

**7 & 8 No. ward Kowani Gaon Eco-Development Committee
Nambor-Doigrung Wildlife Sanctuary
Golaghat Division, Golaghat**

MICRO-PLAN

(2016-17 to 2025-26)

Prepared by 7&8 No. ward Kowani Gaon EDC

Assisted by

Assam Forest Department

&

COMPELO

(RGVN & IIE)



*Approved
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31/05/17*

**Divisional Forest Officer
Golaghat Division**

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
COMPELO	Consulting Service for Micro Planning Enhancing Livelihood Opportunities
DCF	Deputy Conservator of Forests
DFO	Divisional Forest Officer
EDC	Eco-Development Committee
EPA	Entry Point Activity
FCA	Forest (conservation) Act, 1980
FD	Forest Department
FRA	Forest Rights' Act
FV	Forest Village
FYP	Five Year Plan
GHG	Green House Gases
GoI	Government of India

GP	Gaon Panchayat
Ha	Hectare
IEC	Information Education & Communication
IIE	Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship
JFMC	Joint Forest Management Committee
MDR	Major District Roads
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Produce
OBC	Other Backward Classes
ODR	Other District Roads
PCCF	Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
PHC	Primary Health Center
PMU	Project Monitoring Unit
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
REDD+	Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation Plus
RGVN	Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi
RO	Range Officer
Sc	Scheduled Caste
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SLF	Sustainable Livelihood Framework
Spp	Species

ST	Scheduled Tribe
SWOT	Strength Weakness Opportunity & Threat
TV	Taungya Village
TV	Television
WLS	Wildlife Sanctuary
WPA	Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
WPC	Working Plan Circle

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

Sl.No	Local Name	Scientific Name
1.	Amari	<i>Amoora wallichii</i>
2.	Hollong	<i>Dipeterocarpus macrocarpa</i>
3.	Sam	<i>Artocarpus chaplasha</i>
4.	Sopas	<i>Michelia spp</i>
5.	Bhelu	<i>Tetramelos mudiclora</i>
6.	Hingori	<i>Castanopsis spp.)</i>
7.	Nahor	<i>Mesua ferrea</i>
8.	Bandordima	<i>Dysoxylum procerum</i>
9.	Dhuna	<i>Canarium resiniferum</i>
10.	Bhomora	<i>Terminalia belerica</i>
11.	Bon Bogori	<i>Pterospermum lanceafolium</i>
12.	Sassi	<i>Aqualaria agolacha</i>
13.	Otenga	<i>Dillenia indica</i>
14.	Ajar	<i>Lagerstroenia flos-reginae</i>
15.	Bon-Am	<i>Mangifera silvatica</i>
16.	Amora	<i>Spondias Mangifera</i>
17.	Selleng	<i>Sapium baccatum</i>
18.	Mahi thekera	<i>Garcinia morella</i>
19.	Sotiona	<i>Alostonia scholaris</i>

20.	Chom	<i>Machilus odoratissime</i>
21.	Titasopa	<i>Michelia champaka</i>
22.	Bohot	<i>Artocarpus lakoocha</i>
23.	Borhomthuir	<i>Talauma Hodgsoni</i>
24.	Bogi jamuk	<i>Eugenia kurzii</i>
25.	Bor jamuk	<i>Eugenia jambulana</i>
26.	Bagh nola	<i>Litsea Sebifera</i>
27.	Bhatghilla	<i>Oroxylum indicam</i>
28.	Bhomora	<i>Terminalia belerica</i>
29.	Mejangkori	<i>Litsea citrata</i>
30.	Raghu	<i>Anthocephallus cadamba</i>
31.	Simul	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>
32.	Leteku	<i>Baceaurea sapeda</i>
33.	Hilikha	<i>Terminalic chebula</i>
34.	Haldo sopa	<i>Adine cardifolia</i>
35.	Heloch	<i>Antidesma ghesaembilla</i>

CLIMBER, HERB AND SHRUB

Sl.No	Local Name	Scientific Name
1	Amoilota	<i>Menispermum glabrum</i>
2	Harjura lota	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i>
3	Akashilota	<i>Trachelospermum fragrans</i>

4	Panilota	<i>Dilina sermentosa</i>
5	Kolialota	<i>Merremia umbellata</i>
6	Gu-phul	<i>Lantena cembra</i>
7	Jarmoni	<i>Eupatorium odoratum</i>
8	Jetuli poka	<i>Rubus mulucanus</i>
9	Tora	<i>Alpinea allughus</i>
10	Dhopattita	<i>Phuloganthus crriviflorus</i>
11	Nal	<i>Arundodonax</i>
12	Khogori	<i>Phragmites karka</i>
13	Nilaji bon	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>
14	Patidoi	<i>Elinogyne dichotoma</i>
15	Pochotia	<i>Buddliris asiatica</i>
16	Pipoli	<i>Piper longum</i>
17	Phutuka	<i>Osbeckia rastrata</i>
18	Bahok tita	<i>Adhatoda spp)</i>
19	Kaupat	<i>Phrynium spp</i>
20	Makhioti	<i>Fleminzia stricta</i>
21	Mejenga	<i>Viburnum colebookianum</i>

BAMBOO AND CANES

Sl.No	Local Name	Scientific Name
1	Bojal Bamboo	<i>Pseudostachyam polymorphum</i>

2	Dolu bamboo	<i>Teinosstachyam dulooa</i>
3	Jengu bet	<i>Calamus erectus</i>
4	Jati bet	<i>Calamus tenewise</i>
5	Raidang bet	<i>Calemus flagellum</i>
6	Lejai bet	<i>Calemus floribundus</i>

7 & 8 NO. WARD KOWANI GAON ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
NAMBOR-DOIGRUNG WILDLIFE SANCTUARY,
GOLAGHAT FOREST DIVISION

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

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02/05/17

Divisional Forest Officer
Golaghat Division

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PART-I

1. Introduction

1.1 About the Project

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

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

1.2 Micro-Planning & Livelihood Development

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

A consortium comprising of Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) Guwahati and *Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi* (RGVN) has been formed to implement (*inter-alia*) the micro-planning and livelihood development under the above project. The above consortium has been titled as ‘Consulting Service for Micro Planning Enhancing Livelihood Opportunities’ - COMPELO in short.

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

1.3 Micro-Plan for the 7 & 8 No. Ward Kowani Gaon EDC

This document gives the Micro-Plan for the 7 & 8 No. Ward Kowani Gaon EDC, which is located in the Golaghat district of Assam. The EDC falls under the jurisdiction of the Golaghat Forest Division. The profile of the community is given in the next section.

2. General Description of the Area

2.1 General Description

The Nambor Doigrung Sanctuary comprises of three ecological units' viz. Lower Doigrung, Upper Doigrung and a part of Nambor North Reserve Forests. These three Reserve Forests were declared together as a Sanctuary in the year 2003 vide Govt. notification FRW-13/91/74 dt. 31st August 2003. Situated in the civil district of Golaghat within the State of Assam, the Sanctuary falls north to the Dhansiri River. The Lower and Upper Doigrung part of the Sanctuary falls west of the Doigrung River. It harbours population of more than 100 elephants (Resident and transient) along with significant population of tiger, leopard, white winged wood duck gaur, wild dog, sambar, barking deer, hog deer, hoolock gibbon, stump tailed macaque, pig tailed macaque, assamese macaque, rhesus macaque, slow loris, capped langur , giant squirrel, flying squirrel etc.

The Nambor North, Lower Doigrung, and the Upper Doigrung Reserve Forests were constituted vide Govt. notifications such as no. 5 dt 18.1.1878 (Initially during 1872); No.4 dt. 18.1.1883 and No.4 dt. 15.9.1965 respectively. At the time of constitution of the Nambor RF, the area was 2,49,318 acre and subsequently the whole Nambor RF was divided in to three blocks viz, (i) Nambor North, (ii) Nambor South and (iii) Nambor West. The Nambor West block is now under the authority of Karbi Anglong District whereas the Nambor South block is under the complete occupation of encroachers. At present, the area of the North Nambor RF is 99.18 sq.km. and the area under the Sanctuary is 97.15 sq. km .

2.2 Location

The Nambor Doigrung Wildlife Sanctuary is located within 25°47.8' N to 26°55.4' N latitude and 93°16.8' E to 94°10.8' E. longitude. The sanctuary spreads over the civil jurisdictions of Golaghat district in Assam and at the foothills of the Karbi Anglong District with the Doigrung river passing through it while the Dhansiri touching the Eastern boundary.

The administrative Head Quarter of the Nambor Doigrung Wildlife Sanctuary is at Golaghat District and the Range Head Quarter can be approached by road via National Highway 39 from Guwahati and Jorhat. Golaghat is located at a distance of 310 Km from Guwahati and 60 Km from Jorhat by the road.

2.3 Soil Type

Most part of the tract is of alluvial formation. The soil deposited from Mikir and Naga Hills on the plains loamy. The soil is usually free from lime but the soil laid down by the Brahmaputra River is almost neutral in character. The humus content of the soil is very rich in the plain areas and the soil becomes peaty in low-lying areas.

2.4 Water

There is sufficient number of perennial rivers and perennial/seasonal channels almost in the entire part of the sanctuary. The Dhansiri, Nambor, Doigrung, Thurajan, Doyang are the main rivers and streams within the PA. The water level is high in rainy season and goes down considerably during the lean period.

2.5 Climate: Temperature & Rainfall

The mean maximum temperature and minimum temperature in the area ranges from 27°C to 38°C and 7.50°C to 9.50°C.

The area falls under high rainfall zone. The mean annual rainfall for last ten years is 1881 mm. The months from May to September contribute towards major precipitation during a year. The relative humidity is generally high in most part of the year. It rises as high as above 90 percent during monsoon.

2.6 Eco-system and Biodiversity

The floristic composition of the Nambor Doigrung Wildlife Sanctuary comprises Moist Deciduous Riverine forests and Northern Tropical Semi-evergreen Riverine forests. Some of the important species found in the PA are *Tetrameles nudiflora*, *Phoebe goalparensis*, *Artocarpus chaplasi*, *Amoora wallichii*, *Bischofia javanica*, *Desoxyllum indicum*, *Talauma hodgsoni*, *Mesua ferrea*, *Albizia lucida*, *Eugenia jambolana*, *Cladodendron infortunatum*, *Mallotus philippensis*. Nambor has endangered species like *Anaethochilus sikkimensis*, *Acanthophippium sylhetense*, *Vanilla ptilifera* which are found only in the North Eastern Region.

As the PA comes under Kaziranga-Karbi-Anglong Elephant Reserve, it harbours a good nos. of elephants throughout the year. Apart from Asiatic Elephant, it harbours different varieties of primates including Hoolok gibbon.

More than 160 species of birds of ecological importance have been so far recorded in the area which include endangered White Winged Wood Duck (*Cairina scutulata*), near threatened Great Pied Hornbill (*Buceros bicornis*), Wreathed Hornbill (*Aceros undulates*), Indian Pied Hornbill (*Anthracoceros albirostris*), Laughing thrush and the lesser Adjutant Stork (*Leptoptilos javanicus*).

2.7 Concern for Biodiversity Conservation

Nambor Doigrung Wildlife Sanctuary is a unique place of wetland ecosystem with diverse flora and fauna. It is the prime habitat for Elephants, Swamp deer, Asiatic Wild buffalo, elephants etc. Apart from this, it acts as roosting and nesting ground for migratory and indigenous water birds. However, this unique eco-system is confronted with several problems such as shrinkage in size and depth of the water bodies due to increase in population, sedimentation and encroachment of forest areas, livestock grazing, etc.

Proper conservation and management strategies are required for the conservation of flora- fauna of the sanctuary. Various habitat management practices such as afforestation in degraded area, partial de-siltation of wet lands, weed control, grassland habitat enhancement techniques to be undertaken. Effective protection to the wild animals against poaching, grazing, shall also be provided through intensive patrolling, enhanced communication facilities, and monitoring.

3. Village Socio-Economic Profile and EDC Profile

3.1 Key Information

7 & 8 No. Ward Kowani Gaon is a revenue village located in Golaghat District of Assam. The village was registered as an EDC on 04/10/2016(Appendix III as per the registration certificate) under the jurisdiction of Golaghat Forest Division. This village is located in the fringes of Nambor-Doigrung Wildlife Sanctuary.

