



## Kanfola Eco-Development Committee

Nambor-Doigrung Wildlife Sanctuary

Golaghat Division, Golaghat

### MICRO-PLAN

(2016-17 to 2025-26)

Prepared by Kanfola EDC

Assisted by

Assam Forest Department

&

COMPELO

(IIE & RGVN)



*Approved  
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31/05/17*

*Divisional Forest Officer  
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## List of Acronyms

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Full Form</b>
ACF	Assistant Conservator of Forests
AfD	Agence Franchise de Developpement
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	GaonPanchayat
Ha	Hectare
IEC	Information Education & Communication
IIE	Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship
JFMC	Joint Forest Management Committee
KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK	Kaziranga national Park
KTR	Kaziranga Tiger Reserve
MDR	Major District Roads
NDWLS	Nambor Doigrung Wildlife Sanctuary

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
PA	Protected Area
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
7SWOT	Strength Weakness Opportunity & Threat
TV	Taungya Village
TV	Television
WLS	Wildlife Sanctuary
WPA	Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
WPC	Working Plan Circle

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

Sl.No	Local Name	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 lanceafolum</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 citrate</i>
30.	Raghu	<i>Anthocephallus cadamba</i>
31.	Simul	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>
32.	Leteku	<i>Bace aurea sapeda</i>
33.	Hilikha	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>
34.	Haldo sopa	<i>Adina 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 cemera</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>

**KANFOLA ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE**  
**NAMBOR DOIGRUNG WILDLIFE SANCTUARY**  
**GOLAGHAT FOREST DIVISION, GOLAGHAT**

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

**Table of Contents**

<b>Section No</b>	<b>Heading</b>
<b>PART-I</b>	
1	Introduction
2	General Description of the Area
3	Village Socio-Economic Profile
4	Livelihood Asset Profiles and Vulnerability
5	Existing Plans and Programmes
<b>PART-II</b>	
6	Micro plan Objectives, SWOT and GAP analysis
7	Village Development Plan
8	Livelihood Development Plan
9	Forest Development Plan
10	Implementation Strategies, Timelines and Budget
<b>PART-III</b>	
	Tables, Maps and Appendices

Dr  
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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 GraminVikas 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 Kanfola EDC**

This document gives the Micro-Plan for the **Kanfola** 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. 31<sup>st</sup> 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 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 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 is 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 Sanctuary comprises of 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*, *Claro dendron infortunatum*, *Mallotus philippensis*. Nambor has endangered species like *Anaectochilus sikkimensis*, *Acanthophipilum 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

The Kanfola Eco Development Committee (EDC) under Nambor-Doigrung Wild Life Sanctuary was registered on 4<sup>th</sup> October 2016 in the office of the Director, Kaziranga Tiger Reserve, Bokakhat (as per the registration certificate **Appendix III**). The key information of the EDC is furnished below.

**Table-A: Key Information of the EDC**

Name of the EDC	Kanfola
Name of Revenue Village	Kanfola
Name of the Gram Panchayat / VCDC	Pub Morongi
Revenue Circle	Morongi
District	Golaghat
Forest Division	Golaghat
Forest Range	Golaghat
Registration No.	KNP/ FG. 761/EDC/ RC/ GLT/2016-17/01
Year Formed	2016
Description of Boundary of EDC	As below North: Majuli gaon South: Nambor- Doigrung Wild Life Sanctuary West: Kowani Gaon East: Madhu Gaon &NH- 39

Source: EDC Records & Discussions during PRA Exercise in 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**- EDC members Signed list, **Appendix V**- Group photo of EDC members)

