Old Bagbahar Joint Forest Management Committee

Innerline Reserve Forest

Hailakandi Division, Hailakandi

MICRO-PLAN

(2016-17 to 2025-26)

Prepared by Old Bagbahar JFMC

Assisted by

Assam Forest Department

&

COMPELO

(IIE, RGVN and CML)

July 2016

Approved

DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER
Hailakandi Division

List of Acronyms

ACF	Assistant Conservator of Forests
AfD	Agence Franchise de Développement
APFBC	Assam Project on Forest & Biodiversity Conservation
APL	Above Poverty Line
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CCF	Chief Conservator of Forests
CF	Conservator of Forests
CML	Centre for Microfinance and Livelihood
COMPELO	Consulting Services for Micro Planning Enhancing Livelihood Opportunities
DCF	Deputy Conservator of Forests
DFO	Divisional Forest Officer
EDC	Eco-Development Committee
EPA	Entry Point Activity
FCA	Forest (conservation) Act, 1981
FD	Forest Department
FRA	Forest Rights' Act
FV	Forest Village
FYP	Five Year Plan
GHG	Green House Gases
GoI	Government of India
GP	Gaon Panchayat
Ha	Hectare
IEC	Information Education & Communication
IIE	Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship
JFMC	Joint Forest Management Committee
MDR	Major District Roads
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MoEF&CC	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 Management Unit
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
RGVN	Rashtriya Gramin Vikash 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

Sl. No.	Local Name(s)	Botanical Name(s)
1.	Awal	*Vitex spp.*
2.	Badam	*Staculia alata.*
3.	Bohera	*Terminallice bellerica.*
4.	Bajrang	*Xanthoylum budrenga.*
5.	Banak	*Schima Khasiana.*
6.	Ban aam	*Mangiferra sylarhca.*
7.	Belphai/ Jatpai	*Elcocaprue gloribundus.*
8.	Bandar fela	*Disoxylum binnectiferum.*
9.	Bandar lathi	*Lasia fistula.*
10.	Bon simul	*Bambox insignoc.*
11.	Barun	*Crataera religiosa.*
12.	Bella	*Sapium baccatum.*
13.	Bhadruk	*Vitex pubesccns.*
14.	Bhatkur	*Vitex heterophylla.*
15.	Bhola	*Mons lacrigata.*
16.	Bhubi	*Baccaureo sapidar.*
17.	Bhuri	*Trewia nudiflora.*
18.	Bonsum	*Phocbe goatjearensis.*
19.	Buva	*Ailanthus grandis.*
20.	Chatim	*Alstonia scholaris*
21.	Kaligoda	*Bambusa valgars.*
22.	Karail	*Dendracalamus strictus.*
23.	Khang	*Dendrocalamus longispathus.*
24.	Spring vatch	*Vicia sativa*
25.	Sunn hemp	*Crolataria juncea*
26.	Anchu plant	*Morinda angustifolia*
27.	Anchu plant	*Morinda tinctoria*

28.	Madar plant	*Calotropis gigantean*
29.	Akahu lota	*Trachelospermum fragrans*
30.	Atalari plant	*Polygonum barbatum*
31.	Lojjawati	*Mimosa pudica*
32.	Abu tenga	*Antidesma diandrum*
33.	Amsirika	*Acacia concina*
34.	Sarpagandha	*Rauwolfia serpentine*
35.	Alokhoni	*Cassia tora*
36.	Common reed, ekora	*Phragmites karka*
37.	Chalmugra	*Hydnocarpus kurzil.*
38.	Hartaki	*Terminalia chebula*
39.	Gamair	*Gmelina arborea.*
40.	Kadam	*Anthoccphalus cadamba*
41.	Jam	*Engenia jambos*
42.	Nageswar	*Messua ferrea*
43.	Cham	*Artocarpus chaplasha.*
44.	Ghora Neem	*Melia azedarach*
45.	Rain tree	*Samanea saman*
46.	Ping	Cylometra polyandra
47.	Chatim	*Alstonia scholaris*
48.	Kash	*Sachamm procerum.*
49.	Khagra	*Sacchomm spontarcum.*
50.	Ekra	*Erianthus raveneac.*
51.	Nal	*Phragmites karka.*
52.	Rema	*Thysanolaena maxima.*
53.	Khor	*Impereta arundinacea.*

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DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER
Hallakandi Division
Hallakandi

OLD BAGHBAHAR JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

HAILAKANDI FOREST DIVISION, SOUTHERN ASSAM CIRCLE

Micro-Plan

(2016-17 to 2026-27)

PART – I

1 Introduction

1.1 About the Project

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

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

1.2 Micro-Planning & Livelihood Development

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

A consortium comprising of Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) Guwahati, 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 Old Bagbahar JFMC

This document gives the Micro-Plan for Old Bagbahar JFMC in the Hailakandi Forest Division, which is located in present civil district of Karimganj and the North- western part of Cachar District flanked on two sides by the Jatinga river on the east and Barak river on the south. The profile of the community is given in the next section

2. General Description of the Area

2.1General 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 in 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 it's 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 shapped) 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.

2.3 Soil:

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 35^0C and 26^0C respectively. In winter average maximum and minimum temperature becomes 25^0Cand 11^0C 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,koroi 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 nos of reserved forest 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
	Katakhal	13986.29
	Total	**53835.74**

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

1 Cachar Tropical Evergreen Forest.

2 Cachar Tropical Semi Evergreen Forest.

The Cachar Tropical Evergreen Forest are found in the northern and eastern aspects where slope are 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 Chaplasa*** 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 for 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, pan jhuming and illegal felling As a result there is a lot of spatial and temporal variation in species richness, composition and productivity.

As remedial measures against unauthorized tenancy & “adhaar” system were not 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 Riang 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 Reang and Mizo communities were involved in minor and major clashes earlier as well.

> In the conflicts of December, 1997, about sixty six [eye witnesses put the figure to two hundred] Reang refugees 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 Reangs. 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 Old Bagbahar JFMC is under Matijuri Range. It is a forest village located in Hailakandi district. The JFMC was registered on November 2006 and re registered in 2015(Appendix III as per the registration certificate) under the jurisdiction of Hailakandi Forest Division.

Table-A: Key Information of the JFMC

Name of the JFMC	Old Bagbahar
Habitation	
Name of Forest Village	Old Bagbahar
Name of the Gram Panchayat / VCDC	48 no Bagbahar G. P.
Revenue Circle	Lala
District	Hailakandi
Forest Division	Hailakandi
Forest Range	Matijuri
Forest Beat	Lowarbond
Year Formed	22/11/2006
Description of Boundary of JFMC	As below North: Saraswati tila FV South: Nowgow West: New Bagbahar East: Nuxa tila

Source: JFMC Records & Discussions during PRA Exercise in Old Bagbahar JFMC 2016

3.2 Brief details of the Executive Committee

All the adult members of the village are members of the General Body. In the Executive Committee there are 11 members of which the Member Secretary is from the Forest Department. There are three female members. (**Appendix IV**- Executive members signed list, **Appendix V**- Group photo of JFMC members)

Table-B: Brief Details of Executive Committee

Name	Address	Designation
Sri Anil Roy	Old Bagbahar, Hailakandi	President
Sri Promeswar Debnath	Old Bagbahar, Hailakandi	Member Secretary(Fr-I)
Sri Harala Roy	Old Bagbahar, Hailakandi	Member
Sri Muyana Siariam	Old Bagbahar, Hailakandi	Member
Smti Shanti Roy	Old Bagbahar, Hailakandi	Member
Smti Pratibha Roy	Old Bagbahar, Hailakandi	Member
Smti Sonamoni Roy	Old Bagbahar, Hailakandi	Member
Sri Nandalal Roy	Old Bagbahar, Hailakandi	Member
Sri Nikhil Roy	Old Bagbahar, Hailakandi	Member
Sri Putul Roy	Old Bagbahar, Hailakandi	Member
Sri Sanku Roy	Old Bagbahar, Hailakandi	Member

Source: JFMC Records

3.3 Household and Population Composition

The village has 148 households, of which 15 households are BPL (Below Poverty Line) households.

Table C: Demographic Profile

Category	No of Households	Male	Female	Total
Gen	0	0	0	0
OBC	4	9	8	17
ST	19	69	77	146
SC	125	433	394	827
Min	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Total	148	511	479	990

The total population is 990, of which 511 are male and the rest are female members. The population includes 827 SC, 146 ST, 17 OBC and no General persons.

From this, it is inferred that:

(1) The average number of persons in a household is 7.

(2) The sex ratio is 937 females per 1000 males in the village.

Table D: Age Distribution

Age Class	**< 5 years**	**5-18 years**	**18-45 years**	**45-60 years**	**>60 years**
Male	123	145	137	111	15
Female	110	133	121	90	5
Total	233	278	258	201	20

There are more male members than females but in the age group of 5-18 years there are more females. The village has got majority of the population in productive age of 5-18 years.

3.4 Education and Skill Development

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

Table E: Educational Profile of JFMC

Education Profile							
Age class	**Primary**	**Middle**	**High School**	**H.S**	**Graduate**	**Masters**	**Illiterate**
<25 years	223	40	0	0	0	0	21
>25 years	256	22	6	3	0	0	399
Total	479	62	6	3	0	0	420

About 57.57% of the population is literate. About 84% of the population has educational qualification of middle level.

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:

1. Cane and Bamboo
2. Carpentry
3. Agricultural activities
4. Livestock Rearing

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

3.5 Land Use Pattern

The population is largely dependent on agriculture and livestock rearing. It is seen that the land-use in the village is as follows:

Crop Land: 170 Ha

Tree Cover: 402 Ha

Habitation: 1000 Nos (25 Ha)

Water Bodies: 3 Ha

Barren Land: 5.3 Ha (occupied by encroachers)

3.6 Land Holding Pattern

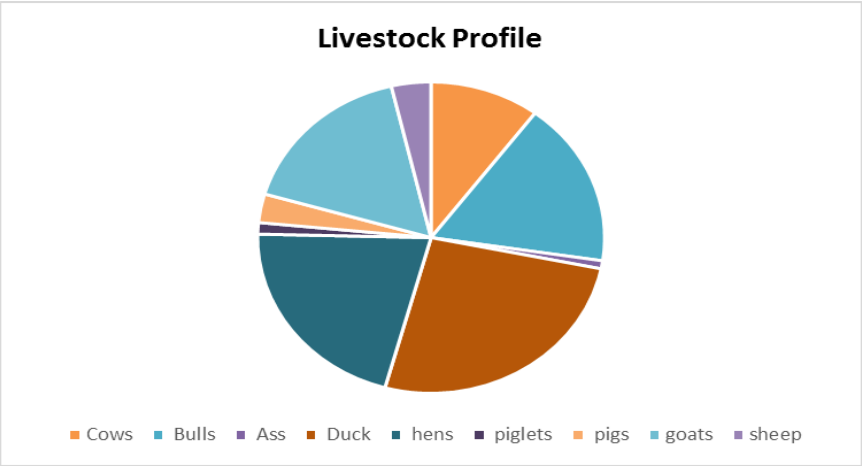
The type of households as per land-holding is given below:

- 91.39% of the households are marginal farmers (less than 2 Ha);
- 8.60% of the households are small farmers (2-10 Ha).

