the form of Agreement on the 15th day of July 2015 between the Divisional Forest Officer... Hailakandi Division, Forest... Department of Forest, Assam on behalf of the Project Implementation Unit of the Assam Project on Forest and Biodiversity Conservation Society(APFBCS; hereinafter referred to as the First Party) and the President, Treasurer and Member-Secretary of the Executive Committee duly elected by the General Body of the... Dhalcherria (APFBCS) Joint Forest Management Committee Village Dhalcherria P.O ... Baritalhal Panchayat Dhalcherria Block ... Lala Sub-Division Hailakandi District Hailakandi (Hereinafter referred to as the Second Party) to execute the project works under the Assam Project on Forest and Biodiversity Conservation(APFBC; hereinafter referred to as Project Works) on the following terms and conditions for proper protection and development of the Forest(s)/ Plantation(s) assigned to this committee as per the schedule given hereunder.

SCHEDULE:

- a. Name of the Joint Forest Management Committee Dhalcherria J.F.M.C.
- b. District Hailakandi
- c. Division Hailakandi
- d. Range Matijuri
- e. Section Dhalcherria Beat
- f. Beat
- g. Block, Compartment No:
- h. Area(Ha) 30 Ha
- i. Boundary :

North Dhalcherria Extn F.V. East Mizoram Border
South Mizo Border West Nunai F.V.

- j. Pictorial Map showing JFMC area (not to scale)



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2. Disbursement of funds:

- i. The Second Party shall open a Joint Current Account in the name of 'Forestry Account and Community Account' in any Nationalized Commercial Banks, as per the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual, JFMC & EDC Manual as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party.
- ii. The First party in consultation with the Circle Conservator shall nominate an Officer not below the rank of Forester-I for opening and operating the Joint Account in the name of 'Forestry Account' as per the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Operational Manual and/ or JFMC&EDC Manual as annexed herewith and as per amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party.
- iii. Payment of necessary funds to the Second Party shall be released by the First Party as per the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Society' Operational Manual as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party.

3. Maintenance of Accounts:

- i. The second party shall maintain separate accounts for all expenditure incurred out of the fund provided from time to time for execution of Project works. Such Accounts shall be made available to the First Party or Project Implementation Unit or its authorized representatives for the purpose for inspection. The First Party shall be responsible for submission of expenditure statement and also necessary records to the PMU, as per the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual, JFMC & EDC Manual as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party.
- ii. The First Party and also the Second Party shall have to maintain a register where all relevant data of civil works and inputs receipt records etc. shall be maintained properly. The register shall be kept open for all inspecting officers related to the implementation of the APFBC
- iii. In case of any event of misuse of funds, the First Party shall have right to stop operation of the Bank Accounts of the Second Party and to be followed by enquiry as may be deemed proper by the First Party.

4. Completion of Project work:

- i. The Project Work shall be completed within the time frame of the annual action plan prepared as per the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual, JFMC & EDC Manual as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party.

5. Duties and responsibilities of the First party

1. The First party in consultation with the respective Circle Conservator shall demarcate the forest area, where the Second Party shall be allowed to undertake all the project activities and discharge all the responsibilities as per the guidelines

Contd.....

prescribed in the APFBC's JFMC & EDC Manual, as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party.

- ii. The First Party shall ensure that the activities of the Second Party are in accordance with the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual and JFMC & EDC Manual, other rules, instructions and directions of Government of India and Government of Assam in force.
 - iii. Until such time as the Second Party can undertake the task, any Forest Officer not below the rank of the Range Officer, as nominated by the First Party, shall prepare estimates for works.
 - iv. The First Party in consultation with the PMU, APFBC Society shall impart training to Joint Forest Management Committee members on aspects of Forest Management including basic inventory collection, management planning, map interpretation, silviculture, nursery raising, grafting of HYV, etc.
 - v. The First Party shall have the right to instruct to stop or suspend any activity at any stage if there is any deviation from the specification prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual, JFMC & EDC Manual as annexed herewith and as per amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party, or violation of any of the terms of this agreement and demand recovery of its payments.
6. Duties and responsibilities of the Second Party:

- i. Apart from observing all the duties and responsibilities as prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual, JFMC & EDC Manual as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party; the Second Party shall be responsible to manage and implement all the decisions of the Joint Forest Management Committee.
- ii. The Second Party shall be responsible for maintaining the record of the proceedings and other documents like Chequebooks, joint Account, Minutes Book, Executive Committee Resolution book, Annual Plan, Micro-plan, and Estimates for Works etc.
- iii. The Second Party shall assign duties and responsibilities to the members and may constitute sub-committees as needed with a view to ensure implementation of the Joint Forest Management Committee micro-plan and for effective discharge of their prescribed duties and responsibilities.
- iv. The Second Party in consultation with the General Body shall evolve methodology on all issues relating to membership, conflict resolution, encroachments, customary rights and benefit sharing.
- v. The Second Party shall prepare a Micro Plan for Project Works as per the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual, JFMC & EDC Manual as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party.
- vi. It shall be the responsibility of the Second Party to account for and manage the funds and other resources received from the Government, other sources and the funds internally generated, in accordance with sound financial standards and practices.
- vii. The Second Party shall identify and fix the responsibility on the members of the Joint Forest Management Committee who commit specific offences like grazing

in the Forest and plantation areas, non-cooperation and disobedience towards decisions of the General Body and Executive committee and inflict Penalties as per the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual, JFMC & EDC Manual as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party