**Table-B: Brief Details of Executive Committee & general Body**

<b>SL. No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Qualification</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Designation</b>
1	Sashi Kanta Bora	24	12 <sup>th</sup>	Kanfola	President
2	Krishna Kanta Mazumdar	57	H.S.L. C Passed	Gaon- Jyotipur, (Moh Maikee Gaon P/O- Bokakhaw P./S- Bokakhaw	Member Secretary
3	Jitu Gogoi	24	12 <sup>th</sup>	Gaon- Jyotipur, (Moh Maikee Gaon P/O- Bokakhaw P./S- Bokakhaw	Member
4	Raju Neog	29	12 <sup>th</sup>	Gaon- Jyotipur, (Moh Maikee Gaon P/O- Bokakhaw P./S- Bokakhaw	Member
5	Tileswar Duwara	40	9 <sup>th</sup>	Gaon- Jyotipur, (Moh Maikee Gaon P/O- Bokakhaw P./S- Bokakhaw	Member
6	Dadhi	45	10 <sup>th</sup>	Gaon- Jyotipur, (Moh Maikee	Member



	Rajkhuwa			Gaon P/O- Bokakhaw P./S- Bokakhaw	
7	Sitraranjan Goswami	38	12 <sup>th</sup>	Gaon- Jyotipur, (Moh Maikee Gaon P/O- Bokakhaw P./S- Bokakhaw	Member
8	Sanjib Bora	24	12 <sup>th</sup>	Gaon- Jyotipur, (Moh Maikee Gaon P/O- Bokakhaw P./S- Bokakhaw	Member
9	Junti Saikia	32	10 <sup>th</sup>	Gaon- Jyotipur, (Moh Maikee Gaon P/O- Bokakhaw P./S- Bokakhaw	Member
10	Dipti Duwara	40	10 <sup>th</sup>	Gaon- Jyotipur, (Moh Maikee Gaon P/O- Bokakhaw P./S- Bokakhaw	Member
11	Rupeswar Bora	45	9 <sup>th</sup>	Gaon- Jyotipur, (Moh Maikee Gaon	Member

				P/O- Bokakhaw P./S- Bokakhaw	
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Source: EDC Records

### 3.3 Households & Population Composition

The village has **114 households which have been surveyed**. According to the survey report, 43 households are BPL ( Below Poverty Level).

**Table-C: Demographic Profile of Kanfola EDC**

Demographic Profile				
Category	No of Households	Male	Female	Total
Gen	7	27	19	46
OBC	107	233	205	438
TOTAL	114	260	224	484

**The total population of surveyed 114 households is 484**, of which 260 are male and the rest are female members. The population includes General and OBC.

From this, it is inferred that:

- (1) The average number of persons in a household is 4
- (2) The sex ratio is 861 females per 1000 males in the village.

**Table-D: Age group Distribution**

Age Class :	<5 years	5-18 years	18-45 years	45-60years	>60	<b>Total</b>
Male :	13	53	124	50	20	260
Female :	10	54	108	36	16	224
Total :	23	107	232	86	36	484

### 3.4 Education & Skill Development

From the surveyed households, over 93 % of the population is reported to be literate. Most of the community members have received school level education. On the other hand, relatively fewer households have college educated members.

**Table-E: Educational Profile**

Educational Profile							
Age Class	Illiterate	Primary	Middle	High	12 <sup>th</sup>	Graduate	Post graduate
<25 years	4	37	29	85	17	1	0
>25 years	27	52	40	128	20	14	0
Total	31	89	69	213	37	15	0

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:

- Weaving
- Bamboo Crafts
- Tailoring
- Carpentry
- Mason

- Metal craft

### 3.5 Land Use Pattern

The population is largely dependent on Agriculture and Livestock. The land-use in the village is as follows:

