

Jacobnagar Joint Forest Management Committee

Longai Reserve Forest

Karimganj Division, Karimganj

MICRO-PLAN

(2016-17 to 2025-26)

Prepared by Jacobnagar JFMC

Assisted by

Assam Forest Department

&

COMPELO

(IIE, RGVN and CML)



Approved

[Signature]

Divisional Forest Officer
Karimganj Division, Karimganj.

List of Acronyms

Acronym	Full Form
ACF	Assistant Conservator of Forests
AfD	<i>Agence France de Développement</i>
APFBC	Assam Project on Forest & Biodiversity Conservation
APL	Above Poverty Line
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CCF	Chief Conservator of Forests
CF	Conservator of Forests
CML	Centre for Microfinance and Livelihood
COMPELO	Consulting 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, 1980
FD	Forest Department
FRA	Forest Rights' Act
FV	Forest Village
FYP	Five Year Plan
GHG	Green House Gases
GoI	Government of India
GP	GaonPanchayat
Ha	Hectare

IEC	Information Education & Communication
IIE	Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship
JFMC	Joint Forest Management Committee
MDR	Major District Roads
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
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 Centre
PMU	Project Management Unit
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
RGVN	RashtriyaGraminVikasNidhi
RO	Range Officer
SC	Scheduled Caste
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SLF	Sustainable Livelihood Framework
Spp	Species
ST	Scheduled Tribe
SWOT	Strength Weakness Opportunity & Threat
TV	Taungya Village
TV	Television
WLS	Wildlife Sanctuary
WPA	Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
WPC	Working Plan Circle

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

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Vernacular Name</u>	<u>Botanical Name</u>
1.	Agar	<i>Aquilariaagallocha</i>
2.	Amra	<i>Spondiusmangifera</i>
3.	Amloki/Amla	<i>Embilicaofficienalis</i>
4.	Aslia/Kalaujha	<i>Cordiamyxa</i>
5.	Asok	<i>Saracindica</i>
6.	Aswatha	<i>FicusReligiosa</i>
7.	Awal	<i>Vitexpeduncularis (Sila-titu)</i>
8.	Badam	<i>Sterculiaalata</i>
9.	Bohera	<i>Terminaliabellerica</i>
10.	Bajrang	<i>Xanthoxylumbudrunga</i>
11.	Banak	<i>Schimawallichii</i>
12.	Ban Am	<i>Mangiferrasylyatica</i>
13.	Ban Belphai/Jalpai	<i>ElaeocarpusFloribundus or E. Varunna</i>
14.	Bandar fela (Rata)	<i>Dysoxylumbinectariferum</i>
15.	Bandar lathi	<i>Cassia fistula</i>
16.	Bon simul	<i>Bombax insigne</i>
17.	Barun	<i>Crataevareligiosa</i>
18.	Bat	<i>Ficusbengalensis</i>
19.	Bella	<i>Sapiumbaccatum</i>
20.	Bhadruk	<i>Vitexpubescens</i>
21.	Bhatkar	<i>Vitexheterophylla</i>
22.	Bhola	<i>Moruslaevigata</i>
23.	Bhubi	<i>Baccaureasapida</i>
24.	Bhuri	<i>Trewianudiflora</i>
25.	Bonsum	<i>Phoebe goalperensis</i>
26.	Borpat	<i>Ailanthus grandis</i>

27.	Banbogori	<i>Heritiera acuminata</i>
28.	Bogori	<i>Ziglyphuszuzuba</i>
29.	Charim	<i>Alstoniascholaris</i>
30.	Chakroshi	<i>Chickrassiatubularis</i>
31.	Chailta ban	<i>Dilleniapentagyna</i>
32.	Chailta	<i>Dilleniaindica</i>
33.	Chalmugra	<i>Hydnocarpuskurzii</i>
34.	Cham	<i>Artocarpuschaplasha</i>
35.	Chami	<i>Polyalthiasimiarum</i>
36.	Chamia	<i>Hibiscus macrophyllus</i>
37.	Champa	<i>Micheliachampaca</i>
38.	Dalmugra	<i>Gynocordiaodorata</i>
39.	Dephal	<i>Garciniaxanthochymus</i>
40.	Dewa	<i>Artocarpuslakoocha</i>
41.	Dhuna rata	<i>Canariumbengalensis</i>
42.	Dimoru	<i>Ficusglomerata</i>
43.	Fulkat/phulkat	<i>Stynaxserrulatum</i>
44.	Fulujha/Banmala	<i>Calicarpamacrophylla</i>
45.	Fuara	<i>Litseaspp</i>
46.	Gamari	<i>Gmelinaarborea</i>
47.	Garjan	<i>Dipterocarpusturbinatus</i>
48.	Garumara	<i>Crypteroniapaniculata</i>
49.	Gondroi	<i>Cinnamomumglanduliferum</i>
50.	Bagnala	<i>Litseasebifera</i>
51.	Gulal	<i>Diospyrostoposia</i>
52.	Haldi Kat	<i>Adina cordifolia</i>
53.	Hansh	<i>Albizzia stipulate</i>
54.	Hartaki	<i>Terminaliachebula</i>
55.	Hatia	<i>Chikrasiatabularis (BogiPom)</i>
56.	Heloch	<i>Antidesmaspp</i>
57.	Hergoza	<i>Dilleniapentagyna (Oxi)</i>
58.	Hengl/Engla	<i>Burseraserrata</i>

59.	Hinaru/Moroi	<i>Albizziaodoratissima</i>
60.	Hizal	<i>Barringtoniaacutangla (Pani-amra)</i>
61.	Hona/Bhatgila	<i>Oroxylumindicum</i>
62.	Honur	<i>Stereospermumspp</i>
63.	Jam	<i>Eugenia spp</i>
64.	Jakura	<i>Macaranga denticulate</i>
65.	Janglibadam	<i>Sterculiaalata</i>
66.	Jarul	<i>Lagerstroemia flosreginae</i>
67.	Jhalna	<i>Terminaliamyriocarpa</i>
68.	Jhawa	<i>Holigarnalongifolia</i>
69.	Jhoki	<i>Bischofiajavanica (Uriam)</i>
70.	Jinari	<i>Podocarpusnerriifolia</i>
71.	Kadam	<i>Anthocephaluscadamba</i>
72.	Kat badam	<i>Castanopsisindica</i>
73.	Kala-ujha	<i>Cordiamyxa (Lessora)</i>
74.	Kanchan	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>
75.	Karach	<i>Pongamiaglabra (karanj)</i>
76.	Kawathuti	<i>Cordia fragmentissima</i>
77.	Kayengla	<i>Garugapinnata</i>
78.	Koinari	<i>Miliusa spp</i>
79.	Koroi	<i>Albizziaprocera</i>
80.	Korol	<i>Kayea floribunda</i>
81.	Katal	<i>Artocarpusintegrifolia</i>
82.	Kow	<i>Garciniacowa</i>
83.	Kum	<i>Careyaarborea (Kumhi)</i>
84.	Kuma	<i>Cedrelatoona</i>
85.	Kuroil	<i>Dipterocarpusturbinatus</i>
86.	Kurta	<i>Palaquium polyanthus</i>
87.	Larubandha	<i>Macaranga spp</i>
88.	Lakiam	<i>Mangifera sylvatica</i>
89.	Lonchak	<i>Parkia roxburghii</i>
90.	Lukluki (Panial)	<i>Flacourtiacataphracta</i>

91.	Madhubura	<i>Pterosprum accerifolium</i> (Hatipolia)
92.	Marhal	<i>Vaticalanceaefolia</i>
93.	Mahidal	<i>Cordia fragrantissima</i>
94.	Madar	<i>Erythrina indica</i>
95.	Mathang	<i>Carallia integerrima</i> (C. Lucida)
96.	Maralia	<i>Mallotus albus</i>
97.	Mon	<i>Randia metorum</i> (Mainphal)
98.	Monawal	<i>Vitex altissima</i>
99.	Moroi	<i>Albizia</i> spp
100.	Moralia	<i>Mallotus albus</i>
101.	Nageswar	<i>Messua ferrae</i> (Nahar)
102.	Newr	<i>Bursera serrata</i> (Nejor)
103.	Pakhirhar	<i>Diplosporasingularis</i>
104.	Paraiaawal/Paroi (Paroli)	<i>Stereospermum chelonoides</i>
105.	Ping	<i>Cynometra polyandra</i>
106.	Pipla	<i>Albizia lucida</i>
107.	Pisanti	<i>Grewia microcos</i>
108.	Poma	<i>Cedrela toona</i> (Toon)
109.	Pongta	<i>Diplosporasingularis</i>
110.	Poreng	<i>Eleocarpus robustus</i>
111.	Ramdala	<i>Duabanga sonneratioides</i>
112.	Romkota	<i>Quercus</i> spp
113.	Rata/Phul Rata (Amari)	<i>Amoorawallichii</i>
114.	Rongi Rata	<i>Dysoxylum hamiltonii</i>
115.	Rudrakksha	<i>Elaeocarpus gonitrus</i>
116.	Sanjanel	<i>Lagerstroemia parviflora</i>
117.	Satkora	<i>Citrus hystrix</i>
118.	Seleng	<i>Elaeocarpus robustus</i>
119.	Simul	<i>Bombax ceiba</i> (Cotton tree)
120.	Siris	<i>Albizia procera</i> (Safed siris)
121.	Sita	<i>Echinocarpus assamicus</i> (PhulHingori)
122.	Sundi, Maricha	<i>Michelia montana</i>

123.	Sundi, Til/JatiSundi	<i>Tallaumaphelocarpa</i>
124.	Sundi, Champa	<i>Micheliachampaca</i>
125.	Satrong	<i>Lophopetalumfimbriatum</i>
126.	Tarua	<i>Endospamumchinensis</i>
127.	Tezhuara	<i>Myrstiaangustifolia</i>
128.	Tezia	<i>Cinnamomumobtusifolium</i>
129.	Tezapata	<i>Cinnamomumspp</i>
130.	Telo	<i>Canophyllumenophyllum</i>
131.	Tula	<i>Tetramelesnudiflora</i>
132.	Tetul	<i>Tamarixindica</i>
133.	Udal	<i>Sterculiaalata</i>
134.	Ukhali	<i>Talaumahodgsonii (Baramthuri)</i>

Bamboo

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Vernacular Name</u>	<u>Botanical Name</u>
1.	Bazail	<i>Pseudostachyumpolymorphum</i>
2.	Bhulka	<i>Bamboosabalcooa</i>
3.	Bakail/Burwal/makail	<i>Bambusa pallid</i>
4.	Beri bans	<i>Bambusamastersii</i>
5.	Dalu	<i>Teinostachyumdullooa</i>
6.	Daral/Lata bans	<i>Melocalamuscompactiflorus</i>
7.	Kalia	<i>Bambusaauriculata</i>
8.	Kail	<i>Oxytenantheranigrocilliata</i>
9.	Kata/ketura	<i>Bambusavalgaris</i>
10.	Kaligoda	<i>Oxytenantheranigrocilliata</i>
11.	Kali sundi	<i>Oxytenantheraalbociliata</i>
12.	Karail/Jati	<i>Dendracalamusstrictus</i>
13.	Khang	<i>Dendracalamuslongispathus</i>
14.	Lota	<i>Dinocloamaclellandii</i>
15.	Mirtenga/Bijli	<i>Bambusatulda</i>
16.	Muli	<i>Melocannabaccifer</i>
17.	Parua/paura	<i>Bambusateres</i>

18.	Pecha/Kako	<i>Dendracalamhamittonii</i>
19.	Rupali/Rupahi	<i>Dendrocalamuslongispathus</i>
20.	Pichlee	<i>Bambusanutans</i>

Canes

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Vernacular Name</u>	<u>Botanical Name</u>
1.	Golla	<i>Daemonorpsjenkinsianus</i>
2.	Horna	<i>Calamuslatifolius</i>
3.	Jali	<i>Calamustenuis</i>
4.	Jhalna	-
5.	Sundi	<i>Calamusguruba</i>

Shrubs

<u>S.No</u>	<u>Vernacular Name</u>	<u>Botanical Name</u>
1.	Biardala	<i>Livistoniajenkinsiana (Toko pat)</i>
2.	Ban laldi	<i>Curcuma spp</i>
3.	Bhat	<i>Clerodendroninfortunatum</i>
4.	Dudhkari	<i>Holarrhenaantidysenterica</i>
5.	Gandhi	<i>Homalomenarubsescens</i>
6.	Kittapata	<i>Phryniumimbricatum</i>
7.	Lutki/Phutuki	<i>Melostomamalabarithicum</i>
8.	Patidul/Chhatipat	<i>Licualapeltata</i>
9.	Patidoi (Murta)	<i>Clinogynedichotma</i>
10.	Pisach ban	<i>Eupotariumspp</i>
11.	Ramgua	<i>Pinangagracilis</i>
12.	Suchutra/surat pat	<i>Laporteaacrenulata</i>
13.	Tara pat	<i>Alpinianutans</i>

Weeds and Grasses

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Vernacular Name</u>	<u>Botanical Name</u>
1.	Kash	<i>Saccharumprocerum</i>
2.	Khagra	<i>Saccharumspontaneum</i>

3.	Ekra	<i>Erianthusravenaeac</i>
4.	Nal	<i>Phragmiteskarka</i>
5.	Rema	<i>Thysanolaena maxima</i>
6.	Khor/Thatching grass	<i>Impereta cylindrical</i>

Epiphytes

S.no.	Vernacular Name	Botanical Name
1.	Karau	<i>Loranthusscurrula</i>

Climbers

S.No.	Vernacular Name	Botanical Name
1.	Bat	<i>Ficusspp</i>
2.	Chaittalat/panilot	<i>Delimasarmentosa</i>
3.	Ghilla	<i>Entadascandens</i>
4.	Kuchai/Boloa lot	<i>Acacia pinnata</i>

Table of Contents

Chapter	Title	Page No
	PART – I	
1	Introduction	
2	General Description of the Area	
3	Village Socio-Economic Profile& JFMC Profile	
4	Livelihood Asset Profiles and Vulnerability Context	
5	Existing Plans and Programmes	
	PART – II	
6	Microplan Objectives, SWOT and Gap Analysis	
7	Village Development Plan	
8	Livelihood Development Plan	
9	Forest Development Plan	
10	Implementation Strategies, Timelines and Budget	
	PART – III	
	Tables, Maps and Appendices	



*Divisional Forest Officer
Karimganj Division, Karimganj.*

JACOBNAGAR JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

KARIMGANJ 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 ecosystems to enhance the forest dependent community’s livelihoods and ensure conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity’.

