




BARENGAJULI ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
BORNODI FORES RANGE
MICRO-PLAN (2017-18 to 2026-27)

Prepared by
BARENGAJULI Eco Development Committee
Assisted by
Assam Forest Department
&
COMPELO (IIE and RGVN)

May 2017

Approved.


Divisional Forest Officer
Dhansiri Forest Division
Udaiguri, BTC

List of Acronyms

Acronym	Full Form
APFBC	Assam Project on Forest and Biodiversity Conservation
AFD	<i>Agence France de Développement</i>
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BTC	Bodoland Territorial Council
COMPELO	Consortium for Micro Planning and Enhancing Livelihood Opportunities
EPA	Entry Point Activities
GIS	Geographical Information System
Ha	Hectare
IIE	Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship
EDC	Eco Development Committee
Kg	Kilogram
Km	Kilometer
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Product
PDS	Public Distribution System
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
Rs.	Indian Rupees
SHG	Self Help Group
VCDC	Village Council Development Committee

BARENGAJULI ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

[Livelihood Development Plan]

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Introduction	
About the Project	<p>The vision of the Assam Project on Forest and Biodiversity Conservation (APFBC) is ‘to enable sustainable forest and biodiversity conservation and management in Assam through multi-scale integrative planning and involvement of forest dependent communities in target areas and giving fillip to their livelihood activities through sustainable use of forest and non-forest resources’. The project’s objective has been stated as: ‘In collaboration with the forest dependent communities, to restore forest eco-systems to enhance the forest dependent community’s livelihoods and ensure conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity’.</p> <p>The above project is being mainly funded by the <i>Agence France de Développement</i> (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.</p>
Micro-Planning & Livelihood Development	<p>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.</p> <p>A consortium comprising of Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) Guwahati and <i>Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi</i> (RGVN) has been formed to implement (<i>inter-alia</i>) 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.</p> <p>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 <u>both</u> forest development and livelihood development.</p>
Micro-Plan for The BARENGAJULI EDC	<p>This document gives the Micro-Plan for the Barengajuli EDC, which is located in the Udalguri district of Assam. The EDC falls under the jurisdiction of FDTP Forest Division of the BTC Circle. The profile of the community is given in the next section.</p> <p>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 a Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)</p>

2. Village Socio-Economic Profile

Location	<p>The BARENGAJULI Eco Development Committee (EDC) has been formed to cover the existing community dwelling in Barangajui 1 and Barendajuli 2 villages. The area covered by the above EDC falls within the Rajagarh VCDC, Udalguri district of Assam.</p> <p>Appendix-1 Gives the Village Map.</p>																						
Key Information	<p>The key information of the EDC is furnished below.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Table-A: Key Information of the EDC</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="544 495 1442 1283"> <tr> <td>Name of the EDC</td> <td>Barengajuli</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Habitation</td> <td>Barengajuli</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name of Revenue Village</td> <td>Barengajuli</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name of the Gram Panchayat / VCDC</td> <td>Rajagarh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Revenue Circle</td> <td>Harisinga</td> </tr> <tr> <td>District</td> <td>Udalguri</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Forest Division</td> <td>Dhansiri</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Forest Range</td> <td>Bornodi</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Forest Beat</td> <td>Bornodi</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Year Formed</td> <td>2016</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Description of Boundary of EDC</td> <td> GPS Coordinates (Centre Point) N-26°46'30"N E-91°45'0"E North: Forest area South: No.2 Barengajuli West: Rajagarh EDC East: Badlapara Tea Estate </td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: EDC Records & Discussions during PRA Exercise in 27th of April, 2017</p> <p>Additional details are given at Table-1 of Record-I. (Given at appendix)</p>	Name of the EDC	Barengajuli	Habitation	Barengajuli	Name of Revenue Village	Barengajuli	Name of the Gram Panchayat / VCDC	Rajagarh	Revenue Circle	Harisinga	District	Udalguri	Forest Division	Dhansiri	Forest Range	Bornodi	Forest Beat	Bornodi	Year Formed	2016	Description of Boundary of EDC	GPS Coordinates (Centre Point) N-26°46'30"N E-91°45'0"E North: Forest area South: No.2 Barengajuli West: Rajagarh EDC East: Badlapara Tea Estate
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Brief Details of the Executive Committee & General Body	<p>The brief details of Executive Committee & General Body of the EDC are contained in the table, which is given below.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Table-B: Brief Details of Executive Committee & general Body</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="544 1644 1442 1955"> <tr> <td>Name of President</td> <td>Sarat Sarmah</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name of Secretary</td> <td>Ratul Narzary</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name of Treasurer</td> <td>Lakhi Kalita</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Registration Number</td> <td>MTP/EDC/21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. of Members in Executive Committee</td> <td>Male: 6 Female: 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. of members in the General Body</td> <td>One member from each household (770 Nos. HH)</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: EDC Records</p>	Name of President	Sarat Sarmah	Name of Secretary	Ratul Narzary	Name of Treasurer	Lakhi Kalita	Registration Number	MTP/EDC/21	No. of Members in Executive Committee	Male: 6 Female: 3	No. of members in the General Body	One member from each household (770 Nos. HH)										
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Households & Population Structure	<p>The said EDC includes 2 Nos. of villages namely No 1Barengajuli& No 2Barengajuli. The village wise household pattern and population is given below:</p> <p>a) No 1 Barengajuli:In this village there are total 334 Nos. of House Hold and total population of this village is 1680.</p> <p>b) No 2Barengajuli: In this village there are total 436 Nos. of House Hold andtotal population of this village is 2980.</p> <p>The entire EDC has total770 nos. of households. The total population is 4660 out of which 2470 are male and the rest 2190 are female members. Out of770 households, 114 Households belongs to general category, 272 households belong to the OBC community, 380 household belongs to the SC community and the rest 4households belongs to the ST community.</p> <p>Table-2 of Record-I may be referred for further details in the above regard. From this, it is inferred that:</p> <p>a) The average number of persons in a household is 6.</p> <p>b) The sex ratio is 887 females per 1000 males in the village.</p>
Soil	<p>The soil of the EDCarea is highly supportive for tea plantation and can support different kinds of crops, as the soil is reported to be fertile on the whole.</p>
Water	<p>The area is drained by the Nalanadi River which flows through the project area. This is a perennial stream.</p>
Climate: Temperature & Rainfall	<p>The EDC has a sub-tropical humid climate with semi-dry hot summer and cold winter. Agro-climatically, the EDC falls under the North Bank Plain Zone. During summer (May to Early September), heavy rainfall occurs. It is observed that the village receives an average annual rainfall (normal) of about 2,000 mm and the temperature varies between Max= 34.50⁰C and Min= 13.50⁰C. Relative humidity ranges between 82% and 88%.</p>
Forest & Biodiversity	<p>The main tree species areGamari, Titasapa, Sal, Teak etc, found in the EDC area. There are also various types species like Mango, Jackfruit, bamboo etc. are grown in the EDC.</p>
Land Use Pattern	<p>Appendix-2 gives the land-use pattern of the village. From the same, it is seen that the land-use in the village is as follows:</p> <p>Cultivated paddy field: 0.90%</p> <p>River: 10.63%</p> <p>Road: 1.51%</p> <p>Settlement area:15.38%</p> <p>Tea Estate:71.58%</p>
Land Holdings	<p>The type of households as per land-holding is given at Table-3 of Record-I. From the same, it is seen that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8.4% of the HH do not have agricultural land • 37% of the HH are marginal farmers • 54.2 % of the HH belongs to small categories • 0.38% of the HH belongs to large farmer categories