Crop land- 55%

Tree Cover- 20%

Habitation- 23%

Water Bodies – 0.5%

Barren Land-1.5%

### 3.6 Land Holding Pattern

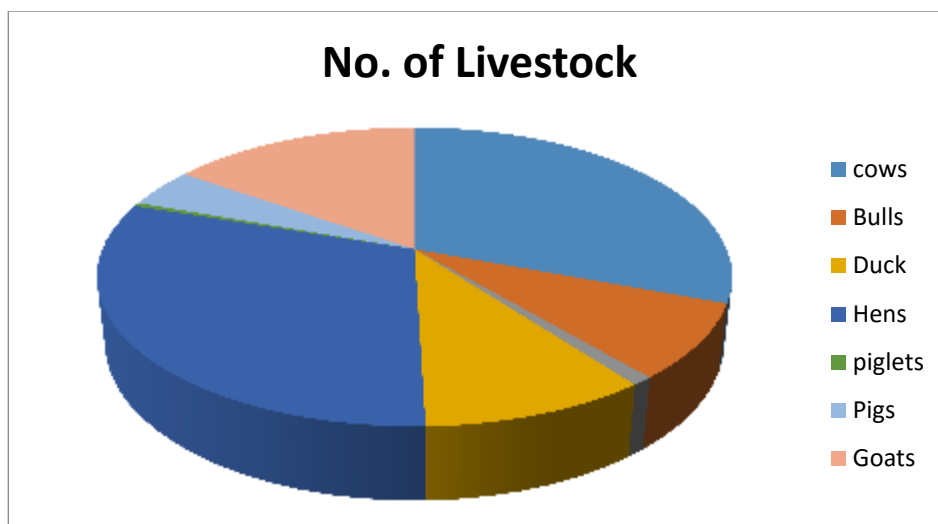
The type of households as per land-holding is seen that:

- 34% of the households are marginal farmers (less than 2 Ha)
- 66% of the households are small farmers (2-10 Ha)

### 3.7 Livestock

The total number of livestock in the village is 748. The main types of livestock possessed by the households include:

Sl. No	Livestock	Name
1	Cows	232
2	Bulls	61
4	Duck	74
5	Hens	231
6	Piglets	3
7	Pigs	32
8	Goats	115



### 3.8 Village Infrastructure

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

**Table-F: Physical Infrastructure**

SL. No.	Point Infrastructure	Location inside or Outside	Number (if applicable)	Approximate Distance from village, if outside (m/Km)	Condition and status present use
1	Bus stand	Outside	1	1km	Good
2	Primary Health Centre	Outside	1	2km	Good
3	Primary School	Inside	2	-	Good
4	Middle School	Inside	1	-	Good
5	High School	Outside	1	1 Km	Good

6	H.S School	Outside	1	6 Km	Falomoni
7	College	Outside		17 Km	Golaghat
8	Post Office	Outside	1	2 Km	Good
9	Bank	Outside	1	4 Km	Naharbari
10	Telephone	Inside		-	Good
11	Anganwadi Centre	Inside	1	-	Good
12	Gram Panchayat Office	Outside	1	7 Km	Naharbari
13	Revenue Circle Office	Outside		16 Km	Golaghat
14	Police Outpost/Thana	Outside		10 Km	Bagijan
15	Forest Beat Office	Outside	1	2 Km	Good
16	Forest Range Office	Outside	1	17 Km	Golaghat
17	Railway Station	Outside		30 Km	Farkating
18	Drinking Water Sources	Inside	Ring well, tube well	-	
19	Community Hall	Nil			
20	House with Electricity	Inside			Good
21	Street Lighting	Nil			
22	No. Tractors	NILL			
23	No. of Power Tillers	Inside	8		
24	Temple/Church/Mosque/Namghar	Inside	2 Namghar	200 meter & 500 meter	
25	District Headquarter	Outside		17 Km	Golaghat
26	No. of Vehicles ( Cars/ Trucks)	Inside	4 Cars, 2		Use

			Trucks		
27	No. of JCB	NILL			
28	Nearest Market	Outside		7Km	Naharbari

### 3.9 Agriculture/ Crops

The following are the main crops grown in the village.

Kharif Crops: Paddy

Rabi Crops: Vegetables

Plantation crop- Tea, betelnuts

Maximum numbers of households are involved in growing crops like Tea, Sali Paddy.