Table-A: Key Information of the EDC

Name of the EDC	7 & 8 No. Ward Kowani Gaon
Name of the Gram Panchayat / VCDC	Falagani
Revenue Circle	Morongi
District	Golaghat
Forest Division	Golaghat
Forest Range	Golaghat
Forest Beat	Juriadolong
Year Formed	2016
Registration no.	KNP/FG.761/EDC/RC/GLT/2016-17/02
Description of Boundary of EDC	As below East: Abhoijan village West: Naharbari village North: Rangajan Bagan South: Nambor Doigrung Wildlife Sanctuary

Source: EDC Records & Discussions during PRA Exercise in March 2017

3.2 Brief Details of the Executive Committee

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

Table-B: Brief Details of Executive Committee

Source: EDC Records

Sl. No.	Name	Age	Qualification	Address	Designation	Contact No.
1	Krishna Kanta Majumdar	57	H.S.L.C	C/O- Late Mohan Majumdar P/S- Bokakhat P/O- Bokakhat District- Golaghat	Secretary	7578003458
2	Tridip Hazarika	36	H.S.	C/O- Late Tonuram Gogoi P/O- Ultajan P/S- Bogijan District- Golaghat	President	9957046467
3	Amor Gogoi	42	H.S.	C/O- Romen Gogoi P/O-Ultajan P/S- Bogijan District- Golaghat	Member	9508431128

4	Rupam Saikia	40	H.S.	C/O-Late Puseswar Saikia P/O-Ultajan P/S-Bogijan District- Golaghat	Member	7896472763
5	Ranjib Gogoi	21	H.S.	C/O- Romen Gogoi P/O- Ultajan P/S-Bogijan District- Golaghat	Member	8474846941
6	Sumit Singh	22	H.S.	C/O- Dilip Singh P/O-Ultajan P/S-Bogijan District- Golaghat	Member	8471940329
7	Tuleswar Dowarah	38	10 th	C/O- Akan Dowarah P/O- Ultajan P/S- Bogijan District- Golaghat	Member	9531137668

8	Santi Gogoi	28	10 th	C/O- Girish Gogoi P/O- Ultajan P/S- Bogijan District- Golaghat	Member	9707764547
9	Bhanu Gorh	40	H.S.	C/O- Moneswar Gorah P/O- Ultajan P/S- Bogijan District- Golaghat	Member	9127220787
10	Surujmoni Gogoi	22	H.S.L.C	C/O- P/O- Ultajan P/S- Bogijan District- Golaghat	Member	7896323822
11	Jyoti Dowarah	38	10 th	C/O- P/O- Ultajan P/S- Bogijan District- Golaghat	Member	9707024580

3.3 Households & Population Composition

The village has 261 households which were surveyed. According to the survey report, 50 households are BPL (Below Poverty Line) households. The following data and information has been derived from the survey-

Table-C: Demographic Profile

Demography				
Category	No of Households	Male	Female	Total
Gen	1	2	2	4
OBC	239	582	546	1128
ST	18	60	44	104
SC	1	1	5	6
Min	2	3	3	6
Total	261	648	600	1248

The total population of 216 surveyed households is 1248, of which 648 are male and the rest 600 are female members. The population includes 6 SC, 104 ST, 1128 OBC, 6 Minority and 4 General persons.

From this, it is inferred that:

- (1) The average number of persons in a household is 4 persons.
- (2) The sex ratio is 92 females per 100 males in the village.

Table-D: Age Group Distribution

Age and Sex Distribution						
Age Class	< 5 years	5-18 years	18-45 years	45-60 years	>60 years	Total
Male	39	177	286	107	39	648
Female	38	154	267	111	30	600
Total	77	331	553	218	69	1248

3.4 Education & Skills Development

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

Table-E : Education Profile

Age class	Primary	Mid dle	High School	H. S	Gradu ate	Masters	Illiterate	Total
<25 years	132	67	114	23	14	0	23	373
>25 years	184	229	133	45	19	0	171	781
Total	316	296	247	68	33	0	194	1154

Over 92% of the population is found to be literate.

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

- (a) Agriculture
- (b) Weaving
- (c) Bamboo craft
- (d) Tea Plantation

3.5 Land Use Pattern

The population is largely dependent on Agriculture, Tea plantation and Livestock.

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

Crop Land: 35%

Tree Cover: 25%

Habitation: 30%

Water Bodies: 6%

Barren Land: 4%

3.6 Land Holding Pattern

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

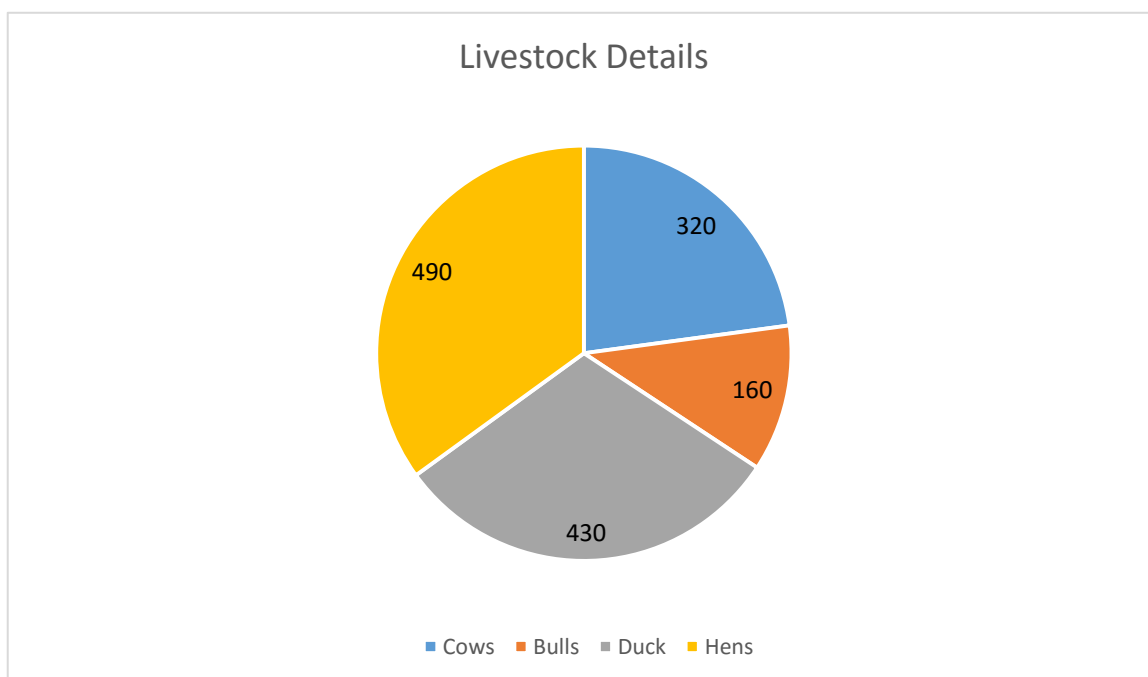
- 27 % of the households are marginal farmers (less than 2 Ha)
- 68 % of the households are small farmers (2-10 Ha) and
- 3% of the households are large farmers(>10 Ha)

3.7 Livestock

The main types of livestock possessed by the households include:

Table: Livestock Details

Sl. No	Livestock	Number
1	Cows	320
2	Bulls	160
3	Duck	430
4	Hens	490



3.8 Village Infrastructure & Communication Facilities

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

Table-F: Physical Infrastructure

Sl. No	Point Infrastructure	Location inside village or Outside	Number (If applicable)	Approximate Distance from Village, if outside (m/Km)	Condition and status of present use
1	Bus stand	Outside		7km	Poor
2	Primary Health Centre	Outside		15km	Poor
3	Primary School	Inside	4		Poor
4	Middle School	Inside	2		Poor
5	High School	Inside			Fair
6	HS School	Outside		3km	Fair
7	College	Outside		17km	Fair
8	Post Office	Inside			Poor
9	Bank	Outside		500mtr	Good
10	Telephone	Outside		8km	Fair
11	Anganwadi Centre	Inside	3		Poor
12	Gram Panchayat Office	Outside		500mtr	Poor
13	Revenue Circle Office	Outside		20km	Fair

14	Police Outpost/ Thana	Outside		10km	Fair
15	Forest Beat Office	Outside		4km	Fair
16	Forest Range Office	Outside			Good
17	Railway Station	Outside		16km	Good
18	Drinking Water Sources	Inside			Poor
19	Community Hall	Nil			
20	House with Electricity	50			
21	Street Lighting	Nil			
22	No. of Tractors		1		
23	No. of Power Tillers		1		
24	Temple/ Church/ Mosque/ Namghar		4		Fair
25	District Head Quarter	Out		16km	Good
26	No. of Vehicles (Cars/ Trucks)		30		Good
27	No. of JCB	Nil			
28	Nearest Market	Outside		8km	Good

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

Physical Infrastructure: The physical infrastructure of the village is not satisfactory. There are no proper village connecting roads, community halls, street lights, all household electricity connection and public transport. All the existing infrastructures are not well maintained and have not been repaired. People usually use bicycles and private vehicles to travel. Each and every household have bicycles which are popularly used as means of travel by the villagers.

Education & Health Facilities: The educational and health facilities of the village are very minimal. The existing school buildings are poor and lack basic amenities like toilets and source of drinking water. Moreover high schools and colleges are located quite far away from the

village.

The health facilities of the village are also very poor. There is only one primary health centre which is around 15kms away from the village. The available Anganwadi centres are inadequate and not up to mark. The villagers also do not have proper sanitary toilets in their households.

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. Hence, a very few community members have bank accounts or postal savings accounts.

3.9 Agriculture/Crops

The main crops grown in the area are paddy (Sali), turmeric, bitter gourd, rabi crops (mustard and vegetables such as potato, tomato, chilli etc.)

Maximum numbers of households are involved in tea plantation and paddy.

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

- (a) Tea: Yield 12quintal/ha
- (b) Paddy(Sali): Production 800Quintal ; Yield 60quintal /ha
- (c) Mustard: Production 200 quintal ; Yield 13quintal/ha
- (d) Pulses : Production 190 quintal ; Yield 13 quintal/ha
- (e) Vegetables : Production 50 quintal ; Yield 67 quintal/ha

3.10 Fodder Availability

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

- a) Local cropland
- b) Homestead
- c) Forest fringes

3.11 Markets

The main markets used by the community are as follows:

- (a) Grocery / PDS: Gorampani, 2km away.
- (b) Weekly / Bi-weekly Market: Fologani, 4km away
- (c) Major Market: .Golaghat, 16km away

3.12 Water Resources

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

- (a) Tubewells-210 Nos.(Water Availability: Seasonal)
- (b) Handpumps-10 Nos.(Water Availability: Seasonal)
- (c) Ringwell-2Nos.(Water Availability: Seasonal)
- (d) *Jaan(stream)* (Water Availability: Seasonal)

3.13 Energy Consumption

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

- (a) Fuelwood: Households Depending: 170Nos. (Source: Local area/Forest fringe)
- (b) Kerosene: Households Depending: 230 Nos. (Source: Local shop)

3.14 Socio-economic status

Social set-up: The village is inhabited by mix community, it consist of general Assamese, Nepali, Tea tribes and a few minority community. They follow a mix culture and abide diverse traditions. The society is marked by social divisions. Women plays vital role in the society and participates in economic activities. Patriarchal system of society is followed by the community.

Economic Condition: The economic position of the community is not satisfactory. The main livelihood of the community is agro allied activities and tea plantation. Most households earn Rs.25, 000 to Rs.30, 000 per annum.

Additional details are available in the next section.

4. Livelihood assets profile and vulnerability contexts

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

4.1 Livelihood Assets Analysis

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

Human Capital

The EDC has a total population of 1248 persons of which 648 are male and 600 are female members. About 92% of the population is literate, but majority have received school level education only. Relatively few households have college level education. Traditionally, people are skilled in farming, weaving, bamboo craft and tea plantation. Most people of the village work in tea estate and have good experience of tea garden/factory work.

Physical Capital

All the physical infrastructures present in the village includes the physical capital of the village. There are four primary schools in the village and three Aganwadi centres. There are two drinking water sources in the village which do not function properly. About 100 houses in the village have electricity. There are about 10 vehicles in the village. The village roads which connect with the main road are in poor condition leading to communication and transportation issues.

Natural Capital

Natural capital of the village includes all the natural resources available in the village. The village has a hilly topography which is suitable for tea plantation. The soil is also fertile for growing paddy and vegetables. Almost every household of the village has small scale tea plantation. The village is located in the fringes of Nambor Doigrung Wildlife Sanctuary which is rich in diverse flora and fauna. It is the prime habitat for Elephants, Swamp deer, Asiatic Wild buffalo, elephants etc. Apart from this, it acts as roosting and nesting ground for migratory and indigenous water birds.