3.7 Livestock

The total number of livestock in the village is 808. The main types of livestock possessed by the households include:

Cows	Bulls	Ass	Duck	Hens	Piglets	Pigs	Goats	Sheep
86	144	7	219	177	10	25	141	31



3.8 Village Infrastructure

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

Table E: Physical infrastructure

S. No	Point Infrastructure	Location inside village or Outside	Number (If applicable)	Approximate Distance from Village, if outside (m/Km)	Condition and status of present use
1.	Bus stand	Outside	1	4 Km	Good
2.	Primary Health Centre	Outside	1	10 km	Good
3.	Primary School	Inside			
4.	Middle School	Outside	1	6 km	Good
5.	High School	Outside	1	8 km	Good
6.	HS School	Outside	1	38 km	Good

7.	College	Outside	1	38 km	Good
8.	Post Office	Outside	1	8 km	Good
9.	Bank	Outside	1	28 km	Good
10.	Telephone	Inside			
11.	Anganwadi Centre	Inside			
12.	Gram Panchayat Office	Outside	1	5 km	Good
13.	Revenue Circle Office	Outside	1	38 km	Good
14.	Police Outpost/ Thana	Outside	1	7 km	Good
15.	Forest Beat Office	Outside	1	5 km	Good
16.	Forest Range Office	Outside	1	22 km	Good
17.	Railway Station	Outside	1	38 km	Good
18.	Drinking Water Sources	Inside			
19.	Community Hall	*Inside*	1		Good
20.	House with Electricity		0		
21.	Street Lighting	NA			
22.	No. of Tractors	NA			
23.	No. of Power Tillers	NA			
24.	Temple/ Church/ Mosque/ Namghar	Outside	4	2km	

25.	District Head Quarter	Outside	1	38 km	Good
26.	No. of Vehicles (Cars/ Trucks)	NA			
27.	No. of JCB	NA			
28.	Nearest Market		1	25 km	Good

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

Physical Infrastructure: The habitation is deprived of basic physical infrastructure like paved roads, 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, Forest Beat office etc.) are located at a considerable distance, which gets amplified as the villagers do not have access to regular public transport from either the habitation or from nearby areas.

Financial Inclusion: Facilities for financial inclusion like bank and post office are located at a considerable distance from the habitation. The people depend on three banks namely, Assam Gramin Vikas Bank, United Bank of India and State Bank of India.

3.9 Agriculture / Crops

The following are the main crops grown in the village:

Kharif Crops: Sali Paddy, Oilseeds

Rabi Crops: Vegetables

The maximum numbers of households are involved in growing crops like Boro paddy, Ahu Paddy, Jute and other vegetables. The production and yield of these crops is given as follows:

- Boro Paddy: Yield : 6 Quintal /bigha
- Ahu Paddy: Yield : 6 Quintal /bigha

3.10 Fodder Availability

The village depends on the nearby forest for fodder.

- Forest area
- Local village area

3.11 Markets

The main markets used by the community are as follows:

- Grocery / PDS: Duwarbond at 16 km away
- Weekly / Bi-weekly Market: : Duwarbond at 16 km away
- Major Market: Duwarbond at 16 km away

3.12 Water Resources

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

- Ring-well (Water Availability: Perennial)

3.13 Energy Consumption

The major sources of energy in the village are listed below:

- Fuelwood: Households Depending: 148 Source: Local village , Forest
- Kerosene: Households Depending: 148 Source: Local distributors
- LPG:- Households Depending: 0 Source: NA

3.14 Socio-economic Status

Social set-up: The Old Bagbahar FV is primarily a village consisting mainly of Schedule Caste and OBC communities.

Economic Condition: The economic position is not satisfactory. The main livelihoods are agriculture, piggery, poultry, Goatery and dairy farming. Most households earn Rs.

4. Livelihood assets profiles and vulnerability contexts

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

4.1 Livelihoods Assets Analysis

Human Capital:

For human capital assessment, six parameters were considered, namely:

- Percentage of population in working age class (18 to 60 years)
- Literacy % of the village (Literate population)
- Education level of the village (% of persons passed high school and above)
- Sex ration (no. of females per 100 males)
- No. and level of skilled persons

The total population of Old Bagbahar is 1100 as per the census survey of 2011,out of which 500 people are in the working age group(18-60 years).The people have traditional skills in cane &bamboo craft and carpentry. The total number of farmers being 150 while the daily wage earners being 102.the quality of human capital is moderate to high but the area of concern is the number of dependents on the working age group. Majority of the population is under-graduate with only 2graduates in the village. Proper training in traditional skills as mentioned above is needed to increase the level of productivity, besides these measures, proper medical facilities should be provided to eliminate cataract and asthma like diseases.

Physical Capital:

The physical capital of the village was assessed from the point of view of presence or absence of some physical infrastructure like schools, roads, banks, post office etc. The kuccha road, absence of bus stand, PHC etc. has slowed down the overall growth of the village. There is a primary school almost 4km away from the village, yet the non-existence of high school, H.S. School and college has acted as a barrier to the development of educational scenario in the village.

Natural Capital:

The richness in natural capital is a salient feature of the village. The fertile soil of 300 bigha produces 2000quintals of paddy and 15 bigha of land helps in the production of vegetables. Nearly 30 bigha of land acts as grazing land. However there is a significant amount of land with low productivity which is an area of concern.

Social Capital:

The village shows excellent example of social harmony and religious integrity. The villagers have set up 4 temples,2 church and 1 other form of religious institution (not defined in village level form).As already noted, it has 2 anganwadi centres and a panchayat. The panchayat is responsible for the administration of the village.

Financial Capital:

As far as the financial capitals are concerned, the village seems to be lacking them. There is no Post Office, Bank or any other credit institutions in the village. Altogether 152 people have bank accounts outside the village. So much has to be done in the field of financial inclusion by the concerned authorities.

4.2 Livelihood Assets Pentagon

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

4.3 Vulnerability Context Analysis

Altogether the village faces three types of vulnerability, viz. Malaria, Dysentery and cyclones &storms. The spread of malaria is evident particularly during the period of Jun-July. Dysentery takes a ferocious form during the months of March-April. Cyclone sand storms also cause significant damage to both life and property.

4.4 Seasonality

The seasonality calendar of the crops grown and the vulnerability due to drought was prepared through participatory approach. Ahu paddy is cultivated from May – Sept. Also Sali paddy is cultivated from August to December. The village is vulnerable to drought condition during the months Feb to May.

Seasonality Calendar of Old Bagbahar JFMC

Months	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
CROPS					Ahu Paddy							
								Sali Paddy				
RISK FACTOR		Drought										

5. Existing Plan and Programs

This Chapter deals with certain essential linkages with other key planning and execution mechanisms and processes which have direct bearing upon microplanning. The topmost among these is the Working Plans which provide an overall umbrella for sustainable development and forestry and wildlife conservation in forest areas of the State. In wildlife areas, these plans are known as Management Plan, and in Tiger Reserves, as Tiger Conservation Plans. In addition, there are several plan scheme components such as the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP), and Scheduled Caste Component Plan (SCP) which also get implemented in forest villages through the Forest Department. There are several line departments providing health, education, power, irrigation and livelihood services. Often these departments also implement schemes in the forest villages.

After the promulgation of the Assam Joint (Peoples' Participation) Forestry Management Rules, 1998 in Assam, the joint forest management got initiated, and the JFMCs and EDC were constituted in 2002. Prior to this, some working plans had prescriptions for joint forest management or constituted JFM circles. However, the National Working Plan Code, 2014 gave the right impetus to the microplanning and has incorporated detailed guidelines to this effect. This Microplan is based on the 2014 National Working Plan Code.

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 ares 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:

5 Fast growing species recommended for plantation
6 Agro-forestry models to be tried
7 Nursery of fast growing species to be raised departmentally or through private growers
8 Thinning regimes could be altered locally
9 Teak not to be planted
10 Conservator of Forests may permit felling
11 No individual claim on any tree planted. Disposal of produce as per the Assam Joint (Peoples' Participation) Forestry Management Rules, 1998.
12 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 plantations was taken up in the 10 JFMC of Hailakandi as mentioned below.

Schemes of the Forest Department

NBM Plantation									NBM Imp. of degreded 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 was 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

OLD BAGBAHAR JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

HAILAKANDI FOREST DIVISION, SOUTHERN ASSAM CIRCLE

Micro-Plan

(2016-17 to 2026-27)

PART - II

6. Micro plan Objectives, SWOT and Gap Analysis

6.1 Micro plan objectives

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

i. Enhancing livelihoods

ii. Biodiversity conservation and maintaining the ecological balance

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

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 with the JFMC members and the local Forest Department Officials.

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 import development issues like Forests and Biodiversity, Sustainable development, climate change issues, Gender issues, Financial inclusion, importance of WATSAN, Soil and water conservation, Flood management should be carried out. A mechanism for the same is proposed in the action plan for village development.

b. Skill Development: Conducting regular review of livelihood skills and providing specialized training on use of equipment and tools and processes and procedures for livelihood enhancement to be conducted on a regular basis as proposed in the action plan for livelihood development.

Gap Analysis:

- Lack of infrastructure.
- No proper protection from Floods
- Poor road communication.
- Poor WATSAN 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.

Weaknesses:

i. Poor infrastructure facilities

ii. Lack of market linkage

iii. No coverage under government electrification programme.

iv. Poor WATSAN facilities.

Opportunities:

i. Handicraft Expansion

ii. Young entrepreneurs

iii. Small scale industry like Agarbatti making.

Threats:

i. Draught

ii. Diseases and natural hazards like cyclone.

6.4 PRA Exercise

Team from RGVN, Guwahati carried out PRA exercise in Old Bagbahar village as follows:

Date: 11-06-2016 **Location:** Old Bagbahar

Numbers Present: 23

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:

1 People expressed that the JFMC have not been very active in the past due to lack of funds and projects

2 There have been very few awareness and orientation programs in the JFMC in the past.

3 They appreciated the importance of micro planning and were very supportive and cooperated during the micro planning process.