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

1.2 Micro-Planning & Livelihood Development

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

A consortium comprising of Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) Guwahati, RashtriyaGraminVikasNidhi (RGVN) and Centre for Microfinance and Livelihood (CML) has been formed to implement (*inter-alia*) the micro-planning and livelihood development under the above project. The above consortium has been titled as ‘Consortium for Micro Planning and 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 Jacobnagar JFMC

This document gives the Micro-Plan for the Jacobnagar JFMC, which is located in Karimganj district of Assam. The profile of the community is given in the clause 3.3

General Description of the Area

2.1 General Description: Karimganj Forest Division is situated in the Southern part of Assam. The Karimganj Forest Division comprises of the present civil district of Karimganj and the North- western part of Cachar District flanked on two sides by the Jatingariver on the east and Barak river on the south. The Division is surrounded on its north- eastern periphery by Jatinga and Barak rivers, by the Hailakandi District on the east, Mizoram on the South, followed by Tripura and Bangladesh on the West. Further, it is bounded by the State of Meghalaya on the North West, and by the North Cachar Hills Autonomous Districts on the north. The division is strategically very important as it has a long international border with Bangladesh. It has a large network of rail, roads, and river ways. However the area has few industries. Most of the hill areas under the civil jurisdiction are covered with tea cultivation.

The National Highways No. 44 links most of the important places of the division. Kalain, Badarpur, Karimganj, and Lowaipoa which are some important places linked by highways. The divisions has several strategies Inter-State and international border some of which are- Ratacheera ,Ronpur, Mediticherra and Churaibari, and a number of rivers and land border along the international boundaries with Bangladesh.

2.2 Location

The entire division is located within $92^{\circ} 25' \text{ E}$ to $92^{\circ} 48.2' \text{ E}$ longitude and $24^{\circ} 15.0' \text{ N}$ to $25^{\circ} 8.3' \text{ N}$ Latitude at an elevation of 13m (43ft) from sea level. The total geographical area is 1809 Sq.km. Beside the civil administration, the Karimganj Forest Division falls under the Lower Assam Zone, Southern Assam Circle under Department of Environment and Forest, Govt. of Assam.

2.3 Soil Type

Sandstones of the Barail series are found here along with the sandy shales mixed with lower quality sandstones of the Surma series. These beds havegiven rise to swampy areas broken by line of Tillas.

2.4 Water

A large number of streams in the Longai and Singlasub-watersheds, and the numerous streams north of Barak river serve as drinking water resources. The villagers 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 quantity of silt, sand and suspended particles. Most of the streams run dry during winter.

2.5 Climate

The climate of the division is a subtropical monsoonal climate with 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°C and 26°C respectively. In winter average maximum and minimum temperature becomes 25°C and 11°C respectively. During the monsoon, the district is affected by floods.

2.6 The Ecosystem 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 variations of forest types that have been observed. The gamari, Cham, gurjun, mericha-sundi, til-sundi, heruhotia, 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 range merge with the alluvial flats. Growth of Tara, Ekora, Nall, Khogra mixed with the species such as Jarul, Paroli are also found.

Along with rich 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 Karimganj Forest Division the following seven numbers of reserved forest are located namely Langai RF, Badsatila RF, Singla RF, North Cachar Hill RF, Patharia Hills RF, Dohalia RF and Tilbhum RF which cover 732.9544 sq.km area.

Name of Division	Name of the RF's	Total Recorded Area (Ha)
Karimganj	Badshaitilla	7513.81
	Duhalia	3478.2
	Longai	15139.3
	Patharia	7647.3
	Singla	12429.28
	Tilbhum	1848.9
	N. C. Hills	25238.647
	Total	73295.437

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 rocky and shady stream banks. Most of the formation occurs in the lower slopes of the hills. The *Dipterocarpusterbinatus* and *Palaquiumpolyanthum* 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 is the favoured location of the formation of Cachar Tropical Semi Evergreen Forest. *Artocarpuschaplasa* and *Dipterocarpusterbinatus* 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 small patches due to *jhuming* practices.

2.7 Concern for Biodiversity Conservation in Karimganj Forest Division

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. There are six reserve forests in Karimganj district. According to data provided by the DFO of Karimganj, 837 families have encroached near about 1,197 hectares of the 15,139.30 hectares of land under Longai RF, 684 families are occupying

1322.36 hectares of the 7513.81 hectares area of Badsahitilla RF and 268 families have occupied 795 hectares out of the 3,478.28 hectares of Duhatia RF. In Singla RF, 661.17 hectares land out of 12,429.53 hectares has been occupied by 881 families, 191 families are living on 107.20 hectares of the 1848 hectares area of Tilbhum RF while 469 families have encroached 414.56 hectares of the 7,647.35 hectares area of Patheria RF (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 of the JFMC

The Jacobnagar JFMC is under Lowairpoa range. It is a Forest village and is located in Karimganj District. The JFMC was registered on August,2006 (Appendix III as per the registration certificate)in the office of the conservator of the Forests, Southern Assam Circle, Karimganj

Table-A: Key Information of the JFMC

Name of the JFMC	Jacobnagar
Name of Forest Village	Jacobnagar
Name of the Gram Panchayat / VCDC	Balipipla
Revenue Circle	Patharkandi
District	Karimganj
Forest Division	Karimganj
Forest Range	Lowairpoa
Forest Beat	Balipipla
Reg. No.	SAC/KX157
Year Formed	2006, renewed 2016
Description of Boundary of JFMC	As below North: Ninkantapur Village South: Rangamati Village West: Longai River East: Cheragi Range

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

3.2 Brief Details of the Executive Committee

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

Table-B: Brief Details of Executive Committee

Sl. No.	Name	Age	Address	Educational qualification	Designation
1.	FuntingChorai	35	Vill- Jacobnagar, P.O- Balipipla, Dist- Karimganj	VIII	Member
2.	HiranyaMalakar	55	Vill- Jacobnagar, P.O- Balipipla, Dist- Karimganj	III	Member
3.	Abhinash Das	53	Vill- Jacobnagar, P.O- Balipipla, Dist- Karimganj	VII	Member
4.	Nikhindra Das	35	Vill- Jacobnagar, P.O- Balipipla, Dist- Karimganj	V	Member
5.	Praffulla Das	40	Vill- Jacobnagar, P.O- Balipipla, Dist- Karimganj	III	Member
6.	Saitendra Das (President)	72	Vill- Jacobnagar, P.O- Balipipla, Dist- Karimganj	P.U	President
7.	Animesh Kr. Medhi (Mem Sec)	54	Vill- Jacobnagar, P.O- Balipipla, Dist- Karimganj	B.A	Member Secretary
8.	BhupendraChor ai	60	Vill- Jacobnagar, P.O- Balipipla, Dist- Karimganj	VI	Member
9.	Jatindra Das	73	Vill- Jacobnagar, P.O- Balipipla, Dist- Karimganj	Primary	Member
10.	MunnaLal Das	34	Vill- Jacobnagar, P.O- Balipipla, Dist- Karimganj	X	Member
11.	Ringban Hoi Chorai	40	Vill- Jacobnagar, P.O- Balipipla, Dist- Karimganj	Primary	Member
12.	Aparna Das	30	Vill- Jacobnagar, P.O- Balipipla, Dist-	VI	Member

			Karimganj		
13.	Karuna Das	35	Vill- Jacobnagar, P.O- Balipipla, Dist- Karimganj	Primary	Member
14.	Basanti Das	45	Vill- Jacobnagar, P.O- Balipipla, Dist.- Karimganj	Primary	Member

Source: JFMC Records

3.3 Household and Population Composition

The village has 84 households, of which 66 households are BPL (Below Poverty Line) households.

Table C: Demographic Profile of JFMC

Caste/Community	Household	Male	Female	Total
General	0	0	0	0
OBC	0	0	0	0
ST	14	97	34	131
SC	59	203	107	310
Min	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Total	73	300	141	

The total population is 441 with 300 male members and 141 females. There are 310 SC and 131 ST populations. The average number of persons per household is 5.

Table D:Age Group Distribution

Age Class	< 5 years	5-18 years	18-45 years	45-60 years	>60 years
Male	33	41	78	90	15
Female	52	63	54	75	13
Total	85	104	132	165	28

3.4 Education and Skill Development

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

Table E: Educational Profile of JFMC

Age Class	Primary	Middle	High School	HS	Graduate	Masters	Illiterate
<25 years	43	67	29	14	2	0	53
>25 years	121	62	35	5	0	0	83
Total	164	129	64	19	2	0	136

Over 83% of the population is reported to be literate. Most of the community members have received school level education. On the other hand, relatively fewer households have college educated members.

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

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

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: 230 Bigha

Tree Cover: 38 Ha

Habitation: 40 Bigha

Barren Land: 20 Bigha

Water Bodies: 25 Ha

Encroachment: 15 Ha

3.6 Land Holding Pattern

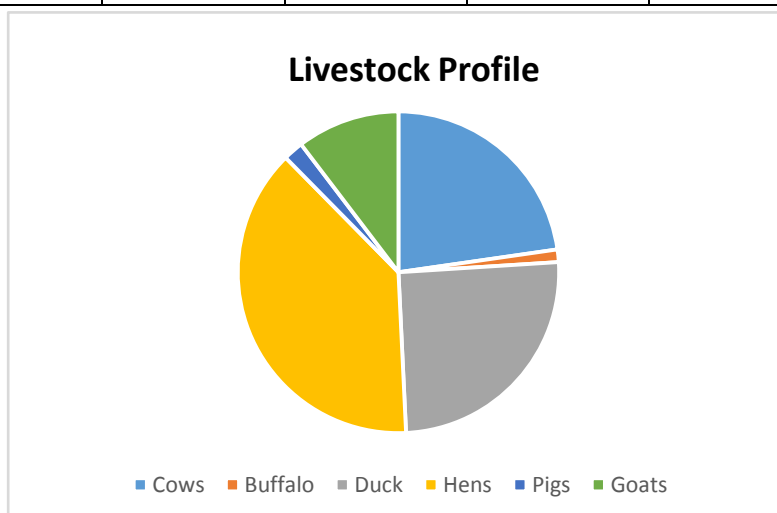
The type of households as per land-holding is given below:

- 10.95 % of the households are landless;
- 79.45 % of the households are marginal farmers (less than 2 Ha);
- 9.58 % of the households are small farmers (2-10 Ha).

3.7 Livestock

The main types of livestock possessed by the households include:

Livestock Details					
Cows	Buffaloes	Ducks	Hens	Pigs	Goats
90	5	100	152	8	41



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 F: Physical infrastructure

Sl. No.	Infrastructure	Location (Inside village or Outside)	Number (If applicable)	Distance from Village (in km)	Remarks
1.	Bus stand	Outside	1	>1km	-
2.	Primary School	Inside	1	-	-
3.	Middle School	Outside	1	>2 km	Nilkantapur
4.	High School	Outside	1	>4 km	Balipipla
5.	HS School	Outside	1	>4 km	Balipipla
6.	College	Outside	1	28 km	Sonakhira
7.	Electricity	Inside	30	-	-
8.	Primary Health Care	Outside	1	17 km	Bazaricherra
9.	Cooking Gas	NA	-	-	-
10.	Public Transport	Inside	10	-	-
11.	Post Office	Outside	1	>4 km	Balipipla
12.	Bank	Outside	1	11 km	Kotamoni
13.	Drinking Water source	Inside	18	-	Ringwell
14.	Anganwadi Centre	Inside	1	-	Good
15.	Gram Panchayat Office	Outside	1	Balipipla(1.5 km)	Fair

16.	Revenue Circle Office	Outside	1	35 km	Patharkandi
17.	Police Station	Outside	1	17km	Bazaricherra
18.	Forest Beat Office	Outside	1	1.5 km	Balipipla
19.	Forest Range Office	Outside the village	1	21 km	Lowaiipoa
20.	District Head Quarter	Outside	1	77 km	Karimganj
21.	Railway station	Outside	1	35km	Patharkandi
22.	Temple	Inside	1	1km	-

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 private roads, electricity, water supply, mobile network etc.