Livestock	<p>The total number of livestock in the said EDC is 4,114. The main types of livestock possessed by the households include:</p> <p>Cows: 1500 Goats: 600 Poultry: 1022 Duck: 822 Pig: 170</p> <p>Table-4 of Record-I may be referred to for the details in the above connection.</p>
Village Infrastructure & Communication Facilities	<p>In any community; the availability of basic infrastructure enables the development of sustainable livelihood options. The present condition of infrastructure in the village is quite satisfactory. This is borne out by Table-5 of Record-I, which gives the present status of the village infrastructure.</p> <p>From the above table, the following have been noted with regard to village infrastructure:</p> <p>Physical Infrastructure: The habitation is deprived of basic physical infrastructure like water supply, Public Distribution System, transportation, mobile network etc.</p>
Education & Health Facilities:	<p>In the Barengajuli EDC there are 5 Nos. of Primary school, 1 No of M.E school, and 2 Nos. of Anganwadi Centre; but the education and health facilities are not satisfactory. Apart from the basic education facility the community people need to go outside the village for higher education. As per health facility is concern though there is 2 Nos. of PHC, but People are deprived from basic Health facilities due to their unawareness of the thing. There is also scarcity of pure drinking water.</p> <p>Govt. Offices: There is one Post Office inside the village, but other government offices such as Police station, Gram Panchayat office, Revenue office, Forest Beat office etc. are located at a considerable distance.</p> <p>Financial Inclusion: Facilities for financial inclusion like bank and post office are located at a considerable distance from the EDC.</p>
Agricultural Crops	<p>The details of the agricultural crops grown in the village is available at Table-6 of Record-I.</p> <p>The above shows that the following are the main crops grown in the village.</p> <p>Kharif Crops: -NIL Rabi Crops: Pumpkin, WaterGuard, Radish, spinach etc. Others: Tea, Betel-nuts, etc.</p>
Crop Production Profile	<p>Table-7 of Record-I may be referred to for the production and yield details of the crops grown in the village.</p> <p>Tea cultivation is the major production at Barengajuli EDC. Each household of the said EDC involve in tea production.</p> <p>(a) Tea: Production 76,500 Quintals Yield 150 Quintal/ha (b) Vegetables: Production 1530 Quintals Yield 15 Quintal/ha. (c) Betel nuts: Production 2160 Quintals Yield 270 Quintal/ha.</p>

Fodder Availability	<p>The matter of fodder availability in the village is dealt with at Table-8 of Record-I. The table shows that the main sources of fodder in the village are as follows:</p> <p>(a) Crop residue- Yes (1 to 3 months) (b) Gazing in forest- Yes (1 to 3 months) (c) Grasses- Yes (> 6 months) (d) Green fodder- Yes (3 to 6 months)</p>
Markets	<p>Table-9 of Record-I shows the location of the different markets from the village. The main markets used by the community are as follows:</p> <p>(a) Grocery: Nalapara at 0 km away(Inside the village) (b) Weekly / Bi-weekly Market: : Badlapara at 2 km away (c) Major Market: : Dimakuchi at 14 km away</p>
Water Resources	<p>The water resources are tabulated at Table-10 of Record-I. The main water resources with the water availability is as follows:</p> <p>(a) Ring Wells (Water Availability: Perennial / Seasonal) (b) Tube Wells (Water Availability: Perennial / Seasonal) (c) Stream (Water Availability: Perennial / Seasonal)</p>
Energy Consumption	<p>Table-11 of Record-I shows the major sources of energy in the village. The same have been listed below.</p> <p>(a) Fuel wood: Households Depending: 770 Nos. Source: Purchase from local market outside forest area (b) Kerosene: Households Depending: 250 Nos. Source: Open Market (c) LPG: Households Depending 400 Nos. Source: Agency</p>
Socio-economic status	<p>Social set-up: The village is inhabited by Assamese, Bodo and Bengali community and they are from OBC, SC and General category and belong to Hindu and Christian religion.</p> <p>The society is not marked by deep social divisions. The observed position of women is satisfactory.</p> <p>Economic Condition: The economic condition is satisfactory. The main livelihoods are Tea Plantation, Daily wages, Small Business, Livestock rearing etc. Most households earn Rs. 72000 to Rs.800000 per year.</p>
Impact of wild life area	<p>Positive impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil and water conservation • Economic benefits from tourism • Environmental improvement <p>Negative impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human wild life conflict • Cattle/crop residue • Damage of property by wild animals
Maps	<p>Appendix-1 gives the following maps, based on PRA exercise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village Map • Village Social Map • Village Resource Map • Venn Diagram • Chapatti Diagram

3. Livelihood Opportunity Analysis

<p>Livelihood opportunity Analysis</p>	<p>Framework of livelihood Opportunity Analysis has been done with the help of the following criteria:</p> <p>A) Livelihood assets B) Livelihood context C) Priority ranking on potential livelihood</p> <p>The livelihood situation of Barengajuli EDC has been analyzed during the PRA exercise using sustainable livelihood framework of DFDI (Department of Funding for International Development). The existing livelihood situation of EDC is outlined in terms of –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural Capital • Physical Capital • Social Capital • Human Capital • Financial Capital
<p>Natural Capital</p>	<p>The present EDC is under the jurisdiction of Bornodi Wildlife Sanctuary and one stream flows through the EDC which is Nalanadi River.</p> <p>Villagers use boring water for drinking and other homestead purpose.</p> <p>Major natural capitals are trees which includes Gamari, Titasapa, Sal, Teak etc. There are also various types species like Mango, Jackfruit, bamboo etc. are grown in the EDC.</p> <p>(Refer table 10 of appendix 6)</p>
<p>Physical Capital</p>	<p>Majority of the households in the Barengajuli EDC are involved in Tea Plantation and farming of Betel-nuts and are categorized as marginal farmers.</p> <p>(Detailed land holding pattern is described in the table 3/ appendix 6.)</p> <p>The village has 320 numbers of semi pucca houses and remaining 450 houses are pucca houses. Among the various sources of energy consumption such as kerosene, electricity and LPG, villagers depend on firewood and kerosene for household and other uses. The road of the EDC is partly pucca in type. In case of water sources, there is one river namely Nalanadi River which flows from the boundary of the EDC.</p>
<p>Social Capital</p>	<p>There are certain social institutions available in the EDC such as L.P School, ME school, Temple, Church, Youth Club, Cultural Stage etc. the state of the said infrastructure are in good condition.</p>
<p>Human Capital</p>	<p>About 65 percent of the total population of the EDC are reported to be literate, whereas about 35 percent are reported to be illiterate. Almost all the people of the EDC are equipped with</p>

	their traditional tea plantation practice.
Financial Capital	There is no government bank available in the EDC area. One bank is available in Dimakuchi area which is 14 km away from the EDC. However, villagers lend from informal lending groups such as SHGs, relatives etc. Nearly 40 per cent have bank account in commercial banks, but they are not aware of the benefits of financial inclusion.
Livelihood Context	Livelihood activities of the BarengajuliEDC are identified on the basis of following criteria: (a) Contribution of particular livelihood activity in the total income of the EDC (b) Percentage involvement of income group in a particular livelihood activity. (c) Priority ranking of the potential livelihood activities
Contribution of livelihood activity in the total income of the EDC	(a) Tea Plantation (b) Betel-nut farming (c) Daily wage earning (d) Livestock rearing (e) Service (f) Small Business
Involvement of income group in a particular livelihood activity	As observed from the household survey and PRA activity that all the households are involved in the above mentioned activities in some or other parts of the year. Primary livelihood: Tea Plantation; Daily wage labour Secondary livelihood: Betel-nut farming, livestock rearing, Small business. Some service sector employees are also there.
Priority ranking of the potential livelihood activities	Priority ranking of Livelihoods & Skills Development 1. Weaving 2. Livestock rearing 3. Wage labour

4. Priority Ranking Through PRA Exercise

PRA Exercise	Team from IIE Guwahati carried out PRA exercise in BarengajuliEDC as follows: Date: 27thApril Location: BARENGAJULIL.P. School. Numbers Present: 35 In Presence of: Village Headman, executive member of the EDC community members, Forest Department personnel, etc.
Objective of PRA	The objective was to study the existing household conditions of BARENGAJULI EDC and obtain other primary data about the community for developing the livelihood options and the forest development plan.
Tools Used & Outcomes of the PRA	Different tools were used and outcomes obtained. These include: Social Mapping Wealth Ranking Time Line review Seasonality of Livelihoods Venn Diagram Chapatti Diagram Appendix-4 furnishes detailed information of the above.