4 While some NGOs have been visiting the JFMC they only collected data and information but did not take up any development activity.

5 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.

6 The communities have good local wisdom and traditional knowledge regarding the environment, forestry and other livelihood issues like pest control, livestock management etc.

7 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.

8 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 cites, 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:

a) Equal distribution of source of water among the villagers.
b) Proper testing of water sources to ensure better quality drinking water.
c) Proper scientific steps are to be taken to prevent heavy loss due to floods in the village.
d) Construction of proper roads to ensure better communication.
e) Electrification of the households is very urgent.
f) Secondary school and high schools in the village are to be constructed.
g) Construction of culvert is necessary.
h) Construction of education centre for the adult population.
i) Steps are to be taken to prevent encroachment in the village.
j) Gas connection needed for every household.
k) Market needed for selling agarbattis and other hand crafts.
l) One health sub-centre to be constructed inside the village.

7.1 Ranking of EPA

For village development the community proposes to take up a number of entry point activities. The entry point activities include infrastructure development and Skill development and both are directly linked with each other.

Rank	Acivities	Details	Budget
1	Construction of community hall with tent house including chair and generator	Near Kali Mandir GPS:- N 24° 33' 48" E 92° 43' 20"	Rs. 10,00000.00/- Rs. 50.000.00/- (Chair and generator)
2	Road from Old Bagbahar to New Bagbahar boundary distance approx 3km including culvert	GPS:- N 24° 33' 10" E 92° 43' 25"	Rs. 780000.00/-

3	Market shed at Old Bagbahar mandir site	GPS:- N 24° 33' 39" E 92° 43' 19"	Rs. 670000.00/-

DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER
Hailakandi Division
Hailakandi

8. Livelihood Development Plan

8.1 Ranking

Ranking of Livelihoods & Skills Development

1. Agriculture
2. Tailoring and Handicrafts
3. Poultry
4. Driving
5. Computer Training.

8.2 Livelihood Opportunity

Livelihood Opportunities were identified as follows:

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

8.3 Agriculture and Horticulture

The main constraints and opportunities in agriculture and horticulture sector is given below-

The main constraints are:

(a) Low production

(b) Lack of market opportunities

(c) Pest and disease attack

The opportunities are:

(a) Commercialisation of agricultural crops.

(b) To diversify into other agricultural crops specially vegetables.

(c) Nursery development

(d) Organic farming.

8.4 Livestock

The main constraints and opportunities in Livestock rearing is given below-

The main constraints are:

(a) Lack of fodder

(b) Lack of sufficient veterinary services

(c) Disease.

The opportunities are:

(a) Poultry.

(b) Dairy farming

8.5 Specialized Skills

The main constraints are:

(a) Traditional skill level/ practices

(b) Lack of access to modern tools and implements

(c) Lack of marketing linkage

The opportunities are:

(a) Young entrepreneurs

(b) Traditional expertise in cane & bamboo craft.

(c) Small scale industries like Agarbatti making.

8.6 Credit Facility

The main constraints are;

(a) Lack of access to bank loans

(b) Lack of knowledge about different schemes launched by government for providing loan

(c) Poor awareness about Microfinance Institutions

(d) Poor condition of community

The opportunities are:

(a) Provision of coverage under different government schemes

(b) Micro finance Institution

(c) Motivation to form SHGs

8.7 Strategic Interventions

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

1. Skill development
2. Nursery training and development
3. Livestock
4. Agriculture expansion

8.8 Income Generating Activities

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

1. Tailoring and Handicrafts
2. Nursery
3. Agriculture
4. Poultry

8.9 SHG Activities

SHGs of the village can plan the following activities:

1. Tailoring and Embroidery
3. Handicrafts
4. Poultry

8.10 Exposure Trips

The following exposure trips are planned:

1. Tripura – JFMC areas (Churaibari)
2. Good practices/ project of JFMC/ Livelihood in North East and other states of India
3. Participation in Melas and Fair like SARAS MELA and other melas organised by TRIFED
4. Trips to nearby countries for training on bamboo and handicraft/furniture making

8.11 Convergence

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

i. National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme - for rural employment
ii. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) - for agricultural and allied development
iii. Rashtriya Krishi Sinchay Yojana (RKSY) - for irrigation, including watershed development
iv. National Rural Livelihoods Mission
v. Skills Development schemes
vi. Prime Minister Ujjwala Yojana
vii. NRLM
viii. NRHM
ix. Bamboo Mission
x. 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 Old Bagbahar 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 Old Bagbahar 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 Old Bagbahar 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 Old Bagbahar JFMC have been summarized below.

Table-1: Conditions of the Forests of Old Bagbahar 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: Katakhal Beat: Loharbond Compartment:	600	0.50 to 1.50	Good Area: 30 Ha Degraded Area: 90 Ha	Over 9 m
(B) Other Planted Area				
Location: Old Bagbahar Type of Forest: Semi Evergreen VF / Other R.F	302	0.50 to 1.50	Good Area: 302 Ha	
TOTAL			Good Area: 332 Ha Degraded Area: 90 Ha	

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

It is seen that the Old Bagbahar JFMC has 600 Ha under its forests, of which 332 Ha (55.33 %) is 'Good' (Crown density >40%) and the rest is 'Degraded'.

9.1.1 Forest Soil Type

The forests of Old Bagbahar 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 Old Bagbahar JFMC

Parameter	**Status in Assigned Forests**	**Status in Other Planted Areas**
Fertility Level	Average	Average
Soil Erosion Status	Poor	Poor
Presence of:		
(a) Silt	Poor	Nil
(b) Mud-flat	-	-
(c) Newly accreted land	-	-
(d) Sand dune	Medium	Medium

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

For the Old Bagbahar 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 Old Bagbahar 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 Old Bagbahar JFMC

Parameter	**Local Name(s)**	**Botanical Name(s)**
Major Forest Species	Awal	*Vitex spp.*
	Badam	*Staculia alata.*
	Bohera	*Terminallice bellerica.*
	Bajrang	*Xanthoylum budrenga.*
	Banak	*Schima Khasiana.*
	Barun	*Crataera religiosa.*
	Bella	*Sapium baccatum.*
	Bhadruk	*Vitex pubesccns.*
	Bhatkur	*Vitex heterophylla.*
	Bhola	*Mons lacrigata.*
	Bhubi	*Baccaureo sapidar.*
	Bhuri	*Trewia nudiflora.*
	Bonsum	*Phocbe goatjearensis.*
	Buva	*Ailanthus grandis.*
Associates	Kaligoda	*Bambusa valgars.*
	Karail	*Dendracalamus strictus.*
	Khang	*Dendrocalamus longispathus.*
Shrubs	Spring vatch	*Vicia sativa*
	Abu tenga	*Antidesma diandrum*
	Amsirika	*Acacia concina*
	Sarpagandha	*Rauwolfia serpentine*
	Alokhoni	*Cassia tora*
	Common reed, ekora	*Phragmites karka*
Medicinal Plants	Chalmugra	*Hydnocarpus kurzil.*

	Hartaki	*Terminalia chebula*
Produces	Gamair	*Gmelina arborea.*
	Kadam	*Anthoccphalus cadamba*
	Jam	*Engenia jambos*
	Nageswar	*Messua ferrea*
	Cham	*Artocarpus chaplasha.*
	Ghora Neem	
	Rain tree	
	Ping	
	Moroi	
	Chatim	*Alstonia scholaris*
Others, if any	Kash	*Sachamm procerum.*
	Khagra	*Sacchomm spontarcum.*
	Ekra	*Erianthus raveneac.*
	Nal	*Phragmites karka.*
	Rema	*Thysanolaena maxima.*
	Khor	*Impereta arundinacea.*

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.1.3 Forest Village management in the past:

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

(a) Number of households involved: 48 Nos. Households

(b) Number of people involved: 454 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.

[**Source:** Discussions with Forest Department personnel & JFMC members]

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 per Household of the Old Bagbahar JFMC

Name of Forest Produce	**Average Household Requirement**		**How met at Present**	**Source**
	Frequency of Requirement	**Approx. Qty**		
Firewood	70%	1.825 **Tons per annum**	Procured from nearest jungle & homestead land	Mostly Illegal extracted from R.F.
Timber for House	100	0.120 cum	Procured from nearest jungle	Illegal extracted from R.F.
Small timber for Implements	,,	0.051 cum	,,	,,
Pole / Bamboo	,,	50 Nos.	,,	,,
Fodder from Forest	,,	5.00 Kg.	,,	,,
NTFP	,,	4.00 Kg.	,,	,,
Other Gandhi, Bamboo suit Bon – aalu. etc.		0.50 Quintals	,,	,,

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

There are 27 households in the Old Bagbahar JFMC. From the above table and this number of households, it is inferred that the total annual requirements of the Old Bagbahar village for forest produce for own use is as follows:

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

Name of Forest Produce	**Community Requirement (Kg per annum) (*)**	**Remarks**
Firewood	60.225 **Tons per annum**	
Timber for House	5.75 cum	
Small Timber for Implements	2.448 cum	
Pole / Bamboo	2400 Nos.	
Fodder from Forest	2.40 Quintals	
NTFP	1.92 Quintals	
Other Gandhi, Bamboo suit Bon – aalu. etc.	24.0Quintals	

Source: Table - 4(A) at above & Total Household Number from Community records

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 Old Bagbahar JFMC is given in the following table.

Table-5 (A): Collection & Marketing of Forest Produce by Villagers of the Old Bagbahar 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	10	1.000 Quintals	R. F Area.
Other Gandhi, Bamboo suit Bon – aalu. etc.	June, July	10	0.550 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 Old Bagbahar 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)	10.000 Quintals	Sold in rural market	Rs. 250/-
Other Gandi, Bamboo suit	5.500 Quintals	,,	Rs. 57.29

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 Old Bagbahar JFMC have been summarized below - based on the information in the previous sub-sections.

Table-6: Total Requirements of Forest Produce by Villagers of the Old Bagbahar 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	60.225 **Tons per annum**	0	60.225 **Tons per annum**
Timber for House	5.75 cum	0	5.75 cum
Small timber for Implements	2.448 cum	0	2.448 cum
Bamboo	2160 Nos.	0	2160 Nos.
Pole	240 Nos.	0	240 Nos.
Fodder from Forest	2.40 Quintals	0	2.40 Quintals
NTFP	1.92 Quintals	10.000 Quintals	11.92 Quintals
Other Gandhi, Bamboo suit Bon – aalu. etc.	24.0Quintals	5.500 Quintals	29.50 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 Old Bagbahar JFMC have been summarized below.

Table-7: Protection Problems of the_ Old Bagbahar 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	-	-

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

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

(a) Cattle Problem

(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 Old Bagbahar JFMC, the reasons for degradation of forest are as follows:

(a) Cattle Problem.