Education & Health Facilities: There are minimum educational and health facilities.

Govt. Offices: The government offices (such as Police station, 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.

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 paddy, and other vegetables. The production and yield of these crops is given as follows:

- Paddy: Production : 2350 Quintal, Yield: 10 Quintal/ha

- Vegetable: Production: 60 Quintal Yield: 2 Quintal/ha

3.10 Fodder Availability

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

- Forest area
- Local village area

3.11 Markets

The main markets used by the community are as follows:

- Grocery / PDS: Jacobnagar
- Weekly / Bi-weekly Market: Balipla at 1.5 kms away
- Major Market: : Balipla at 1.5 kms away

3.12 Water Resources

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

- Ringwell (Water Availability: Perennial)
- Pond (Water Availability: Perennial)

3.13 Energy Consumption

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

- Fuelwood: - Households Depending: 73 Source: Local village, Forest
- Kerosene: - Households Depending: 73 Source: Balipla Market

3.14 Socio-economic Status

Social set-up: The Jacobnagar FV is primarily a tribal village consisting mainly of indigenous communities belonging to Hmar Cherei community and Hill tribes and SC tribes. Besides, it is also inhabited by other communities in much smaller numbers namely caste Hindu Assamese, Nepali and OBC communities.

Economic Condition: The economic position is not satisfactory. The main livelihoods are agriculture, piggy, poultry, goater and dairy farming. Most households earn Rs. 36000 to 1, 20,000 per annum.

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

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

Human Capital:

Focusing on the education profile of Jacobnagar, there is high literacy rate of over 83%. There are also a number of different skills that the people of the area possess, such as 28 people (3 males and 25 females) are involved in weaving; 12 men in cane and bamboo craft. Apart from this, there are also another 12 masons; 15 people skilled in tailoring (3 male and 12 female) and 4 men possessing computer skills.

The professional profile is such that there are 2 shopkeepers; 25 factory workers (15 male and 10 female); 1 teacher; 2 computer operators; 2 vegetable vendors; 84 farmers; 150 daily wage earners; along with 228 students (79 male and 149 female). This showcases a rather varied workforce along with diverse skills. Also there is a high percentage (51.88 %) of the working age group (18 to 60 years) which denotes a high potential of workforce.

Looking at the gender roles, it brings to notice that more men are involved in farming activities like ploughing, weeding and harvesting. While in terms of off farm activities, there are both men and women involved.

Physical Capital:

The physical capital of the village can be ascertained by looking at its physical infrastructural growth. There are 53 kuccha houses and 31 Assam type houses. On the other hand, the main road and the drinking water supply line are outside the village.

As far as schools are concerned, the Middle, High, HS schools and College are all outside the village with only the primary school being inside the village. The bank along with the post office and the Primary Health Centres are also situated outside the village. This shows that the village is in need of connectivity and also educational institutions.

Natural Capital:

In term of the natural capital of the village concerned, there is a total of 235 Bighas of land under production of paddy crops which has a total output of 2,350 Quintal. It also has 30 Bighas of land under vegetable production with an output of 60 Quintal.

On the other hand, with reference to the availability of fuel and energy, all the households use fuel wood with per household per month requirement of 150 kg and 5 litres of kerosene per month per household.

This also has an effect on the livelihood opportunity of the households, with agriculture, firewood sales, and fishery sales acting as major sources of income.

Social Capital:

With reference to the social capital of Jacobnagar, the focus shifts towards the religious institutions and it has just one church and one temple along with one religious head or priest.

Social institutions also play a crucial role in establishing the social capital of a village and Jacobnagar has one *Mahila Samiti* and a Youth Club. It has 3 SHGs along with 2 *Kebang*. The SHGs help improve the condition of the villagers especially in terms of their social and economic needs. As far as the government institutions are concerned there are 2 '*Goan Burhas*' and 1 *Angadwadi Center*.

Financial Capital:

The financial capital of the village is not adequate due to the absence of a bank and a post office inside the village. This creates a number of issues for the villagers especially for those who wish to avail the banking facilities. The need to improve this specific aspect of the village is vital.

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

The river Longai causes erosion in Jacobnagar. The people are vulnerable to the outbreak of malaria during the rainy season. It was reported that during the year 2006-07, 3 people died due to malaria. Another threat that the village faces is animal

depredation which causes damage to lives and property.

4.4 Seasonality

The seasonality calendar of crops grown and vulnerability due to floods, elephant depredation was prepared through participatory approach. Sali paddy is cultivated from July to November. Also the villagers practice Jhumcultivation throughout the year.

Floods cause damage to crops and road communication is disrupted during the months of June, July and August. Many houses are affected by flooding. Damage of crops by elephants and attacks by wild boar is common when the paddy crop starts maturing.

Seasonality Calendar of Jacob Nagar JFMC

Months	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jul y	Au g	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Crops							Sali Paddy					
			Ahu Paddy									
	JHUM CULTIVATION											
Risk Factor						Flood						
	ANIMAL DEPREDATION											

5. Existing Plans and Programmes

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 norms and guidelines as per the 2014 National Working Plan Code.

5.1 Linkage with Working Plan

The Karimganj Forest Division was created in the year 1981 by bifurcating the erstwhile Cachar Forest Division. Prior to this, the forest areas of this Division were administered under Cachar Forest Division. The JFMCs namely fall in the Longai RF and Singla RF. As per the Working Plan of Karimganj Forest Division (1999-98 to 2010-11) by M.K. Yadava. This is the latest available Working Plan for the Division. As per this Working Plan, all the forest village areas along with nearly degraded areas or encroachment areas were clubbed together into "Energy Plantation Working Circle (EPWC)". Of the 32 compartments allotted to this Working Circle, 28 are either forest villages or more than 50% encroached.

As per the Working Plan, the forest composition in these areas consists of Simul, Erythrina, Dillenia, Mangifera, 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:

- 1 Fast growing species recommended for plantation
- 2 Agro-forestry models to be tried
- 3 Nursery of fast growing species to be raised departmentally or through private growers
- 4 Thinning regimes could be altered locally
- 5 Teak not to be planted
- 6 Conservator of Forests may permit felling
- 7 No individual claim on any tree planted. Disposal of produce as per the Assam Joint (Peoples' Participation) Forestry Management Rules, 1998.
- 8 Plantation target 411 ha annually

Other Working Circles: The Working Plan has other relevant working circles namely Non Wood Forest Produce Overlapping Working Circle (NWFPOWC), Bamboo Overlapping Working Circle (BOWC) and Forest Village Regulation & Encroachment Overlapping Working Circle. 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:-

- Execution of all field works through the Committees
- Integrated Watershed management (IWM) groups to be formed for watershed management
- Labour cooperatives to be formed for supply of bamboo
- Forest village register, jamabandi register, to be updated
- Forest village census should be held every five years
- Along with census, count of livestock and socio-economic status of people should be recorded
- Taungya Villages to be converted into Forest Villages
- Sobri and Medlicherra settlements should be converted into Forest Villages

- All activities in forest villages to be based on microplans based on detailed socio-economic survey with need assessment based on PRA
- Three types of activities:- income generation activities, developmental activities and forestry activities should be identified and must be reflected in micro-plans.
- Villages falling on the fringes of the forests listed, surveyed and notified as Fringe Village by the Government.
- Encroachers should not be part of eco-development activity

Other Prescriptions: The Working Plan prescribes watershed based compartments. The watersheds mostly falling in these areas appear to be Phanaicherra, Bhutucherra in Singla RF, and Manikbondcherra, Charalicherra in Longai RF. 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:

Statement showing the Development Activities for the period from 2006-07 pertaining to Karimganj Forest (T) Division, Karimganj, Jacobnagar

Serial No.	Name of Scheme	Year	Name of JFMC	Item of Works	Area in Ha./Unit	Remarks
1	Forest Village Development Scheme	2006-07	Jacobnagar FV	A.R. Plantation Ring Well	10 Ha. 3 Ha.	
2.	National Bamboo Mission	2007-08	Jacobnagar in Longai RF	Creation	20 Ha.	
3.	Forest Village Development Scheme	2007-08	Jacobnagar FV	Ring Well	3 Nos.	
4.	National Afforestation Programme	2009-10	Jacobnagar in Longai RF	ANR Plantation AR Plantation	10 Ha. 5 Ha.	
5.	Forest Village Development Scheme	2009-10	Jacobnagar FV	Improvement of School & Community Hall	1 No. 1 No.	
6.	National Afforestation Programme	2010-11	Jacobnagar in Longai RF	ANR Plantation AR Plantation Bamboo Plantation	5 Ha. 5 Ha. 5 Ha.	
7.	National Bamboo Mission	2012-13	Jacobnagar in Longai RF	Bamboo Plantation	5 Ha.	

5.3 Schemes of other Departments:

The central Government Schemes of the Tribal Sub plan have been implemented by the Karimganj Forest Division in the past. Most of the tribal population of the district is concentrated in the forest areas where these schemes have been implemented. The schemes under TSP implemented between 1991-92 to 1994-95 included construction of three veterinary care buildings, 6 kms of road length, 10 ringwells and two school buildings.

JACOBNAGAR JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

KARIMGANJ FOREST DIVISION, SOUTHERN ASSAM CIRCLE

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

PART - II

6. Microplan Objectives, SWOT and Gap Analysis

6.1 Microplan objectives

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

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

In India, micro-plans have become an integral part of the joint forest management approach adopted by the Government of India. In this context, a micro-plan is a simple document prepared with the active participation of the community members. The community (village) is the unit for such micro-planning. The document aims to link local forest based resources to local needs and programme objectives of the Forest Department. As per the JFM Guidelines of 2000, the Forest Officers and JFMC should prepare a micro plan after having detailed PRA exercise in the village. The micro-plans of the JFMC are to be incorporated into the working plans of the Forest Department. The present micro-plan has been prepared by members of the community, including both male and female members. This document has emerged as an outcome of the following Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) process undertaken by the community and personnel of RashtriyaGraminVikasNidhi (RGVN) in May 2016. The various steps followed are enumerated briefly below:-

- (a) Community meetings organized at the outset in May 2016 to discuss the objective of the project and obtaining their cooperation to gather the required information about the community and its contexts;
- (b) Collection of the baseline data on the community and its contexts as per the available formats;
- (c) Validation of collected information through community discussions held thereafter; and
- (d) Preparing the outline of the Action Plan as per the community participation and feedback.
- (e) The micro-plan has been compiled by RGVN based on the project guidelines. The document has been discussed and finalized for adoption in July 2016 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 important development issues like Forests and Biodiversity, Sustainable development, climate change issues, Gender issues, Financial inclusion, importance of WATSAN, Soil and water conservation, Flood management should be carried out. A mechanism for the same is proposed in the action plan for village development.
- a. Skill Development:** Conducting regular review of livelihood skills and providing specialized training on use of equipments and tools and processes and procedures for livelihood enhancement to be conducted on a regular basis as proposed in the action plan for livelihood development.

Gap Analysis:

- Lack of infrastructure.
- No proper protection for Floods
- Poor road communication.
- Poor WATSAN facilities.
- Lack of irrigation facility
- Lack of medical facility

6.3 SWOT Analysis

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

Strengths:

- i. Traditional skill
- ii. Homogenous community.

Weaknesses:

- i. Lack of irrigation facility
- ii. Lack of communication facility
- iii. Poor drinking water facility
- iv. Lack of medical facility

Opportunities:

- i. Young Entrepreneurs
- ii. Small scale industries like Agarbatti
- iii. Handicrafts
- iv. Tailoring and Embroidery

Threats:

- i. Animal Depredation
- ii. Flood

6.4 PRA Exercise

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

Date: 03/07/16**Location:** Jacobnagar JFMC

Numbers Present: 32

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

(1) 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 sites, artisans' villages and participation in melas, trade fairs etc.

7. Village Development Plan

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

- a) The village has no medical facilities for the people living in the area. There are no ambulance services in the area as well. One ambulance is urgently required in the village.
- b) Encroachment acts as a serious threat to the people living in that area. Proper steps are to be taken and laws should be enforced to ensure that there are no encroachment activities in the area.
- c) There is no proper source for drinking water in the area. The existing water sources are not tested in a long time. Water sources are to be made available so as to ensure proper drinking water in the village and also to test the existing sources of water.
- d) There are no pucca roads in the village. The village has no pucca culvert as well. Proper roads and culvert are to be constructed for better communication.
- e) The villagers are unaware of the health hazards for improper sanitation. Most of the villagers prefer open defecation. Proper awareness campaign should be provided among the villagers on the use of latrine as most villagers prefer open defecation.