### 3.10 Crop production profile

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

(a) Paddy: Production -3680 Q      Yield 2400 kg/Ha

(b) Vegetables: Production- 5000 kg Yield 750 kg/Ha

(c) Betelnuts: Production- 3600 kg    yield 25qtl/Ha

(d) Tea Production: 40 Q      Yield 3750 kg/ Ha

### 3.11 Fodder Availability

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

(a) Forest

(b) Local village area

(c) homestead area

### 3.12 Markets

The main markets used by the community are as follows:

(a) Grocery / PDS: Abhoijan: 200 mts away.

(b) Weekly / Bi-weekly Market: Naharbari: 5km away.

(c) Major Market: Golaghat : 17 km away.

### 3.13 Water Resources

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

- (a) Tube wells 70 : (Water Availability: Adequate; perennial)
- (b) Ring Well 2: (Water Availability: Poor; perennial)
- (c) River/ Stream 1 : (Water Availability: Poor; Seasonal)
- (d) Supply water 1: (Water Availability: Insufficient; perennial)

### 3.14 Energy Consumer

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

- (a) Fuel wood: Households Depending: 100 Nos. (Source: forest)
- (b) Kerosene: Households Depending: 115 Nos. (Source: Local Shop)
- (c) LPG Households Depending: 30 Nos. (Source: Local Gas Agency)
- (d) Electricity: Households Depending: 90Nos. (Source: Local supplier)

### 3.15 Socio-Economic Status

**Social set-up:** The village is inhabited by Assamese community. They do not have caste system. The society is not marked by social divisions. The observed position of women is satisfactory.

**Economic Condition:** Most of the people depend on agriculture, livestock and allied activities for livelihood. They earn Rs. 72000 to Rs. 96000 per year.

Additional details are available in the next section.



## 4. Livelihood Assets profiles and vulnerability contexts

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

### 4.1 Livelihoods Assets Analysis

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

#### **Natural capital**

The village is rich in natural capital. The nearest forest of Kanfola EDC is Nambar Doigrung which is 0.5 kilometers away and the forest has great density. The forest belongs to deciduous category forest. Nambar doigrung forest area is rich in teak plant and other associate plants like Gamari, Sonaru, are also abundant in the area. Wildlife consists of common birds like Myna, Parrot, Dove, Bulbul, Sparrow, etc. while animals such as elephant, leopard, deer and buffaloes. Small tea plantation and nursery is a profitable livelihood in the village. Besides that *Bhoot Jolokia* ( King chilly) is luxuriantly grown and profitable.

#### **Social Capital**

The village has two Namghars, one mahila samiti and two LP schools with one ME school. There is one village headman, one Anganwadi centre. 6 SHGs are present in this village area which is an integral part for women empowerment that provide mutual support to each other through involvement in economic activity and promoting micro enterprises. The community of the village was rehabilitated at Kanfola by the Government after the river erosion and property lost during flood in the year 1958 at Jorhat District. The community has pure Assamese community of Ahom, and Sutia ethnic Group. Namghar is the chief controlling factor in social life of the village.

#### **Human Capital:**

The men and women have different skill sets. Men are involved in paddy and tea cultivation and they are skilled in cane and bamboo craft, carpentry and metal craft. The women of the community people are found to be involved in weaving and as daily wage earner. In the village youth population ratio is very high. Above 50% of total population belongs to youth group. The village has less youth migration trend to the outside. Kanfola

has a literacy rate of 93 %, which denotes a high rate of literacy in among the community members. 65% of the population is in the working age group of 18-60 years which is quite satisfactory.

### **Physical capital**

As for the physical capital of the village, infrastructural growth plays a crucial role. The bus stand is 2 km away from the village. In terms of the educational institutions in the village, it appears to have access to 1 primary school and 1 middle school. The higher educational institutions like higher secondary school and colleges are 6km and 17 km from the habitation. The area is also deprived of proper drinking water facility. Over all, the village requires proper water facility, higher institutions for the benefit of the villagers.

The sources of drinking water is not adequately sufficient to their need. The village has 5 km road length of which all the track is in worst condition.