(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 Old Bagbahar 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 Old Bagbahar JFMC from the issues discussed earlier at Sub-section 3.1

Table-8: Protection Plan of the Old Bagbahar JFMC

Protection Work [to be filled from Table 3.7 of Proforma-3 as applicable]	**Location in Forest Area**	**Quantification of the Measures** [Length, Area, Size etc.]	**Timing**	**Priority** [High / Medium / Low]
Grazing - Local Animals	Old Bagbahar JFMC area	600 Ha.	During Day hours	Medium
Grazing - Animals from Other Area	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
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 (	-	-	-	

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

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

(a) Eviction operation to drive out the encroachers.

(b) Regular patrolling duty in the vulnerable areas.

(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.

9.3.2 Types of Operations Proposed

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

Table-9: Types of Operations Proposed in the Old Bagbahar 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 20 Ha. land in segments of plots of 1, 2 and 3 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 302 Ha forest area by the forest staff & JFMC.

Treatment	Required (Yes/ No)	Responsibility of JFMC (Yes / No)	Month / Year when can be done	Extent of Area proposed for Treatment (Ha)
Watershed Treatment	No.	No.	-	-
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 302 Ha forest area by the forest staff & JFMC.
Cut Back & Coppice Treatment	No.	No.	-	-
Physical Fencing	Yes	Yes	Throughout the year	In regeneration area. 10 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 Old Bagbahar JFMC:

(a) Artificial regeneration of indigenous species under 20 Ha. land in the segment of 1, 2 or 3 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 Old Bagbahar JFMC

Treatment	Area in Ha under Plantation Module	Priority for Block Plantation	Species	Spacing (metre x metre)
Assisted Natural Regeneration (with plantation in gap)	2 Ha.	Nil	Teak, Gamari, Cesiachama. Rata, Jam etc.	
Block Plantation				
Sowing of Neem, Amla, Mahua, Bahera (Medicinal Plants)				
Enrichment Plantation				
Direct Plantation	2 Ha		-do-	2X2
Other				
TOTAL AREA (in Ha)				

Source: 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 Old Bagbahar JFMC

(Year-1 to Year-5)

Treatment	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Assisted Natural Regeneration (with plantation in gap)	2 Ha.	2 Ha.	2 Ha.	2 Ha.	2 Ha.
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

Table-10 (B): Annual Targets of Forest Improvement in Old Bagbahar 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.
Block Plantation					
Sowing of Neem, Amla, Mahua, Bahera (Medicinal Plants)					
Enrichment Plantation					
Direct Plantation	2 Ha.	2 Ha.	2 Ha.	2 Ha.	2 Ha.

Treatment	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
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 Old Bagbahar 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 Old Bagbahar JFMC. This includes the Departmental Nursery involved in JFMC works.

Table-11 (A): JFMC Nurseries of the Old Bagbahar 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 Old Bagbahar JFMC.

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

Name of Nursery	Species	Year of Development	Number of Seedlings	Remarks
Loharbond	Ghorah Neem, Jam, Hatkor, Cham, Sundi, Chatim, Bhat, Puma, Rata, Am , Khatal, Raintree, Horitoki, Amla,	2015-16	200000	Nil

Name of Nursery	Species	Year of Development	Number of Seedlings	Remarks
	Krishnachura, Moj, Boherah Teak, Gamari, Cesiachama etc.			

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.4.2 Maintenance Plan - 10 Years

The maintenance plan for plantations raised in the Old Bagbahar 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.

Table-12 (A): Maintenance Plan of Tree Plantation in the Old Bagbahar 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

B. Bamboo

Table-12 (B): Maintenance Plan of Bamboo Plantation in the Old Bagbahar JFMC

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

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

C. Fuel wood Plantation

Table-12 (C): Maintenance Plan of Fuel Wood Plantation in the Old Bagbahar 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

D. NTFP / Medicinal Plantation

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

Year(s)	Treatment
2016-17 to 2026-27	**There is no NTFP / Medicinal Plantation in the** Old Bagbahar 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 Old Bagbahar JFMC are given below.

Table-13): Miscellaneous Operations in the Old Bagbahar 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 Old Bagbahar 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 Old Bagbahar 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 Old Bagbahar 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 Old Bagbahar 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 Old Bagbahar JFMC.

Table-15: Sharing Mechanism for Old Bagbahar 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/ vermicomposting	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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 micro-plan 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
	Skill Development & Training		
2.	Dairy Farming		
3.	Poultry/ Fishery/ Duckery		
4.	Computers		
5.	Trades and Callings		
6.	Handicrafts		
7	Kits and Equipment		
8	Value Addition & Certification		
9	Packaging and Marketing		
10	Exposure Visits		
11	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.	Local Protection Squad Cost for 5 nos. of youth from the JFMC (Wages component) @ Rs. 280.00 per day for 365 days for 5 persons per annum	511,000.00	
4.	Uniform and equipment cost	60,000.00	
5.	Training of Local Protection Squad	5000.00	
6.	Desiltation of water bodies	5,00,000.00	
7.	Crop Insurance	100,000.00	
8.	Life Insurance	200,000.00	
9.	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 equipment 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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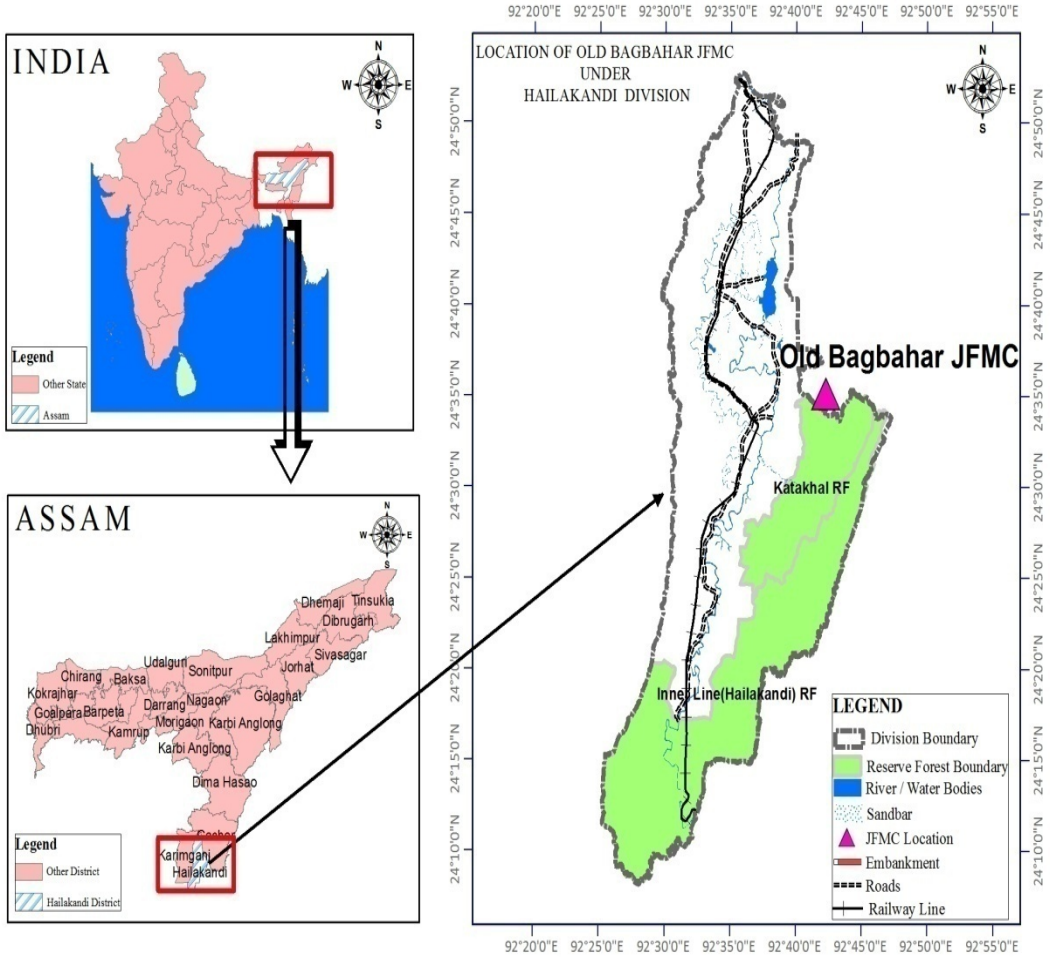
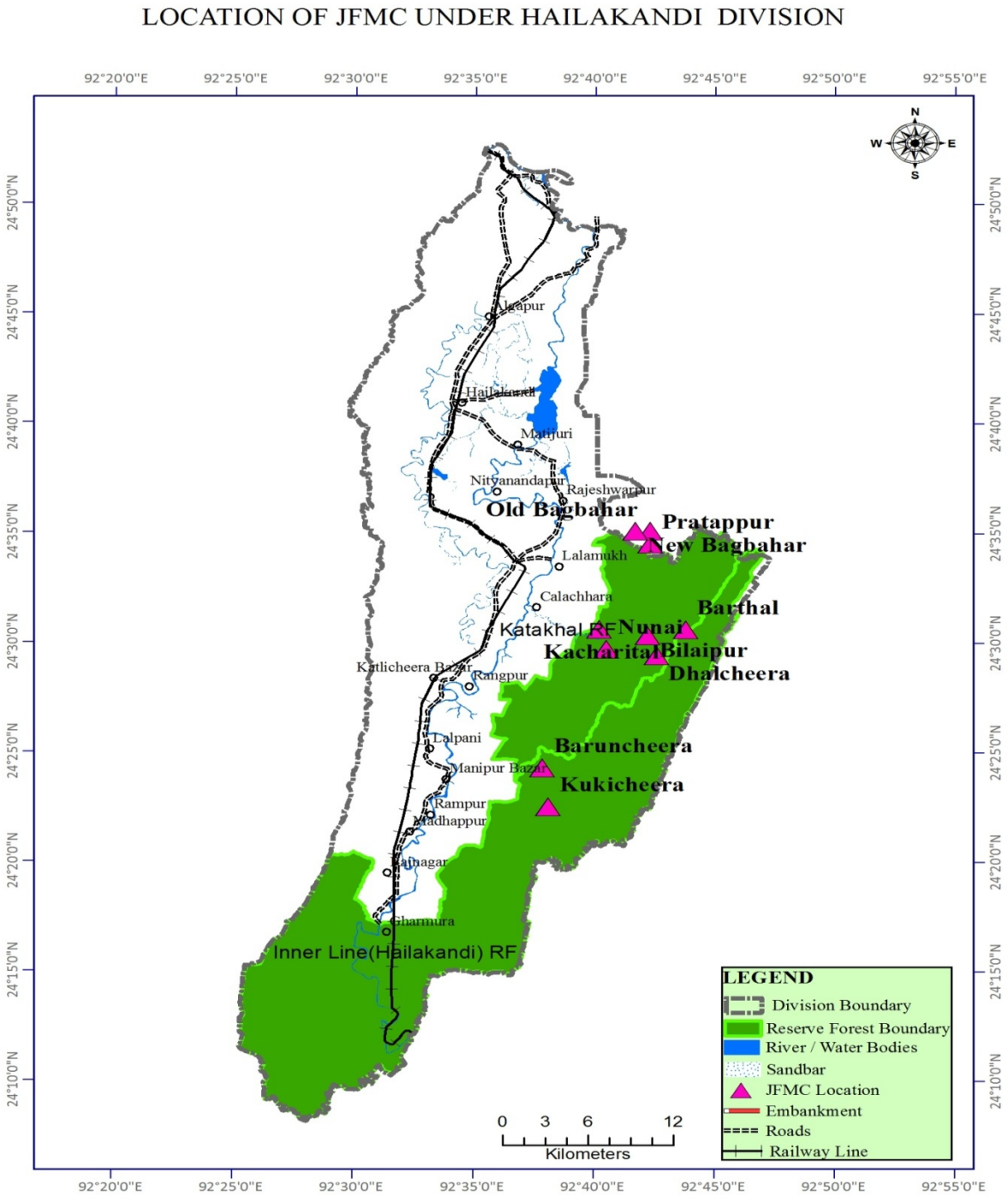
APPENDIX –I (A)