Ranking	<p>Ranking exercise has been done for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihoods & Skills Development • Entry Point Activities (EPA) <p>Table A: Ranking of EPA</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="470 425 1396 1019"> <thead> <tr> <th>Rank</th> <th>Village EPA as ranked</th> <th>Details</th> <th>Probable source of funding/deptt.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>Community Hall</td> <td>Community meetings can be organized properly.</td> <td>Panchayat & Rural Development.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Solar street Light</td> <td>Boundary of the Reserve Forest in Baghbari Beat</td> <td>APFBC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>EDC Fencing</td> <td>Fencing in the boundary of the EDC</td> <td>APFBC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.</td> <td>Handloom</td> <td>A center with training facilities which link to mass consumption</td> <td>APFBC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.</td> <td>Sanitation</td> <td>Common sanitation facility for the women working in tea garden</td> <td>PHED</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Rank	Village EPA as ranked	Details	Probable source of funding/deptt.	1.	Community Hall	Community meetings can be organized properly.	Panchayat & Rural Development.	2.	Solar street Light	Boundary of the Reserve Forest in Baghbari Beat	APFBC	3.	EDC Fencing	Fencing in the boundary of the EDC	APFBC	4.	Handloom	A center with training facilities which link to mass consumption	APFBC	5.	Sanitation	Common sanitation facility for the women working in tea garden	PHED											
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Livelihood opportunities	<p>Livelihood Opportunities were identified as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Betel Nut • Tea Plantation • Weaving • Livestock <p>Livelihood Opportunities were identified as follows:</p> <p>Keeping the view of the present livelihood of the villagers, an overall assessment of skill needs/ skill preference of EDC have been analyzed. The categorization has been divided into farm sector and non-farm sector. The responses towards preference towards skill development training programmes have been presented in the following chart.</p> <p>Table B: Potential Livelihood Opportunities ranking</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="470 1612 1396 1825"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Type of training programme</th> <th colspan="5">Mark the preferred option</th> </tr> <tr> <th>1</th> <th>2</th> <th>3</th> <th>4</th> <th>5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Handloom</td> <td>1</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Betel Nut</td> <td>-</td> <td>2</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tea Plantation</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>3</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Livestock related</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>4</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: PRA</p> <p>It is observed during the PRA that preference for agriculture and allied activities like bee keeping, sericulture related training programmes is negligible. The area is mainly used for tea plantation and some of the</p>	Type of training programme	Mark the preferred option					1	2	3	4	5	Handloom	1	-	-	-	-	Betel Nut	-	2	-	-	-	Tea Plantation	-	-	3	-	-	Livestock related	-	-	-	4	-
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	<p>prestigious companies are present nearby the EDC.</p> <p>Additional discussion about the above has been given below.</p>
Tea Plantation	<p>Table-12 Under Record-2 may be seen in this connection for opportunities in the areas of tea plantation.</p> <p>The main constraints are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Lack of barrier for wild animals. (b) Lack of irrigation facilities (c) Lack of modern tools and equipment's such as tractors, etc. <p>The opportunities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Provide irrigation facilities (b) Organic farming increases productivity <p>The suggested programmes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Organic farming training (b) Skill training on modern techniques for tea cultivation.
Weaving	<p>Table-13 Furnishes additional information about opportunities for weaving.</p> <p>The main constraints are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Lack of modern equipment like jacquard machine. (b) Lack of knowledge on using modern technology. <p>The opportunities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Women folk are skilled with traditional weaving practice. Bulk collection of yarn and selling of finish product by EDC can enhance the village development fund. (b) As the weavers are equipped with traditional skill and introduction of new technology is not a problem. <p>The suggested programs are :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Training on using modern equipments in weaving. (b) Convergence with weaver's association etc.
Livestock	<p>Table-13 Furnishes additional information about opportunities for livestock rearing.</p> <p>The main constraints are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Lack of veterinary facility. (b) Lack of knowledge about the proper rearing of livestock. <p>The opportunities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Higher income from livestock rearing. (b) Increase the life span of cattle <p>The suggested programme is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (c) Training on cattle food products

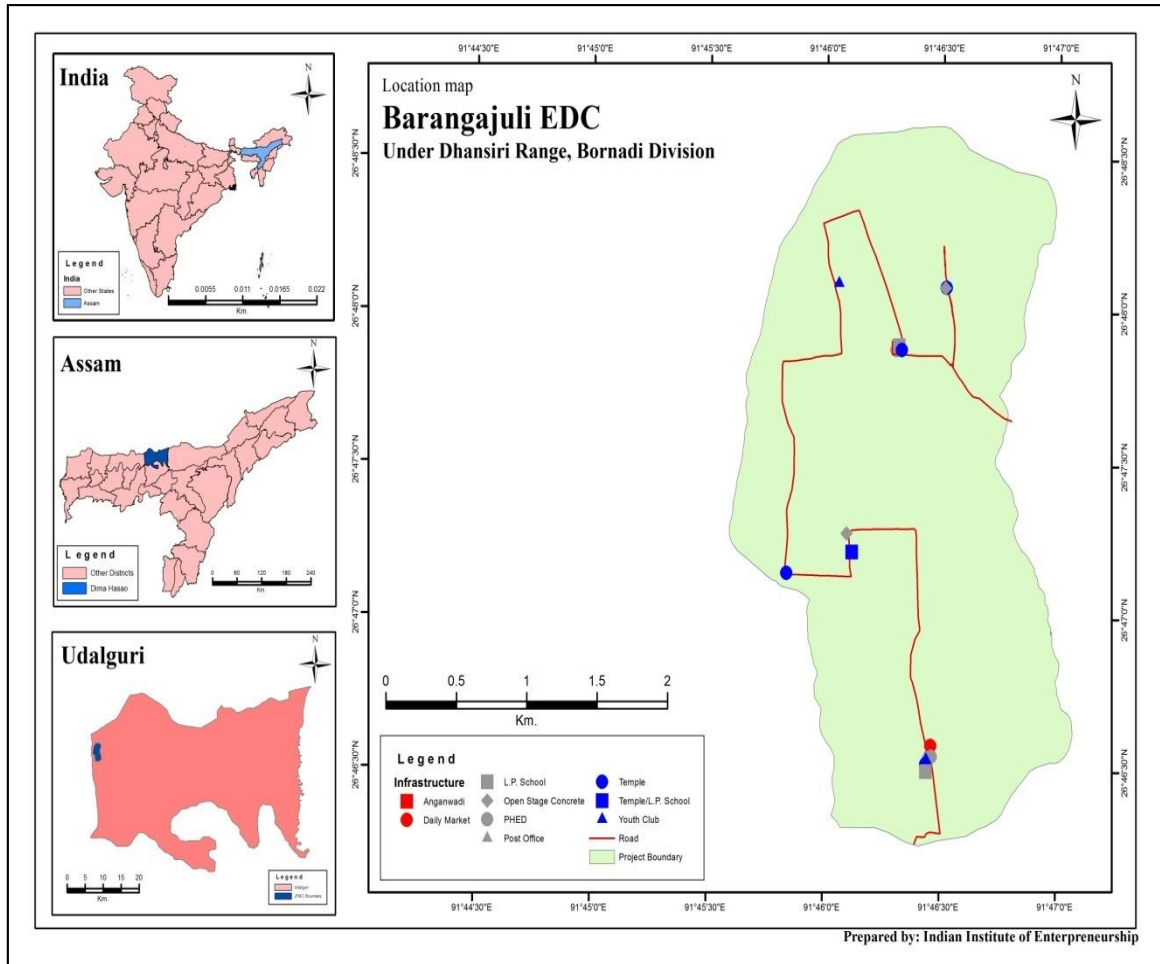
NTFP	All village is located adjacent to protected area, there is no scope for collecting NTFP
Specialized Skills	<p>For skills development, the opportunities are tabulated at Table-15 under Record-2</p> <p>The main constraints are: (a) Lack of product diversification (b) Lack of research on product quality (c) Use of traditional machineries</p> <p>The opportunities are: a) Exploring new markets b) Developing demand based products as per the needs</p> <p>The suggested programme are: (a) Training on Modern Tools and Equipment. (b) Skill up-gradation & Training on New Product Development and Product Diversification (c) Providing a bulk buy arrangement of the finished product with institutional buyers</p>
Credit Facility	<p>Table-16 under Record-2 discusses this aspect. The main constraints are: (a) Financial exclusion (b) Higher rate charged by the private money lender.</p> <p>The opportunities are: a) Setting up modern financial institution</p> <p>The suggested programme is: (a) Awareness programme on financial benefits from different government schemes.</p>
Strategic intervention	<p>The strategic interventions for the Livelihood Development Plan are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tea plantation: Organic farming training 2. Weaving 3. Livestock: Poultry 4. NWFP: No scope 5. Specialized skills: Training on Modern Tools and Equipment <p>Credit facility: Setting up modern financial institution in the area</p>