The village has a small stream which lies in the centre of the village. Sali paddy, vegetables like potato, tomato, ginger are widely grown. Beside that there are orchards of areca nut, banana and other commonly found vegetables like gourds, pea etc.

Social Capital

The society of the village comprises of mix community with a majority belonging to general Assamese, Tea tribes and a few minority communities. While a major part of the community follow Hinduism, the remaining tea tribe follow Christianity.

There is 4 Namghar and 3 church in the village. There are youth clubs, Mahila Samiti and SHGs in the village. The village has 3 Anganwadi centres. The community is rich in traditional and cultural traits, “Jhumur”, an ethnic dance style, is popularly practised by the tea tribes. Besides that all the popular Assamese festivals are widely celebrated by the community with great pomp and show.

Financial Capital

The financial capital of the village includes the economic status of the community along with their linkage with financial institutions. There are 240 people who have bank account and 160 with health insurance. Paddy cultivation and small scale tea plantation are the major economic activity of the people. However there are also people who depend on daily wage earning and livestock rearing for their livelihood especially the tea tribes. They work in the nearby tea factories and earn their living.

The village is poorly covered by major banks. All the major branches of bank are located around 16kms from the village. However there is a daily market and post office which is located near the village.

4.2 Livelihood Asset Pentagon

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

4.3 Vulnerability Context Analysis:

The village is prone to animal depredation especially elephant throughout the year. There are also incidents of tiger depredation sometimes which cause problems to the villagers. Monkeys and squirrels also cause problems for the villagers by damaging their fruits and vegetables.

This village is also prone to seasonal diseases like dysentery and malaria. Dysentery and malaria usually takes epidemic form during months of March-July.

Drought like situation occurs during the months of March-May. There is acute shortage of drinking water in these months. The problem of irrigation of facilities also affects the villagers in growing crops.

4.4 Seasonality:

Seasonality Calendar of 7& 8 No Ward Kowani Gaon EDC

Months	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Crops					Sali paddy							
									Vegetables (Potato, Chilli, Tomato)			
										Mustard		
	Tea											
Risk			Minor drought									
Factor/ Hazards						Tiger						
			Dysentery & Malaria									
	Elephant											

The seasonality calendar given above clearly shows the different crop production and hazard profile of the EDC area. Among the major crops grown in the area, Sali paddy is cultivated from May to September. There are also other vegetables such as tomatoes, potatoes, cabbages and other crops such as maize and mustard that are grown in the area in the rabi season i.e. September to December. Tea plantation is a major economic activity of the villagers which is done throughout the year.

It is evident from the calendar that the EDC area is susceptible to many kinds of hazards such as drought during March to May. Diseases like dysentery, malaria, dengue becomes rampant during the summer months. Animal depredation is another vulnerability concern for the locality. Elephants and tiger depredation cause damage to standing crops, livestock and other property

5. Existing plans and programs

This Chapter deals with certain essential linkages with other key planning and execution mechanisms and processes which have direct bearing upon microplanning. The topmost among these is the Working Plans which provide an overall umbrella for sustainable development and forestry and wildlife conservation in forest areas of the State. In wildlife areas, these plans are known as Management Plan, and in Tiger Reserves, as Tiger Conservation Plans. In addition, there are several plan scheme components such as the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP), and Scheduled Caste Component Plan (SCP) which also get implemented in forest villages through the Forest Department. There are several line departments providing health, education, power, irrigation and livelihood services. Often these departments also implement schemes in the forest villages. After the promulgation of the Assam Joint (Peoples' Participation) Forestry Management Rules, 1998 in Assam, the joint forest management got initiated, and the JFMCs and EDC were constituted in 2002. Prior to this, some working plans had prescriptions for joint forest management or constituted JFM circles. However, the National Working Plan Code, 2014 gave the right impetus to the microplanning and has incorporated detailed guidelines to this effect. This Microplan is based on the 2014 National Working Plan Code.

Eco-Development Committees:

In 1995-96, the Government of India decided to implement The India Eco Development Project as a five-year pilot project in 7 protected areas, *viz.* Buxa Tiger Reserve, Palamau Tiger Reserve, Ranthambore Tiger Reserve, Gir National Park, Pench Tiger Reserve, Nagarhole Tiger Reserve and Periyar Tiger Reserve with the objective of trying out the feasibility of this participatory conservation model. The IEDP envisaged eco-development as a strategy that 'aims to conserve biodiversity by addressing both the impact of the local people on the protected areas and the impact of the protected areas on local people'. In sum, the IED has been a landmark project in India. Starting as an ambitious exercise, facing civil society criticism, plagued with an agonizingly slow pick up, a serious rethink and downscaling at the MTR stage, it has finally resulted in some exceptional achievements (Project Tiger, India, 2004).

As on today there are 2 registered EDCs under Golaghat Forest Division and some more EDCs are to be proposed under Nambor Doigrung Wildlife Sanctuary under Golaghat Forest Division. Eco Development Committees will be formed in all the fringe villages bordering Nambor Doigrung Wildlife Sanctuary on the west as well as in the north side. A Confederation of EDCs comprising of representatives of all the EDCs would be constituted once the other

proposed EDCs have been registered. In each village, Self Help Groups will be formed for different income generating activities. Existing Eco-Clubs under National Green Corps in the fringe village schools of the area will be converted to Nature Clubs. Wherever Eco Clubs are lacking, efforts would be made to constitute them. The Nature Clubs may also include institutions and organisations formed independently to educate people on environment and its values.

Livelihood Support Initiatives through Village Micro Plans:

Effective PRA exercises and socio-economic surveys in the fringe and forest villages would be conducted with the help and support of local NGOs and Institutions in order to make micro plans for the villages. With the help of the micro-plans, livelihood support to the villagers will be provided through various income generating activities (IGA).

The eco development programme of the Golaghat Forest Division has been undertaken with the following objectives-

- To create a congenial relation between the Golaghat Forest Division management and the people, which will act as an effective barrier against attempt of any miscreants.
- To improve capacity of Protected Area management to conserve resources of the Park and to achieve local co-operation in achieving protected area management objectives.
- To develop effective and extensive support for eco-development by putting in places an effective participatory conservation model for Nambor Doigrung Wildlife Sanctuary.

Specific Issues to be tackled through the Eco Development Programme -

1. Alternative livelihood strategies.
2. Improvement of living condition.
3. Mitigating negative impact arising out of man animal conflict.
4. Community development work.
5. Non consumptive use of Protected Area through eco-tourism.
6. Dependence of villagers on forest resources.
7. Sustainable use of forest resources.

Broad strategies for operationalizing the Eco Development Programme -

1. Conduct participatory micro-planning and provide implementation support for eco-development.
2. Provide assistance for village Eco-development program which specify measurable

action by villagers to strengthen conservation effort of the Park management.

3. Implementation of Eco-development activities which will encourage alternative livelihood and resource use, conservation and protection of the Protected Area.

Other suggested initiatives are-

- Livelihood Support Initiative through Village Micro-plans
- EDC Livelihood Support Initiative:
- Mitigation of Human Wildlife Conflicts
- Village Development Activities:
 - Entry point activities
 - Income Generation Activities IGA)
- Human Resources Development/Capacity Building Plan
- Ecotourism Activities

Monitoring and Evaluation

Expected Commitments from the EDCs:

1. No destruction of PA habitat due to activities such as grazing, encroachment, illegal forest fire, illegal felling, illegal NTFP collection etc.
2. No poaching or illegal felling in the Protected Area.
3. Provision of intelligence, information and other assistance in the prevention and investigation of offences and offenders.
4. Facilitating registration of all fire arms in the village.
5. Ensuring 100% immunisation of village livestock.
6. Participation in sustainable eco tourism without damage to the PA habitat.
7. Maintenance of cordial relationship with the PA management.

Microplan Implementation Strategy: Micro-planning support teams composed of protected area personnel, NGOs and villagers will assist village communities to develop and implement Micro-plans on a continuing basis. Micro-plan should accommodate all issues such as guidelines, investment criteria, training programme, schedule, and commitment etc. so as to ensure achieving the set objectives. Strengthening of EDCs should be carried out in the fringe villages of the Reserve Forest buffer area components. The rural development works in the fringe villages can be taken up in collaboration with other line departments. The monitoring and evaluation of the

eco development activities will be carried out by other than the implementing agencies. Local NGOs, Institutions, university can be asked to evaluate the ongoing activities. All the eco-development programmes should have in- built Monitoring and Evaluation mechanism so as ascertain the progress in right direction and also keep the ongoing activities in right track through timely corrective measures.

5.3 Forest Department Initiatives in the past

No funding has yet been made in favour of the EDC

5.4 Schemes of other departments

There are no schemes or any other departmental activities in the Kuwoni Gaon EDC.

**7 & 8 NO. WARD KOWANI GAON ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
NAMBOR-DOIGRUNG WILDLIFE SANCTUARY,
GOLAGHAT FOREST DIVISION**

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

PART-II

6. Micro plan Objectives, SWOT and GAP Analysis

6.1 Micro plan Objectives

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

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

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

The present micro-plan has been prepared by members of the community, including both male and female members. This document has emerged as an outcome of the following Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) process undertaken by the community and personnel of Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi (RGVN) in the month of March, 2017. The various steps followed are enumerated briefly below:-

- a) Community meetings organized at the outset in the month of March,2017 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 May,2017

6.2 Need Assessment and GAP Analysis

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

Training Need Assessment:

- a. **Capacity building** of communities through regular awareness programmes on important development issues like Forests and Biodiversity, Sustainable development, climate change issues, Gender issues, Financial inclusion, importance of WATSAN, Soil and water conservation, Flood management should be carried out. A mechanism for the same is proposed in the action plan for village development.

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

GAP Analysis

- Lack of technical knowledge
- Scattered settlement
- Lack of vocational training
- Poor communication and transportation facilities

6.3 SWOT Analysis

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

Strengths

- i. Good literacy rate
- ii. Traditional knowledge
- iii. Suitable topography for tea plantation
- iv. Active women participation

Weaknesses

- i. Poor communication
- ii. Mix community
- iii. Lack of higher technical education
- iv. Lack of knowledge about market potentials.

Opportunities

- i. Up gradation of tea plantation
- ii. Weaving expansion
- iii. Handicraft
- iv. Nursery

Threats

- i. Animal depredation, especially elephant
- ii. Rise in price of essential commodities
- iii. Superstitious practices among tea tribes

6.4 PRA Exercise

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

Team from RGVN Guwahati carried out PRA exercise in the month of March, 2017.

Date: 23-24 March, 2017 **Location:** Kowani Gaon, Club field

Numbers Present: 154

In Presence of: EDC members, Village Headman, community members, Forest department personnel.

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 EDC
- (d) Environmental issues
- (e) Climate change and Climate variation
- (f) Ecological balance and Ecosystem management (traditional and scientific)
- (g) Sustainable livelihood Framework

- (h) Livelihood Assets Pentagon and importance of social capital
- (i) Cluster formation & SHG , Financial inclusion
- (j) Marketing and Value addition
- (k) Development agenda and its relationship with environment and ecological balance
- (l) Gender Issues and gender equality

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

- People expressed that the EDC have not been very active in the past due to lack of funds and projects
- There have been very few awareness and orientation programs in the EDC in the past.
- They appreciated the importance of micro planning and were very supportive and cooperated during the micro planning process.
- It was for the first time that Under the APBFC the NGO has come and interacted with the community and created awareness and proper orientation not only about the project but also on the development issues including environmental and ecological aspects to growth and development.
- The communities have good local wisdom and traditional knowledge regarding the environment, forestry and other livelihood issues like pest control, livestock management etc.
- They shared their concern over the climate variation and its ill effects on agriculture and health in the village. They are keen to learn more on the scientific facts about climate change issues.
- A sense of importance was observed among the people as they understood the important role they had towards reducing causes leading to climate variation by protecting the nearby forests and a sense of ownership seems to be gripping them boosting their self esteem.
- The topography of the village is suitable for tea plantation.
- There seems to be acute shortage of drinking water in the village. There is no facilities for drinking water in the village.