### **Financial Capital:**

Financial capital can be assessed with analysis of the mode of savings and regular inflows of capital. The financial establishment like bank branches are located around 17 km from the habitation. About 110 of the total population of the village have bank accounts and 5 members have access to bank loans and 15 members have availed for health insurance. There are 6 SHG that are involved in saving and disbursing petty loans to the members within the group and other fellow community people.

## **4.2 Livelihood Asset Pentagon**

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

## **4.3 Vulnerability Context Analysis:**

Dysentery, malaria is the major hazards that affect the community people in this village during the period of February, March, May to August and January to April. Pest attack is another risk factor which affects on agricultural crops and quality of production during the period of May to October. Wild animal destruction is major issue in this village and it affects mostly on the agriculture. Elephant destroyed village property and damage crop production during the whole year in this EDC area.

#### 4.4 Seasonality:

The seasonality calendar is prepared in consultation with the community. The community people are mainly involved in paddy cultivation where Sali crops are cultivated during the period of July to December. Total production is 3680 Q in 460 bigha of crop land. Tea plantation is cultivated during the period of April to September. Rabi crops are grown during September to February.

#### SEASONALITY CALENDER KANFOLA, EDC

<i>Months</i>	<i>Jan</i>	<i>Feb</i>	<i>Mar</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug</i>	<i>Sept</i>	<i>Oct</i>	<i>Nov</i>	<i>Dec</i>
<i>Risk factors &amp; Hazards</i>	<i>Malaria</i>										<i>Malaria</i>	
		<i>Dysentery</i>			<i>Dysentery</i>							
						<i>Pest attack</i>						
	<i>Elephant depredation</i>											
<i>Crops (Paddy /Tea/ Vegetables)</i>	<i>Vegetables</i>								<i>Vegetables</i>			
							<i>Sali</i>					
				<i>Tea</i>								

## 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 Kanfola EDC.

**KANFOLA ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE**  
**NAMBOR DOIGRUNG WILDLIFE SANCTUARY**  
**GOLAGHAT FOREST DIVISION, GOLAGHAT**  
**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 March 2017. The various steps followed are enumerated briefly below:-

- a) Community meetings organized at the outset in May 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 import development issues like Forests and Biodiversity, Sustainable development, climate change issues, Gender issues, Financial inclusion, importance of WATSAN, Soil and water conservation, Flood management should be carried out. A mechanism for the same is proposed in the action plan for village development.
- b. **Skill Development:** Conducting regular review of livelihood skills and providing specialized training on use of equipment and tools and processes and procedures for livelihood enhancement to be conducted on a regular basis as proposed in the action plan for livelihood development.

### **Gap Analysis:**

- a. Lack of employment
- b. Poor communication network
- c. Lack of proper infrastructure
- d. Lack of trained skill development
- e. Drinking water issues
- f. No proper scientific measures for protection from elephant depredation

## **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. High land resource is favourable for plantation crops and low land areas are favourable for paddy.
- ii. Traditional skill among the community members.
- iii. Rich natural and human capital
- iv. Good unity among the community
- v. Youths has minimum education quality of HSLC/ HS
- vi. Committee members are mostly young and there is scope for constructive and cooperative development in the area.

### **Weaknesses**

- i. Poor road condition and transportation facility.
- ii. Poor infrastructural unit inside the village area.
- iii. Lack of proper irrigation facility

### **Opportunities**

- i. Opportunity to develop Eco-tourism
- ii. Expansion of Weaving
- iii .Plantation farming

### **Threats**

- i. Animal depredation (Elephant, wild boar, Deer)

## **6.4 PRA exercise**

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

**Date:** 23. 03. 2017 **Location:** Kanfola Namghar

**Numbers Present:** 82

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

Appendix VI gives the list of executive committee and Appendix VII (A) to VII (D) gives the **PRA** maps.