Location Map of JFMC in India



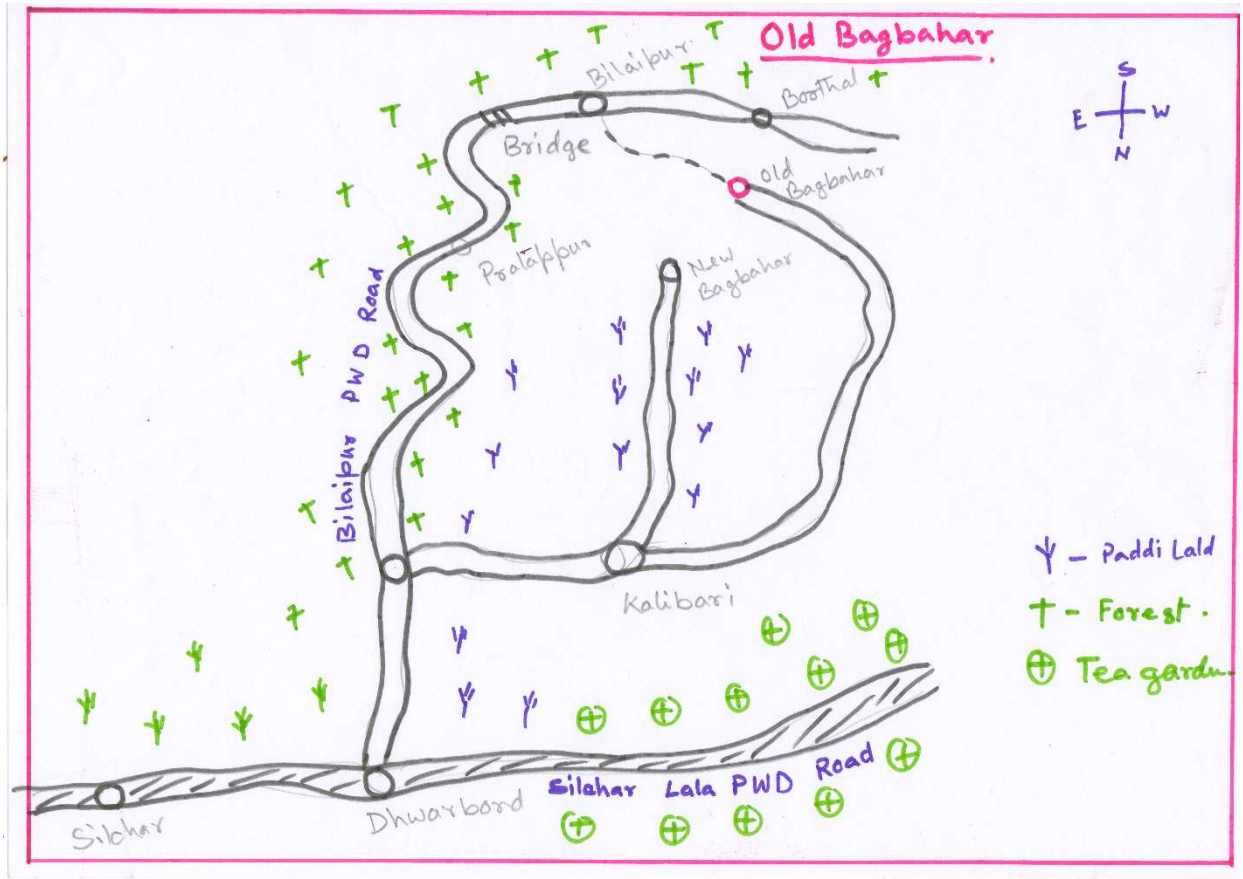
APPENDIX I- (B)

Location Map of Old Bagbahar



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/11

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 Old Bagbahar JFMC, held on 29-05-2015. 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 :- Old Bagbahar JFMC, Matijuri Range
Registration No. :- SAC/HKD/19/ Dated 22-11-2006
List of office bearers :-

1. Sri Anil Roy, President
2. Sri Promeswar Debnath, Fr.-I, Member Secretary
3. Sri Harlal Roy, Member
4. Sri Muyana Siariam, ,,
5. Smti Shanti Roy, ,,
6. Smti Pratibha Roy, ,,
7. Smti Sonamoni Roy, ,,
8. Sri Nandalal Roy, ,,
9. Sri Nikhil Roy, ,,
10. Sri Putul Roy, ,,
11. Sri Sanku Roy, ,,

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

Contd. P/2

APPENDIX–III (B)

MoU / Resolution Certificate

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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)

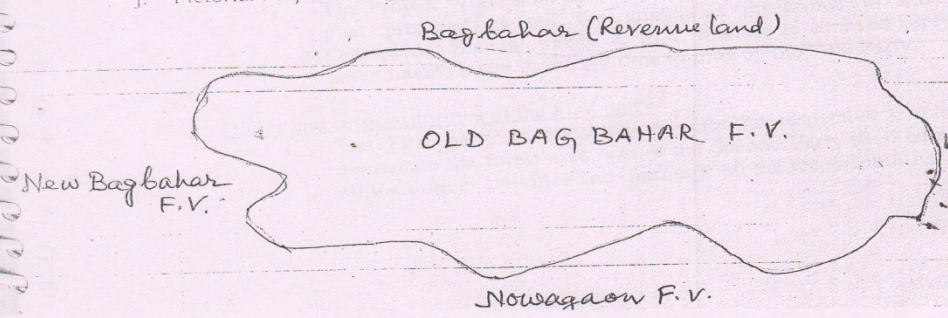
1. This deed of Agreement made in the form of Agreement on the 15th day of July 2015 between the Divisional Forest Officer, Hailakandi Division, Forest Department of Forest, Assam on behalf of the Project Implementation Unit of the Assam Project on Forest and Biodiversity Conservation Society(APFBCS; 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... old Bagbahar ..... Joint Forest Management Committee Village old Bagbahar P.O old Bagbahar Panchayat Bagbahar Block Boojalenga Sub-Division Silchar District Cachar (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 : old Bagbahar J.F.M.C.
b. District : — Cachar
c. Division : — Hailakandi
d. Range : — Matijuri Range
e. Section :
f. Beat :
g. Block, Compartment No:
h. Area(Ha) : —
i. Boundary :

North Bagbahar (Revenue land) East Noxatilla F.V.
South Nowagaon F.V. (Pratappur) West New Bagbahar 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-1 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

i. 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

Contd…….

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)	D.F.O.
2.	(Forest Range Officer)	Implementing Agency

Signature of the Second Party (Members of the Committee)

Name & Address :

			Signature
1.	(President)	Amil Roy old bagbahar	1. President Old Bagbahar (A.P.F.B.C J.F.M.C
2.	(Treasurer)	Nikhil Roy "	Treasurer APFBC, JFMC
3.	(Member-Secretary)	P. Sebastian (Range office matijuri)	3. Member Secretary Old Bagbahar (A.P.F.B.C. J.F.M.C

Contd…….

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Signature of Witnesses

Name & Address :	Signature
1. Joylish Roy, old Baghatan	1. জ্যোতিষ রায়
2. Manik Roy, "	2. মানিক রায়
3.	3.