- viii. The Second Party shall ensure that the procurements are made as specified in the Procurement Procedure Manual of the APFBC Society as provided by the First Party and also as per the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual, as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party.
- ix. The Second Party shall be responsible for bringing any discrepancy or irregularity to the notice of the representative of the First Party
- x. The Second Party shall abide by the technical suggestion/ direction of the First Party or his representatives.
- xi. The Second Party shall ensure that there is no mis-utilization of the fund during execution of the Project Works.
- xii. The Second Party shall pay all duties, taxes and other levies payable against procurement of inputs.
- xiii. The Second Party shall exercise its rights under this agreement in such manner as to protect the interests of the French Development Agency and First Party.
- xiv. The second party shall be responsible for maintenance and security of the property / equipment, if any supplied to individuals / communities as part of the project and ensures the same is not mis-utilized.

7. Dispute Settlement:

During execution of work, any dispute arises between the two parties, relating to any aspect of this agreement, the parties shall first attempt to settle the dispute through mutual and amicable consultation. If the dispute is not settled through such consultation, the matter may be referred for arbitration to the Chairman of the DACC.

Signature of the First Party (Officers of the Forest Department, Assam.)

Sl.No.	Name & Designation	Signature
1.	(Divisional Forest Officer)	<i>[Signature]</i> D.F.O.
2.	(Forest Range Officer)	<i>[Signature]</i> HKE EYN. Acting Range Officer

Signature of the Second Party (Members of the community)
Name & Address : _____ Signature

1.	(President)	<i>Nipendra Ray</i> Dholcherra H/M.	1.	<i>Nipendra Roy</i> President/ Dholcherra (A.P.F.B.C.)
2.	(Treasurer)	<i>Bakul das of Dholcherra</i>	2.	<i>[Signature]</i> 21/2/2011
3.	(Member-Secretary)	<i>Moinul Haque Borkhujam</i> B.O. Dholcherra Bcal	3.	<i>Moinul Haque Borkhujam</i> Member Secretary Dholcherra (A.P.F.B.C.) J.F.M.C.

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2/16

Signature of Witnesses

Name & Address :

1. Nishi Roy of Dhalcherra P.O.
2. Nishi Namasudra
3. of Dhalcherra P.O.

Signature

1. NISHI ROY
2. Nishi Namasudra
- 3.

APPENDIX–IV

Executive Members of Dholcherra JFMC.

Sl No.	Name & Address	Age	Qualification
1	Sikha Namosudra Vill – Dhalcherra, P.O. –Borthal, Dist. – Hailakandi, Assam	36	III
2	Nipendra Roy - Do -	43	VI
3	Moley Das - Do -	34	X
4	Sita Namasudra - Do -	39	II
5	Nishkanta Namasudra - Do -	45	Primary
6	Bidhan Namasudra - Do -	48	Primary
7	Aadhir Namasudra - Do -	42	V
8	Swapan Debnath - Do -	48	Primary
9	Krishna Kt. Nmasudra - Do -	28	VII
10	Sukanta Namasudra - Do -	38	VI
11	Gyanandra Roy - Do -	54	Primary
12	Parmeswan Devnath Vill – Jumbasti, P.O. – Badarpur, Dist. – Karimganj, Assam -788806	53	H.S.

APPENDIX-V

Executive members group Photo Dholcherra JFMC



1st Line : 1. Sikha Namosudra, 2. Sita Namosudra, 3. Nishikanta Namosudra,
4. Adhir Namosudra, 5. Swapan Debnath, Gyanendra Roy.

2nd Line : 1. Nipendra Roy, 2. Moloy Das, 3. Bidhan Das, 4. Krishna Kanta Namosudra,
6. Sukanta Namosudra.

APPENDIX-VI (A)

List of members present during FGD

FGD		Date: 22.6.16
Signature :-		
name	phone	
① Dipankar Kuter	95088 44446	
2. ...		
3. Sonam Das	7399 684066	
4. ...		
5. ...	8014526902	
6. Ranjit Das		
7. ...		
8. ...		
9. ...		
10. ...		
11. ...		
12. Anjana Das		
13. ...		
14. ...		
15. ...		
16. ...		
17. ...		
18. ...		
19. Sugit nebnath		
20. ...		
21. ...		
22. Sugit nebnath		
23. ...		
24. Razandea Nmo supro		
25. ...		
26. ...		
27. ...		
28. ...		
29. ...		
30. ...		
31. ...		
32. ...		

Contd....