Community Need Assessment: Based on the PRA exercise, Focus group discussions, consultations with village community, EDC members, forest staff and other stakeholders the Village Development plan and Livelihood development Plan was prepared for the EDC. Through

the participatory approach the community Need Assessment was carried out. The people's needs can be categorized as follows:

1. Structural Needs

2. Non Structural needs

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

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

The non structural needs of the people include provision for skill training, provision of veterinary services, health care services, mobile doctors team, requirement of teachers for schools in the villages, capacity building through training and awareness on financial inclusion, SHG and cluster formation, provision for raw materials, village maintenance & development fund/ community fund for EDC, Value addition of traditional products and marketing linkages. Exposure visits to best practice sites relating to joint forest management, community participatory project 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 EDC 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 or for the animals. One PHC and one veterinary facility are to be provided in the village. This step will make a drastic change in the lives of the people.
- b) There is no proper source for drinking water in the area. The existing water sources are not tested in a long time. Water supply or PHE is to be made available so as to ensure proper source of water in the village and also to test the existing sources of water.
- c) The households of ward no.8 area are deprived of electricity. Provision of electricity to these households is an urgent need. Moreover there are no street lights; provision of solar power would be beneficial for the villagers as there is frequent elephant depredation.
- d) Provision of power fencing to curb animal depredation is also an important need for the villagers.
- e) There are no pucca roads in the village. Proper roads and culvert are to be constructed for better communication. Beside that there is no proper means of public transportation. These needs should be fulfilled for better communication of the villagers.
- f) 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.
- g) The village is bestowed with suitable topography for tea plantation. There are many small scale tea growers in the village, they can be promoted into large scale growers.

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 other.

Rank	Activities	Details	Budget
1	2 Nos. Community Hall Construction	<p>1 No. & 8 No. Ward with latrine & Bathroom with running water.</p> <p>Size- 50'× 20' with R.C.C works</p> <p>1 No. at 7 Nos. ward with latrine & bathroom with running water.</p> <p>Size- 50'× 20' with R.C.C works.</p>	10,00,000.00
2	4 Nos. Urinal Construction	<p>Construction 4 Nos. urinal. Size- 5'×3' with R.C.C works.</p> <p>R.S- 30,000.00 per</p> <p>1. At Ultajan Adrasha High School</p> <p>2. At Sankara Dev Sishu Niketan</p> <p>3. At Nambar Kowani High School</p>	1,20,000.00

	4. Kayabasti L.P School		
3	Repairing of Kayabasti L.P School	Repairing Kayabasti L.P School including G.I Shed, wall etc.	3,00,000.00
4	Bio-Filter with Filter	Construction of Bio-Filter 4 Nos. for drinking water & filter etc. R.S- 2,00,000.00 each	8,00,000.00
5	Solar Light system	Solar Light system for 7 & 8 no. ward- 12 Nos.	5,00,000.00
6	Repairing of village road	Repairing road from daily bazaar to Gram Pani factory.	5,00,000.00
7	2 Nos. Waiting Shed for public	Construction of Waiting Shed- 2 Nos. Size- 20'×15' with R.C.C works.	2,00,000.00
8	Road side plantation	Roadside plantation from Daily Bazar to pahar line Kayabasti & Daily Bazar to Garam Pani Factory with Bamboo (ghera)	4,00,000.00
Total			38,20,000.00

on
10/5/17

ional Forest Officer
aghat Division

8. Livelihood Development Plan

Effective PRA exercises and socio-economic surveys in the fringe and forest villages have been conducted with the help and support of EDC members and RGVN in order to prepare 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, equipments, 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 EDCs.

8.1 Ranking

Ranking of Livelihood and Skill Development

- Tea plantation
- Weaving
- Areca nut plantation
- Bamboo craft
- Livestock rearing
- Nursery

8.2 Livelihood Opportunities

Livelihood were identified as follows:

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

8.3 Agriculture & Horticulture

The main constraints are:

- (a) Lack of irrigation facilities

- (b) Elephant depredation
- (c) Traditional means of crop cultivation
- (d) Low price of production

The opportunities are:

- (a) High yielding variety of crops
- (b) Large scale Areca nut plantation
- (c) Upgrading tea plantation

8.4 Livestock

The main constraints are:

- (a) Diseases
- (b) Animal depredation
- (c) Lack of veterinary centre

The opportunities are:

- (a) Poultry
- (b) Goatery

8.5 NTFP

The main constraints are:

- (a) Scarce resource of NTFP
- (b) Lack of uses knowledge by the community
- (c) Low price

The opportunities are:

- a) Fruits can be used for commercial processing and value addition
- b) Awareness about conservation and judicial uses of NTFP
- c) Bamboo crafting can be promoted

8.6 Specialized Skills

The main constraints are:

- (a) Lack of vocational training centres
- (b) Inadequate educational qualifications
- (c) Lack of financial aids
- (d) Lack of tools and machineries

The opportunities are:

- (a) Tea plantation
- (b) Weaving
- (c) Modern livestock rearing

8.7 Credit Facility

The main constraints with the reasons are:

- (a) Poor inclusion by Microfinance Institutions
- (b) Higher rate of interest charged by private money lenders
- (c) Lack of knowledge about different schemes launched by the government for providing loans

The opportunities are:

- (a) Micro finance Institutions
- (b) Motivation to form SHG
- (c) Provision of coverage under different government schemes

8.8 Strategic Interventions

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

- a) Agriculture and allied activities through the use of irrigation systems
- b) Skill development training in specialised skills such as weaving and tailoring
- c) Provide better opportunities to access financial aid to farmers

8.9 Income Generating Activities

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

1. Weaving & tailoring
2. Poultry
3. Handicraft
4. Agriculture and horticulture

8.10 SHG activities

SHGs of the village can plan the following activities:

1. Weaving & tailoring
2. Poultry

3. Nursery
4. Organic tea plantation

8.11 Exposure Trips

The following exposure trips are planned:

1. Good practices of EDC Livelihood in North-East and other states of India
2. Participation in melas and fairs like SARAS mela, Agri-Horti Expo and other melas organised by TRIFED
3. Trips to nearby countries on training on bamboo treatment and handicraft/
furniture making

8.12 Convergence

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

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

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

9. Forest Development Plan of 7 & 8 No. Ward Kowani Gaon EDC

This Forest Development Plan has been prepared after a detailed PRA exercise at the village level as a part of the Micro-Plan of 7 & 8 No. Ward Kowani Gaon EDC. The objective of this plan is to meet the dual objective of conserving forest and bio-diversity and at the same time meeting the livelihood needs of the community in a sustainable manner.

The micro-plan takes into consideration the areas planted / to be planted on forest lands and other lands outside the notified forest area. by the 7 & 8 No. Ward Kowani Gaon EDC

The status of both the above category of EDC forests is briefly discussed below.

i. Forest Village Management in the past.

No systematic Forest Management plan in Village. It was based on traditional and indigenous knowledge.

ii. Domestic Requirements of Forest Produce

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

Table-1(A): Domestic Requirement of Forest Produce per Household of the 7 & 8 No. Ward Kowani Gaon EDC

Name of Forest Produce	How met at Present	Source
Firewood	Homestead & Market	Homestead & Market
Timber for House	Homestead & Market	Homestead & Market
Small timber for Implements	Homestead & Market	Homestead & Market
Pole / Bamboo	Homestead & Market	Homestead & Market
Fodder from Forest	Homestead & Market	Homestead & Market
NTFP	Homestead & Market	Homestead & Market
Other _____		

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

Table-2 (B): Total Domestic Requirement of Forest Produce - All Households of the 7 & 8 No. Ward Kowani Gaon EDC

Name of Forest Produce	Community Requirement (Kg per annum)	Remarks
Firewood	1428975kg	
Timber for House		
Small Timber for Implements		
Pole / Bamboo		
Fodder from Forest	1143180kg	
NTFP		
Other _____		

9.2 Forest Protection Issues

9.2.1. Protection Problems

The protection issues of the forests of 7 & 8 No. Ward Kowani Gaon EDC have been summarized below

Table-2: Protection Problems of the 7 & 8 No. Ward Kowani Gaon EDC

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

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

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

(a) Grazing - Local Animals

9.2.2 Reasons for Degradation of the Forest

No degradation of forest was observed in Nambor Doigrung Wildlife Sanctuary.

9.3 Components of the Forest Development Plan

9.3.1 Protection Plan

The following sub-sections discuss the main components of the Forest Development Plan of 7 & 8 no. Ward Kowani Gaon EDC; viz. the plans for regular patrolling in the forest areas / protected areas, creation of plantation in vacant land, formation of ADS (Anti-depredation Squad) for reduction of man-animal conflict, enhancement of awareness among fringe villages etc.

9.3.2 Protection Plan

The protection Plan is twofold, namely wildlife protection and secondly Forest protection in terms of control over grazing and poaching of wild animals. EDC members have well developed information network for Anti poaching of wild animals.

Wildlife Protection:

The Protection Plan given below, discusses the measures for the protection of Nambor Doigrung Wildlife Sanctuary. The Forest Department shall constitute Anti-Depredation Squad from the youth members belonging to the villages involve in crop protection. They will be provided equipment like torches and battery. However, there are certain issues such as

1. Issue of training and skilling
2. Lack of scientific methods and inputs

Therefore, proposals have been submitted for formation of Anti-depredation Squad (ADS) with logistic support to them for training.

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

5. EDC to monitor the works and performance of the Anti-depredation Squad youths every month.

Forest Protection:

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

1. The EDC should create awareness among the people about proper sanitation and waste management issues.
2. All the EDC households to be given an alternate source for cooking such as LPG bio-gas, solar cooker, etc.
3. All the EDC household to be supplied with alternate sources of energy for lighting etc. such as bio-gas/ solar/ wind/ hybrid energy solutions.
4. The grazing pressure should be reduced gradually by making the villager aware of stall feeding.
5. The EDC should create awareness among the people about the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972 and any violations should be reported to the proper authorities.
6. The EDC should enforce strict discipline so that any NTFP / minor minerals will not be transported illegally.
7. The EDC should ensure that timber felling / lopping inside the sanctuary should be stopped.
8. The EDC should take active part in the restocking of the community forest produce.

Habitat Improvement Plan:

The Nambor Doigrung Wildlife Sanctuary, under Golaghat Division, is mainly famous for habitat of wild animals. It is also the home of variety of wildlife like, Gaur, Elephant, Dhole or Wild Hog, Hornbill, White winged wood duck, Deer, Leopard and floral species those are unique to Nambor etc

The following Habitat Improvement works are prescribed to be undertaken with the help of the EDC:

1. EDC members should be made aware to completely stop the grazing of cattle inside the Nambor Doigrung Wildlife Sanctuary.
2. EDC members shall participate on request of RO for removal of weed and de-siltation of water bodies inside Nambor Doigrung Wildlife Sanctuary, provided proper funding is available.

Nursery Development Plan:

Nursery is an excellent source of livelihood arising out of forestry activities. The following are prescribed:-

1. The EDC should develop a 0.25 Ha Nursery for polypots and naked bed seedlings.
2. Each seedling could be sold at Rs 5-8 to the neighbouring division, and at slightly higher prices to others
3. The nursery should be of fruit bearing, important forest species and medicinal plants

Wetland Conservation Plan:

Nambor Doigrung Wildlife Sanctuary is a unique place of wetland ecosystem with diverse flora and fauna. It is the prime habitat for Elephants, Swamp deer, Asiatic Wild buffalo, elephants etc. Apart from this, it acts as roosting and nesting ground for migratory and indigenous water birds. However, this unique wetland eco-system is confronted with several problems such as shrinkage in size and depth of the water bodies due to increase in population and encroachment of forest areas.

The following prescriptions are made for wetland conservation situated in Golaghat Division:

1. The wetlands in the village area to be de-silted thoroughly.
2. Local variety of fish alone to be cultured in the village wetlands
3. Crops needing less water to be promoted along with organic manuring.
4. The EDC should not allow any fishing outside the village areas in the sanctuary.
5. Conducting extensive research on various aspects of wetland eco-system.

Man -Animal Conflict Reduction Plan:

Depredation from elephants, leopard and other animals are common. Damage to human life and property is consequent in chance encounters with wildlife. To mitigate the man animal conflict situation, the following are prescribed:-

1. Small tongies/ watch towers to be created by the Forest Department to keep watch and Ward on stray wildlife. The posts should be manned by people from the village on turn by turn basis.
2. Anti Depredation Squad to be properly trained in the EDC
3. Torches & search lights, crackers and kerosene should be supplied regularly by the Department to the Anti Depredation Squads.
4. The EDC should monitor the functioning of the Anti Depredation Squad
5. All the crops should be insured regularly
6. All persons should be covered under the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana
7. The Forest Department should enhance the ex-gratia grant.
8. The process of awarding ex-gratia should be simplified so that the affected families do not have to wait for long to receive compensation.
9. The EDC president's certification should be sufficient to certify that the damage has occurred.
10. Solar power fencing to be modified by EDC during flood. Management committee should remove all the wire insulators.