7.1 Ranking of EPA

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

Rank	Activity	GPS Coordinates	Estimated Amount
1.	Improvement of road from Bhubangir Tripura to Govt. Hospital, Rangamati within Jacobnagar Forest Village	N 24° 16' 57.68" E 92° 17' 27.32" N 24° 16' 59.96" E 92° 17' 32.02"	Rs. 480000.00/-

	Length = 2km Width = Top 2.30 M Base = 3.0 M		
2.	Construction of community hall – 1 No. with accessories like chair, table, almirah and generator	N 24° 17' 24.0" E 92° 17' 32.8"	Rs. 1050000.00/-
3.	Toilet with water facilities at 441 No. L.P. School at Jacobnagar – 1 No.	N 24° 17' 24.0" E 92° 17' 33.5"	Rs. 250000.00/-
4.	Ring well – 9Nos. (GPS Coordinates follows) @ Rs. 80000.00/-	N 24° 17' 07.72" E 92° 17' 38.00" N 24° 17' 05.14" E 92° 17' 37.06" N 24° 17' 04.20" E 92° 17' 36.53" N 24° 17' 05.15" E 92° 17' 32.52" N 24° 17' 07.02" E 92° 17' 34.10" N 24° 17' 00.88" E 92° 17' 29.88" N 24° 17' 05.38" E 92° 17' 32.71" N 24° 17' 07.42" E 92° 17' 32.32" N 24° 17' 06.81" E 92° 17' 30.61"	Rs. 720000.00/-
Total			Rs. 2500000.00/-


 Divisional Forest Officer
 Karimganj Division, Karimganj.

8. Livelihood Development Plan

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

8.1 Ranking

Ranking of Livelihoods & Skills Development

1. Agriculture and allied activities
2. Tailoring
3. Handicrafts
4. Weaving
5. Livestock rearing
6. Driving

8.2 Livelihood Opportunity

Livelihood Opportunities were identified as follows:

- Agriculture & Horticulture
- Livestock
- Tailoring
- Weaving
- NTFP
- Handicrafts

8.3 Agriculture and Horticulture

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

The main constraints are:

- (a) Lack of irrigation facilities
- (b) Lack of market opportunities
- (c) Pest and disease attack
- (d) Flood

The opportunities are:

- (a) Commercialisation of agricultural crops
- (b) Organic farming
- (c) Market Linkage

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 veterinary services

The opportunities are:

- (a) Goatery
- (b) Poultry & Duckery

8.5 NTFP

The main constraints are:

- (a) Lack of value addition/ processing/ packaging
- (b) Lack of marketing linkage

The opportunities are:

- (a) Medicinal plants can be used to prepare traditional medicinal tonics
- (b) Boosting income generation
- (c) Value added product

8.6 Specialized Skills

The main constraints are:

- (a) Traditional skill level/ practices
- (b) Poor financial Condition
- (c) Lack of access to modern tools and implements

The opportunities are:

- (a) Young entrepreneurs
- (b) Small scale industries like Agarbatti, Pickle making
- (c) Tailoring
- (d) Handicrafts

8.7 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

8.8 Strategic Interventions

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

1. Agriculture and allied activities
2. Tailoring and Handicrafts
3. Weaving
4. Small scale industries like Agarbatti
5. Piggery

8.9 Income Generating Activities

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

1. Agriculture and allied activities
2. Tailoring and Handicrafts
3. Weaving
4. Small scale industries like Agarbatti
5. Piggery

8.10 SHG Activities

SHGs of the village can plan the following activities:

1. Tailoring and Embroidery
2. Handicrafts
3. Weaving

8.11 Exposure Trips

The following exposure trips are planned:

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

8.12 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

This Forest Development Plan has been prepared after a detailed PRA exercise at the village level as a part of the Micro-Plan of Jacobnagar JFMC. The objective of this plan is to meet the dual objective of conserving forest and biodiversity and at the same time meeting the livelihood needs of the community in a sustainable manner. The micro-plan takes into consideration the following categories of the Forests:

- Forest Village areas assigned to the Village by the Forest Department; and
- Areas planted / to be planted on community lands and other lands inside/outside the notified forest area.

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

9.1 Forests & Their Existing Conditions

The table 1 below gives the conditions of the forest in and around JFMC

Table-1: Conditions of the Forests of Jacobnagar 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 Land				
RF / PF Name: Longai RF Beat: Balipipla Beat Compartment:	35 Ha	3	Good Area: 20 ha Degraded Area: 15 Ha	6-9 m
(B) Other Planted Area				
Location: Type of Forest: VF / Other (Semi-evergreen)	35 Ha	3	Good Area: 20 Ha Degraded Area: 15 Ha	6-9 m
TOTAL	70		Good Area: 40 Ha Degraded Area: 30 Ha	

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

It is seen that the Jacobnagar JFMC has 35 Ha under its forests, of which 20 Ha is 'Good' (Crown density >40%) and the rest is 'Degraded'.

9.1.1 Forest Soil Type

The forests of Jacobnagar JFMC are located in sandy-loamy 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 Jacobnagar JFMC

Parameter	Status in Assigned Forests	Status in Other Planted Areas
Fertility Level	Good	Good
Soil Erosion Status	NIL	NIL
Presence of:		
(a) Silt	No	No
(b) Mud-flat	10 Bigha	3-4 Bigha
(c) Newly accreted land	NIL	NIL

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members
For the Jacobnagar JFMC; the salient points of the forest soil type are summarized below:

- (a) Humus Prone
- (b) Sandy loamy

9.1.2 Existing Composition of Flora

In the forests of the Jacobnagar JFMC, the existing composition of the flora has been given as follows.

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

Parameter	Local Name(s)	Botanical Name(s)
Major Forest Species	Aam, Teak, Jam	Mangifera indica, Tectona grandis, Syzygium cumini,
Associates		
Shrubs	Gandhi	Caesalpinia pulcherrima
Medicinal Plants	Horitoki, Amla	Terminalia chebula, Phyllanthus emblica
Produces		
Others, if any	Kathal, Boroi, Sonaru, Neem	Artocarpus heterophyllus, Ziziphus mauritiana, Kanyapistula, Azadirachta indica

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community member

9.1.3 Forest Village management in the Past

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

(a) Number of households involved: 84 Nos. Households

(b) Number of people involved: 507 Nos. Persons.

[**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 Jacobnagar JFMC

Name of Forest Produce	Average Household Requirement		How met at Present	Source
	Frequency of Requirement	Approx. Qty		
Firewood	50 – 60%	150 kg	Forest	Forest
Timber for House	30%	40 cft	Forest	Forest
Small timber for Implements	–		Forest	Forest
Pole / Bamboo	Annually	100 Nos	Forest	Forest
Fodder from Forest	Annually	20 Nos	Forest	Forest
NTFP(Dhekia, Kochu, Leteku)	Daily	800 Nos	Forest	Forest
Other (KittapattaChattapata)	Daily	25 kg	Forest	Forest

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

The total annual requirements of the Jacobnagar village for forest produce for own use is as follows:

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

Name of Forest Produce	Community Requirement (Kg per annum) (*)	Remarks
Firewood	12000	—
Timber for House	360 Cft	—
Small Timber for Implements	—	—
Pole / Bamboo	8000 Nos	—
Fodder from Forest	—	—
NTFP ,Thatch Grass	9600 kg	—
Others (Kittapatta and Chsttapata)	3000 kg	—

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

(*) = Approx. Qty. of Average Household Requirement (from Table-4 (A) x 84 Households

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 Jacobnagar JFMC is given in the following table.

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

Name of Forest Produce	Collection for Marketing			Location of Collection
	Season / Months	No of Households Collecting	Average Qty. Collected (Kg)	
Firewood	Rainy, winter season	80	150 kg	Forest
Timber for House	Winter	30	12 Cft	Forest
Small timber for Implements	—	—	—	—
Bamboo (shoots)	April, May	80	100 Nos	Forest
Pole	Jan, Feb	80	20 Nos	Forest
Fodder from Forest	April, May	40	20 kg	Forest
NTFP	Dec/Jan	40	800 kg	Forest
Other	Dec/Jan	10	25 kg	Forest

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

Jacobnagar JFMC

Name of Forest Produce	Surplus Marketed (Kg)	How marketed	Average Income per HH from sale of Forest Produce
Firewood	5000 kg	Locally	15000
Timber for House	—	—	—
Small timber for Implements	—	—	—
Bamboo	2000 Nos	Locally	6000
Pole	—	—	—
Fodder from Forest	—	—	—
NTFP	6000 kg	Locally	12000
Other	3000 kg	Locally	9000

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 Jacobnagar 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 Jacobnagar

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	7000 kg	5000 kg	12000 kg
Timber for House	360 Cft	—	360 Cft
Small timber for Implements	—	—	—
Bamboo	6000 nos	2000 nos	8000 nos
Pole	—	—	—
Fodder from Forest	—	—	—
NTFP	3600 kg	6000 kg	9600 kg
Other	3000 kg	—	3000 kg

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.2 Forest Protection Issues

9.2.1 Protection Problems

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

Table-7: Protection Problems of the Jacobnagar 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	—	—
Accidental Fires	—	—
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

- (a) Grazing
- (b) Encroachment

9.2.2 Reasons for Degradation of the Forest

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

- (a) Encroachment in the R.F areas
- (b) Illegal felling of the trees etc.

[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 Jacobnagar JFMC; viz. the plans for Protection, Forest Improvement (Treatment), Nursery Development, Maintenance and Miscellaneous Operations.

9.3.1 Protection Plan

Table-8: Protection Plan of the Jacobnagar JFMC

Protection Work	Location in Forest Area	Quantification of the Measures [Length, Area, Size etc.]	Timing	Priority [High / Medium / Low]
FPRC/JFMC	R.F areas	Total proposed area is 40 Ha. For creation of plantation under this JFMC out of 2 Ha. Already planted	During day time and also in the night times as required.	Medium

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

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

(a) FPRC/JFMC

9.3.2 Types of Operations Proposed

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

Table-9: Types of Operations Proposed in the Jacobnagar 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	April/17	10 Ha
Protection to Cut Stumps of Trees	No	No	No	No
Watershed Treatment	Yes	Yes	Jan, Feb/17	10 Ha
Water Reservoirs	Yes	Yes	2017	
Grass & Silvi-pasture	Yes	Yes		5 Ha
Bamboo Plantation	Yes	Yes		5 Ha
Seed Sowing	Yes	Yes	April/17	
Root & Shoot Cutting & Plantation	Yes	Yes	April/17	
Cut Back & Coppice Treatment	No	No	No	
Physical Fencing	Yes	Yes	Jan, Feb	Whole Area
Social Fencing	Yes	Yes	April/17	
Other Activities	Skill Labour	Yes	Yes	—

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 Jacobnagar JFMC

- (a) Restoration of Degraded Forests
- (b) Watershed Treatment
- (c) Water Reservoirs
- (d) Seed Sowing
- (e) Root & Shoot Cutting & Plantation
- (f) Social Fencing

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 Jacobnagar JFMC**

Treatment	Area in Ha under Plantation Module	Priorit y for Block Plantat ion	Species	Spacing (metre x metre)
Assisted Natural Regeneration (with plantation in gap)	15 Ha	Yes	Indigenous	200 Plant per Ha
Block Plantation	10 Ha	1 Ha each	Specific	2X2 m
Sowing of Neem, Amla, Mahua, Bahera (Medicinal Plants)	5 Ha	1 Ha each	Specific	2X2 m
Enrichment Plantation	—	—	—	—
Direct Plantation	10 Ha	10 Ha	Indigenous	
Other				
TOTAL AREA (in Ha)	40 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 Jacobnagar JFMC (Year-1 to Year-5)

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

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.4.1 Nursery Development Plan

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

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

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

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

Location of Nursery	Species	Year of Development	Number of Seedlings	Remarks
No nursery has been created till now and now proposed for creation of 0.25 Ha. nursery in the same scheme				

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

Other Nurseries: The following table gives the details of other nurseries near the Jacobnagar JFMC

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

Name of Nursery	Species	Year of Development	Number of Seedlings	Remarks
No other nursery has been found nearby the JFMC area.				

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.4.2 Maintenance Plan - 10 Years

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

Timber Species (Aam, Kathal, Jam, Raitree, Arjun)

Table-12 (A): Maintenance Plan of Firewood Plantation in the Jacobnagar JFMC

Year(s)	Treatment
2016-2017 To 2025-26	20 Ha firewood plantations, time to time weeding, vacancy filling as needed, fire line cutting, cattle watching etc. by the JFMC members.

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

Bamboo

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

Year(s)	Treatment
	No bamboo plantation raised by the JFMC under APFBC scheme.

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

Fuel wood Plantation

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

Year(s)	Treatment
2015-16	Maintenance as per existing norms.
2016-17	

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

(B) NTFP / Medicinal Plantation

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

Year(s)	Treatment
NIL	

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.4.3 Miscellaneous Operations Plan

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

Table-13): Miscellaneous Operations in the Jacobnagar JFMC

Operation	Required (Yes / No)	Responsibility	Month / Year	Area (Ha)
NIL				

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.4.4 Marketing Operations

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

- (a) Local Market facility
- (b) Group activity development.
- (c) Value addition.