34. ମାତ୍ର ନମ: 35
 35. ସୁ/ମାତ୍ର ନମ: 35
 36. Sunilthago
 37. Vana. Hoonkhol
 38. ମାତ୍ର ନମ: 35
 39. Sailendra Das
 40. ମାତ୍ର ନମ: 35
 41. Sathi Nemoandro
 42. ମାତ୍ର ନମ: 35
 43. ମାତ୍ର ନମ: 35
 44. ମାତ୍ର ନମ: 35
 45. ମାତ୍ର ନମ: 35
 46. ମାତ୍ର ନମ: 35
 47. ମାତ୍ର ନମ: 35
 48. ମାତ୍ର ନମ: 35
 49. ମାତ୍ର ନମ: 35
 50. ମାତ୍ର ନମ: 35
 51. ମାତ୍ର ନମ: 35
 52. Senroy Das
 53. Pradeendra Das

APPENDIX VI (B)

Members Presend during PRA

PRA		Date: 22.6.16
1.	Dipukom kuta	PRVN-
2.	Sonon Das -	
3.	ଅମର - 17/37	
4.	ଅମର ମହା ପାଣି ମାଳିକ	
5.	Ranjit Das	
6.	ଅମର ମହା ପାଣି	
7.	ଅମର ମହା ପାଣି	
8.	ଅମର ମହା ପାଣି	
9.	Subornadas	
10.	ଅମର ମହା ପାଣି	
11.	ଅମର ମହା ପାଣି	
12.	ଅମର ମହା ପାଣି	
13.	ଅମର ମହା ପାଣି	
14.	Samir Das	
15.	ଅମର ମହା ପାଣି	
16.	ଅମର ମହା ପାଣି	
17.	ଅମର ମହା ପାଣି	
18.	ଅମର ମହା ପାଣି	
19.	ଅମର ମହା ପାଣି	
20.	Ramendran Chandra Khatun	
21.	ଅମର ମହା ପାଣି	
22.	ଅମର ମହା ପାଣି	
23.	ଅମର ମହା ପାଣି	
24.	ଅମର ମହା ପାଣି	
25.	ଅମର ମହା ପାଣି	
26.	Prasanna Das	
27.	Samir Das	
28.	ଅମର ମହା ପାଣି	
29.	Rajesh Das	
30.	ଅମର ମହା ପାଣି	
31.	ଅମର ମହା ପାଣି	
32.	ଅମର ମହା ପାଣି	
33.	Nogendra Roy	

Contd....

35. श्रीगिरिधरि वसः शुद्ध

36. श्रीगिरिधरि वसः शुद्ध

37. श्रीगिरिधरि वसः शुद्ध

38. श्रीगिरिधरि वसः शुद्ध

39. श्रीगिरिधरि वसः शुद्ध

40. श्रीगिरिधरि वसः शुद्ध

41. Sallendra Das

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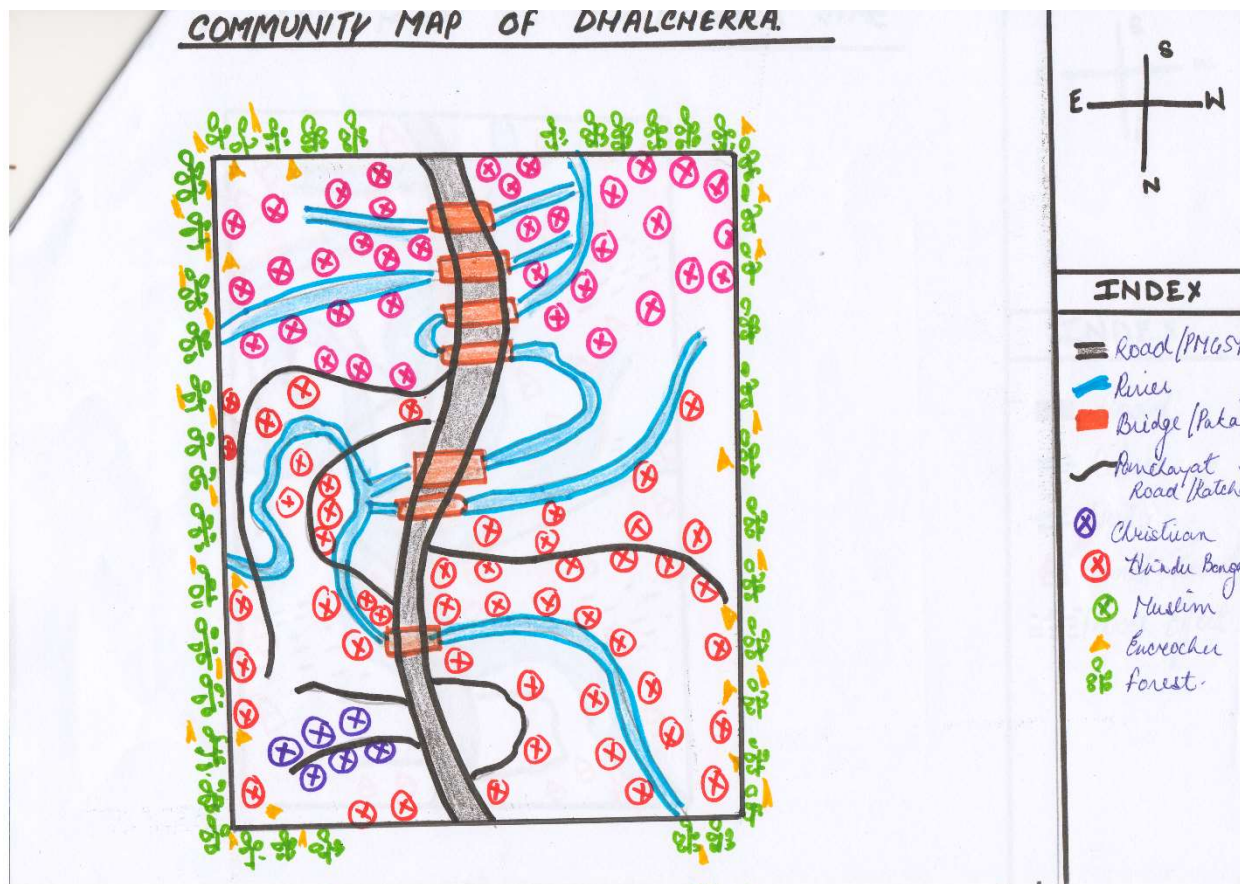
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APPENDIX-VII (A)