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:

- 1 Participatory Planning
- 2 Participatory tools & Methods
- 3 Importance of Micro planning and role of EDC
- 4 Environmental issues
- 5 Climate change and Climate variation
- 6 Ecological balance and Ecosystem management (traditional and scientific)
- 7 Sustainable livelihood Framework
- 8 Livelihood Assets Pentagon and importance of social capital
- 9 Cluster formation & SHG , Financial inclusion
- 10 Marketing and Value addition
- 11 Development agenda and its relationship with environment and ecological balance
- 12 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.
- Golaghat Nirmam Mahila Samiti has been taking certain activities in the past however they have discontinued the work
  
- It was for the first time that Under the APBFC the NGO has come and interacted with the community and created awareness and proper orientation not only about the project but also on the development issues including environmental and ecological aspects to growth and development.
- The communities have good local wisdom and traditional knowledge regarding the environment, forestry and other livelihood issues like pest control, livestock

management etc.

- They shared their concern over the climate variation and its ill effects on agriculture and health in the village. They are keen to learn more on the scientific facts about climate change issues.
- A sense of importance was observed among the people as they understood the important role they had towards reducing causes leading to climate variation by protecting the nearby forests and a sense of ownership seems to be gripping them boosting their self esteem.

**Community Need Assessment:** Based on the PRA exercise, Focus group discussions, consultations with village community, 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:**

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.

#### **2. Non Structural needs:**

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.

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.

## 7. Village Development Plan

For village development the community proposes to take up a number of Entry Point Activities. The Entry Point Activities include Infrastructure Development and Skill Development and both are directly linked with each other.

1. The village households do not have proper sanitation facilities. So provision for modern toilet facilities for the village households is an important need. This would develop the health and hygiene status of the village.
2. The condition of the village road is poor. There are culverts on the way to the village, improvement of these culverts and connecting roads is necessary for communication.
3. There is a lack of employment opportunities in the village and hence provision of proper skill development programmes regarding skills such as weaving and tailoring with specialised training would help enhance the economic conditions.
4. Agriculture is a major livelihood for the community members but there is a lack of modern tools and technologies for the improvement of production. Providing necessary awareness on modern equipment, cropping techniques, HYV (High Yielding Variety) seeds and financial aid would help the people to enhance the productivity.
5. Since Small scale Tea plantation is a form of livelihood which could be organized by being registered with the Tea Board of India and Tocklai Tea research Institute. This would provide them with technical guidance.

Beside the above the villagers decided to take the following Entry Point Activities for the development of the village. Table 7.1

### 7.1 Ranking of EPA

Sl. No.	Activities	Details	Budget
1	Community Hall	Construction of 1 Nos. Community Hall at Kanphala Hari Mandir Premises with Latrine, Bathroom with running water.	8,00,000.00

		Size-30'×20'=8,00,000.00	
2	Tent House	<p>Construction of 1 Nos. Tent House including punching of material as mention below:</p> <p>1. Generators- 1 Nos.</p> <p>2. Cloths- 1000mt.</p> <p>3 Bamboo- 500 Nos.</p> <p>4. G.I. Sheet- 30 Nos.</p> <p>5. Sintex- 200 liter – 10 Nos.</p> <p>6. Chair- 300 Nos.</p> <p>7. Tarpoline- 20 Nos.</p> <p>Size-12'×18'</p>	5,00,000.00
3	Construction of Solar Light system	Construction of 7 Nos. Solar Light system at Kanphala EDC	2,00,000.00
4	Boundary Wall at Kanphala Hari Mandir	<p>Construction of Boundary wall at Kanphala Hari Mandir.</p> <p>Length-200'</p> <p>Height- 4' feet with Iron gate.</p>	4,00,000.00
5	Repairing of Madhab Dev L.P School	<p>Repairing of Madhab Dev L.P School,</p> <p>Repairing of roof trust with G.I. Sheet</p> <p>repairing of wall, door, window etc. with</p> <p>construction of latrine &amp; bathroom- 1 Nos.</p>	5,00,000.00
6	Construction of Bio-Filter & Filter	1. Construction of 3 Nos. Bio-filter & filter at Kanphala Hari Mandir.	6,00,000.00