9.5 Expected Benefits

This sub-section furnishes the benefits expected from the forests protected by members of the Jacobnagar 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 Jacobnagar JFMC. The benefits are expected from the forests protected by its members under this Forest Development Plan.

sTable-14: Expected Benefits from Forests Protected by Members of Jacobnagar JFMC

Item	Month	Year (Indicative)	Quantity
Firewood	As per the guidelines of the JFMC.		
Timber for House			
Small timber for Implements			
Bamboo			
Pole			
Fodder from Forest Trees & Grass			
NTFP			
Wages			
Other			

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 Jacobnagar JFMC.

Table-15: Sharing Mechanism for Jacobnagar JFMC

Method	Items
To be shared equally	As per government and JFMC rules only.
To be freely collected by the members	
Other Methods	

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

10. Implementation Strategies, Timelines and Budget

10.1 Roles and Responsibility Matrix

For the three sub plans namely Livelihood Development Plan, Village Development Plan and Forest Development Plan, a matrix of roles and responsibilities has been developed. The matrices have been shown below for each of the sub plans separately.

Livelihood Development Plan

Stakeholders	Planning	Manpower	Training	Funding	Production & Value Addition	Marketing	M&E
JFMC	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
NGO	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Skilling Agencies	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Forest Deptt	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
Line Deptt.	✓	✓		✓			✓

Village Development Plan

Stakeholders	JFMC	Forest Department	Line Departments	NGO	Training Institutions	Govt of India/Corp
Solar Power	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Solar/Hybrid Street Lights	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Sprinkler Irrigation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LPG	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Power Pumps	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Training Center	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Community Hall cum JFMC Office	✓	✓	✓			
Roads	✓	✓	✓			
WATSAN	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
School	✓	✓				
Health Infra	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Organic farming/vermicompost	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Forest Development Plan

Stakeholders	JFMC	Forest Department	Line Departments	NGO	Training Institutions	District Admin
Forest Protection	✓	✓		✓		✓
Wildlife Protection	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Habitat Improvement	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Nursery Development	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Wetland Conservation	✓	✓		✓		✓
Man-Animal Conflict	✓	✓		✓		
Grazing Control	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Eco-Tourism	✓	✓	✓			

10.2 Finance and Budget

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

SI No.	Plan	Amount (Rupees)	Remarks
1.	Livelihood Development Plan	Rs. 20,50,000.00	
2.	Village Development Plan	Rs. 39,50,000.00	
3.	Forest Development Plan	Rs. 30,37,000.00	
	TOTAL	Rs. 90,37,000.00	

Livelihood Development Plan

Sl No.	Item of Work	Amount (Rupees)	Remarks
1.	Skill Development & Training	250,000.00	
2.	Dairy Farming	600,000.00	
3.	Poultry/ Fishery/ Duckery/ Piggery	800,000.00	
4.	Computers	-	
5.	Trades and Callings	-	
6.	Handicrafts	150,000.00	
7	Kits and Equipment	-	
8	Value Addition & Certification	-	
9	Packaging and Marketing	-	
10	Exposure Visits	250,000.00	
11	SHG/ JLG/ Cluster Formation & Credit	-	
	TOTAL	20,50,000.00	

Annual Village Development Plan:

Sl No.	Item of Work	Amount	Remarks
1.	Solar Power	200,000.00	
2.	Solar/Hybrid Street Lights	2,00,000.00	
3.	Sprinkler Irrigation	200,000.00	
4.	LPG	400,000.00	
5.	Power Pumps	100,000.00	
6	Training Center	300,000.00	
7	Community Hall cum JFMC Office	900,000.00	2 (two) community halls 1 (one) JFMC office
8	Roads	800,000.00	4 km (Renovation)
9	WATSAN	700,000.00	
10	School	150,000.00	1 (one) no. repairing/renovation
11	Health Infra	-	
12	Organic farming/ vermi-compost	-	
	TOTAL	39,50,000.00	

Annual Forest Development Plan

Sl No.	Item of Work	Amount	Remarks
1.	0.25 Ha Nursery	21,00,000.00	As per CAMPA scheme for 10 years maintenance
2.	10 Ha Fuelwood Plantation Creation	77,000.00	For creation only
3.	Desiltation of water bodies	5,00,000.00	
4.	Anti Depredation Squad	10000.00	
5.	Crop Insurance	100,000.00	
6.	Life Insurance	200,000.00	
7.	Cattle Insurance	50,000.00	
	TOTAL	30,37,000.00	

10.3 Action Plans and Strategies:

Each of the **three** plans namely the Village Development Plan, Forest Development Plan and Livelihood Development Plan would require short term and long term action plans strategies in order to realize the prescriptions of the Microplan. Short term strategies should focus on activities to be taken up from 0-5 years, and long term plan should focus on activities to be taken up in 5-10 years of this Plan.

Livelihood Development Action Plan:

The livelihood action plan may be divided into three parts namely, skilling, production & marketing and value addition. The most immediate want of the population is skilling. The skilling requirements needs to be viewed at basic level and advanced level. Once the trades and skill requirements have been frozen, the basic skills should be imparted within a period of 1 year for all willing members of the village both men and women in a phased manner. During this period, some of the trainees could also start production. The most marketable outputs need to be channelized to the available markets in order to create the brand effect and assess the marketability of the production in terms of quality and value.

Village Development Action Plan:

The village development action plan may be divided into the short term plan and the long term. In the short term plan activities like Solar lighting, Providing LPG connections, construction of Community hall and training centre and water sanitation needs would be addressed. In the long term plan for the village the activities like construction of schools, health care facilities would be taken up. Providing improved tools and equipments for enhancing agriculture production along with water sprinklers, power pumps would be provided.

Forest Development Action Plan: The forest development action plan comprises of the short term action plan and the long term plan. The short term plan includes formation and strengthening of forest protection squads, Nursery development, desiltation of water bodies, formation of anti depredation squads, Tongi construction and firewood plantations. In the long term action plan activities like Plantation, Crop improvement and habitat improvement would be taken up.

10.4 Institution Building, Networking and Partnership

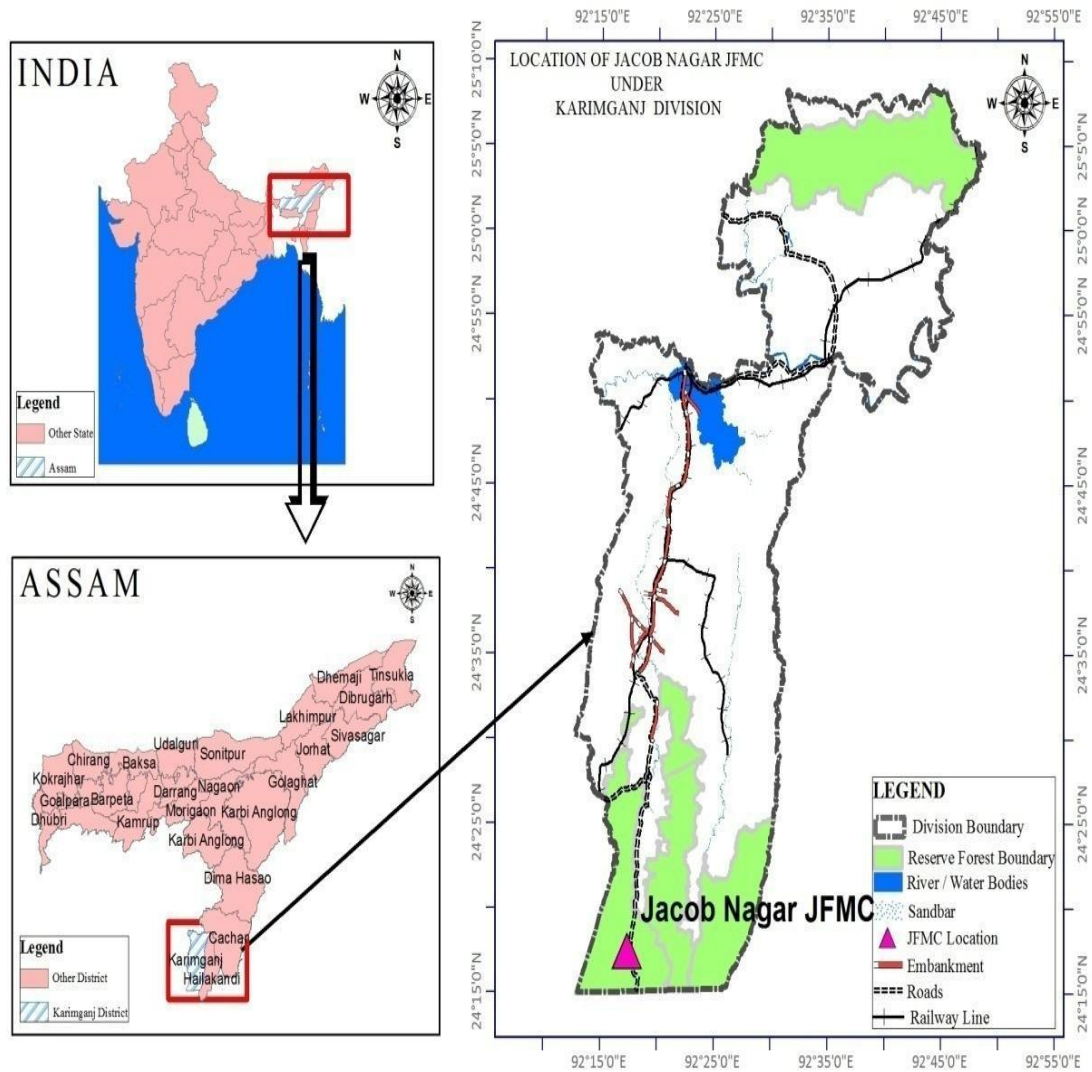
JFMC: The JFMC to be upgraded both in terms of its infrastructure assets and in terms of acting as a resource center for village and forestry development. The proposed JFMC office along with the community hall in the entry point activity to be provided with modern equipment like computer/ TV and support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

LIST OF APPENDIX

Appendix No	Title
I(A)	Location Map of JFMC in India
I(B)	Location Map of Jacobnagar JFMC
II	Approach to JFMC
III (A)	JFMC Registration certificate
III (B)	MoU / Resolution Certificate
IV	Executive Members of Jacobnagar JFMC.
V	Executive members group Photo of Jacobnagar JFMC
VI	List of members present during PRA & FGD (Signed list)
VII A)	PRA-Community map of Jacobnagar JFMC
VII (B)	PRA-Resource map of Jacobnagar JFMC
VII (C)	PRA-Hazard map of Jacobnagar JFMC
VII(D)	Venn Diagram
VIII	Entry point activities of Jacobnagar JFMC
IX(A)	Training list of Jacobnagar JFMC (Proposed)
IX (B)	Training list of Tailoring (Ongoing)
X	Photographs
XI	GPS Coordinates
XII	SDP Report

Appendix – I (A)

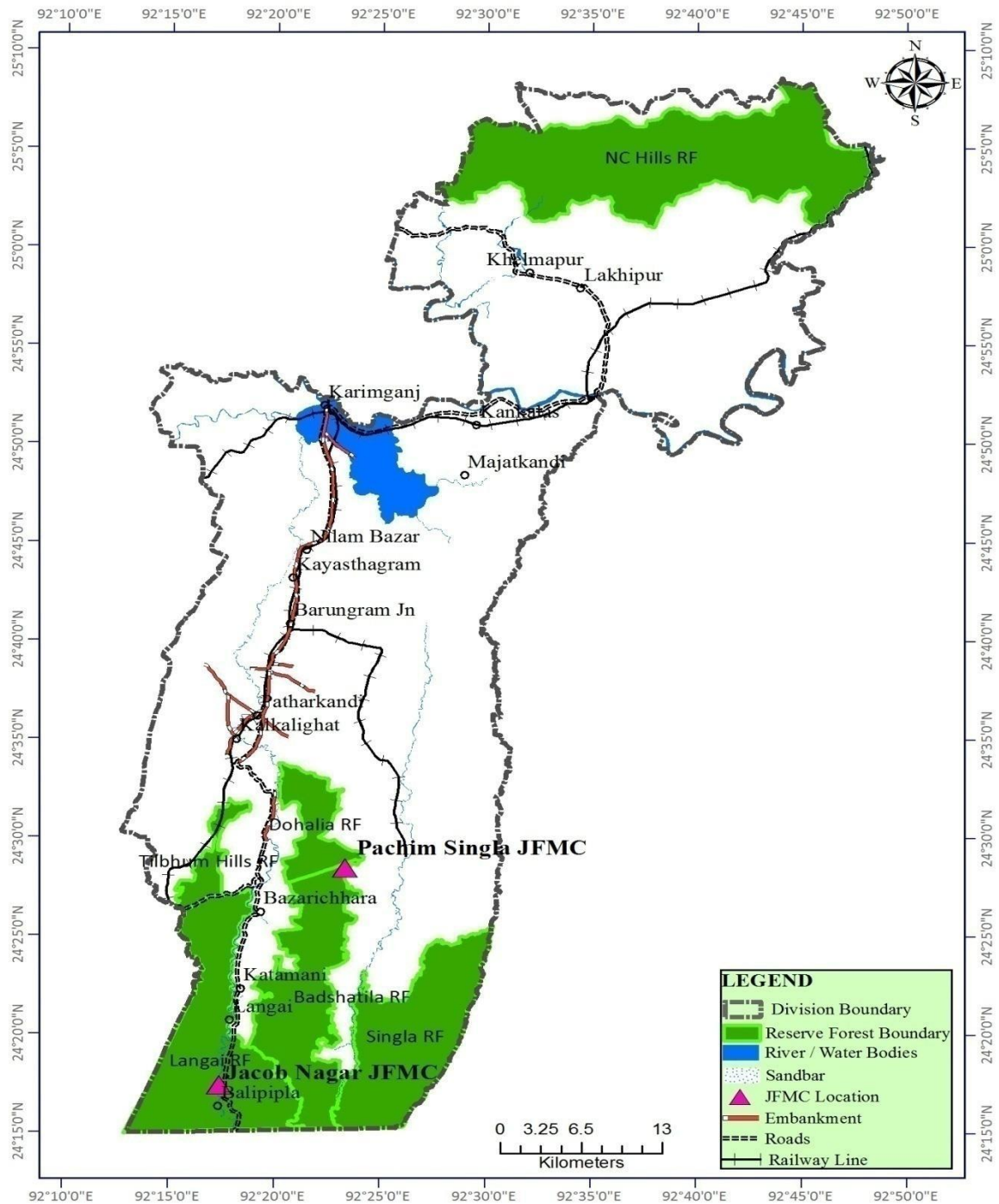
Location Map of JFMC in India



APPENDIX I (B)