List of Appendices

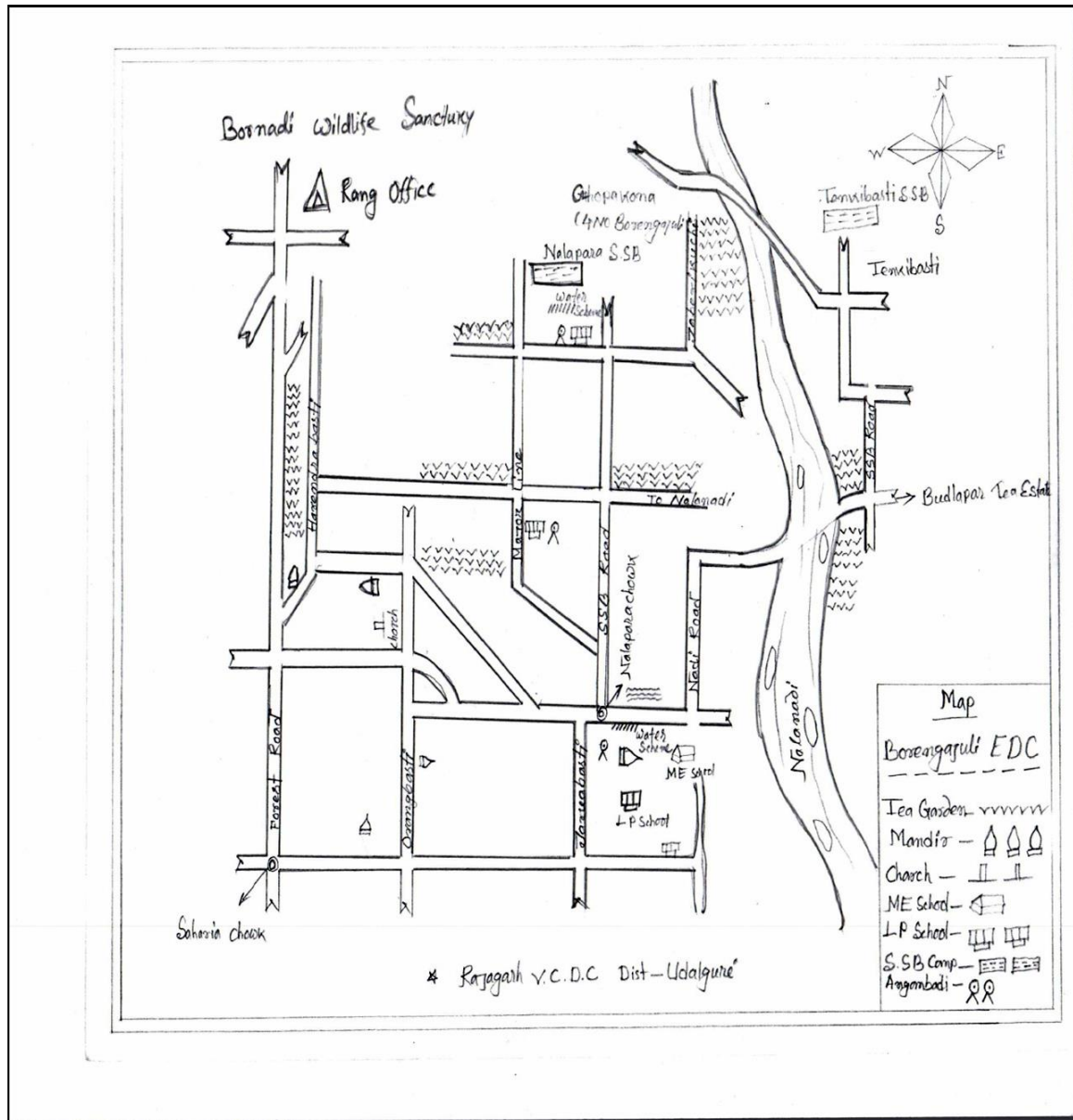
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6	List of Training Participant	31
7	Filled Up Tables (Proforma-1 to Proforma-4) Table Nos. 1-15	32-39

Appendix 1

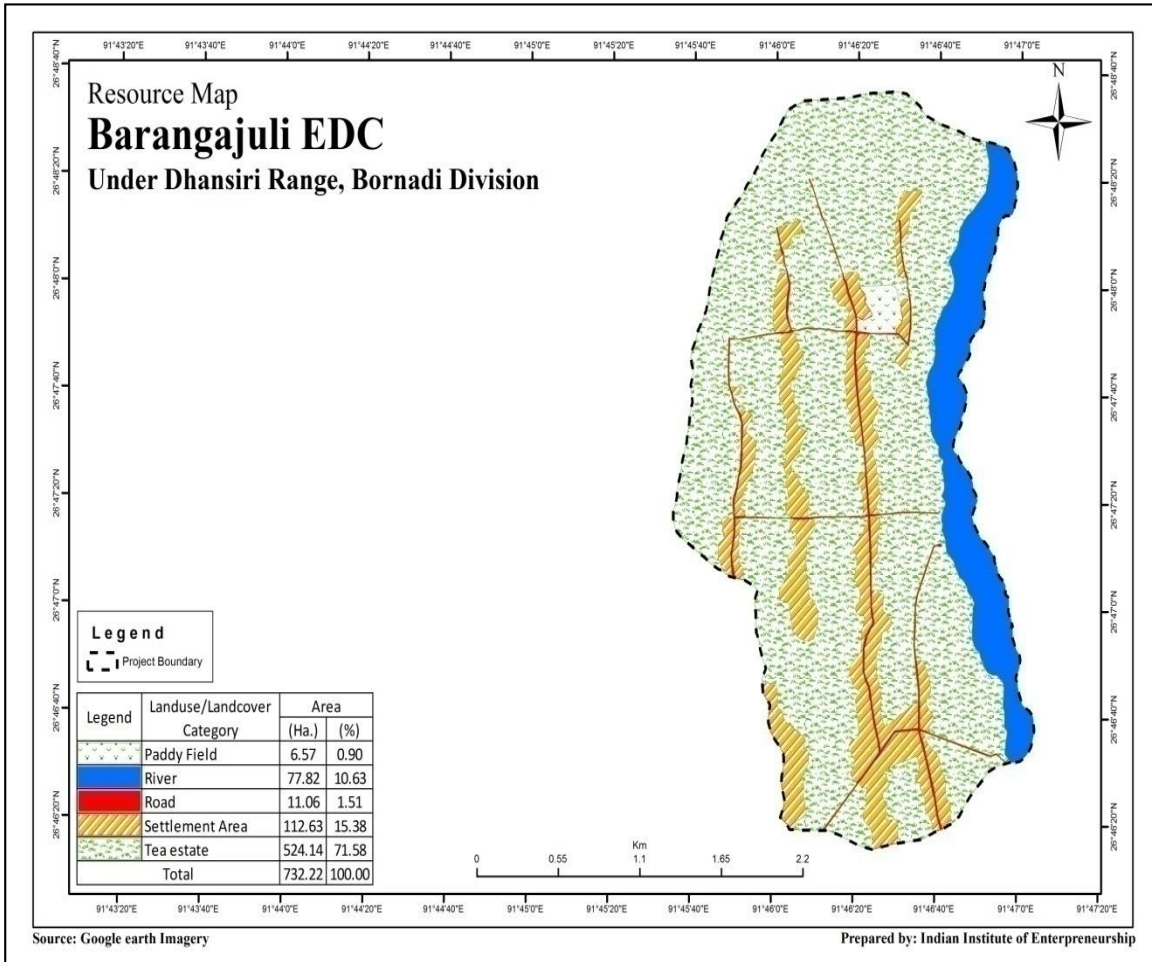
1. Location Map:



3. Resource Map:



Appendix 2 Land Use Map of GIS



2.1. PRIORITY RANKING-EPA

Priority Ranking of Entry Point Activity

Entry Point Activities	Sanitation		Drinking Water		Electricity		Hospital		Solar Light		Handloom		Ede Fencing		Road		Education		Marked Shed		Community Hall		Rank
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	
Sanitation	X	A	A	A	E	F	G	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	5 th
Drinking Water		X	B	B	E	F	A	B	E	F	F	A	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	6 th
Electricity			X	C	E	F	A	C	E	F	F	A	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	7 th
Hospital				X	E	F	A	D	E	F	F	A	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	8 th
Solar Light					X	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	9 th
Handloom										X	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	4 th
Ede Fencing												X	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	3 rd
Road														X	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	9 th
Education															X	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	10 th
Marked Shed																	X	I	I	I	I	I	11 th
Community Hall																				X	X	X	1 st

Signatures: *Savitri Sekhara* (President/Secretary), *Saltara in Baro, Sri Jagannath* (Sri Golok Rajmanglik), *Putu Kharas* (Pradhan Lama), *Relabesh Sarma* (Relabesh Sarma)

2.2. PRIORITY RANKING-LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITY ANALYSIS:

Potential Livelihood Opportunities Ranking

Type of training programme	Mark the preferred option				
	1	2	3	4	5
Handloom related	1	-	-	-	-
Betel Nut	-	2	-	-	-
Tea Plantation	-	-	3	-	-
Livestock related	-	-	-	4	-

Appendix 3
PHOTOGRAPHS



Appendix 4

PRA ACTIVITY

Location and Timing of Participatory Rural Appraisal:

Numbers of participants :	35
Time :	10.00 AM, 27th April 2017
Venue :	L.P. School (BARENGAJULI EDC)

Table – 3.1: Brief about the villages under BARENGAJULIEDC

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	No. of households	Population		
			Total	Male	Female
1.	BARENGAJULI	770	4660	2470	2190
	Total	770	4660	2470	2190

Source: Field Survey

Table – 3.2: Education profile BARENGAJULIEDC

Illiterate	Primary	Middle School	High School	Higher Secondary	Graduate and above	Total
35%	45%	18%	8%	2%	2%	100%

Table – 3.3: Income category of BARENGAJULIEDC

Income Category (in Rs.)Yearly	No. of Households
72000-100000	65
10000 – 250000	220
250000 – 500000	225
500000 – 800000	257
> 800000	3

Different PRA tools used under the exercise of PRA technique are:

- a) Social Mapping
- b) Wealth Ranking
- c) Time Line Review
- d) Seasonality Analysis
- e) Venn Diagram
- f) Chapatti Diagram

3.1 Social Mapping:

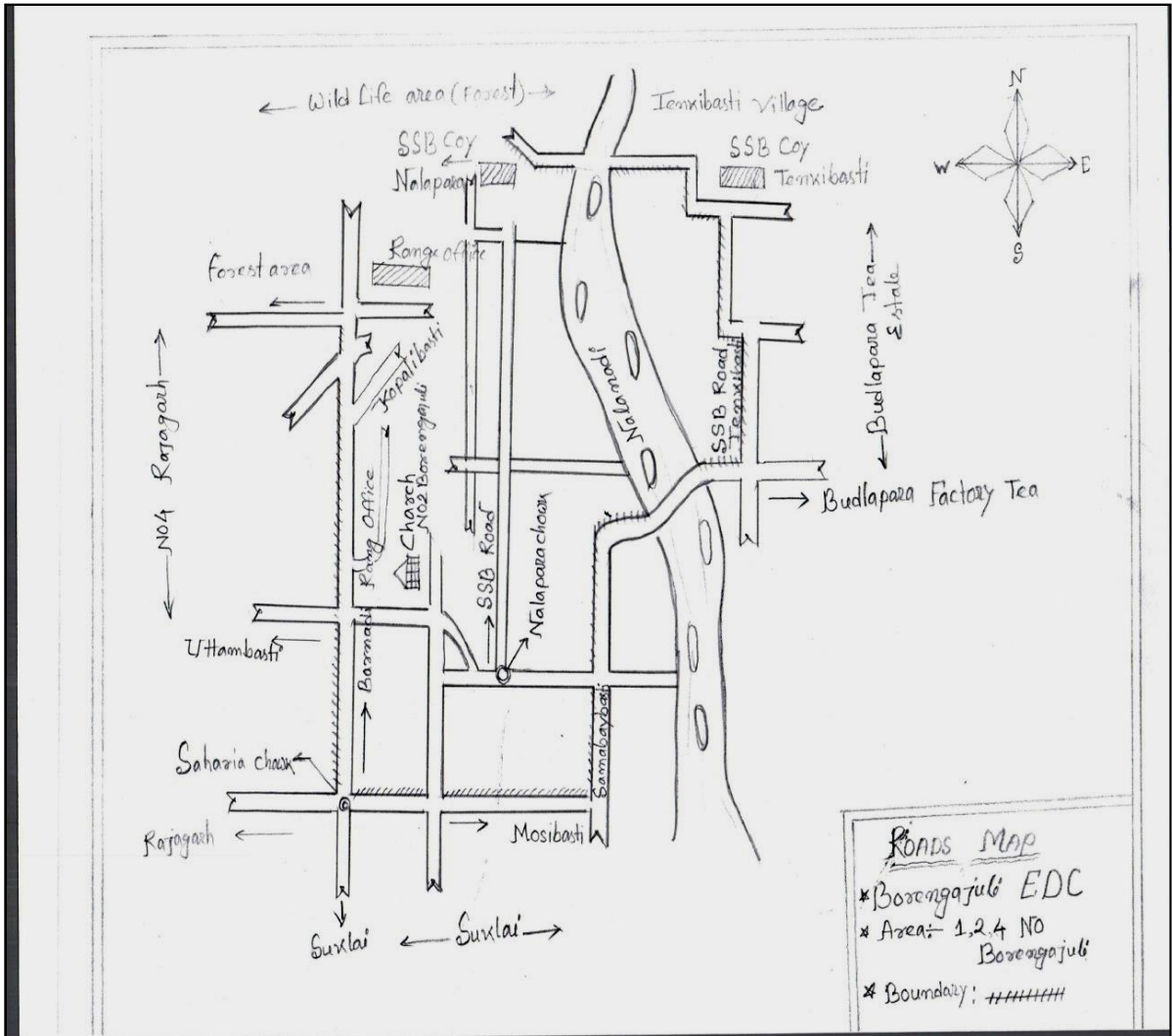
Social mapping is used to visualize the socio-economic aspects of the Barengajuli EDC where the housing patterns of the households, the numbers of schools, social infrastructure, and religious beliefs among households. We had made the transect walk through the village and all the social institution were recorded using the GPS receiver. The villagers actively participated in the mapping process and provided required information about the village.

The people of the village were asked to draw the village main roads and then they were asked to locate their houses and the important social places and institutions with help of the PRA team members. Three of them voluntarily came out to draw and they were assisted by other villagers and the team members. All the villagers spotted their households and social places in the map.

Table 3.4: Information about the villages

Social Information	Village	BARENGAJULI
	Total population	4660 nos.
	Male	2470 nos.
	Female	2190 nos.
	Total households	770 nos.
	Numbers of Pucca Houses	450 nos.
	No of thatch house/Kutchha House	-
	No's of semi pucca house	320 nos.
	River	1 no.
	PHED	2 nos.
	Community hall	Nil
	Community Hand pump	----
	Community Well	----
	Play Ground cum Grazing filed	4 Nos.
	Library	-----
	Transformer	6 no
	Temple	10 nos.
	Church	1 no.

SOCIAL MAP OF BARENGAJULI EDC



Findings of Social Map:

- The participants of social mapping have identified all the 770 households out of which 320 households were semi pucca house and rest 450 households were pucca. There were no IAY households within the village that came under the BPL category. This signifies that the IAY scheme of Government has not achieved considerable coverage of poor people residing in the village.
- Apart from the individual households, important places like LP school, ME School, Temples, River, market were mapped out.
- Main sources of water for the villagers are the board community well and individual tube wells.
- Provision of Education facility is not satisfactory as there is no ME and High school within the village.
- Out of the total population, a 15% person belongs to general category, 35.3% people belong to OBC, 49.3% people belong to SC and remaining belongs to 0.51% ST community.

Learning:

- Though all the villagers used firewood as primary source for their cooking purposes, but few of the households have LPG connection. The villagers are not completely dependent on the forest resources for their daily livelihood activities.
- All other important institutions viz., High school, Police Station, Bank etc. are located at Dimakuchi which is at a distance of 14 km away from the village.
- The villagers of the EDC are fully dependent on crop residue, household wastages, grasses, and green fodder.
- Vegetables produced and livestock are partly damaged by the wild animals that come from the national park as there was no social fencing constructed throughout the area.
- The villagers of the EDC have to move Dimakuchi which is at a distance of 14 km for their weekly marketing activity.