Grazing Plan for village

The following prescriptions are made for control of grazing:

1. The EDC shall evolve novel methods for grazing control / stall feeding, develop village grazing land and fodder plantation.
2. High Yielding Variety cattle should slowly replace the existing cattle population.
3. The EDC should impose dis-incentives on families having large number of cattle.
4. Stall feeding to be promoted by the Forest Department
5. Diary Development activities to be taken up by the EDC using high milk yielding cows.
6. There should be an awareness plan by the EDC to stop grazing completely within next 5 years.
7. All cattle to be immunized regularly and the EDC should monitor the same. No unimmunized cattle should be allowed to be grazed.
8. ICT (Information and Communication Technology) could be used to study grazing pattern and suggest corrective measures.

Eco-Tourism Plan:

Nambor Doigrung Wildlife Sanctuary have a lot of eco-tourism spot. The Division with its rich biodiversity resources will be the favoured destination for both domestic and foreign tourists if the eco-tourism spots are developed.

The following prescriptions are made in respect of eco-tourism:

1. Home stay should be encouraged from now onwards from amongst the EDC members.
2. The Department should provide funding for creating home stay facilities by the village communities
3. The Department should also secure the home stays with proper night patrolling by the Forest Staff.
4. Various Eco-Tourism activities are to be promoted such as
 - Construction of tree house with wood and bamboo base furniture.
 - Ethnic food and culture should be promoted and the food should be served in ethnic utensils. The people serving the food should wear ethnic dress.
 - Nature walk trails (2 km) inside the sanctuary under proper supervision of EDC member and Forest Staff for protection.
 - Boat rafting in the wetlands inside the sanctuary.
 - Gypsy safari and elephant ride inside the sanctuary.
 - Promotion of one spot for angling activities in the nearby places of Brahmaputra and Dhansiri within the division.
5. A number of eco-tourism trails should be developed with the help of Forest Department and the local communities
6. Such eco-trails may be actively promoted by the Department.
7. Local tourist guides should be trained in tourism after development of the eco-tourism spots.
8. Commercial tourism should be discouraged.

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

Village Development Plan

Stakeholders	EDC	Forest Department	Line Departments	NGO	Training Institutions	Govt of India/Corps
Solar Power		✓	✓			✓
Solar/Hybrid Street Lights		✓	✓			✓
Sprinkler Irrigation		✓	✓		✓	✓
LPG		✓			✓	✓
Power Pumps		✓	✓			✓
Training Center		✓			✓	✓

Community Hall cum EDC Office		✓	✓			
Roads		✓	✓			
WATSAN		✓	✓			✓
School		✓				
Health Infra		✓	✓		✓	✓
Organic farming/vermicompost		✓	✓		✓	✓

Forest Development Plan

Stakeholders	EDC	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		
2.	Village Development Plan		
3.	Forest Development Plan		
	TOTAL		

Livelihood Development Plan

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

Annual Village Development Plan:

SI No.	Item of Work	Amount	Remarks
1.	Solar Power		
2.	Solar/Hybrid Street Lights		
3.	Sprinkler Irrigation		
4.	LPG		
5.	Power Pumps		
6	Training Center		
7	Community Hall cum EDC Office		
8	Roads		
9	WATSAN		
10	School		
11	Health Infra		
12	Organic farming/ vermi-compost		
	TOTAL		

Annual Forest Development Plan

SI No.	Item of Work	Amount	Remarks
1.	Nursery		
2.	Fuelwood Plantation Creation		
3.	Desiltation of water bodies		
4.	Anti Depredation Squad		
5.	Crop Insurance		
6.	Life Insurance		
7.	Cattle Insurance		
	TOTAL		

10.3 Action Plans and Strategies:

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

Livelihood Development Action Plan:

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

Village Development Action Plan:

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

Forest Development Action Plan: The forest development action plan comprises of the short term action plan and the long term plan. The short term plan includes formation and strengthening of forest protection squads, Nursery development, desiltation of water bodies, 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

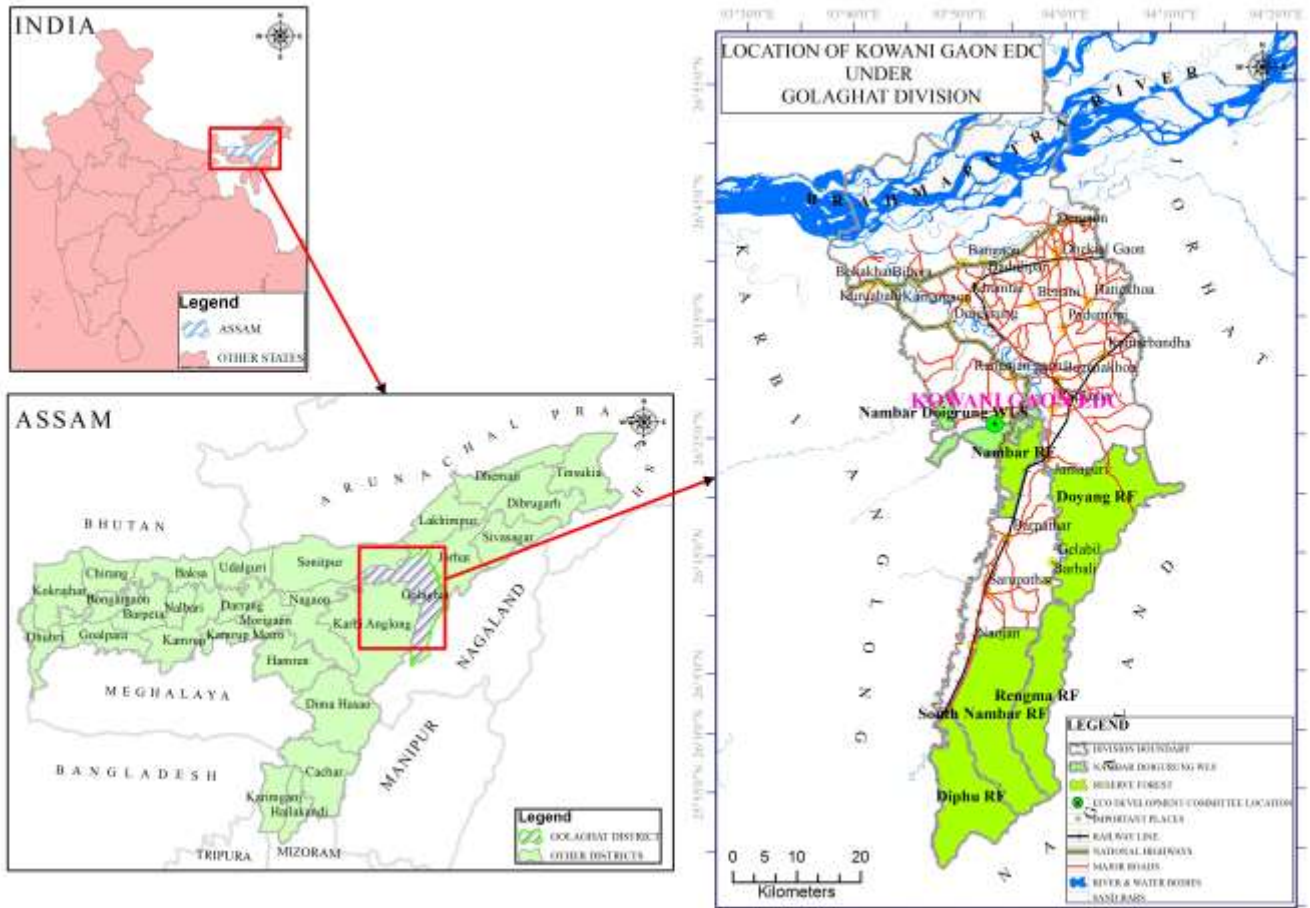
EDC: The EDC to be upgraded both in terms of its infrastructure assets and in terms of acting as a resource center for village and forestry development. The proposed EDC office along with the community hall in the entry point activity to be provided with modern equipment like computer/ TV and support equipment like generator etc. Building capacity of EDC members through training programs on use of computers, maintaining and updating records/ accounts keeping and village level/ forestry data on a regular basis. The EDC office to be upgraded as a resource center, an activity and training hub. Improving their networking skills and creating awareness regarding development schemes of other departments and modalities for partnership.

LIST OF APPENDIX

Appendix No.	Title
I(A)	Location Map of EDC in India
I(B)	Location Map of 7 & 8 no ward Kowani gaon EDC
II	Approach map to EDC
III(A)	EDC Registration Certificate
III(B)	MoU/Resolution Certificate
IV	Executive Members of 7 & 8 no ward Kowani gaon EDC
V	Executive Members group Photo of 7 & 8 no ward Kowani gaon EDC
VI	List of members present during PRA & FGD(Signed list)
VII(A)	Community & Resource map of 7 & 8 no ward Kowani gaon EDC
VII(B)	Hazard map of 7 & 8 no ward Kowani gaon EDC
VII(C)	Venn Diagram
VIII	Entry point Activities
VIII(B)	Entry point Activity specification Mapping 7 & 8 no ward Kowani gaon
IX(A)	Training list of 7 & 8 no ward Kowani gaon EDC (Proposed)
X	Photographs
XI	GPS Coordinates

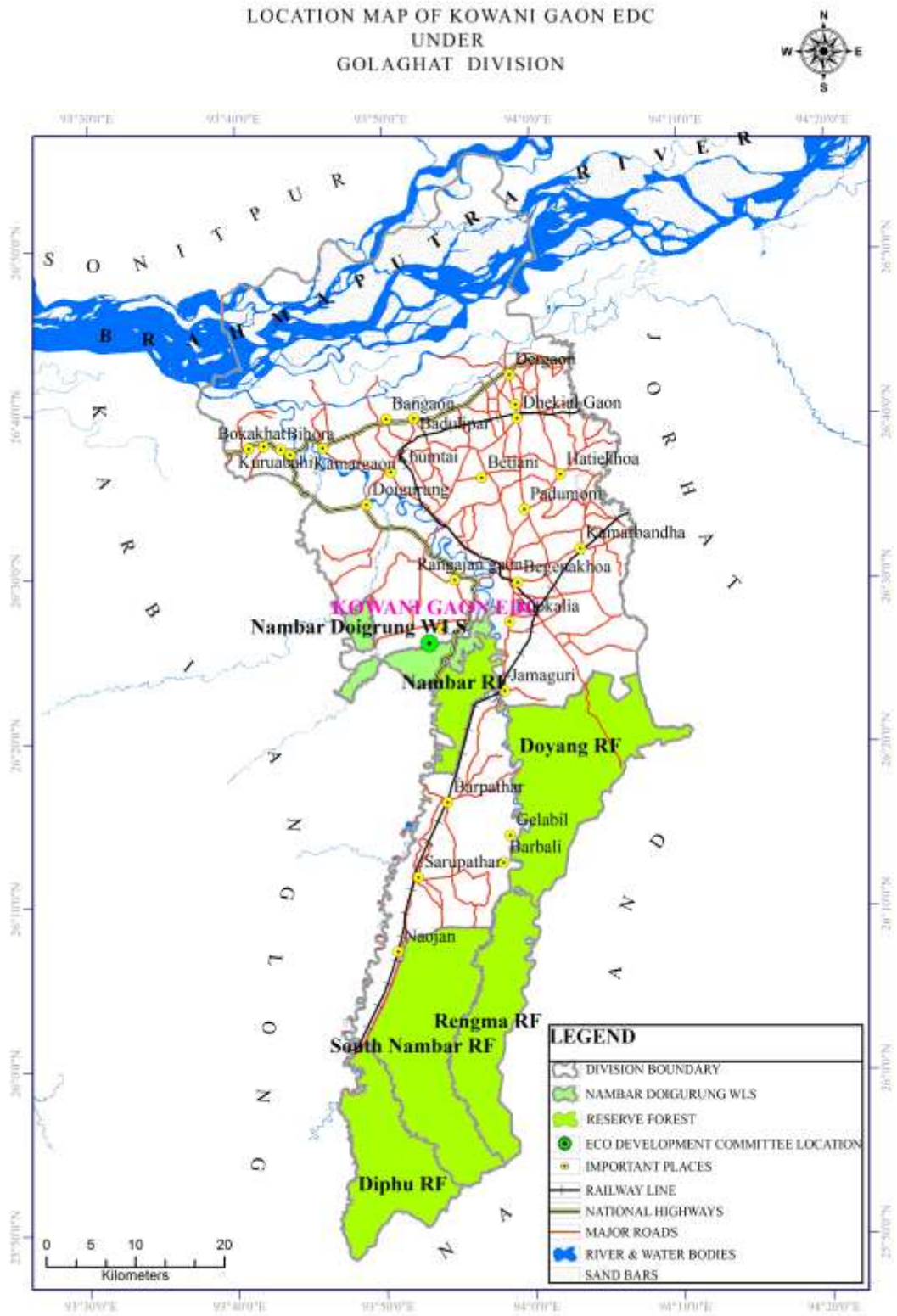
Appendix- I(A)