PRA-Community map of Dholcherra JFMC

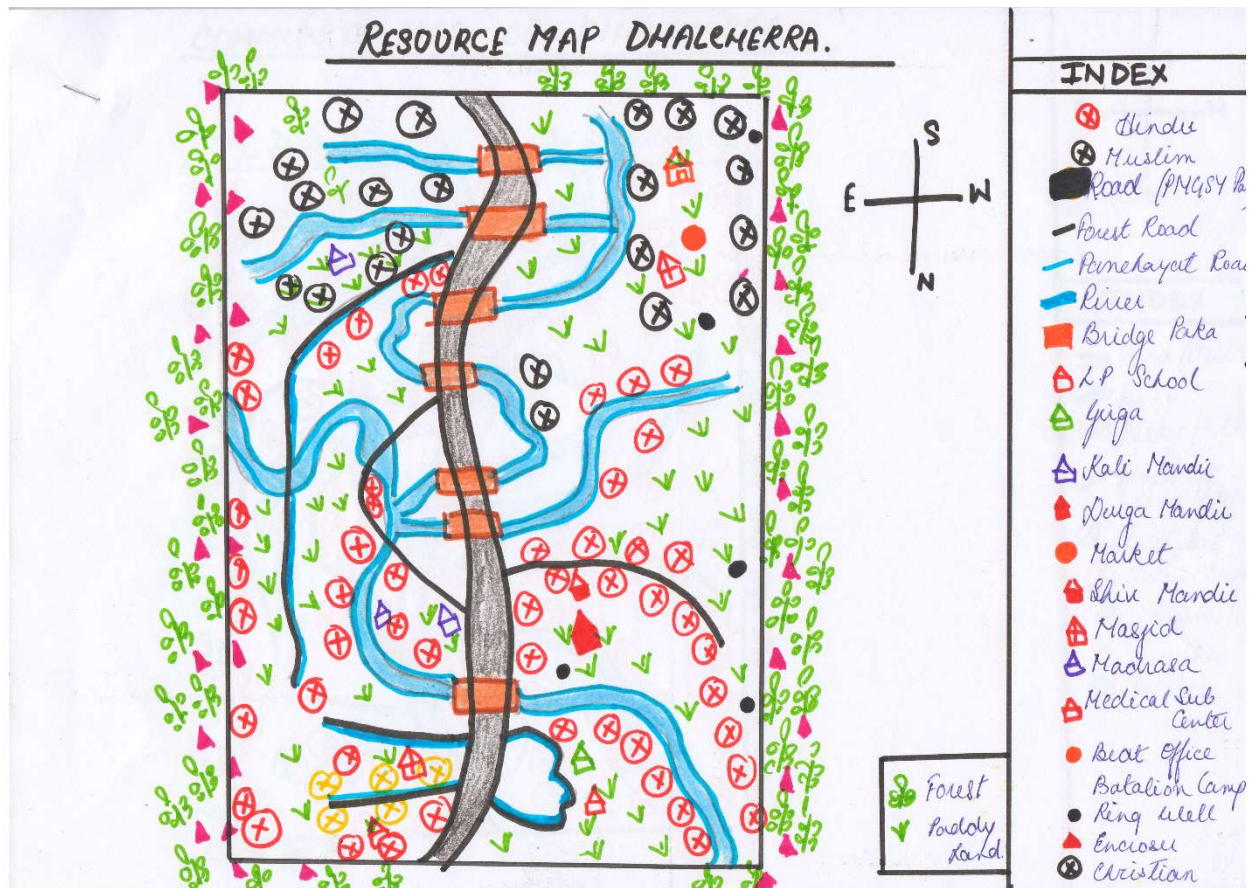


Facilitator Name :