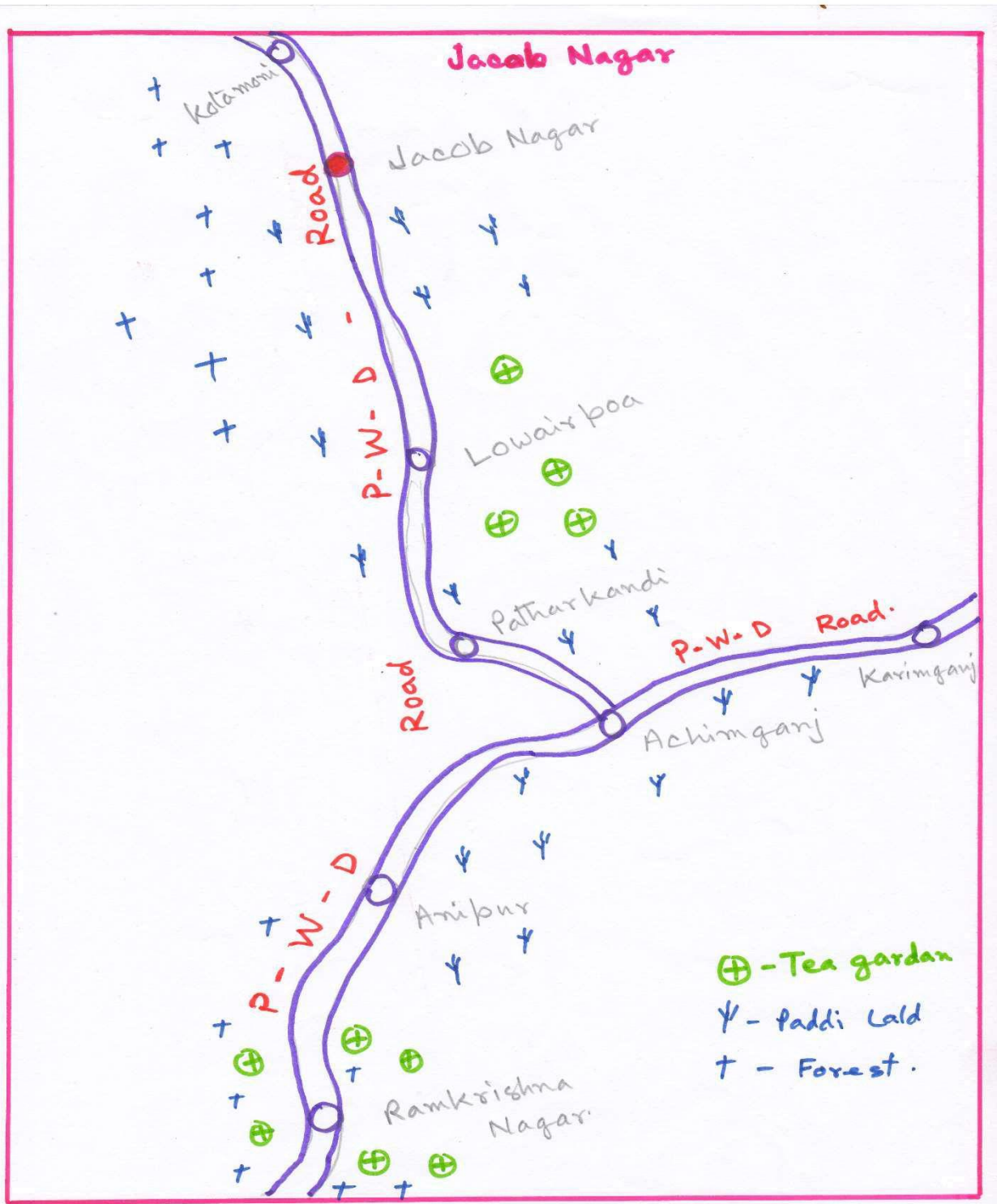
Location Map of Jacobnagar JFMC

LOCATION OF JFMC UNDER KARIMGANJ DIVISION




Appendix- II

Approach to the JFMC



APPENDIX-III (A)
JFMC registration certificate



GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM
OFFICE OF THE DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER :: KARIMGANJ DIVISION
CUM
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER :: KARIMGANJ FDA ::
KARIMGANJ
e-mail: df.o.t.karimganj@gmail.com

Office Order No. 08 Dated Kxj, the 25 / 01 / 2016.

In exercising the provision conferred under Rule II (ii) of the Assam Joint (People's Participation) Forestry Management Rules'1998 and as per resolution of the beneficiaries meeting of Jacobnagar JFMC, held on 15.08.2015. The JFMC is hereby renewed for the year 2015-16 with the following office bearers in order to implement afforestation programmes as well as ancillary works as provided in the said Rules'1998.

Name of the JFMC : Jacobnagar JFMC, Lowairpoa Range.
Registration No. : SAC/KXJ.57 dtd. 10.03.2006.
List of the office bearers :

- 1) Sri Satyendra Das, President
- 2) Sri Animesh Kr. Medhi, Fr-1, Member Secretary
- 3) Sri Jatindra Das, Member
- 4) Smti. Basanti Das, Member
- 5) Sri Hirenya Malakar, Member
- 6) Sri Munna Das, Member
- 7) Sri Nikindra Das, Member
- 8) Sri Bhujanjoy Tripura, Member
- 9) Sri Prafulla Das, Member
- 10) Sri Abinash Das, Member
- 11) Sri Riangoi Chorei, Member


(N.H. Mazumdar) AFS
FIU, APFBC Society, Cum
Divisional Forest Officer,
Karimganj Division, Karimganj.
Contd..... P/2

JFMC G

APPENDIX-III (B)

MoU / Resolution Certificate

143

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 12th day of July 2015 between the Divisional Forest Officer, Kateimganj 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 Jacobnagar Joint Forest Management Committee Village Jacobnagar, Balijsajia Panchayat Balijsajia Block Lower pora Sub-Division Kateimganj District Kateimganj (Hereinafter referred to as the Second Party) to execute the project works under the Assam Project on Forest and Biodiversity Conservation (APFEC; 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	<u>Jacobnagar JFMC</u>
b. District	<u>Kateimganj</u>
c. Division	<u>Kateimganj</u>
d. Range	<u>Lower pora</u>
e. Section	
f. Beat	<u>Balijsajia Beat</u>
g. Block, Compartment No:	<u>20 Ha (2015-16)</u>
h. Area(Ha)	
i. Boundary :	

North 24° 16' (Contachuma) Longi East 92° 18' (Tale plantation) Longi RF
 South 57° 9' (old tale plantation) Longi RF West 41° 8' (Jorabangur FV) Longi RF

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

2. Disbursement of funds:

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

3. Maintenance of Accounts:

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

4. Completion of Project work:

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

5. Duties and responsibilities of the First party

- 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 guideline

(141) 36

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

- ii. The First Party shall ensure that the activities of the Second Party are in accordance with the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual and JFMC & EDC Manual, other rules, instructions and directions of Government of India and Government of Assam in force.
 - iii. Until such time as the Second Party can undertake the task, any Forest Officer not below the rank of the Range Officer, as nominated by the First Party, shall prepare estimates for works.
 - iv. The First Party in consultation with the PMU, APFBC Society shall impart training to Joint Forest Management Committee members on aspects of Forest Management including basic inventory collection, management planning, map interpretation, silviculture, nursery raising, grafting of HYV, etc.
 - v. The First Party shall have the right to instruct to stop or suspend any activity at any stage if there is any deviation from the specification prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual, JFMC & EDC Manual as annexed herewith and as per amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party, or violation of any of the terms of this agreement and demand recovery of its payments.
6. Duties and responsibilities of the Second Party:
- i. Apart from observing all the duties and responsibilities as prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual, JFMC & EDC Manual as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party; the Second Party shall be responsible to manage and implement all the decisions of the Joint Forest Management Committee.
 - ii. The Second Party shall be responsible for maintaining the record of the proceedings and other documents like Chequebooks, joint Account, Minutes Book, Executive Committee Resolution book, Annual Plan, Micro-plan, and Estimates for Works etc.
 - iii. The Second Party shall assign duties and responsibilities to the members and may constitute sub-committees as needed with a view to ensure implementation of the Joint Forest Management Committee micro-plan and for effective discharge of their prescribed duties and responsibilities.
 - iv. The Second Party in consultation with the General Body shall evolve methodology on all issues relating to membership, conflict resolution, encroachments, customary rights and benefit sharing.
 - v. The Second Party shall prepare a Micro Plan for Project Works as per the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual, JFMC & EDC Manual as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party.
 - vi. It shall be the responsibility of the Second Party to account for and manage the funds and other resources received from the Government, other sources and the funds internally generated, in accordance with sound financial standards and practices.
 - vii. The Second Party shall identify and fix the responsibility on the members of the Joint Forest Management Committee who commit specific offences like grazing



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

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

7. Dispute Settlement:

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

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

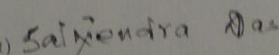

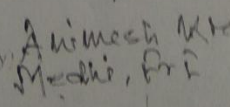
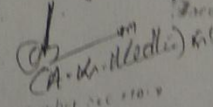
Sl.No.	Name & Designation	Signature
1.	(Divisional Forest Officer)	
2.	(Forest Range Officer)	

Divisional Forest Officer
Karimganj Division, Karimganj

Range Officer

Signature of the Second Party (Members of the Committee)

Name & Address :

1.	(President)		1. Satyendra Das	President	
2.	(Treasurer)		2.		Treasurer J.F.M.C.
3.	(Member-Secretary)		3.		Member-Secretary J.F.M.C.

Member-Secretary
J.F.M.C.