3.2 Wealth Ranking:

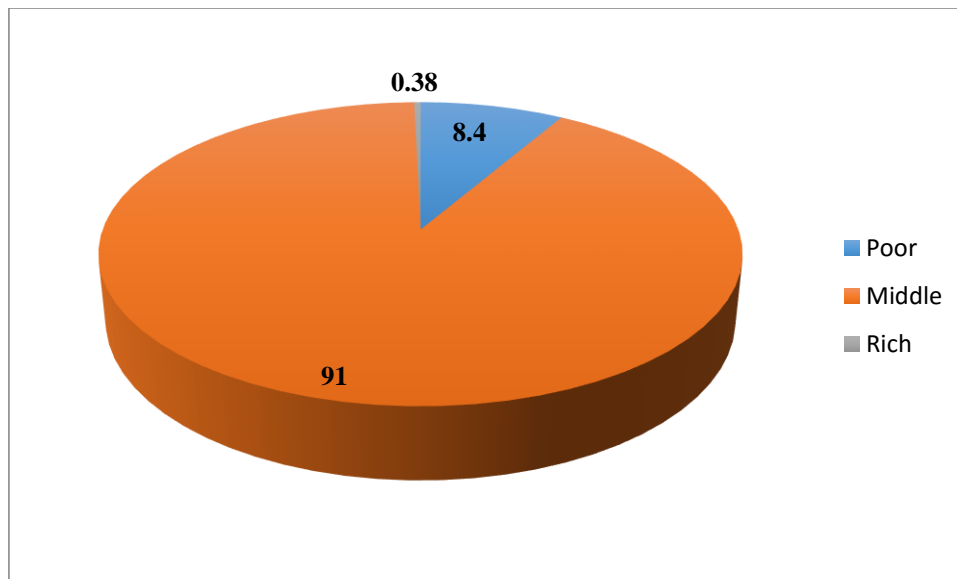
Wealth ranking, or well-being ranking, involves community members identifying and analyzing the different wealth groups in a community. It enables evaluators to learn about the socioeconomic stratification of project beneficiaries and local people's definitions and indicators of wealth/wellbeing.

Wealth ranking was done with the help of the following criteria:

- a) Land holding
- b) Occupation

The analysis revealed that about 8.4 percent people were poor, 91 percent were middle class family and only 0.38 percent were rich people. Poor people were daily wage labour, small business and small tea growers.

Figure 3.1: Wealth Ranking



3.3 Timeline Review

In order to know the past important cum historical events over time, the team has conducted the timeline analysis. The team members discussed about the local events to the village head, elderly persons and also to some young people to have an idea about how they dealt with those situations and what was the impact of those events on their lives as well as on the development of the village. Our time line illustrates the following events.

Table 3.3: Timeline review

Year	Event	Type
1983	Assam Aandolan	Social movement
1997	All Clear Operation(Indian Army)	Achievement
2007	1 st Master Degree Holder	Achievement

3.4 Seasonal Mapping of livelihood activities:

Seasonal calendars drawn by the local people are very useful means of generating information about seasonal trends within the community and identifying periods of particular stress and vulnerability.

Best undertaken in the context of a group discussion (to help verify the information obtained), seasonal calendars are often drawn on the ground with the relative trends depicted using stones or seeds, as in a preference-ranking matrix.

In other instances, simple line graphs can be drawn to show seasonal increases or decreases. A whole series of seasonal variables can be included in one calendar to give an overview of the situation throughout the year. These variables can include: rainfall, crop sequences, labour demand, availability of paid employment, out-migration, incidence of human diseases, expenditure levels, and so on. Important periods, such as festivals, can also be shown.

Seasonal mapping mainly covers the seasonal variation of crops. In seasonal mapping, we considered agricultural crops and the timing of three activities viz. sowing, cropping and harvesting criteria and collected the details throughout the year.

From the seasonal mapping, it has been noticed that the main crops grown in the village are Tea, Betel-nut, various fruits and vegetables, Ginger, etc. as shown in the seasonal mapping.

Figure 3.2: Seasonal Map of BARENGAJULIEDC

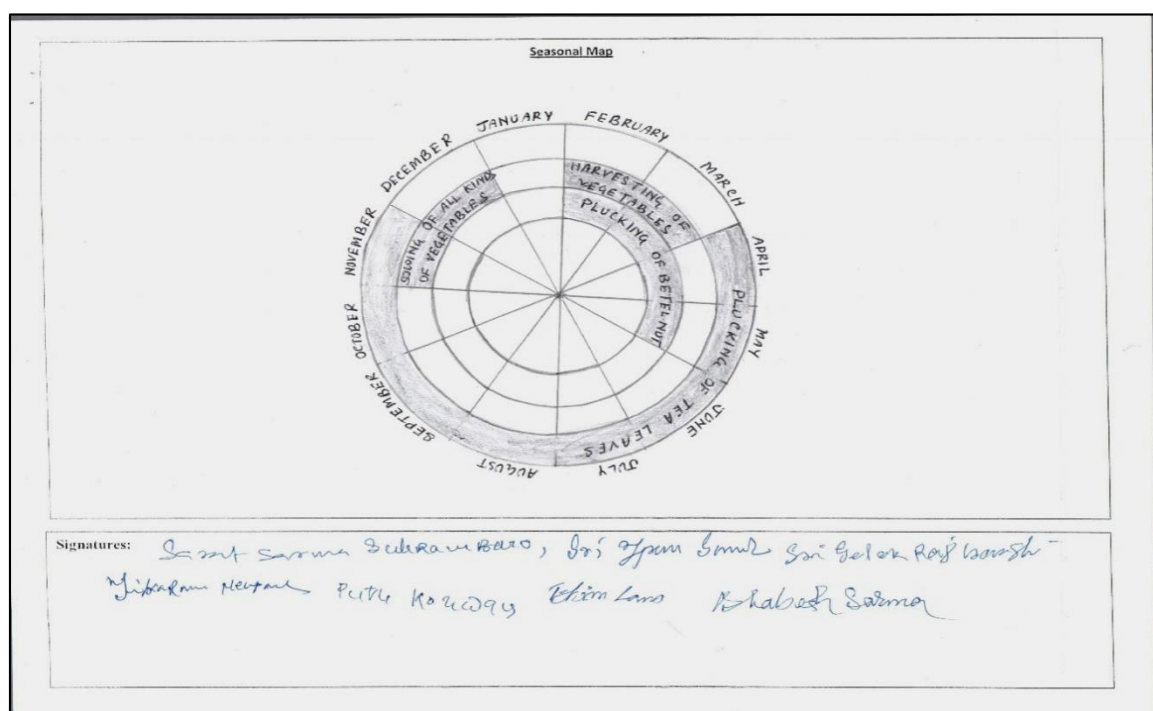
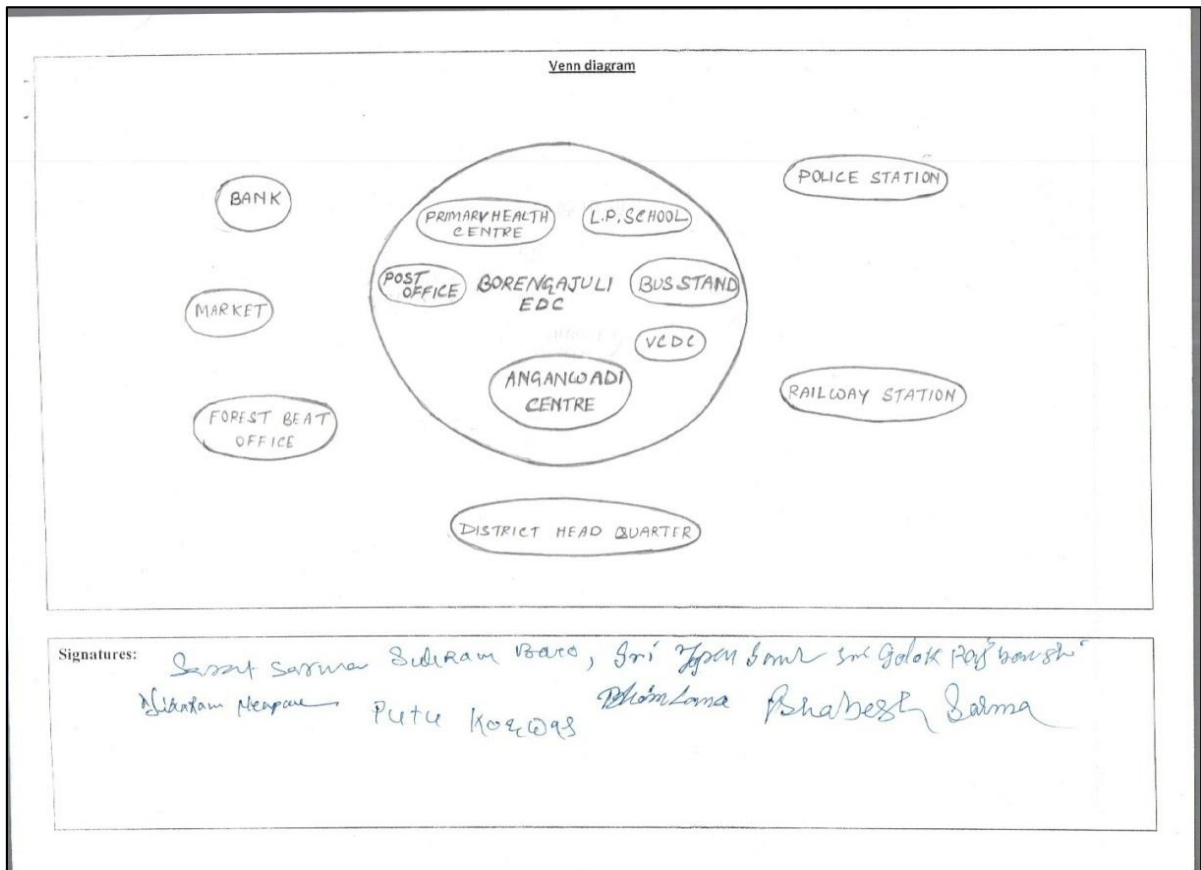