Location Map of EDC in India



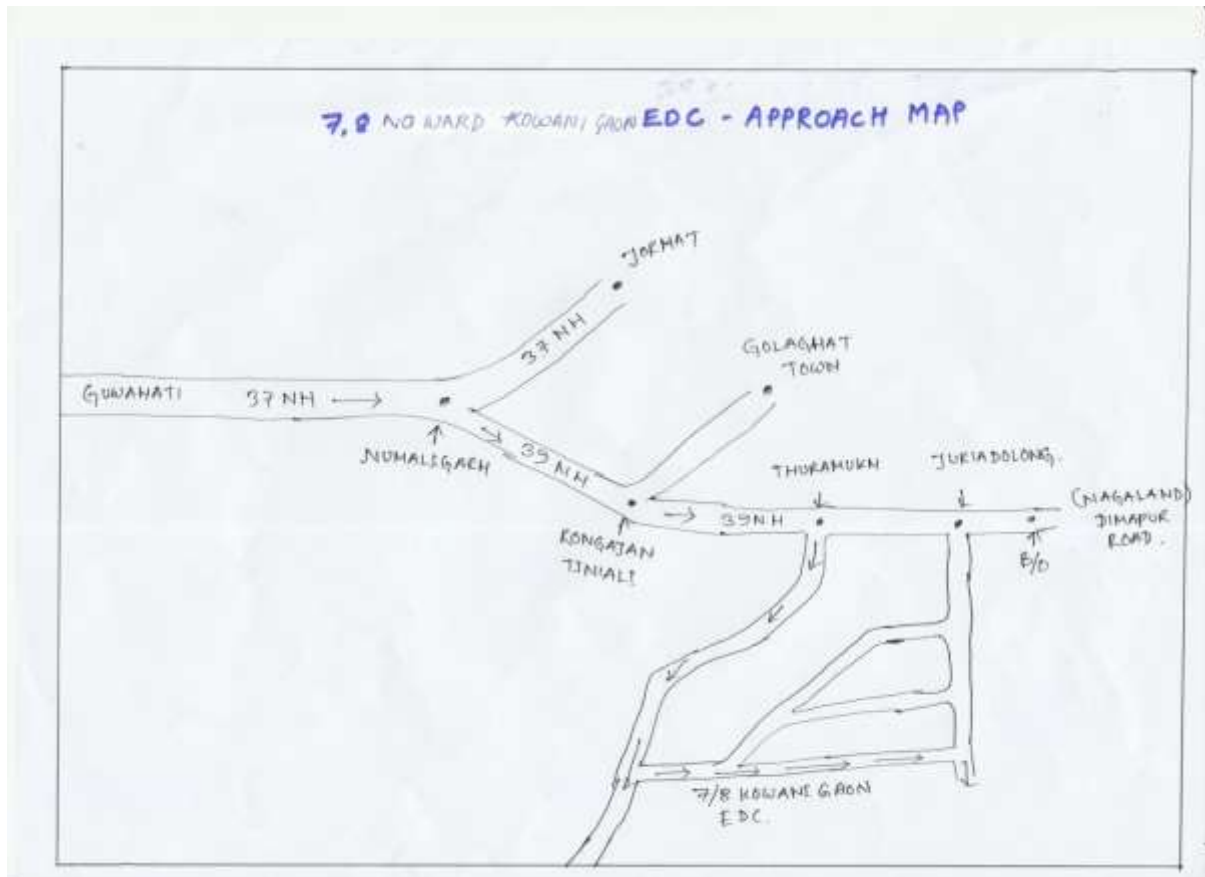
Appendix I-(B)

LOCATION MAP OF KOWANI GAON EDC
UNDER
GOLAGHAT DIVISION



Appendix II

Approach map to EDC



Appendix III (A)

EDC Registration Certificate



GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM
ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
KAZIRANGA TIGER RESERVE
BOKAKHAT, ASSAM

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

Registration No. KNP/FG.761/EDC/RC/GLT/2016-17/02,

Date.04/10/2016

7 & 8 NO. WARD KOWANI GAON Eco-Development Committee of Golaghat Division under NAMBOR-DOIGRUNG WILDLIFE SANCTUARY is hereby registered under the provisions of rule 7(vii) of Assam Joint (People's Participation) Forestry Management Rules, 1998.

The Registration of the Eco-Development Committee has been done to encourage people for conservation & protection of Forests & Wildlife and implementation of developmental works in the fringe villages situated around Nambor- Doigrung Wildlife Sanctuary.


(Dr.Satyendra Singh,IFS)

Director,
Kaziranga National Park
Bokakhat:785612:Assam

Appendix- IV

Executive Members of 7, 8 no. ward Kowani Gaon EDC

7/8 Kowanigaon E.D.C. Dated : 8/04/2017
Committee List 7/8 Kowanigaon.

Sl. No	Name	Age	Education/Qualification	Address	Contact No/Designation
1	MR. Kuchma Kanite Majumdar	57	H.S.L.C	Smt Kuchma Kanite Majumdar % Late Mahan Majumdar Vill: Jyotipur P/S+P/O - Bokakhat. Dist - Golaghat.	Member Secretary 7578003458
2.	MR. Tindip Hazarika	36	H/S	Smt Tindip Hazarika % Mr Dilip Hazarika P/O - Uthajan. P/S - Bogijan. Dist - Golaghat, Assam	995704662 president
3.	MR. Amore Gogoi	42	H/S	Smt Amore Gogoi % Late Tamuram Gogoi P/O - Uthajan P/S - Bogijan Dist - Golaghat, (Assam)	E.D.C Member 9508131128
4.	MR. Rupam Saikia	40	H/S	Smt Rupam Saikia % Late pushpam Saikia P/O - Uthajan P/S - Bogijan Dist - Golaghat (Assam)	E.D.C Member 7896472763
5.	MR. Rajib Gogoi	24	H/S	Smt Rajib Gogoi % Mr Rohan Gogoi P/O - Uthajan P/S - Bogijan Dist - Golaghat (Assam)	E.D.C Member 8474846941

Contd..

7/8 Komanigam E.D.C Committee List

File-2A

Sl. No	Name	Age	Qualification	Address	Contact No/ Designation
6	MR. Sumit Singh	22	H/S	Smt Sumit Singh % Mr Dilip Singh P/O - Ultajan P/S - Bogijan Dist - Golaghat (Assam)	E.D.C Member 8471940529
7	MR Tularam Dumasah	38	<u>X</u>	Smt Tularam Dumasah % MR Aron Dumasah P/O - Ultajan P/S - Bogijan Dist - Golaghat (Assam)	E.D.C Member 9581187668
8	MRS Shanti Gogai	28	<u>X</u>	Miss Shanti Gogai % Mr Ginish Gogai P/O - Ultajan P/S - Bogijan Dist - Golaghat.	E.D.C Member 9707761517
09	MRS Bhanu Gosh	40	H/S	Miss Bhanu Gosh % MR Moneswar Gosh P/O - Ultajan P/S - Bogijan Dist - Golaghat.	E.D.C Member 9127820787

Contd....

7/8 Komanigaan E.D.C.
7/8 Komanigaan E.D.C. Committee List

Dated - 8/10

Sl No	Name	Age	Qualification	Address	Contact no/Designation
10,	MR Sureshmoni Gogoi	22	H.S.L.C	Sri Sureshmoni Gogoi C/O Mr Ginishi Gogoi P/O - Ultajan P/S - Bagijan Dist - Golaghat.	F.D.C Member 7896323822
11	Mrs Jyoti Dumasah	38	<u>X</u>	Miss Jyoti Dumasah C/O MR Domboro Dumasah P/O - Ultajan P/S - Bagijan Dist - Golaghat.	F.D.C Member 9702024580

[Signature]

Appendix- V

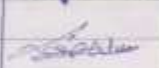
Executive Members group Photo of 7 & 8 no ward Kowani Gaon EDC



Standing:1. Krishna Kanta Majumdar 2. Tridip Hazarika 3. Amar Gogoi 4. FRupam Saikia 5. Rajib Gogoi 6. Sumit Singh 7. Tuleswar Duarah 8. Shanti Gogoi 9. Bhanu Gorh 10. Surujmoni Gogoi 11. Jvoti Duarah

Appendix VI

List of members present during PRA & FGD (Signed list)

		Ward NO - 7 24103117		(FGD/PRA)	
Sl. No.	Name	Address	Ph. No	Signature	
1	শ্রীমতী তদ্রসী দেবী	গ্রাম কোথানী	97070241580		
2	শ্রী " নন্দীনা সরকার	গ্রাম " "	8253952130		
3	শ্রী " সুন্দর দেবী	গ্রাম " "	8263982709		
4	শ্রী " সুন্দর দেবী	গ্রাম " "	9869191030		
5	শ্রী " দেবুলাল সরকার	গ্রাম " "	9864497886		
6	শ্রীমতী সুন্দরী দেবী	গ্রাম " "	8822280965		
7	Mrs. Raju Kumar	" "	9954355265		
8	শ্রীমতী শেখু গাতি	গ্রাম " "			
9	শ্রীমতী সুন্দরী দেবী	গ্রাম " "			
10	শ্রীমতী জিতেন্দ্রনাথ দেবী	গ্রাম " "			
11	শ্রীমতী বিলোম্মা দেবী	গ্রাম " "			
12	শ্রীমতী সুন্দরী দেবী	গ্রাম " "			
13	শ্রীমতী সুন্দরী দেবী	গ্রাম " "			
14	শ্রীমতী নন্দীনা দেবী	গ্রাম কোথানী	9854442867		
15	শ্রীমতী শিখু দেবী	গ্রাম " "	7576962983		
16	শ্রীমতী মনোময়ী দেবী	গ্রাম কোথানী	9864304627		
17	শ্রীমতী সুন্দরী দেবী	গ্রাম " "			
18	শ্রীমতী নিতলা দেবী	গ্রাম কোথানী	8752870580		
19	শ্রীমতী নিতলা দেবী	গ্রাম কোথানী			
20	শ্রীমতী সুন্দরী দেবী	গ্রাম কোথানী	9854356487		
21	শ্রীমতী মনোময়ী দেবী	গ্রাম কোথানী	8253801903		
22	শ্রীমতী সুন্দরী দেবী	গ্রাম কোথানী	8751941474		
23	শ্রীমতী জিতেন্দ্রনাথ দেবী	গ্রাম কোথানী			
24	Mrs. Pine Kumar Goch	2 No Kowani	801107379		
25	শ্রীমতী জিতেন্দ্রনাথ দেবী	2 No Kowani			
26	Mrs. Pratiyusha Goch	2 No Kowani	757963082		
27	শ্রীমতী জিতেন্দ্রনাথ দেবী	2 No Kowani			
28	শ্রীমতী ব্রজেশ্বরী দেবী	2 No " "	9134436955		
29	শ্রীমতী বাবু দেবী	2 No কোথানী			
30	শ্রীমতী কনকলক্ষ্মী দেবী	2 No কোথানী	8751051395		
31	শ্রীমতী মিলি দেবী	2 No কোথানী			
32	শ্রীমতী সুন্দরী দেবী	2 No কোথানী			
33	শ্রীমতী সুন্দরী দেবী	2 No কোথানী	7896474822		
34	শ্রীমতী জিতেন্দ্রনাথ দেবী	2 No কোথানী	8486708575		

Contd...