1. Dipukan Kalita (RGVN)
S/o-Bharat Kalita, Maligaon, Ghy-11, Mobile No-9508844746
2. Sonan Das (RGVN)
S/o: Indra Moni Das, Vill – Billaipur, Dist-Hailakandi, Mobile No-7399684066
3. Nipendra Roy (JFMC President)
S/o: Lt. Ratan Moni Das, Vill – Dholcherra, Dist- Hailakandi, Mobile No- 9856617237
4. Paramesh Debnath (JFMC Member Secy.)
S/o: Probhat Debnath, Vill: Jumbosti, P.O. – Badarpur, Dist – Karimganj,
Mobile No. - 9435567450

APPENDIX-VII (B)

PRA-Resource map of Dholcherra JFMC

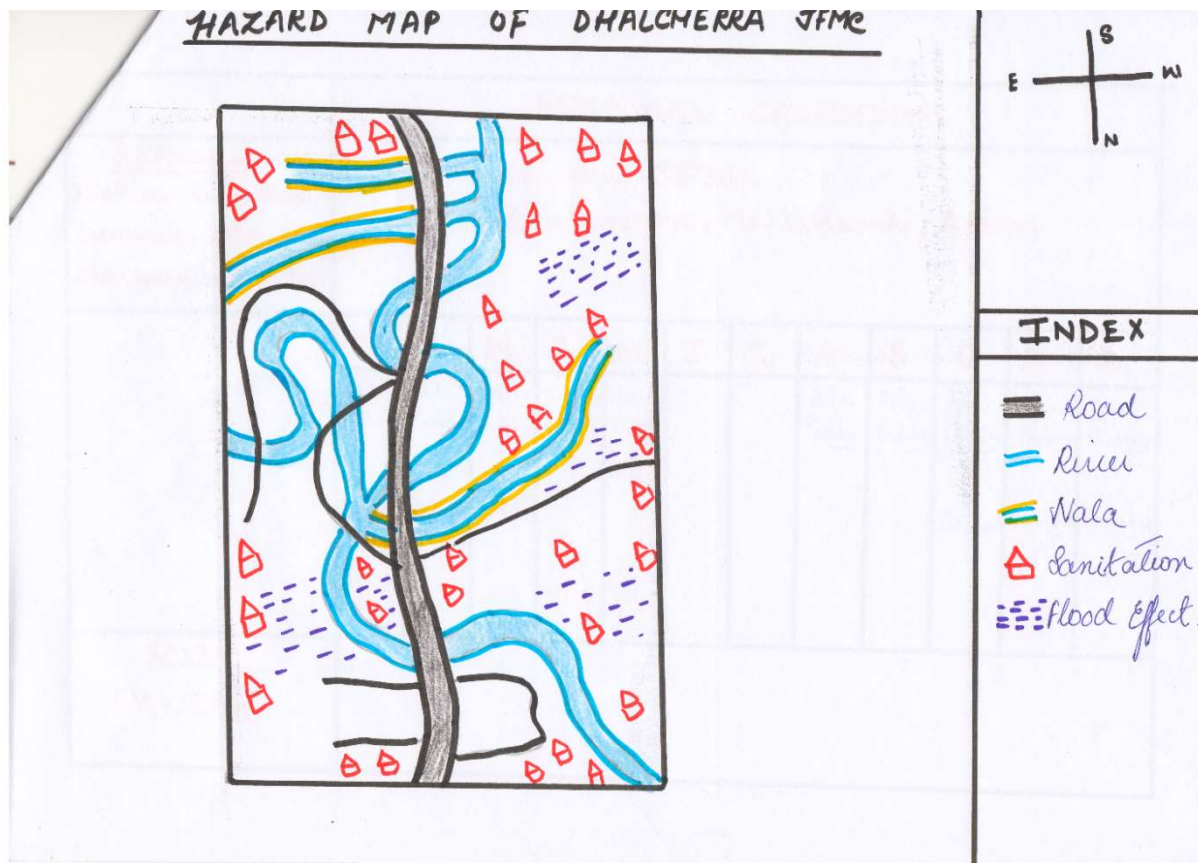


Facilitator Name :

1. Dipukan Kalita (RGVN)
S/o-Bharat Kalita, Maligaon, Ghy-11, Mobile No-9508844746
2. Sonan Das (RGVN)
S/o: Indra Moni Das, Vill – Billaipur, Dist-Hailakandi, Mobile No-7399684066
3. Nipendra Roy (JFMC President)
S/o: Lt. Ratan Moni Das, Vill – Dholcherra, Dist- Hailakandi, Mobile No- 9856617237
4. Paramesh Debnath (JFMC Member Secy.)
S/o: Probhat Debnath, Vill: Jumbosti, P.O. – Badarpur, Dist – Karimganj,
Mobile No. - 9435567450

APPENDIX-VII (C)