APPENDIX–IV

Executive Members of Old Bagbahar JFMC

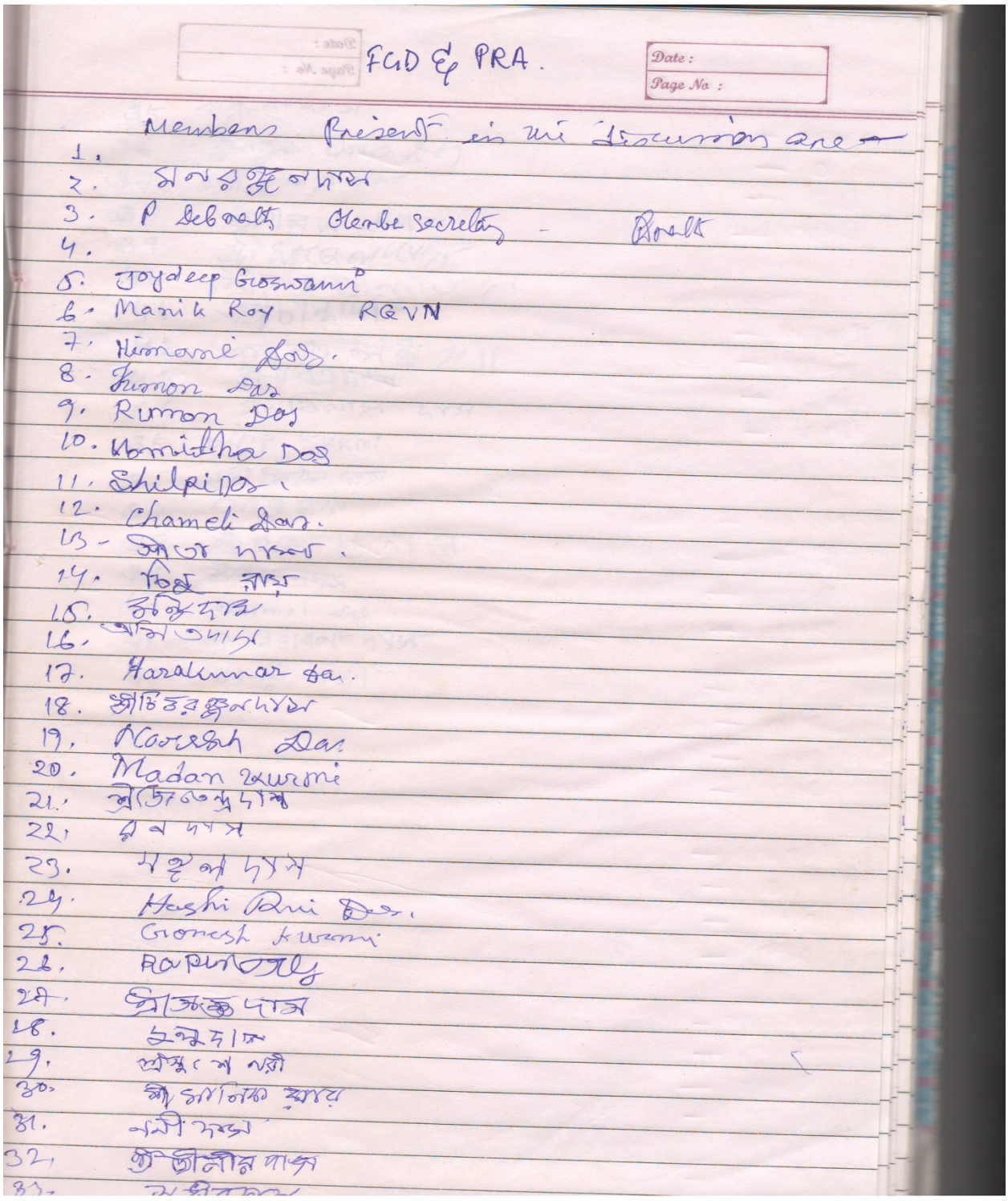
Sl.NO	NAME	AGE	EDUCATION
1	Shanku Roy	33	Class-5
2	Anil Roy	36	Class-8
3	Nikhil Roy	53	Class-2
4	Anil Roy	55	Class-6
5	Sunil Roy	62	Class-2
6	Mina Roy	38	Class-4
7	Jyotish Roy	47	Class-3
8	Babul Roy	45	Class-7
9	Ankara Roy	38	Class-3
10	Kajali Roy	42	Class-1

APPENDIX–V

Executive members group Photo of Old Bagbahar JFMC

APPENDIX–VI

List of members present during PRA & FGD



FGD & PRA.

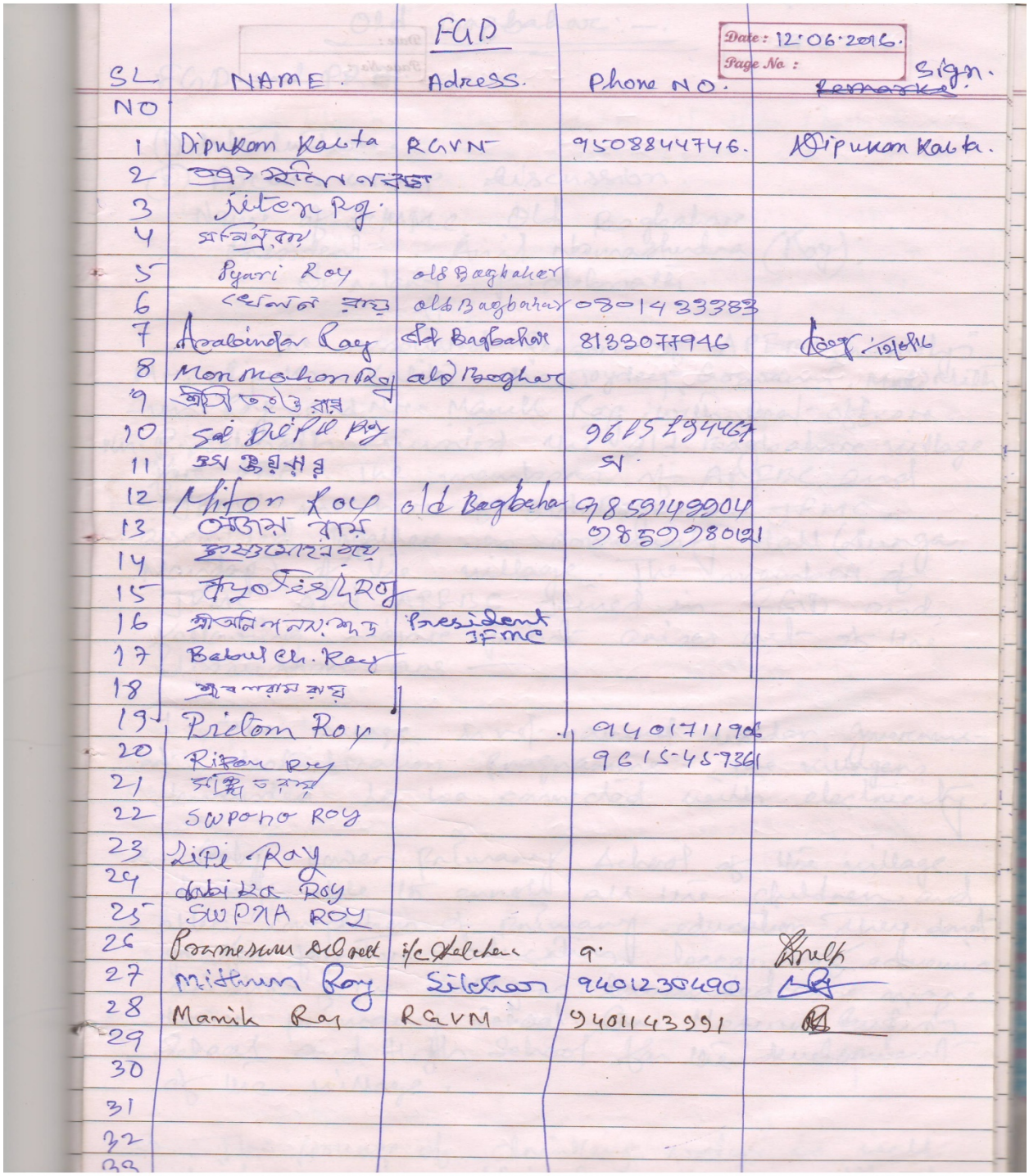
Date :
Page No :

Members Present in the discussion are –

1.
2. মনরঞ্জন দাস
3. P Debnath Glenbe secretary – Pnath
4.
5. Joydeep Goswami
6. Manik Roy RGVN
7. Himani Das.
8. Kumon Das
9. Rumon Das
10. Komitha Das
11. Shilpi Das.
12. Chameli Das.
13. সীতা দাস.
14. বিষ্ণু রায়
15. মন্টু দাস
16. অমিত দাস
17. Harakumar Das.
18. শ্রীচিত্তরঞ্জন দাস
19. Naresh Das
20. Madan Kurmi
21. শ্রীজিতেন্দ্র দাস
22. রণ দাস
23. মঙ্গল দাস
24. Hashi Rui Das.
25. Gonesh Kurmi
26. Rapinoy
27. শ্রীঅজিত দাস
28. [illegible]
29. শ্রীসুরেশ নারী
30. শ্রী মানিক রায়
31. ননী দাস
32. শ্রী [illegible] দাস
33. [illegible]

APPENDIX–VI

List of members present during FGD



FGD

Date: 12.06.2016.
Page No :

SL NO	NAME.	Adress.	Phone NO.	Sign. ~~Remarks~~
1	Dipukan Kalta	RGVN	9508844746.	Dipukan Kalta.
2	[illegible]			
3	Jiten Roy.			
4	[illegible]			
5	Pyari Roy	old Bagbahar		
6	[illegible]	old Bagbahar	08014333383	
7	Arabindar Roy	old Bagbahar	8133077946	[signature] 12/6/16
8	Monmohan Roy	old Bagbahar		
9	[illegible]			
10	Sai Dipu Roy		9615194467	
11	[illegible]		[illegible]	
12	Mitor Roy	old Bagbahar	9859149904	
13	[illegible]		9859980121	
14	[illegible]			
15	Jyotish Roy			
16	[illegible]	President IFMC		
17	Babul Ch. Roy			
18	[illegible]			
19	Pritom Roy		9401711906	
20	Ripon Roy		9615-459361	
21	[illegible]			
22	Swpono Roy			
23	Lipi Roy			
24	Labika Roy			
25	SWPNA ROY			
26	Prameswar Debnath	i/c Salchan	[illegible]	[signature]
27	Mithun Roy	Silchar	9401230490	[signature]
28	Manik Roy	RGVN	9401143991	[signature]
29				
30				
31				
32				
33				

Date :
Page No :

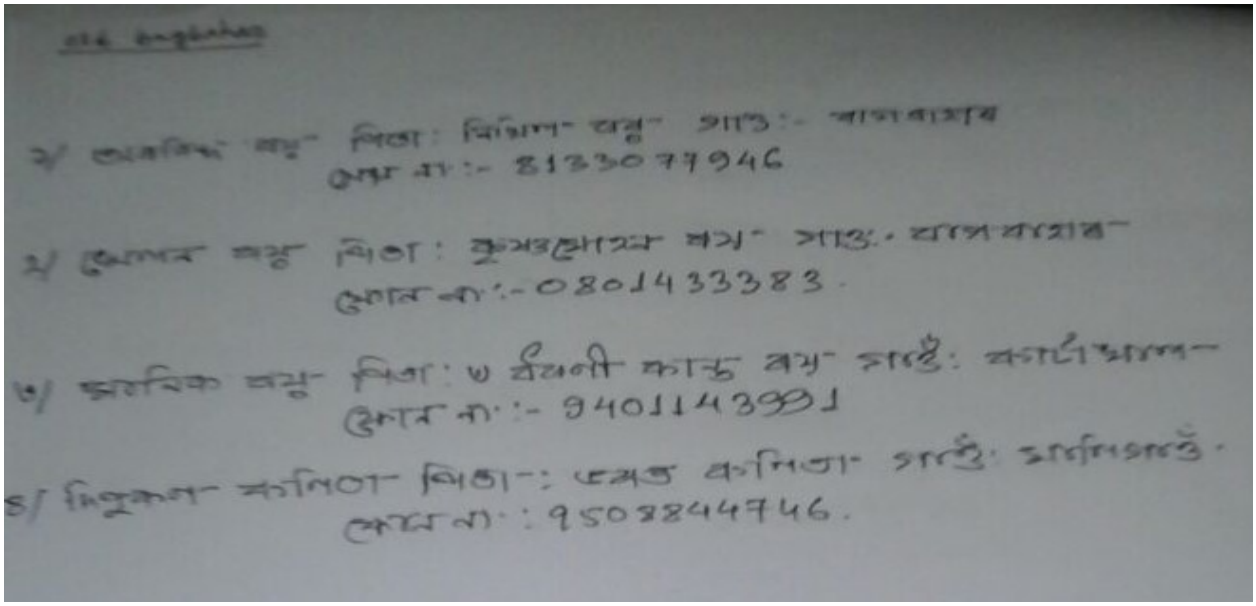
FGD

The members present in the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) are —.