Signature of Witnesses

Name & Address :

1. Bhupendra Choudhary,
Bisphanga, Tecobnagar
2. Abhinash Das of Tecobnagar
3. Basanti Das of
Tecobnagar.

Signature

1. Bhupendra Choudhary
2. Abhinash Das.
3. Basanti Das

APPENDIX-IV
Executive Members of Jacobnagar JFMC

Sl No.	Name	Age	Address	Education
1	Funting Chorai	35	Vill –Jacobnagar, P.O.- Balipipla, P.S. – Bazarichera, Dist. –Karimganj	VIII
2	Hiranya Malakar	55	Vill –Jacobnagar, P.O.- Balipipla, P.S. – Bazarichera, Dist. –Karimganj	III
3	Abinash Das	53	Vill –Jacobnagar, P.O.- Balipipla, P.S. – Bazarichera, Dist. –Karimganj	VII
4	Nikhindra Das	35	Vill –Jacobnagar, P.O.- Balipipla, P.S. – Bazarichera, Dist. –Karimganj	V
5	Prafulla Das	40	Vill –Jacobnagar, P.O.- Balipipla, P.S. – Bazarichera, Dist. –Karimganj	III
6	Saitendra Das(President)	72	Vill –Jacobnagar, P.O.- Balipipla, P.S. – Bazarichera, Dist. –Karimganj	P.U. Pass
7	Animesh Kr. Medhi (Mem Sec)	54	Vill –Jacobnagar, P.O.- Balipipla, P.S. – Bazarichera, Dist. –Karimganj	B.A.
8	Bhupendra Chorai	60	Vill –Jacobnagar, P.O.- Balipipla, P.S. – Bazarichera, Dist. –Karimganj	VI
9	Jatindra Das	73	Vill –Jacobnagar, P.O.- Balipipla, P.S. – Bazarichera, Dist. –Karimganj	Primary
10	Munna Lal Das	34	Vill –Jacobnagar, P.O.- Balipipla, P.S. – Bazarichera, Dist. –Karimganj	X
11	Ringban Hoi Chorai	40	Vill –Jacobnagar, P.O.- Balipipla, P.S. – Bazarichera, Dist. –Karimganj	Primary
12	Aparna Das	30	Vill –Jacobnagar, P.O.- Balipipla, P.S. – Bazarichera, Dist. –Karimganj	VI
13	Karuna Das	35	Vill –Jacobnagar, P.O.- Balipipla, P.S. – Bazarichera, Dist. –Karimganj	Primary
14	Basanti Das	45	Vill –Jacobnagar, P.O.- Balipipla, P.S. – Bazarichera, Dist. –Karimganj	Primary

APPENDIX-V

Executive members group Photo of Jacobnagar JFMC



Left to Right :

Funting Chorai, Hiranya Malakar , Abinash Das, Praffulla Das, Saitendra Das(President), Animesh Kr. Medhi (Mem Sec), Bhupendra Chorai, Jatindra Das, Aparna Das, Basanti Das, Karuna Das, , Munna Lal Das, Ringban Hoi Chorai

APPENDIX-VI

List of members present during PRA & FGD

Signature		FGD & PRA	Page No.
Name.			Date
1. Dipurom Kanta (KRM)		Ph. NO.	3 07 2016
2. Manik Ray (KRM)			
3. Animesh Kr. Kledhi (Member Soc)			
4. Satyendra Das.			
5. Bhubendra Das			
6. Porofulla Das.			
7. Subhansu Das.			
8. Samarendra Das			
9. S. R. Das			
10. Bala Sankar Choudhary			
11. Ananta Kumar			
12. Ananta Kumar			
13. Ananta Das			
14. Ananta Das			
15. Ananta Das			
16. Ananta Das			
17. Ananta Das			
18. Bala Choudhary			
19. Manoj Das			
20. Ananta Das			
21. Ananta Das			
22. Ananta Das			
23. Ananta Das			
24. Ananta Das			
25. Ananta Das			
26. Ananta Das			
27. Ananta Das			
28. Ananta Das			
29. Ananta Das			
30. Ananta Das			
31. Ananta Das			
32. Ananta Das			

APPENDIX-VII (A)

PRA-Community map of Jacobnagar JFMC

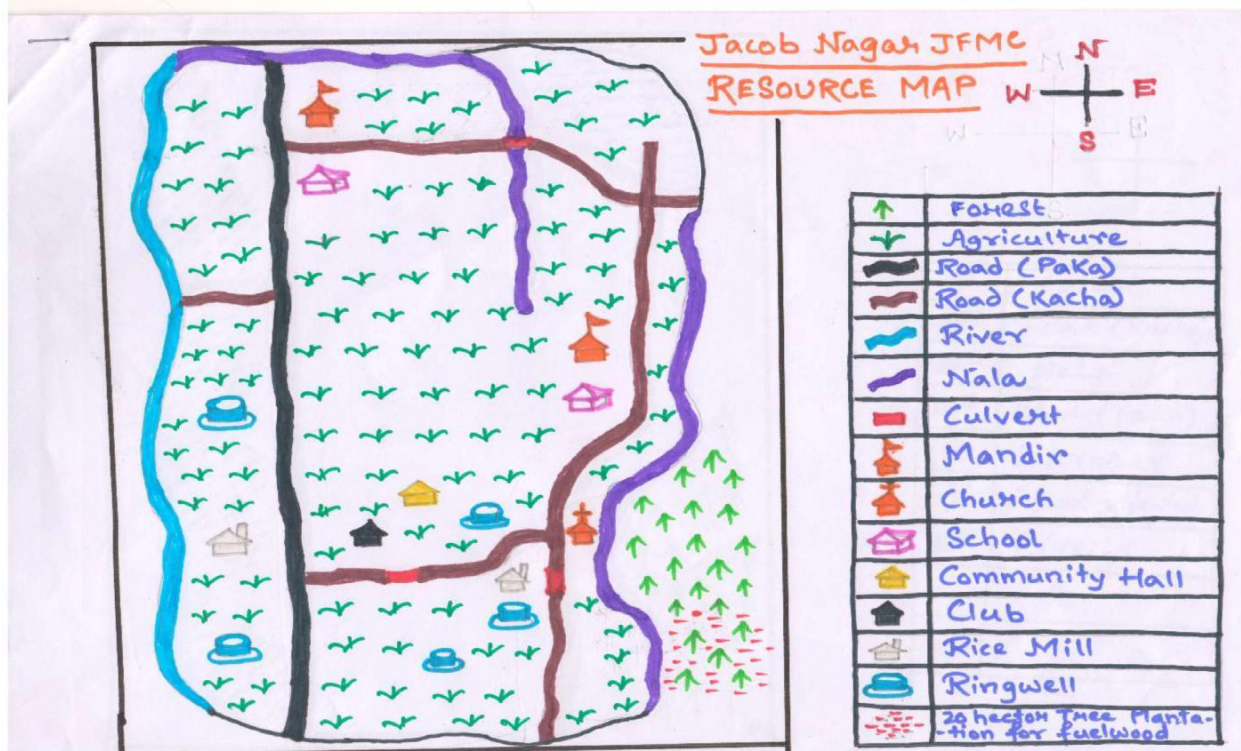


Jacob Nagar :-

- ১/ শ্রীকান্ত কলিতা মিটা :- ভবত যলিতা গাওঁ : আলিগাওঁ
ফোন নং :- ৭৫০৪৪৫৭৭৬
- ২/ অমিতা কুমার জোঁ মিটা :- পলিষ্ট্র নাথ জোঁ গাওঁ : শুভাশ্রম
ফোন নং :- ৭৪৫৭২৩৭২৬
- ৩/ আদিক মনু মিটা :- ও বঁদলী কলু আথু গাওঁ : মল্লীমালা-
ফোন নং :- ৭৪০১১৪৩৭১
- ৪/ সুব্রাহ্মণ্য দাস মিটা :- অল্লু দাস গাওঁ :- জয়কর মনু
ফোন নং :- ৭৪০১৪৭৫২৬১

APPENDIX-VII (B)

PRA-Resource map of Jacobnagar JFMC

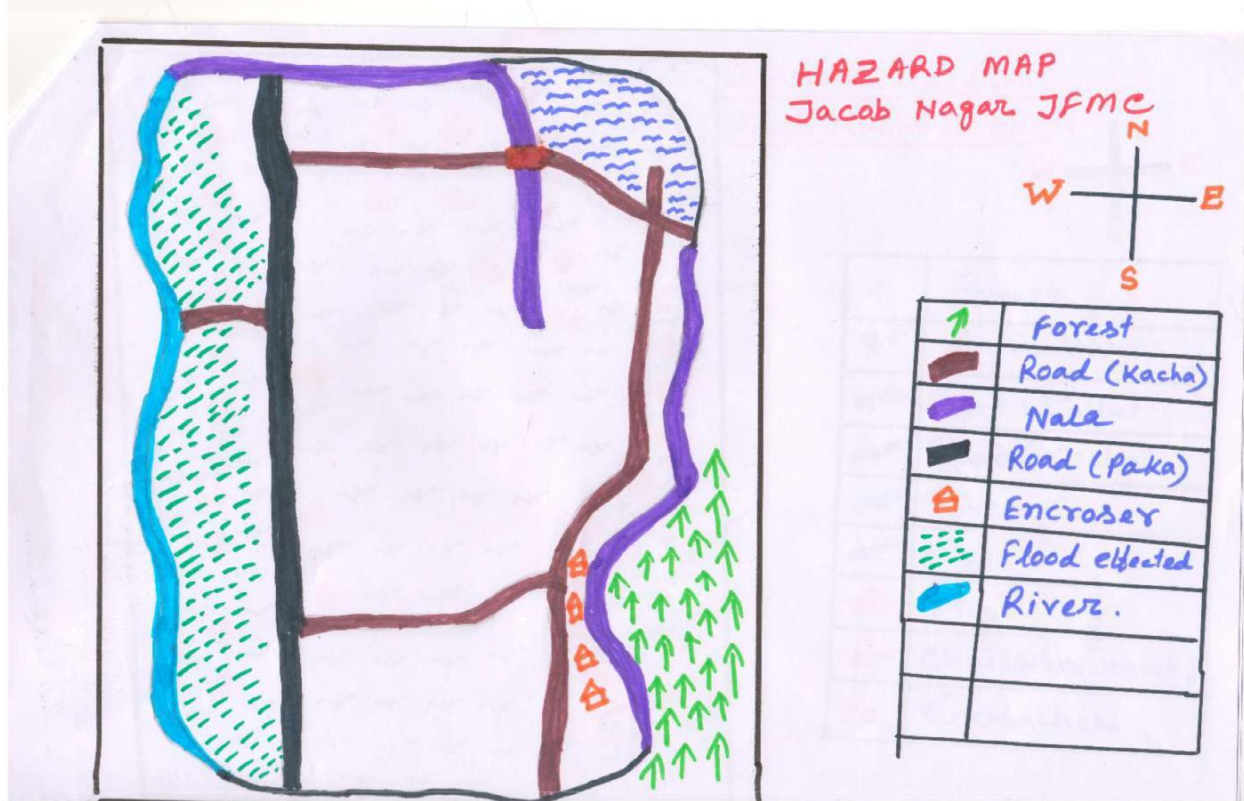


Jacob Nagar:-

- 1/ মিস্টার কলিতা বিতা:- উত্তর অলিতা- গাওঁ: আলিগাওঁ
ফোন নং:- ৭৫০৪৪৪৭৭৬
- 2/ অমিতা কুমার জোঁ বিতা:- উত্তর অলিতা- গাওঁ: আলিগাওঁ
ফোন নং:- ৭৪৫৭২৩৭২৬
- 3/ অমিতা কুমার বিতা:- উত্তর অলিতা- গাওঁ: আলিগাওঁ
ফোন নং:- ৭৪০১১৪৩৭৭১
- 4/ সুব্রাহ্মণ্য দাস বিতা:- উত্তর অলিতা- গাওঁ: আলিগাওঁ
ফোন নং:- ৭৪০১৪৭৫২৬১

APPENDIX-VII (C)

PRA-Hazard map of Jacobnagar JFMC

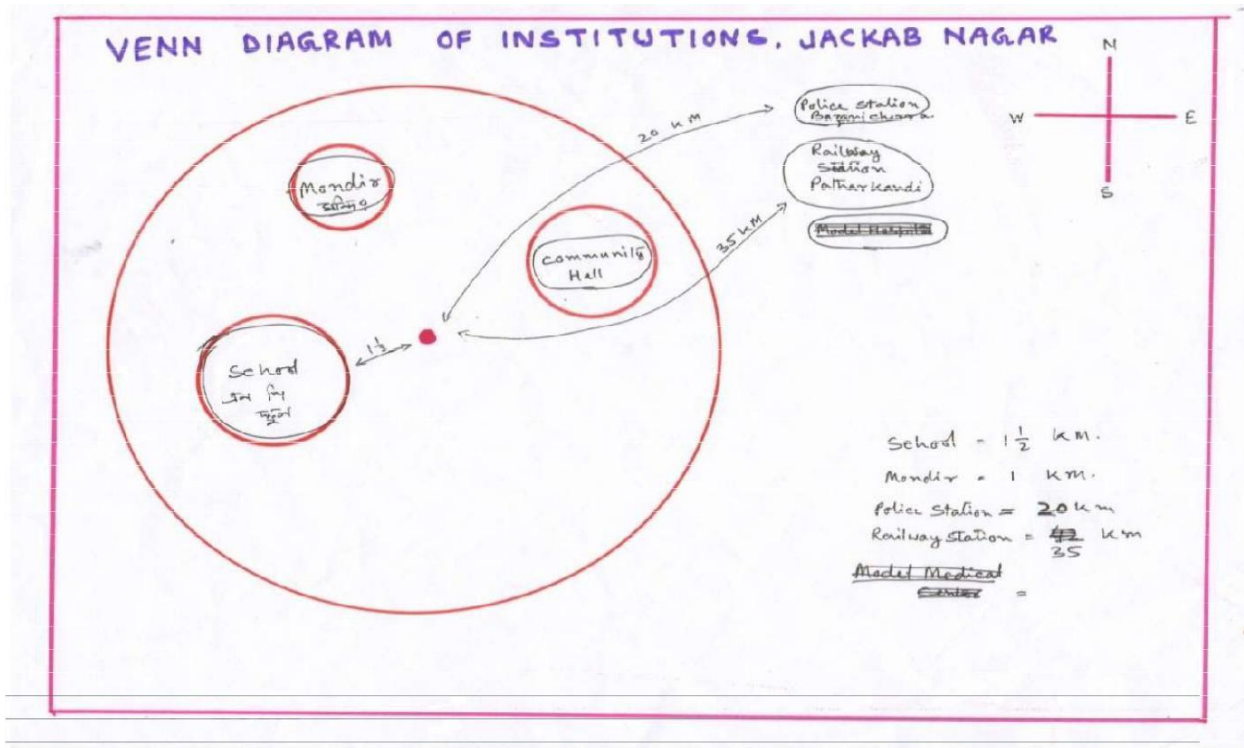


Jacob Nagar:-

- ১/ দ্বীপকল কলিতা বিতা:- উত্তর কলিতা গাওঁ: আলিগাওঁ
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ফোন নং:- ৭৪৫৭২৩৭২৬
- ৩/ আধিক শহু বিতা:- উত্তর শহু কলিতা গাওঁ: কলিতাগাওঁ
ফোন নং:- ৭৪০১১৪৩৭৭১
- ৪/ দুলালাল দাস বিতা:- উত্তর দাস গাওঁ: কলিতা গাওঁ
ফোন নং:- ৭৪০১৪৭৫২৬১