PRA-Hazard map of Dholcherra JFMC

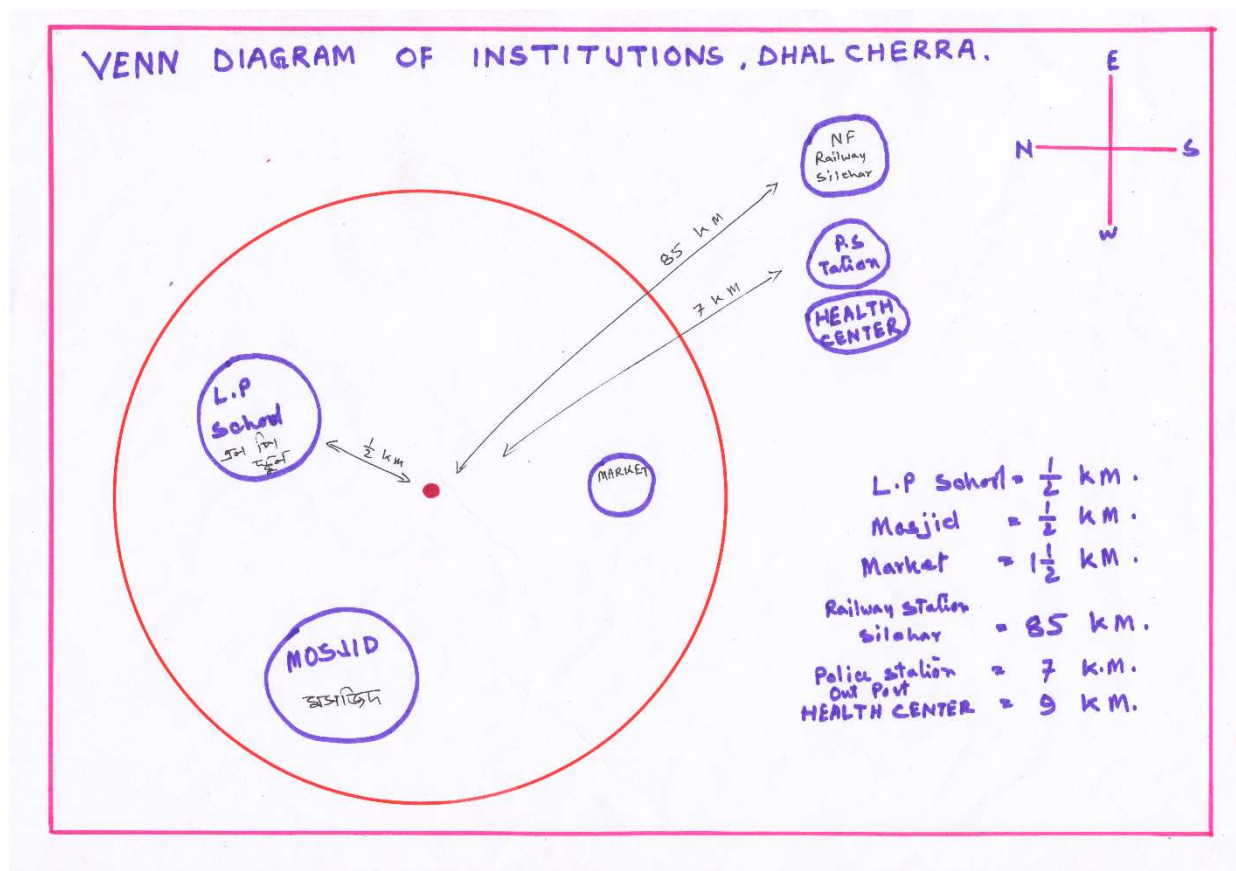


Facilitator Name :

1. Dipukan Kalita (RGVN)
S/o-Bharat Kalita, Maligaon, Ghy-11, Mobile No-9508844746
 2. Sonan Das (RGVN)
S/o: Indra Moni Das, Vill – Billaipur, Dist-Hailakandi, Mobile No-7399684066
 3. Nipendra Roy (JFMC President)
S/o: Lt. Ratan Moni Das, Vill – Dholcherra, Dist- Hailakandi, Mobile No- 9856617237
 4. Paramesh Debnath (JFMC Member Secy.)
S/o: Probhat Debnath, Vill: Jumbosti, P.O. – Badarpur, Dist – Karimganj,
Mobile No. - 9435567450
1.)