7 NO. Ward (EADIPRA)

34	श्रीमती देवमणी दास	२ नं० कोठानी	
35	श्रीमती योगेश्वरी देवी	२ नं० कोठानी	
36	श्रीमती दिग्विजय देवी	२ नं० कोठानी	
37	श्रीमती दिग्विजय देवी	२ नं० कोठानी	
38	श्रीमती मूल देवी	२ नं० कोठानी	
44	श्रीमती सुमती देवी	२ नं० कोठानी	७७०४४६५६९
45	श्रीमती सुमती देवी	२ नं० कोठानी	७५७५९५९५२३
46	श्रीमती सुमती देवी	२ नं० कोठानी	
47	श्रीमती सुमती देवी	२ नं० कोठानी	
48	Shanti Singh	२ नं० कोठानी	९८५५५२७६६५
49	श्रीमती सुमती देवी	२ नं० कोठानी	
50	श्रीमती सुमती देवी	२ नं० कोठानी	२३७७३३८२९०
51	श्रीमती सुमती देवी	२ नं० कोठानी	८८२२०३६५७५
52	श्रीमती सुमती देवी	२ नं० कोठानी	
53	श्रीमती सुमती देवी	२ नं० कोठानी	
54	श्रीमती सुमती देवी	२ नं० कोठानी	
55	श्रीमती सुमती देवी	२ नं० कोठानी	
56	श्रीमती सुमती देवी	२ नं० कोठानी	
57	श्रीमती सुमती देवी	२ नं० कोठानी	
58	श्रीमती सुमती देवी	२ नं० कोठानी	
59	श्रीमती सुमती देवी	२ नं० कोठानी	
60	श्रीमती सुमती देवी	२ नं० कोठानी	
61	Rantu. Gogoi		
62	Rantu. Gogoi		
63	Rantu. Gogoi		
64	Rantu. Gogoi		
65	Rantu. Gogoi		
66	Rantu. Gogoi		
67	Rantu. Gogoi		

Contd..

7 NO WARD

Sl.	NAME	Address	Contact NO	Signature
68	Krishna Kt. Rajumala	Forest Dept. officer Jucia dalang	7578003158	K. Mr.
69	2/3 Mr			
70	Rupam Saini			
71	Talwar Dewarh.			
72	Sumit Singh			
73	Rabin Saini	RGM.		
74	Indip Bagaria President		9957046467	Indip Bagaria

Contd..

WARD NO - 8		Ward no - 8 24/03/17 (EW/PRA)	
1	श्री विठ्ठल न गौडा		
2	श्री मधु बर		
3	श्री विठ्ठल न गौडा		
4	श्री मधु बर		
5	श्री मधु बर		
6	श्री मधु बर		
7	श्री मधु बर		
8	श्री मधु बर		
9	श्री मधु बर		
10	श्री मधु बर		
11	Tilasar Bora		
12	Fercen Nagkong		
13	Chelastum Aka		
14	Hari Baraik		
15	Rajesh Mirgha		
16	Ubel Mirgha		
17	Dhanu Kaye		
18	SaHam Gogoi		
19	Malli Dhanwan		
20	Sibani Dhanwan		
21	Morla Kenkela		
22	Rina Kenkela		
23	Alconi Gogoi		
24	Phulshani Gogoi		
25	Menni Gogoi		
26	Monika Meli		
27	Hira Kongsa		
28	Janu Gogoi		
29	Tanamoni Gan		
30	Poineta Gogoi		
31	Lakhi Roga		
32	Mirati Kenkela		
33	Rupali Gogoi		
34	Belmati Mirgha		
35	Borjaku Kerye		
36	Tuni Kan		
37	Guti Tanon		

Contd..

37	Jonmoni Gosw		
38	Kalabira Nagakata		
39	Miki Nmercha		
40	Ankisha Dapna		
41	Bhishhina Dapna		
42	Momami Borca		
43	Elishina Dham		
44	Lina Gogoi		
45	Rashmi Saikia		
46	Rupali Gogoi		
47	Ajanla Gogoi		
48	Lulumoni Saikia		
49	Anaya Kachyap		
50	Sonali Kachyap		
51	Maiti Gogoi		
52	Tankamani Bora		
53	Jeni Karmakar		
54	Ronita Karmakar		
55	Anjona Bora		
56	Reetamani Gogoi		
57	Jonmoni Gogoi		
58	Pina Tapna		
59	Pinti Dham		
60	Malika Tapna		
61	Manguprabha Gogoi		
62	Anali Saikia		
63	Nina Kohona		
64	Prasha Kohona		
65	Suli Gogoi		
66	Nina Gogoi		
67	Arjun Gogoi		
68	Arjun Gogoi		
69	Kristina K. Majumdar	Postal Beat Officer Guwahati	7578003458 K.Ma
70	Arjun Gogoi		
71	Arjun Gogoi		
72	Arjun Gogoi		

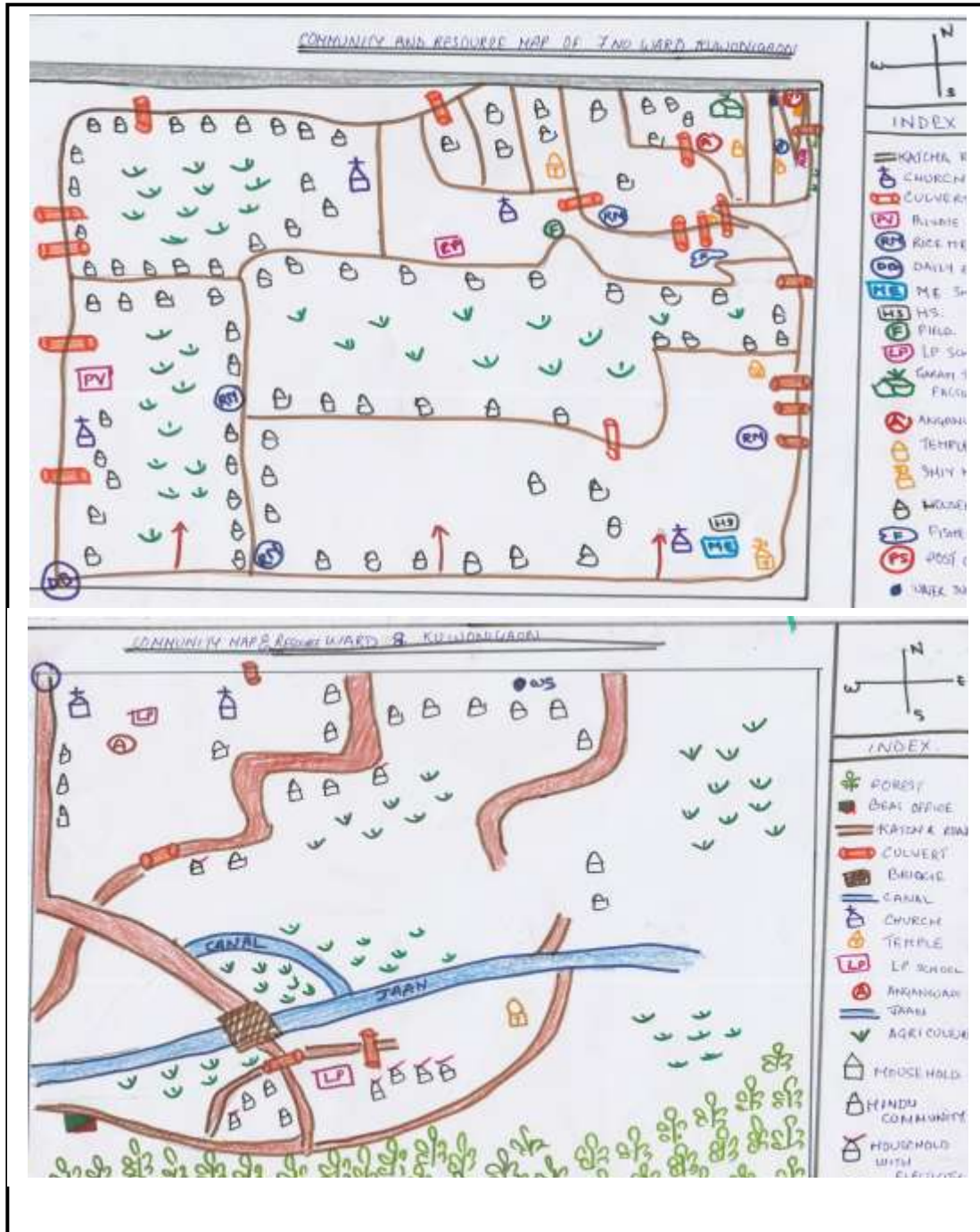
Contd..

- 73 श्री गणेश मठ
74 श्री गणेश मठ
75 श्री गणेश मठ
76 श्री गणेश मठ
77 श्री गणेश मठ
78 श्री गणेश मठ
79 Rakesh Saini - RGVN -
80 Anil Kumar - President -

975704667

Appendix VII (A)

Community & Resource map of 7 & 8 no ward Kowani Gaon EDC

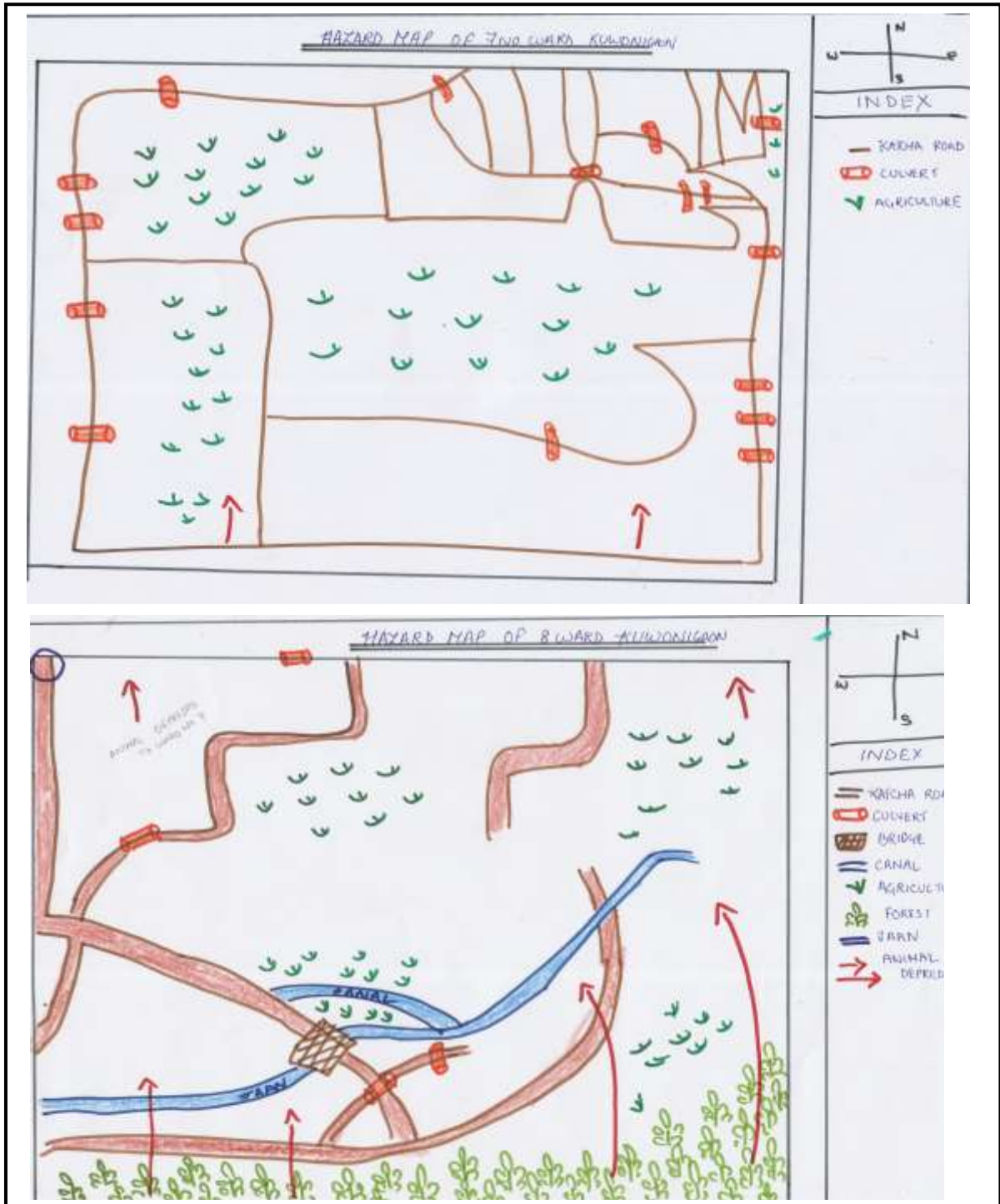


7 No ward Kowani Gaon

8 No ward Kowani Gaon

Appendix VII (B)