8.	1 Ranking	2. Madhab Dev L.P School. 3. Ahot Guri Prathamam Vidyalaya.	
7	Repairing of Kanphala village road with plantation at road side.	Repairing of Kanphala village road 2 Km. with planting of seeding with Bahar ghera- 2000 Nos.	5,00,000.00
Total			35,00,000.00

### 8.2 Livelihood Opportunities

Livelihood Opportunities are identified as follows

- Agriculture and Horticulture
- Weaving
- Livestock
- NTPP
- Skill Development
- Credit Facility

*On*  
31/05/17

**Divisional Forest Officer  
Golaghat Division**

### 8.3 Agriculture & Horticulture

**Constraints:**

- Poor road connectivity and market linkage facilities
- Animal depredation and pest attacks
- Lack of proper irrigation facility

**Opportunities:**

- Suitable area for dry as well as wet crop cultivation
- Commercialization of crops
- Organic farming

### 8.4 Livestock

**Constraints:**

- Diseases
- Poor access to veterinary facilities
- Attack by wild animals



## **8. Livelihood Development Plan**

### **8.1 Ranking**

Ranking of Livelihood and skill development:

- a. Tea Garden & Nursery
- b. Paddy cultivation
- c. Weaving
- d. Cane & Bamboo Craft
- e. Carpentry

### **8.2 Livelihood Opportunities**

Livelihood Opportunities are identified as follows

- a. Agriculture and Horticulture
- b. Weaving
- c. Livestock
- d. NTFP
- e. Skill Development
- f. Credit Facility

### **8.3 Agriculture & Horticulture**

#### **Constraints:**

- a) Poor road connectivity and market linkage facilities
- b) Animal depredation and pest attacks
- c) Lack of proper irrigation facility

#### **Opportunities:**

- a) Suitable area for dry as well as wet crop cultivation
- b) Commercialization of crops
- c) Organic farming

### **8.4 Livestock**

#### **Constraints:**

- a) Diseases
- b) Poor access to veterinary facilities
- c) Attack by wild animals

**Opportunities:**

- a) Organic plantation farming ( systematic & advanced small tea garden)
- b) Nursery
- c) Craft Products (Woodcraft, Bamboo craft )

**8.5 NTFP****Constraints:**

- a) Not enough NTFP available.
- b) Lack of knowledge of the community about NTFP utility
- c) Poor utility of available NTFP

**Opportunities:**

- a) Vegetables/Fruits specially areca nut can be used for commercial processing and value addition
- b) Awareness about conservation and judicial uses of NTFP
- c) Boosting income generation

**8.6 Specialized Skills****The main constraints are:**

- a) Almost all the House Hold has a cottage culture to involve in domestic tea cultivation which is more time consuming to the community.
- b) Lack of modern tools and equipment in paddy cultivation.
- c) Weaving is practiced in a traditional way

**The opportunities are:**

- a) Weaving expansion
- b) Bamboo crafting
- c) Tailoring

**8.7 Credit Facility****Constraints:**

- a) Poor access to bank loans
- b) Lack of knowledge about Micro finance institutions and government schemes

**Opportunities:**

- a) Motivation to form SHGs
- b) Awareness about Micro finance provision and institutions
- c) Coverage of government schemes for provision of loans

**8.8 Strategic Interventions**

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

- a) Weaving expansion
- b) Bamboo crafting
- c) Tailoring and Handicrafts
- d) Nursery making

**8.9 Income Generating Activities**

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

1. Weaving
2. Farming
3. Cane and bamboo craft

**8.10 SHG Activities**

SHGs of the village can plan the following activities:

1. Weaving
2. Cane and bamboo craft
3. Handicrafts
4. Tailoring

**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 and other melas organised by TRIFED
3. Trips to nearby countries on training on bamboo treatment and handcraft/ 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 (RKSYP) - 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 period.