APPENDIX- VII (D)

Venn Diagram of Dhalcherra JFMC



Facilitator Name :

1. Dipukan Kalita (RGVN)
S/o-Bharat Kalita, Maligaon, Ghy-11, Mobile No-9508844746
2. Sonan Das (RGVN)
S/o: Indra Moni Das, Vill – Billaipur, Dist-Hailakandi, Mobile No-7399684066
3. Nipendra Roy (JFMC President)
S/o: Lt. Ratan Moni Das, Vill – Dholcherra, Dist- Hailakandi, Mobile No- 9856617237
4. Paramesh Debnath (JFMC Member Secy.)
S/o: Probhat Debnath, Vill: Jumbosti, P.O. – Badarpur, Dist – Karimganj,
Mobile No. - 9435567450

Entry point activities of Dholcherra JFMC

RANK	ACTIVITY	DETAILS	BUDGET
1	Construction of Community Hall with Tent house including Chair & Generator	Near Head man house Gps:-N24°27'18" E92°42'6"	Rs10,00000/- Rs50,000/-
2	Road a) From pwd road to kacharithal including Culvert approx 2km. b) From pwd to charch approx 1.5km.	Gps:-N24°27'59" E92°42'27" Gps:-N24°28'36" E92°42'28"	Rs6,50000/- Rs4,75000/-
3	Ring Well 5 nos	5nos	Rs3,25000/-

APPENDIX–IX (A)

Training list of Dholcherra JFMC (PROPOSED)

Sl. No.	Name	Age.	Educational Qualification	Male/ Female	Trade for Trading
1	Sipan Roy	19 years	XII	Male	Computer
2	Pran Kanta Roy	22 Yrs	X	-do-	-do-
3	Takan Roy	18 Yrs	X	-do-	-do-
4	Santi Roy	17 Yrs	X	Female	Sewing
5	Gautam Roy	22 Yrs	X	Male	Driving
6	Nanda Namasudra	16 Yrs	VIII	Female	Sewing
7	Sanjib Das	30 Yrs	IX	Male	Driving

Appendix IX (B)

Training List for Nursery (Completed)

Sl No.	Name	Guardian's Name	Age	Qualific ation	Contact No.	Name of Village	Name of Trade
1	Atai Mia	Narus Ali Laskar	26 Yrs	X		Dhalch erra	Nursery Technician
2	Najim Uddin	Nur Uddin Mazumder	22 Yrs	III		Dhalch erra	Nursery Technician
3	Manir Uddin	Tajamil Ali	30 Yrs	II		Dhalch erra	Nursery Technician
4	Alim Uddin	Abdul Matin	32 Yrs	III		Dhalch erra	Nursery Technician
5	Abdul Rahim	Suju Mia	30 Yrs	II		Dhalch erra	Nursery Technician
6	Amir Hussain	Nur Uddin	32 Yrs	III		Dhalch erra	Nursery Technician
7	Ashak Uddin	Sikandar Ali	28 Yrs	II		Dhalch erra	Nursery Technician
8	Nasir Uddin	Suju Mia	28 Yrs	X		Dhalch erra	Nursery Technician
9	Lal Mia	Arjid Ali	23 Yrs	II		Dhalch erra	Nursery Technician
10	Anwar Hussain	Islam Uddin	22 Yrs	II		Dhalch erra	Nursery Technician
11	Anor Hussain	Surman Ali	23 Yrs	III		Dhalch erra	Nursery Technician
12	Anwar Hussain	Nur Uddin	23 Yrs	V	9615224 526	Dhalch erra	Nursery Technician
13	Nipendra Roy	Lt. Haramoney Namosudra	55 Yrs	IX		Dhalch erra	Nursery Technician

14	Selim Uddin Laskar	Lt. Suju mia Laskar	45 Yrs	H.S. Passed		Dhalcherra	Nursery Technician
15	Nishi Kanta Namosudra	Lt. Ananta Namosudra	50 Yrs	VII		Dhalcherra	Nursery Technician
16	Krishna Moni Namosudra	Lt. Digendra Namosudra	46 Yrs	VII		Dhalcherra	Nursery Technician
17	Swapan Debnath	Lt. Guru Pada Debnath	35 Yrs	VII		Dhalcherra	Nursery Technician
18	Joya Rani Das	Lt. Prabir Das	48 Yrs	VII		Dhalcherra	Nursery Technician
19	Maloy Das	Maniram Das	42 Yrs	IX		Dhalcherra	Nursery Technician
20	Moni Bhushan Das	Lt. Rai Mohon Das	45 Yrs	VII		Dhalcherra	Nursery Technician
21	Mul thoikup Hrangkhoh	Lt. Kolsumbol Hrangkhoh	58 Yrs	VII		Dhalcherra	Nursery Technician
22	Thangrilsul Hrangkhoh	Lt. Kengkasila Hrangkhoh	35 Yrs	H.S. Passed		Dhalcherra	Nursery Technician
23	Lalramliana Hrangkhoh	Lt. Neithoingul Hrangkhoh	37 Yrs	IX		Dhalcherra	Nursery Technician
24	Raisumagir Hrangkhoh	Lt. Neitilmul Hrangkhoh	45 Yrs	IX		Dhalcherra	Nursery Technician
25	Lalmuamthanga Hrangkhoh	Lt. Simlalthang Hrangkhoh	49 Yrs	VIII		Dhalcherra	Nursery Technician
26	Lalrosanga Hrangkhoh	Lt. Roisumsik Hrangkhoh	42 Yrs	IX		Dhalcherra	Nursery Technician
27	Phul Rani Das					Dhalcherra	Nursery Technician
28	Monaj Das					Dhalcherra	Nursery Technician

APPENDIX – X

PHOTOFILE



Agriculture



Seedling



FGD



PRA



Beatlenut Cultivation



Piggery

APPENDIX–XI

GPS Coordinates

N 24⁰ 29'24"

E 92⁰ 42'36"

Appendix XII

SDP Report

SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM AT DHOLCHERRA, HAILAKANDI

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 Dholcherra under Hailakandi.