Hazard map of 7 & 8 no ward Kowani gaon EDC



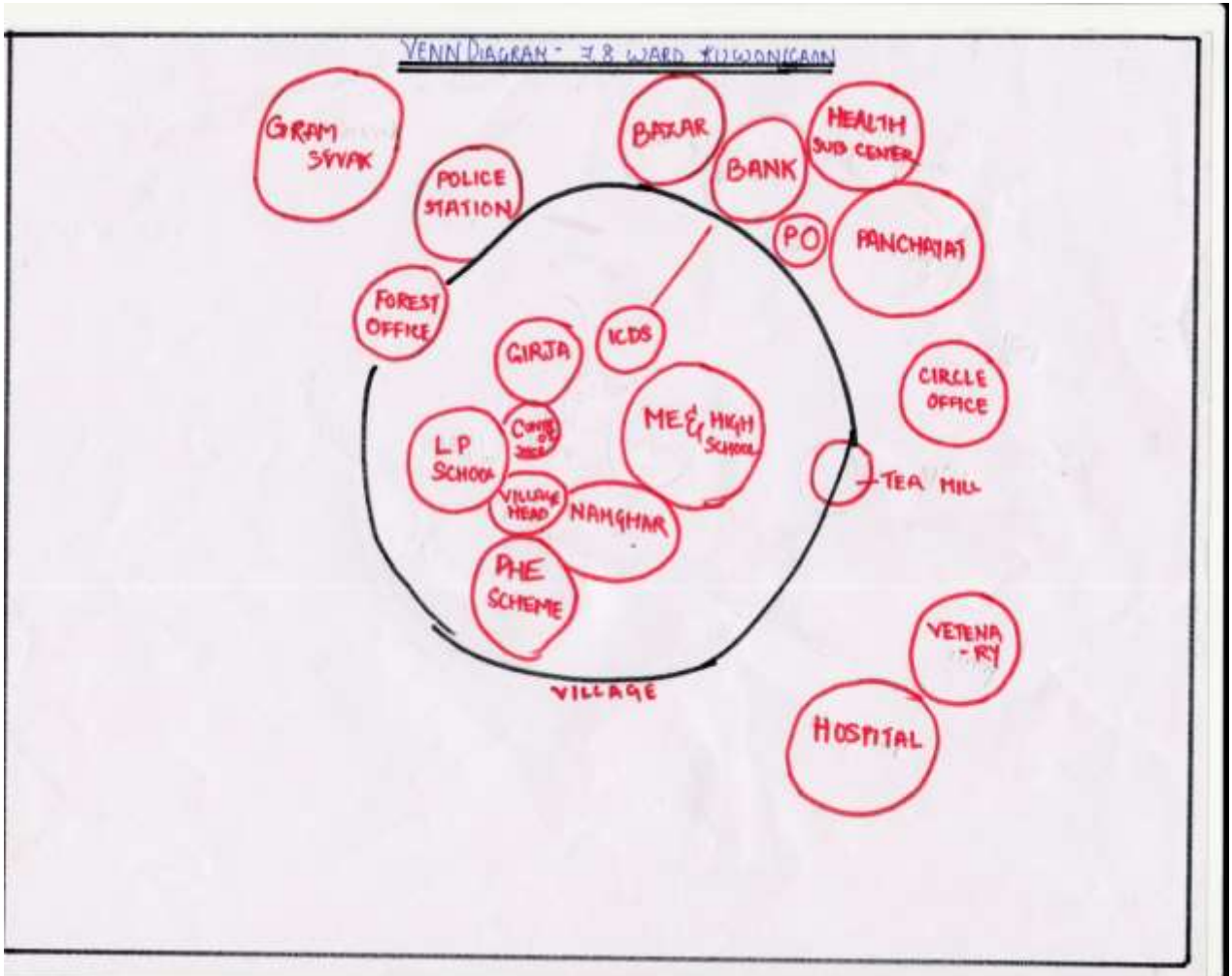
7 No ward Kowani Gaon

Kowani Gaon

8 No ward

Appendix VII(C)

Venn Diagram



Appendix VIII

Entry point Activities


List of Entry point Activities
Kowani 7 & 8 No EDC.

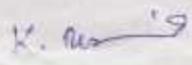
Sl No	EPA	Details	Budget.
1.	2 Nos Community Hall- construction	1 NO 8 NO Ward with Letrin. bath room with Rainy water. Size- 50'x20' with R.e.e. works another 1 NO at 7 Nos Ward with Letrin bath room with Rainy Water. Size 50'x20' with R.e.e. works	Rs. 5,00,000/- Rs. 5,00,000/-
2	4 Nos Urinal construction	construction of 4 Nos Urinal size = 5'x3' with R.e.e. works CRs 30,000.00 per ① At Utkarsh Adarsha High school. ② " Sangkardev sister Niketan ③ Nambur Kowani High school. ④ Kayabasti L.P. school.	Rs. 1,20,000/-
3.	Repairing of Kayabasti L.P. school	Repairing of Kayabasti L.P. school, including g.I. sheet, and etc.	Rs. 2,00,000/-
4.	Construction of Bio-Filtration filling	Construction of Bio-Filtration 4 Nos for drinking water & filling etc. @ Rs. 2,00,000/- each	Rs. 8,00,000/-
5.	Solar light system	7 & 8 Nos Ward for Solar light system 12 No. L.S. Rs -	Rs. 5,00,000/-
6.	Repairing of village road	Repairing of road from Daily Bazar Tinali to Garam pani factory L.S. Rs -	Rs. 5,00,000/-
7.	2 NO Waiting Shed. for public	construction of 2 Nos Waiting Shed. size = 20'x15' with R.e.e. Works. L.S.	Rs. 2,00,000/-
8.	Road side plantation	Road side plantation for Daily Bazar to pahar lime Kayabasti & Daily Bazar to Garampani factory with Bamboo (G. harca)	Rs. 4,00,000/-


Contd...

8.	Road side plantation	Road side plantation for Daily Bazar to pahar lime Kayabashi & Daily Bazar to Garampani factory with Bamboo (Ghera)	Rs. 4,00,000/-
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Rs 38,20,000/-


 President/Member Secretary
 Kowani 7 & 8 No. Ward
 Eco-Development Committee


 President/Member Secretary
 Kowani 7 & 8 No. Ward
 Eco-Development Committee


 Range Forest Officer
 Golaghat Range


 Divisional Forest Officer
 Golaghat Division

Appendix IX (A)

Training list of 7 & 8 no ward Kowani gaon EDC (Proposed)

Competitor list 7/8 Kowani gaon EDC				8/04/17
Sl No	Name	Age	Qualification	
1.	Miss Ali Gogai	18	H.S	
2.	" Rimpai Saikia	17	H.S.L.C.	
3.	" Purabi Kishan	18	H.S.L.C.	
4.	Sri Nilupal Saikia	21	H.S	
5.	" Bikky Bora	16	X	
6.	Miss Sanjana Mirdha	14	X	
7.	" Ranjita Bora	20	X	
8.	Sri Anil Nagbanshi	20	X	
9.	Miss Baboy Bora	16	X	
10.	" Jayamoni Bora	18	X	
11.	Sri Kumud Gogai	15	X	
12.	" Manjit Gogai	14	IX	
13.	" Rahul Gogai	15	IX	
14.	" Kumar Ranjan Gogai	16	H.S.	
15.	Miss Jyoti Gogai	14	X	
16.	Sri Rahul Borah	20	IX	
17.	" Bablu Borah	16	IX	
18.	Miss Jyoti Gogai	16	X	
19.	" Jyoti Gogai	15	X	
20.	" Sikkhamoni Gogai	14	IX	
21.	" Pratima Gogai	16	X	
22.	" Binita Gogai	20	V	
23.	" Sapnali Bora	15	VII	
24.	" Rijumoni Gogai	20	X	
25.	" Sunuymoni Gogai	16	H.S	
26.	Sri Diganta Borah	16	X	
27.	Miss Manisha Karmakar	18	IX	
28.	" Angel Bora	16	X	
29.	Sri Ritueej Gogai	20	X	
30.	Sri Jemson Indurkar	20	X	
31.	" Rahul Bora	17	IV	

7/8 Kowamigaon G.D.C
Computer List

Sl NO	Name	Age	Qualification
32.	Miss Radhika Borain	22	IX
33.	Sri Labanush Harejyun	15	VII
34.	Miss Rosemiree Laha	16	✓
35.	" Rashmi Laha	14	IX
36.	" Niramalata Karanakar	18	X
37.	" Milita Karanakar	15	IX
38.	Sri Rupjyoti Tixi	14	IX
39.	Miss Sima Gagai	14	IX
40.	" Rebika Kasa	18	V
41.	" Monalisha Gagai	14	IX
42.	Sri Ritamoni Gagai	17	X
43.	" Dipjyoti Bora	16	X
44.	Miss Rubi Gagai	17	X
45.	" Bonnali Gagai	16	X
46.	Sri Abhijit Ibok	16	IX
45.	" John Kulu	22	IX

No	Name	Age	Qualification
46	Miss Jyotsna Gogoi	16	H.S.L.C.
47	Sri Santanu Sharma	17	H.S
48	Miss Sima Bora	15	X
49	Ms Biru Gosh	28	H.S pass
50	Miss Anamika Gosh	18	H.S.L.C.
51	Sri Arsal Gosh	28y	B/A.
52	Sri Dipan Tete	22	10th
53	Sri Ujjal Inducar	17	H.S.L.C
54	Sri Pramob Kerketta	18	10th
55	Miss Luckey Bhuyan	17	X
56	" Pallabi Hazarika	17	H.S
57	" pankypriya Hazarika	14	X
58	" Sushmita Singh	16	X
59	Sri Debasish Saikia	17	H.S.L.C
60	Miss Sima Bora	16	X
61	" Kanchana Kerketta	17	H.S.L.C
62	" Nishuparna Barua	25	H.S
63	" Namita Bishara	20	H.S.L.C
64	Sri Ruti Dhankey	18	10th
65	" Kapil Dumasah	22	H.S
66	" Ranita Dumasah	23	H.S
67	" Jinte Dumasah	16	H.S.L.C.
68	" Babhuban Dumasah	16	H.S.L.C
69	" Syamal Dumasah	20	H.S
70	" Nipu Dumasah	15	X
71	" Anamika Dumasah	15	X
72	" Nabajoti Dumasah	18	H.S
73	" Ritupam Dumasah	18	H.S
74	Sri Manoj Hazarika	30	BA

President
Secretary

K. M. D
President & Secretary
Kowari 7 & 8 No. Ward
Government Committee

NO	Name	Age			
1	Mrs Gitanjale Bora	23	X		
2	Miss Ranjita Bora	20	B/A		
3	Mrs Rupa Saikia	25	H.S		
4	Kunt				
5	Mrs Kunja Bhuyan	22	X		
6	" Bhabani "	31	9th		
7	" Binumai "	30	X		
8	" Juri Saikia	32	xii		
9	" Biju Bhuyan	38	X		
10	" Tutumoni Hazarika	32	H.S		
11	" Sarmila Singh	38	X		
12	" Swarna Hazarika	47	X		
13	" Indu Dowara	44	X		
14	" Kunja Dowara	33	X		
15	" Khiro Dowara	47	X		
16	" Bhodestowri Gogoi	39	7th		
17	" Mamoni Dowara	39	X		
18	" Janumoni Saikia	42	xii		
19	" Rupa Saikia	40	X		
20	" Jyoti Dowara	38	X		
21	" Promila Dowara	49	X		
22	" Arati Gorth	38	X		
23	" Sumumoni Gorth	28	X		
24	" Kalpana Gorth Karmaker	30	3th		
25	" Preeti Usha Gorth	30	B.A		

7/8 Kowmpan BDC
acaring Wx 01-04/18

Appendix X

Photographs



FGD 7,8 ward



PRA mapping by community members



PRA of 7,8 ward



Bamboo cultivation



Cultivation of pumpkin



Tea cultivation Ward 8

Appendix XI

GPS Coordinates

1. Namghar	N-26°27'8" E-93°52'57"
2. L.P/M.E School	N-26°27'00" E-93°52'52.4"
3. Water Supply Centre	N-26°26'49.4" E-93°52'54.2 "
4. Fishery	N-26°26'52" E-93°16'6.4"
5. Church	N-26°25'55" E-93°52'56"

EM
31/05/17

Divisional Forest Officer
Golaghat Division