APPENDIX- VII (D)

Venn Diagram of Jacobnagar



১/ শ্রীকান্ত কলিতা বিতা:- উত্তর যশলতা গাওঁ: আলিগাওঁ
 ফোন নং:- ৭৫০৪৪৪৭৭৬

২/ আশীষ কুমার জৈন বিতা:- পশ্চিম দাঙ্গা জৈন গাওঁ: শুভাশীষ
 ফোন নং:- ৭৪৫৭২৩৭২৬

৩/ আশীষ কুমার বিতা:- পশ্চিম দাঙ্গা জৈন গাওঁ: শুভাশীষ
 ফোন নং:- ৭৪০১১৪৩৭১

৪/ সুব্রাহ্মণ্য দাস বিতা:- পশ্চিম দাঙ্গা জৈন গাওঁ: শুভাশীষ
 ফোন নং:- ৭৪০১৪৭৫২৬১

**Entry point activity for Jacobnagar JFMC under Longai RF, Balipipla Beat
of Lowairpoa Range under Karimganj Forest (T) Division**

Rank	Name of Project	GPS Coordinates	Estimated Amount
1	Improvement of path from Bhubangir Tripura to Govt. Hospital, Rangamati within Jacobnagar Forest Village Length = 2 Km Width = Top 2.30 M Base = 3.0 M	N 24° 16' 57.68" E 92° 17' 27.32" N 24° 16' 59.96" E 92° 17' 32.02"	₹4,80,000.00
2	Construction of Community Hall – 1 No. with accessories like chair, table, Almirah & Generator	N 24° 17' 24.0" E 92° 17' 32.8"	₹10,50,000.00
3	Toilet with water facilities at 441 No. L.P. School at Jacobnagar – 1 No.	N 24° 17' 34.8" E 92° 17' 33.5"	₹2,50,000.00
4	Ring well – 9 Nos. (GPS Coordinates follows) @ ₹80,000.00	N 24° 17' 07.72" E 92° 17' 38.00" N 24° 17' 05.14" E 92° 17' 37.06" N 24° 17' 04.20" E 92° 17' 36.53" N 24° 17' 05.15" E 92° 17' 32.52" N 24° 17' 07.02" E 92° 17' 34.10" N 24° 17' 00.88" E 92° 17' 29.88" N 24° 17' 05.38" E 92° 17' 32.71" N 24° 17' 07.42" E 92° 17' 32.32" N 24° 17' 06.81" E 92° 17' 30.61"	₹7,20,000.00
Total			₹25,00,000.00

[Signature]
23/04/17
Range Forest Officer
Lowairpoa Range
Longai RF

[Signature]
23.4.17
Jacobnagar J.F.M.C.

[Signature]
A-23-17
Jacobnagar J.F.M.C.

[Signature]
Divisional Forest Officer
Karimganj Division, Karimganj.

[Signature]
28/4/17
Divisional Forest Officer,
Karimganj Division, Karimganj.

APPENDIX-IX (A)
Training list of Jacobnagar JFMC(Proposed)

UNDER LOWAIRPOA RANGE
KARIMGANJ DIVISION

Sl No	Name & address	Age	Qualification	Trade	Onsite	Offsite	Remarks
1	Sri Vauliengir Chorei	20	IX Pass	Driving	Onsite	Offsite	
2	Sri Shdhau Das	34	IX	Driving	Onsite	Offsite	
3	Sri Drbakar Das	19	XII	Driving	Onsite	Offsite	
4	Sri Monatush Das	28	IX	Driving	Onsite	Offsite	
5	Sri Sanjoy Das	29	XII	Driving	Onsite	Offsite	
6	Sri Subrata Das	26	IX	Electric	Onsite	Offsite	
7	Sri Munna Das	36	X	Driving	Onsite	Offsite	
8	Sri Nikhindra Das	40	VII	Driving	Onsite	Offsite	
9	Sri Muulienslik Chorei	20	VIII	Driving	Onsite	Offsite	
10	Sri Tingngirjoy Chorei	37	VII	Driving	Onsite	Offsite	
11	Smti Aparna Das	30	VII	Tailoring	Onsite	Offsite	
12	Smti Anjita Das	18	XII	Tailoring	Onsite	Offsite	
13	Smti Shyamali Das	19	X	Waving	Onsite	Offsite	
14	Smti Jhuma Malakar	21	XII	Tailoring	Onsite	Offsite	
15	Smti Neilunjon Chorei	18	VII	Tailoring	Onsite	Offsite	
16	Smti Vanleienli Chorei	22	X	Tailoring	Onsite	Offsite	
17	Smti Suma Das	20	VII	Tailoring	Onsite	Offsite	
18	Smti Bulringchong Chorei	30	VIII	Tailoring	Onsite	Offsite	
19	Smti Ruparna Das	17	X	Tailoring	Onsite	Offsite	
20	Smti lal rei hoi Chorei	27	VII	Tailoring	Onsite	Offsite	
21	Smti Suprita Das	17	IX	Tailoring	Onsite	Offsite	
22	Sri Pallab Das	18	V	Tailoring	Onsite	Offsite	

Satyendra Das
President
Jacobnagar J.F.M.C.

Countersigned

Satya
23/06/16
Range Person Officer
Kowarpoa Range
Kowarpoa

Satya
23/06/16
Member Secretary
Jacobnagar J.F.M.C.

APPENDIX–IX (B)

Training list of Tailoring (Ongoing)

Sl. No	Name	Father's /Husband's Name	Sex	Name of Trade
1	Sumu Rani Das	Shudangshu Das	F	Tailoring
2	Arpana Rani Das	Nirod Das	F	Tailoring
3	Jhuma Malakar	Hirannyaa Malakar	F	Tailoring
4	Anjita Das	Abinash Das	F	Tailoring
5	Chameli Das	Kutu Lal Das	F	Tailoring
6	Lipi Das	Dipali Das	F	Tailoring
7	Anju Rani Das	Ananta Das	F	Tailoring
8	Shampa Rani Das	Kirendra Das	F	Tailoring
9	Suma Rani Das	Munindra Das	F	Tailoring
10	Anju Das	Abinoy Das	F	Tailoring
11	Swapna Rani Das	Digendra Das	F	Tailoring
12	Susmita Das	Ranjan Das	F	Tailoring
13	Supriya Das	Karuna Das	F	Tailoring
14	Shampa Das	Nilomoni Das	F	Tailoring
15	Hima Rani Das	Jitendra Das	F	Tailoring
16	Ruparna Das	Subhash Das	F	Tailoring
17	Pallavi Das	Babul Das	F	Tailoring
18	Rani Das	Prafulla Das	F	Tailoring
19	Van Lianli Chorei	Bhupendra Chorei	F	Tailoring
20	Lal Neihoi Chorei	Fun Tinglal Chorei	F	Tailoring
21	Nei Lijon Chorei	Joy Bul Seir Chorei	F	Tailoring
22	Bul Ring Chong Chorei	Ting Hoi Bgir Chorei	F	Tailoring
23	Shyamoli Chorei		F	Tailoring
24	Vari Chorei	Joy Bulngrid Chorei	F	Tailoring
25	Munlian Chorei	Banril Ngir Chorei	F	Tailoring
26	Ting Bul Chim Chorei	Bulte Chorei	F	Tailoring
27	Nei Lian Hoi Chorei	Bulsen Chorei	F	Tailoring
28	Sima Rani Das	Sashanka Das	F	Tailoring
29	Varpui Chorei	Rajendra Chorei	F	Tailoring
30	Sima Rani Das	Sanjoy Das	F	Tailoring
31	Supriya Das	Sajal Das	F	Tailoring
32	Merry Chorei	Lian Ril Chorei	F	Tailoring
33	Ring Li Nei Chorei	Lian Rilng Chorei	F	Tailoring

APPENDIX-X **Photo File**



Agriculture



Handloom Products made by the Community

Member



FGD



PRA



BEETLENUT CULTIVATION

APPENDIX–XI
GPS Coordinates

N 24⁰ 17' 24"

E 92⁰ 17' 24"

APPENDIX XII

SDP Report

SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME AT JACOBNAGAR, KARIMGANJ

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 Jacobnagar, Karimganj Division.

Name of trade	Start Date	End Date	No.of equipments/ Cost	No.of trainees	Name of the master trainers/ Affiliation
Tailoring	17-08-2016	30-09-2016	6 (Singer sewing machines) Rs 38,880/-	33	Jitlal Rabi Das and Phul Kumari Rabi Das

Skill development programme on tailoring was inaugurated on 17^{Tth} August 2016 at Jacobnagar (Karimganj Forest Village). The programme was inaugurated by Mr Animesh Kumar Medhi, Beat officer, Jacobnagar Range. Among those present included Mr.Satyendra Nath, President of Jacobnagar JFMC and RGVN officials.

PEOPLE'S VOICES:

Susmita Das, one of the trainees said that she was excited about the training and said she would work hard and learn the skills sincerely so that she could teach other women of her village by opening her own tailoring/cutting training school in the near future.

PHOTO GALLERY:



Fig: Trainees for tailoring at Jacob Nagar

Tailoring Training List of JACAB NAGAR JFMC

Sl. No	Name	Father's /Husband's Name	Sex	Name of Trade
1	Sumu Rani Das	Shudangshu Das	F	Tailoring
2	Arpana Rani Das	Nirod Das	F	Tailoring
3	Jhuma Malakar	Hirannyaa Malakar	F	Tailoring
4	Anjita Das	Abinash Das	F	Tailoring
5	Chameli Das	Kutu Lal Das	F	Tailoring
6	Lipi Das	Dipali Das	F	Tailoring
7	Anju Rani Das	Ananta Das	F	Tailoring
8	Shampa Rani Das	Kirendra Das	F	Tailoring
9	Suma Rani Das	Munindra Das	F	Tailoring
10	Anju Das	Abinoy Das	F	Tailoring
11	Swapna Rani Das	Digendra Das	F	Tailoring
12	Susmita Das	Ranjan Das	F	Tailoring
13	Supriya Das	Karuna Das	F	Tailoring
14	Shampa Das	Nilomoni Das	F	Tailoring
15	Hima Rani Das	Jitendra Das	F	Tailoring
16	Ruparna Das	Subhash Das	F	Tailoring
17	Pallavi Das	Babul Das	F	Tailoring
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19	Van Lianli Chorei	Bhupendra Chorei	F	Tailoring
20	Lal Neihoi Chorei	Fun Tinglal Chorei	F	Tailoring
21	Nei Lijon Chorei	Joy Bul Seir Chorei	F	Tailoring
22	Bul Ring Chong Chorei	Ting Hoi Bgir Chorei	F	Tailoring
23	Shyamoli Chorei		F	Tailoring
24	Vari Chorei	Joy Bulngrir Chorei	F	Tailoring
25	Munlian Chorei	Banril Ngir Chorei	F	Tailoring
26	Ting Bul Chim Chorei	Bulte Chorei	F	Tailoring
27	Nei Lian Hoi Chorei	Bulsen Chorei	F	Tailoring
28	Sima Rani Das	Sashanka Das	F	Tailoring
29	Varpui Chorei	Rajendra Chorei	F	Tailoring
30	Sima Rani Das	Sanjoy Das	F	Tailoring
31	Supriya Das	Sajal Das	F	Tailoring
32	Merry Chorei	Lian Ril Chorei	F	Tailoring
33	Ring Li Nei Chorei	Lian Rilng Chorei	F	Tailoring

Karimganj Division		
S.No.	Amendments Suggested	Corrections Done
1.	General Description- correction to be made in the location	Chapter 1
2.	Nursery Development Plan- details added	Chapter 9
3.	Forest Development Plan- details added a. Collection and Marketing of Forest Produce by villagers b. Total requirement of Forest Produce- Domestic Use and Marketing c. Forest Protection Issues d. Protection Plan e. Forest Improvement- Annual Targets f. Nursery Development Plan	Chapter 9
4.	Implementation Strategies, Timelines and Budget- details added a. Finance and Budget b. Livelihood Development Plan c. Annual Village Development Plan d. Annual Forest Development Plan	Chapter 10
5	Entry Point Activities	Chapter 7 & Appendix VIII


Divisional Forest Officer
Karimganj Division, Karimganj.