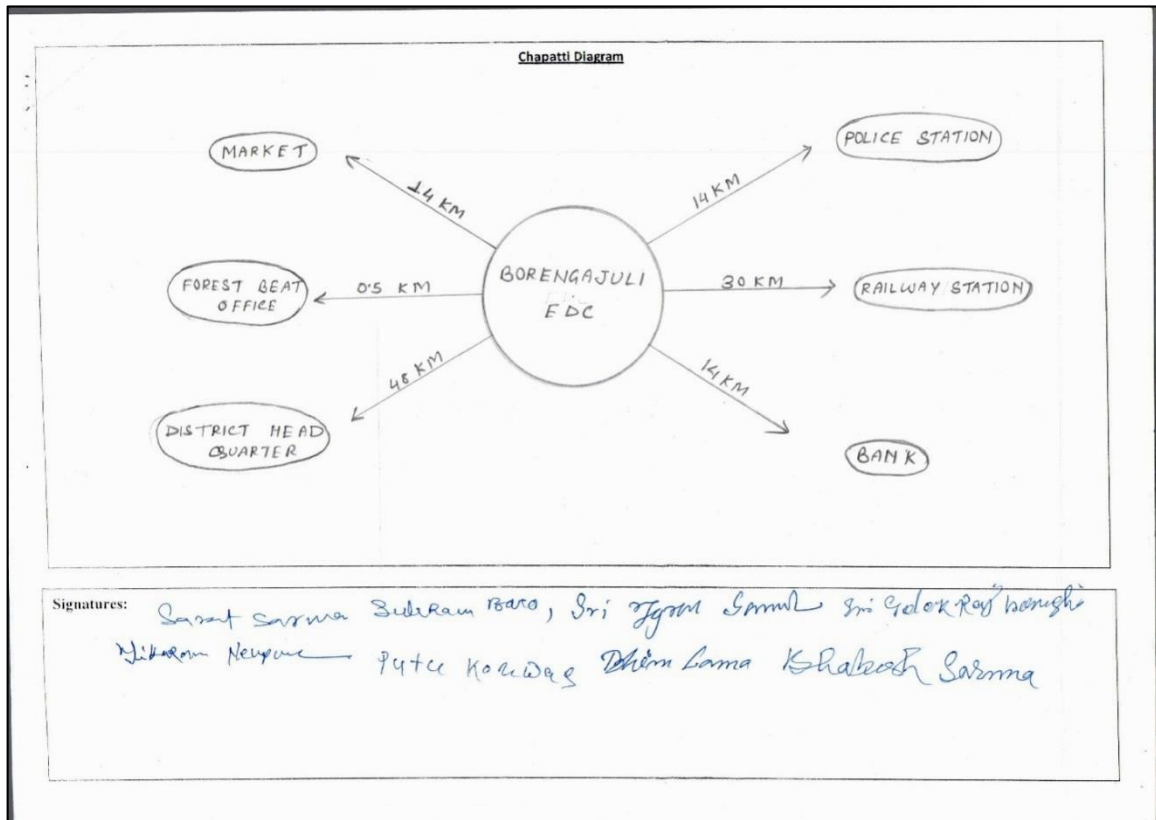
Table 3.4 Seasonal cropping pattern

Categories	Types	Time of Activity		
		Sowing/Planting	Harvesting	Plucking
Farming	Tea			April- Nov
	Vegetables	Nov-Dec	Feb-Mar	
	Betel-Nut			Feb-May
Non-Farming	Daily Wage Earning	Throughout the year		
	Livestock Rearing			
	Weaving			
	Masonry			
	Carpentry			

3.5 Venn Diagram



3.6 Chapatti Diagram



Appendix 5

LIST OF EDC EXECUTIVE MEMBERS

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	M/F
1	Sarat Sarma	President	M
2	RatulNarzary	Secretary	M
3	Lakhiram Kalita	Member	M
4	HaradhanRajbanshi	Member	M
5	Kartik Biswas	Member	M
6	Babul Paik	Member	M
7	Minu Rani Kabiraj	Member	F
8	Sita Lama	Member	F
9	Munsari Boro	Member	F

GOVT. OF ASSAM




BODOLAND TERRITORIAL COUNCIL
OFFICE OF THE FIELD DIRECTOR, MANAS TIGER PROJECT
Barpeta Road- 781315, Assam.

Registration No. MTP/EDC/21, dated 1st March' 2016

This is to certify that "BARENGAJULI ECO-DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE" under Dhansiri Forest Division, Barnadi Wildlife Sanctuary, Undalguri is Registered with the Office of the Field Director, Manas Tiger Project, Barpeta Road, Assam on this day of 1st March' 2016 signed under my hand and seal.

The Registration needs renewal annually.




(H.K. Sharma, IFS)
Field Director, Manas Tiger Project
Barpeta Road, Assam.
Field Director, Manas Tiger Project
Barpeta Road, Assam

Place: Barpeta Road.

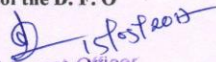
Date: 01.03.2016.