	Name	Address	Mobile/phone	Signature
1.	P. Debnath	Membe secretary	9435567450	
2.	David Bramsadeo	President		
3.	Mithun Roy	Monitoring officer	9401230490	19.6.16.
4.	Jagdeep Goswami	Silchar.	9435885667.	
5.	[illegible]	Bagbahare.		
6.	[illegible]	"		
7.	Sujan Roy.	"		
8.	[illegible]	"		
9.	Manik Roy	Bagbahar	—	
10.	Pyari Mohan Roy	old Bagbahar		
11.	[illegible]			
12.	[illegible]			
13.	ASHOK ROY			
14.	Pritom Roy	old Bagbahar	9401711906	
15.	Nirmal Roy		9476546409.	
16.	Shonden Roy	old Bagbahar		
17.	Babul ch. Roy	"		
18.	Madhuri Horizon	"		
19.	[illegible]	"		
20.	LITON ROY	"		
21.	[illegible]	"		
22.	[illegible]	"		
23.	Babban Roy Debroy	"	[illegible]	
24				
25				
26				
27				
28				

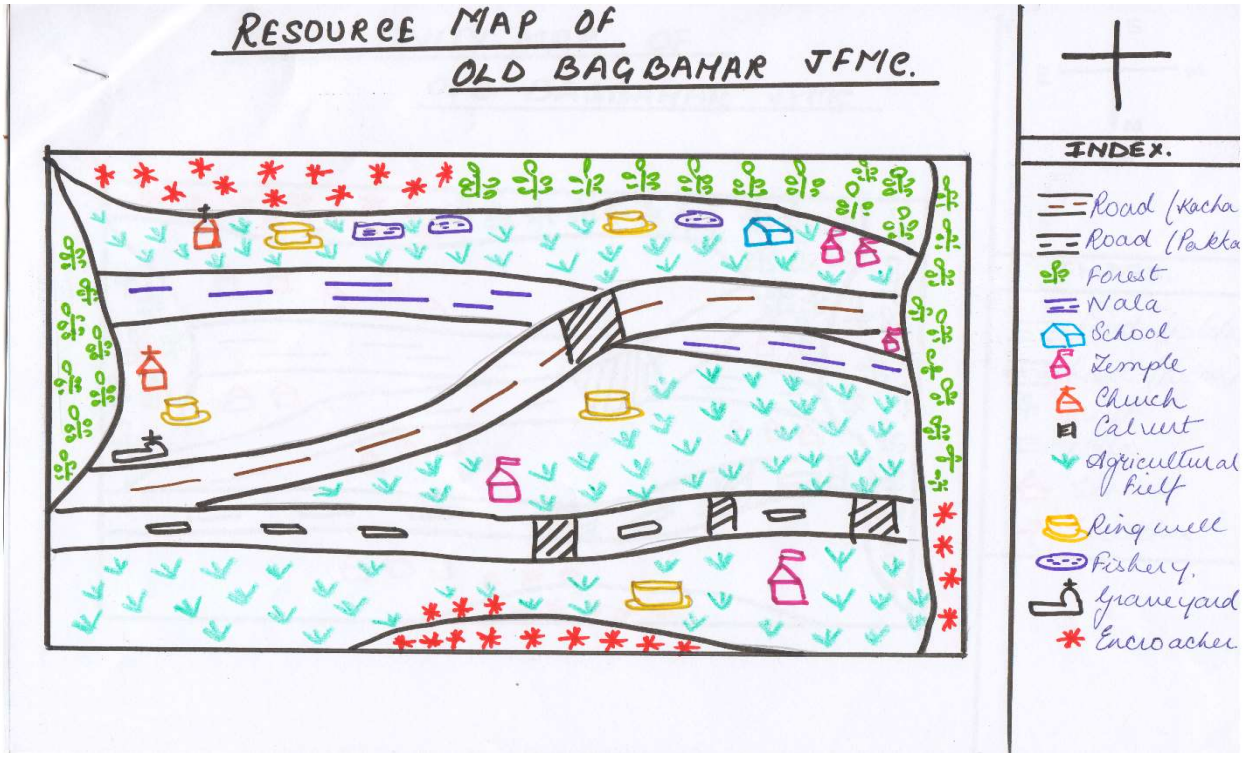
APPENDIX–VII (A)

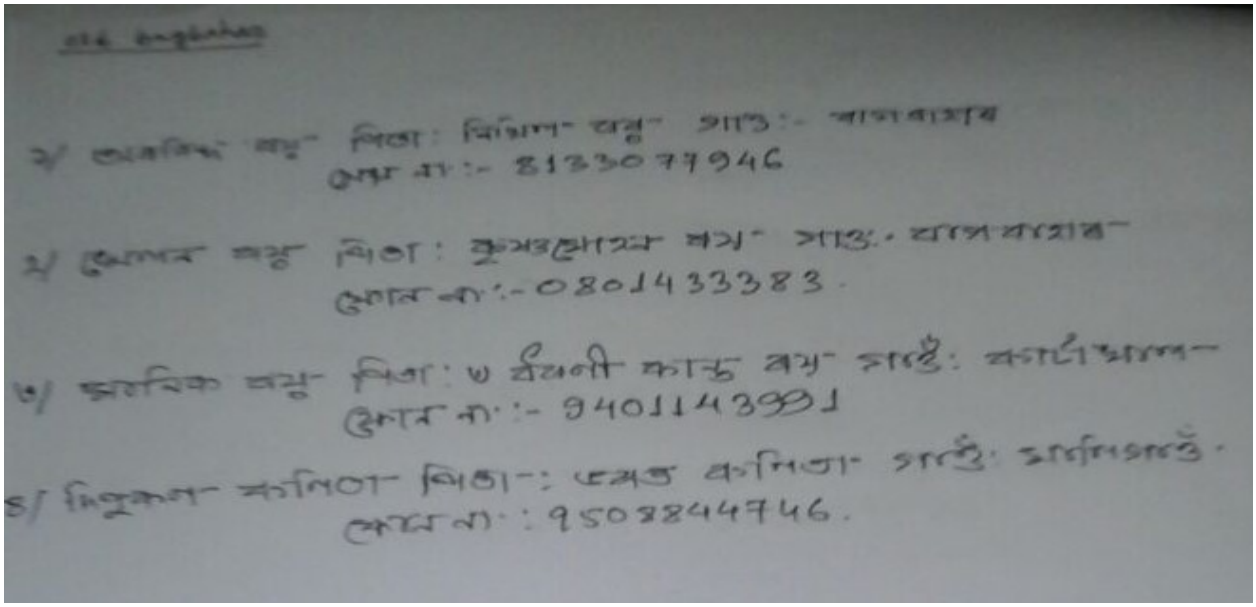
PRA-Community map of Old Bagbahar JFMC



APPENDIX–VII (B)