Name of trade	Start Date	End date	No.of equipments/ Cost	No.of trainees	Name of the master trainers/affiliation
Nursery Technician	21-08-2016	25-08-2016	Poly bags, training kits and brochures given Rs 50,402/-	28	District Agriculture office, Hailakandi(Horticulture Deptt)

Skill development program on nursery management was inaugurated on 21st August, 2016 at Dholcherra (Hailakandi Forest Village). The programme was inaugurated by Mr. B Biswas, DFO, Hailakandi. Among those present on the occasion included Debashish Chakraborty, Range officer, Jirighat Range, Cachar, Mr. Akhil Dutta, ACF, Mr. Khullakppa Sinha, Beat officer, Bilaipur, Mr. Parameshwar Debnath, Beat officer Dhalcherra Beat And RGVN officials.

FIELD VISIT: The trainees were taken on a one day exposure trip to Shridhar Apex Tissue Culture Lab at Dwarbond as a part of the training.

PEOPLE'S VOICES:

Selim Uddin Laskar, a trainee said that he was very happy to join the training programme and that nursery management skills would help him to learn a lot about different plants. He also said that he would open a nursery of his own in near future.

PHOTO GALLERY




Fig: Nursery training programme at Dhalcherra

List of Trainees of Dholcherra

Sl no.	Name of Candidate	Father's Name	Age	Qualification	Trade
1	Atai Mia	Narus Ali Laskar	26 Yrs	X	Nursery Technician
2	Najim Uddin	Nur Uddin Mazumder	22 Yrs	III	Nursery Technician
3	Manir Uddin	Tajamil Ali	30 Yrs	II	Nursery Technician
4	Alim Uddin	Abdul Matin	32 Yrs	III	Nursery Technician
5	Abdul Rahim	Suju Mia	30 Yrs	II	Nursery Technician
6	Amir Hussain	Nur Uddin	32 Yrs	III	Nursery Technician
7	Ashak Uddin	Sikandar Ali	28 Yrs	II	Nursery Technician
8	Nasir Uddin	Suju Mia	28 Yrs	X	Nursery Technician
9	Lal Mia	Arjid Ali	23 Yrs	II	Nursery Technician
10	Anwar Hussain	Islam Uddin	22 Yrs	II	Nursery Technician
11	Anor Hussain	Surman Ali	23 Yrs	III	Nursery Technician
12	Anwar Hussain	Islam Uddin	23 Yrs	V	Nursery Technician
13	Nipendra Roy	Lt. Haramoney Namosudra	55 Yrs	IX	Nursery Technician
14	Selim Uddin Laskar	Lt. Suju Mia Laskar	45 Yrs	HS	Nursery Technician
15	Nishi Kanta Namosudra	Lt. Ananta Namosudra	50 Yrs	VII	Nursery Technician
16	Krishna Moni	Lt. Digendra Namosudra	46 Yrs	VII	Nursery Technician

	Namosudra				
17	Swapan Debnath	Lt. Guru Pada Debnath	35 Yrs	VII	Nursery Technician
18	Joya Rani Das	Lt. Prabir Das	48 Yrs	VII	Nursery Technician
19	Maloy Das	Maniram Das	42 Yrs	IX	Nursery Technician
20	Moni Bhushan Das	Lt. Rai Mohon Das	45 Yrs	VII	Nursery Technician
21	Mul Thoikup Hrangkhoh	Lt. Kolsumbol Hrangkhoh	58 Yrs	VII	Nursery Technician
22	Thangrilsul Hrangkhoh	Lt. Kengkasila hrangkhoh	35 Yrs	HS	Nursery Technician
23	Lalramliana Hrangkhoh	Lt. Neithoingul Hrangkhoh	37 Yrs	IX	Nursery Technician
24	Raisumagir Hrangkhoh	Lt. Neitilmul Hrangkhoh	45 Yrs	IX	Nursery Technician
25	Lalmuamthanga Hrangkhoh	Lt. Simlalthang Hrangkhoh	49 Yrs	VIII	Nursery Technician
26	Lalrosanga Hrangkhoh	Lt. Roisumsik Hrangkhoh	42 Yrs	IX	Nursery Technician
27	Phul Rani Das				Nursery Technician
28	Monaj Das				Nursery Technician

Hailakandi Division		
S.No.	Amendments Suggested	Corrections Done
1.	Table no 1 (List of Reserved Forest under Hailakandi Forest Division) of 10 Nos. JFMC	Chapter 1
2.	Entry Point Activities	Chapter 9 and Appendix III


 DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER
 Hailakandi Division
 ARUNACHAL PRADESH