LIST OF TRAINING PARTICIPANTS:

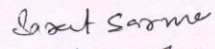
Participants List of the Borengajuli EDC for the Skill Development Training on Weaving and Tailoring

Sl. No	Name of the Participants	Age	Sex
1	JuriDeka	23	F
2	Nita Devi	20	F
3	Bina Rani Kalita	40	F
4	BasantiChamuah	40	F
5	RenuParja	22	F
6	NamitaDeka	28	F
7	Sita Lama	24	F
8	Kunsang Lama	18	F
9	KarbiKowar	27	F
10	SangitaKowar	22	F
11	DhanishthaKalita	21	F
12	NamitaKalita	24	F
13	BabitaBaruah	20	F
14	Sonia Rabidas	25	F
15	Pinki Dev Nath	24	F
16	MalatiRajbangshi	27	F
17	AanuSutradhar	25	F
18	Sumani Dev Nath	20	F
19	Usha Das	40	F
20	SumiChaliha	24	F
21	Khukan Das	25	M
22	Niva Paik	22	F
23	Anima Kujur	28	F
24	Bhagyashree Devi	25	F
25	RatulSarma	28	M
26	MamoniKalita	19	F
27	SimaBoro	18	F
28	Babita Biswas	22	F
29	Bandana Sarkar	19	F
30	Kunti Das	20	F

Signature & Seal of the D. F. O


Divisional Forest Officer
Dhansiri Forest Division
Udalguri, BTC

Signature & Seal of the President


President/Secretary
Borengajuli Eco-Dev. Committee
Borengajuli

Appendix 6 (Record I)

Table 1: Basic data of the EDC

Name of EDC	Year of Establishment of the EDC	No of members in executive committee	Name of president	Name of Secretary	Money in Village dev. Fund(VDF)	Contribution per family or per person	Social fancing used Y/N	Remarks on special attainments	Grading %of success of EDC by RFO
BARENG AJULI	2016	09	Saratsarrrma	RatulNarrrzary	10,000	-	No	-	-

Table 2: Demographic status of the project village

Name of village	House holds (No.)	GEN		OBC		SC		ST		Sex ratio (per 1000 male)	Avg. HH Size (Approx.)
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
BARENGAJULI	770	370	328	865	767	1224	1085	11	10	887	6
Total	770	370	328	865	767	1224	1085	11	10	887	6

Source: - Field survey report

Table 3: Village wise farmer category on the basis of landholding:

Table3: Village wise farmer category on the basis of land holding

Name of the village	Type of famer according to land holding				
	Large farmer >10 ha.	Small farmer 2-10 ha.	Marginal farmer (household) <2ha.	Land less (household)	Total
BARENGAJULI	3	418	284	65	770
Total	3	418	284	65	770

Table 4: Livestock Population:*Table 4: Cattle Population of the EDC*

Sl. no	Name of the village	Village wise no of cattle's or type of animal					Total
		Cows	Poultry	Goat	Duck	Pig	
1	BARENGAJULI	1500	1022	600	822	170	4,114
Total		1500	1022	600	822	170	

Table 5: Village wise Infrastructure:*Table 5: Showing village wise infrastructure*

Sl. No.	Infrastructure	Location	Distance from village
1	Bus Stand	Inside the village	0 km
2	Electricity	Inside the village	0 km
3	Gas connection	Outside(Dimakuchi)	14km
4	Primary Health Centre	Outside(2 no Barengajuli)	4 km
5	Primary School	Inside the village	0 km
6	Middle School	Nalapara	0km
7	Post office	Outside(2 no Barengajuli)	4 km
8	High school	Suklai	5 km
9	Bank	Dimakuchi	14km
10	Anganwadi centre	Inside the village	0 km
11	Railway station	Khoirabari/Tangla	39/30 km
12	Forest Beat Office	Nalapara	0.5 km
14	Railway Station	Tangla	30 km
15	College	Dimakuchi	14km
16	Police Outpost	Dimakuchi	14km
17	Weekly Market	Badlapara	2 km
18	VCDC	Rajagarh	1 km

Table 6: Agricultural crops*Table 6: Agriculture Crops*

Particulars	Rain Fed		Irrigation	
	Name of the crop	Area (in ha.)	Name of the crop	Area (in ha.)
Kharif	Nil	-	-	-
Rabi	Chilli, Radish, Potato, ginger	102	-	-
Others	Tea	510	-	-
	Betelnuts	8	-	-

Table 7: Crop Profile Production of BARENGAJULI EDC*Table 7: Crop production profile of BARENGAJULIEDC*

Type of crop	Total Production (approx.) in quintals	No of household growing	Average production (Quintal/ ha.) approx.	Area under crop (Ha.) approx.
Tea	76500	770	150	510
Vegetable	1530	774	15	102
Betel nuts	2160	600	270	8

Table 8: Fodder Availability (animal)*Table 8 Fodder availability of the EDC*

Types	1-3 month	3-6 month	>6 month
Crop residue	Yes		
Grasses			Yes
Green Fodder		Yes	
Grazing in Forest	Yes		

Table 9: Location of market from the village*Table 9: Location of market from the village*

For Purchase	Location	Distance from village if in other village (in km)
Grocery shop	Nalapara	Inside The Village
Weekly Market	Badlapara	2 Km
Major Market	Dimakuchi	14 Km
Forest Corporation Sale Depot.	-	-
TenduPatta PHAD	-	-
Fish Market	Dimakuchi	14 km
Medicinal Plant collection Centre	-	-
Forest Corporation Medicinal plant Collection Centre	-	-

Table 10: Water Resources Facility:*Table 10: Showing the water resource facility available in the village*

Water source	Number	Availability of water	Uses
River	1	Perennial	livestock rearing
Tube well	-		
Ring Well	-		
Pond	--		

Table 11: Energy consumption*Table11:Showing the Energy Consumption of theBARENGAJULI EDC*

Type of Fuel	Number of household depending	Number of months dependent	Sources (local, village, forest, other sources)	Major/ Secondary
Fuel wood	770	Whole Year	Homestead/ Forest area	Major
Kerosene stove	250	Whole year	Open Market	Secondary
LPG	400	Whole year	Agency	Secondary
Electric Heater	-	-	-	-

RECORD: II

LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITY ANALYSIS

Table 12: Agriculture and Horticulture:

Table 12: Showing the agricultural and horticultural status

Constraints	Reason	Opportunities	Programme
Low Production	➤ Not Applicable	➤ Not Applicable	➤ Not Applicable
Storage and Production	➤ Not Applicable	➤ Not Applicable	➤ Not Applicable
Marketing	➤ Not Applicable	➤ Not Applicable	➤ Not Applicable

Table 13: Livestock

Table 13 Livestock

Constraints	Reasons	Opportunities	Programme
Less grazing land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Applicable 		
Availability of fodder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unable to buy fodder from market due to poor financial condition • . Green fodder is also not available for the whole year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher income from livestock rearing. • The villagers can make it as an alternative livelihood opportunity if they have the easy access of livestock fodder. 	
Veterinary care facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No veterinary care clinic • Lack of knowledge about the proper rearing of live stock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disease control • Increases the life span of cattle. • It will also help to aware the villagers and will encourage them for livestock rearing. 	

Production of milk and Dairy Products.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No scientific knowledge on cattle rearing to increase the milk production. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on the milk production can enhance the skill of milk production. Availability of supplements like cattle “Milk Booster, Milk Plus” etc. can increase the production of milk in the area. 	
Milk market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less contact with the direct market for milk Unaware of the market demand of different milk made products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A huge demanded market for milk 	

Table 14: NWFP

Table 14 NWFP

Constraints	Reasons	Opportunities	Programme
Less collection	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable
Unsustainable extraction	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable
Low rates	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable
Value addition	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable

Table 15: Specialized skill

Table 15: Specialized skills: Handloom

Constraints	Reasons	Opportunities	Programme
Raw material availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Non-Availability of Raw □ Materials within reachable location (market 7km away) No Storage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Common place for setting a raw material storage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Setting up a raw material bank
Product quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of High Quality Materials • Use of Traditional machineries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing Quality Products for new market exploration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on Modern Tools and Equipment. • Providing modern technology to the villagers
Marketing potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No standardized market • No pricing policy No linkage with the titutional buyers No Product diversification or New Product Development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploring new markets with diversified products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing a bulk buy arrangement of the finished product with institutional buyers.
Credit facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No linkage with the banks or post office saving banks. • Unaware of the development schemes of banks and government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial assistance by the Govt. • Providing easy access to credit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microfinance, Term Loans, Working Capital Arrangement
Product Diversification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Product • Diversification or New Product Development. Lack of concept for product diversification. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing Demand Based Products, as per the needs of the modern day market. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skill Up gradation & Training on New Product Development and Product Diversification

Table 16: Credit facility*Table 16 Credit facility*

Constraints	Reason	Opportunities
Ineptness	Nil	<input type="checkbox"/> Setting up modern financial institution in the nearby areas.
Rate of interest	<input type="checkbox"/> Higher lending rates charged by the private money lender	<input type="checkbox"/> Subsidized credit arrangement
Availability of loan	<input type="checkbox"/> Fear of risk taking <input type="checkbox"/> No knowledge of documentation	<input type="checkbox"/> Start-ups entrepreneurial venture
Mortgage difficulty	<input type="checkbox"/> Unavailability of proper documentation of mortgaged property.	<input type="checkbox"/> Proper awareness about documentation in the area