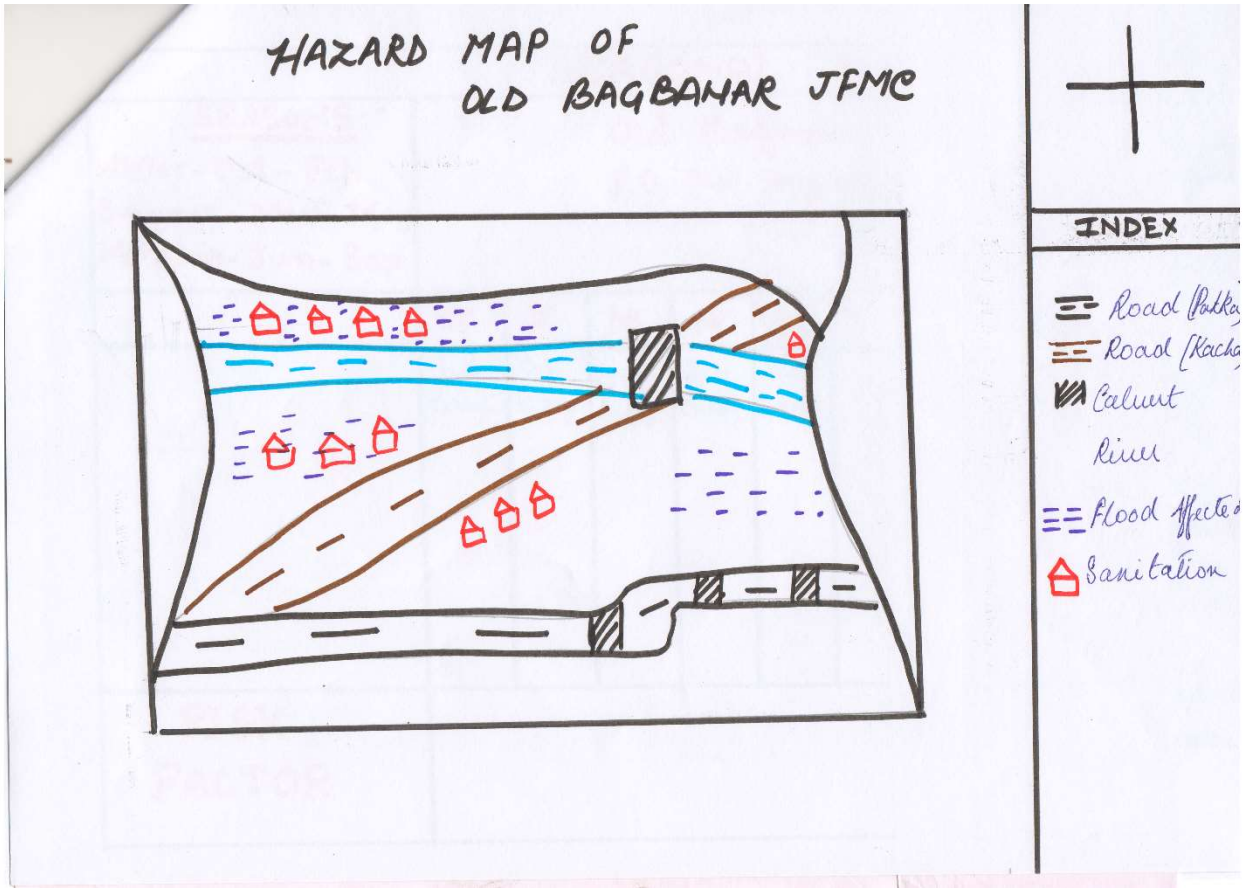
PRA-Resource map of Old Bagbahar JFMC

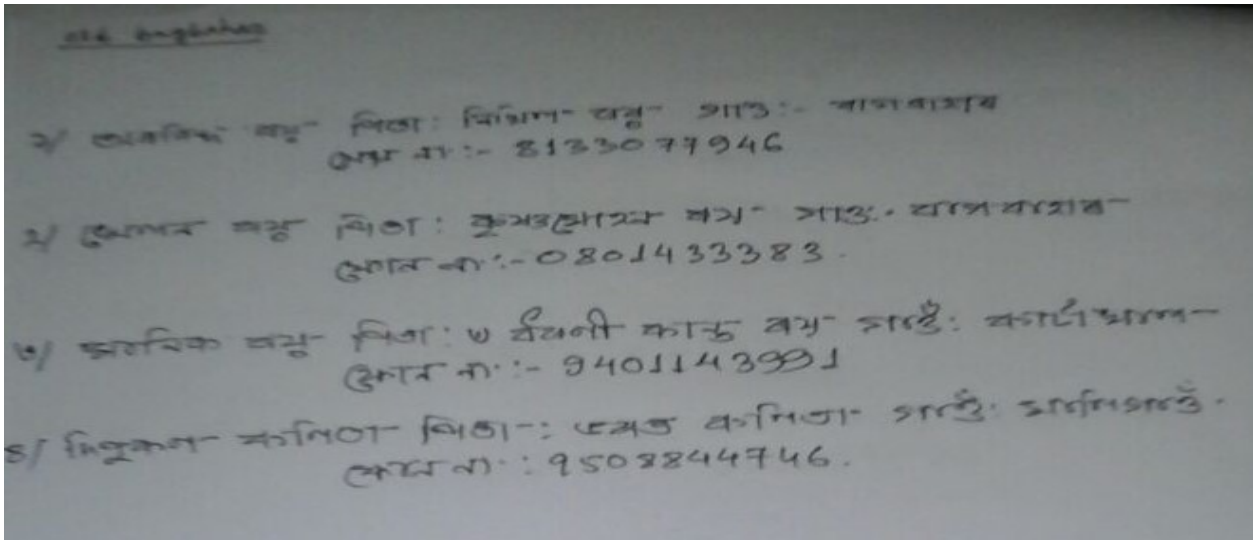




APPENDIX–VII (C)

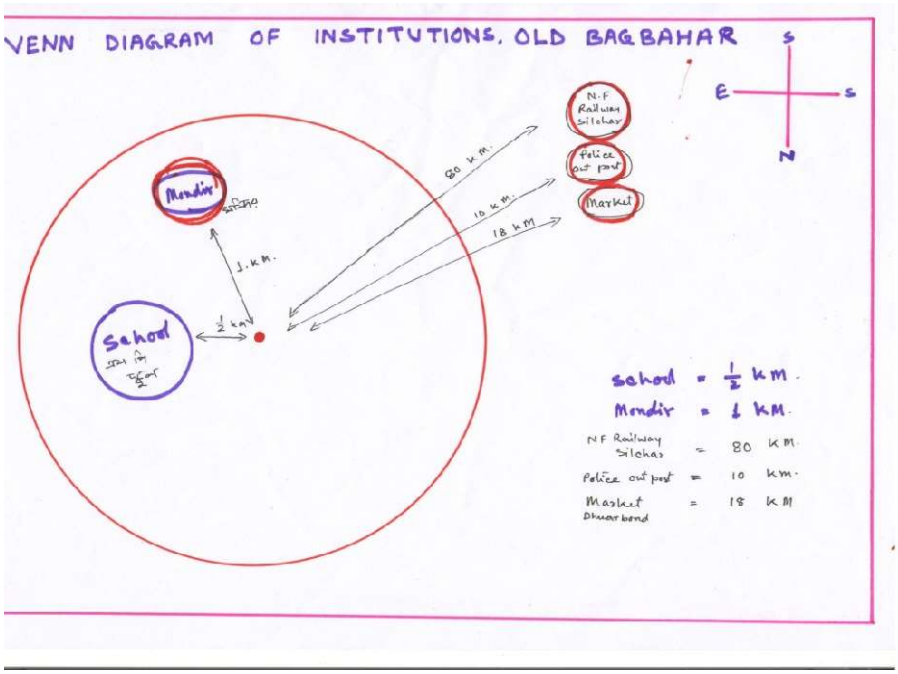
PRA-Hazard map of Old Bagbahar JFMC

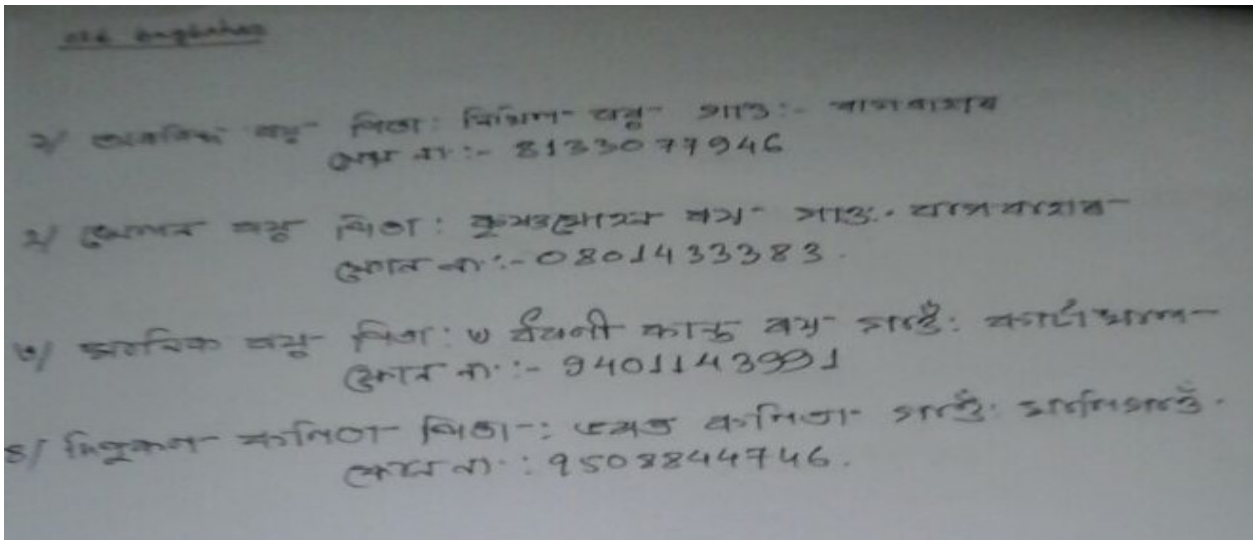




APPENDIX- VII (D)

Venn Diagram of Old Bagbahar





Appendix VIII

Entry point Activities

ENTRY POINT ACTIVITY FOR OLD BAGBAHAR JFMC

RANK	ACTIVITIES	DETAILS	BUDGET
1	Constraction of Community Hall with Tent house including Chair and Generator.	Near Kali Mandir GPS:-N24°33'48" E92°43'20"	Rs.10,00000/- Rs.50,000/- (chair&generator)
2	a)Road from old bagbahar to new bagbahar boundary distance approx 3 km including Culvart.	GPS:-N24°33'10" E92°43'25"	Rs.7,80000/-
3	Market shed at old bagbahar mandir site	GPS N24° 33' 39" E 092° 43' 19"	Rs.6,70000/-

DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER
Hailakandi Division
Hailakandi

APPENDIX–IX (A)

Training list of Old Bagbahar JFMC (Proposed).

Sl. No.	Name	Age.	Educational Qualification	Male/ Female	Trade for Trading
1	Sri. Apu Roy	22 years	Class-V	Male	Mobile repair
2	Sri. Sibu Roy	20 Yrs	-do-	-do-	Driving
3	Sri. Pritam Roy	19 Yrs	Class- X	-do-	Computer
4	Sri. Ripam Roy	18 Yrs	-do-	Male	Driver
5	Smti. Panchami Roy	18 Yrs	-do-	Female	Sewing

APPENDIX – IX (B)

Training List of Nusery (Completed)

Sl. No.	Name of Candidates	Guardians Name	Age	Qualification	Name of Village	Name of Trade
1	Anil Roy				Old Bagbahar	Nursery Technician
2	Bhusan Roy				Old Bagbahar	Nursery Technician
3	Loni Roy				Old Bagbahar	Nursery Technician
4	Abhinash Roy				Old Bagbahar	Nursery Technician
5	Piari Roy				Old Bagbahar	Nursery Technician
6	Jyotish Roy				Old Bagbahar	Nursery Technician
7	Bablu Roy				Old Bagbahar	Nursery Technician

APPENDIX–X
Photographs

Agriculture	Agriculture
Awareness Programe	PRA Mapping
FGD	PRA Mapping

APPENDIX–XI

GPS Coordinates

1. E – 92^0 42′ 18″ , N – 24^0 45′ 6″
2. N – 24^0 33′ 055″, E – 92^0 42′ 97″7
3. N – 24^0 33′ 047″, E – 92^0 92′ 817″
4. N – 24^0 34′ 526″, E - 92^0 43′ 825″

APPENDIX – XII

SDP Report

SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM AT OLD BAGBAHAR, 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 Old Bagbahar under Hailakandi Division.

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 12,166/-	07	District Agriculture office, Hailakandi(Horticulture Deptt)

Skill development program on nursery management was inaugurated on 21st August, 2016 at Old Bagbahar (Hailakandi Forest Village). The programme was inaugurated by Mr. B Biswas, DFO, Hailakandi. Among those who were present 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:

Abhinash Roy, one of the trainees expressed his gratefulness to the entire team for taking up such skill training programmes which have given them a new and better prospect of earning their livelihood.

PHOTO GALLERY

Fig: Trainees at Old Bagbahar

LIST OF TRAINEES OF OLD BAGBAHAR

Sl no.	Name of Candidate	Father's Name	Age	Qualification	Trade
1	Anil Roy				Nursery Technician
2	Bhushan Roy				Nursery Technician
3	Loni Roy				Nursery Technician
4	Abhinash Roy				Nursery Technician
5	Piari Roy				Nursery Technician
6	Jyotish Roy				Nursery Technician
7	Bablu Roy				Nursery Technician

DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER
Hailakandi Division

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