## 9. Forest Development Plan of Kanfola 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 Kanfola 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 Kanfola EDC

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

### ii. Forest Village Management in the past.

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

### iii. 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 Kanfola 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 Kanfola EDC**

<b>Name of Forest Produce</b>	<b>Community Requirement (Kg per annum)</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Firewood	365,000	
Timber for House	<b>200 k.b</b>	
Small Timber for Implements	<b>27,360</b>	
Pole / Bamboo	<b>1500</b>	
Fodder from Forest	124,830	
NTFP	<b>570</b>	
Other _____		

## 9.2 Forest Protection Issues

### ✓ Protection Problems

The protection issues of the forests of Kanfola EDC have been summarized below

**Table-2: Protection Problems of the Kanfola EDC**

<b>Type of Problem</b>	<b>Relevant (Yes / No)</b>	<b>Significant (Yes / No)</b>
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 problems are:

- (a) Grazing - Local Animals
- (b) Illicit Felling of Timber
- (c) Smuggling of Timber

### **9.2.2 Reasons for Degradation of the Forest**

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

1. Commercial tourism should be discouraged.

## **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 Kanfola EDC; viz. the plans for regular patrolling in the forest areas / protected areas, creation of plantation in vacant land, formation of ADS (Anti-degradation 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-Degradation 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-degradation 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-degradation Squad
5. EDC to monitor the works and performance of the Anti-degradation 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 th 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. Dairy 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:

2. Home stay should be encouraged from now onwards from amongst the EDC members.
3. The Department should provide funding for creating home stay facilities by the village communities
4. The Department should also secure the home stays with proper night patrolling by the Forest Staff.
5. 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.
6. A number of eco-tourism trails should be developed with the help of Forest Department and the local communities
7. Such eco-trails may be actively promoted by the Department.
8. Local tourist guides should be trained in tourism after development of the eco-tourism spots.
9. Commercial tourism should be discouraged.

## 10. Implementation Strategies, Timelines and Budget

### 10.1.1 Roles and Responsibility Matrix

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

### 10.1.2 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/Corp
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/vermin compost	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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

SI No.	Plan	Amount (Rupees)	Remarks
1.	Livelihood Development Plan		
2.	Village Development Plan		
3.	Forest Development Plan		
	<b>TOTAL</b>		

### Livelihood Development Plan

SI No.	Item of Work	Amount (Rupees)	Remarks
1	Skill Development & Training		
2.	Weaving expansion		
3	Tailoring and Embroidery		
4.	Dairy Farming		
5.	Piggery/Poultry / Duckery		
6.	Bamboo crafts		

7	Trades and Callings		
8	Computer		
9	Kits and Equipment		
10	Value Addition & Certification		
11	Packaging and Marketing		
12	Exposure Visits		
13	SHG/ JLG/ Cluster Formation & Credit		
14	Tourist Guides		
15	Eco-tourism & Home Stays		
16	Driving training		
	<b>TOTAL</b>		

#### Annual Village Development Plan:

SI No.	Item of Work	Amount	Remarks
1.	Solar Power		
2.	Solar/Hybrid Street Lights		
3.	Irrigation system		
4.	LPG connection		
5.	Power Pumps		
6	Training Center		
7	Community Hall		
8	Roads		
9	WATSAN		
10	School building along with boundary wall		
11	Health Infra		
12	Organic farming/ Vermi-compost		
13	Sanitation facilities		
	<b>TOTAL</b>		

### Annual Forest Development Plan

Sl No.	Item of Work	Amount	Remarks
1.	Nursery		
2.	Fuelwood Plantation Creation		
3.	Local Protection Squad Cost for 5 nos of youth from the EDC (Wages component) @ Rs. 280.00 per day or 365 days for 5 persons per annum		
4.	Uniform and equipment cost		
5.	Training of Local Protection Squad		
6.	Desiltation of water bodies		
7.	Anti Depredation Squad		
8.	Tongi Construction (Temporary)		
9.	Crop Insurance		
10.	Life Insurance		
11.	Cattle Insurance		
	<b>TOTAL</b>		

#### **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**

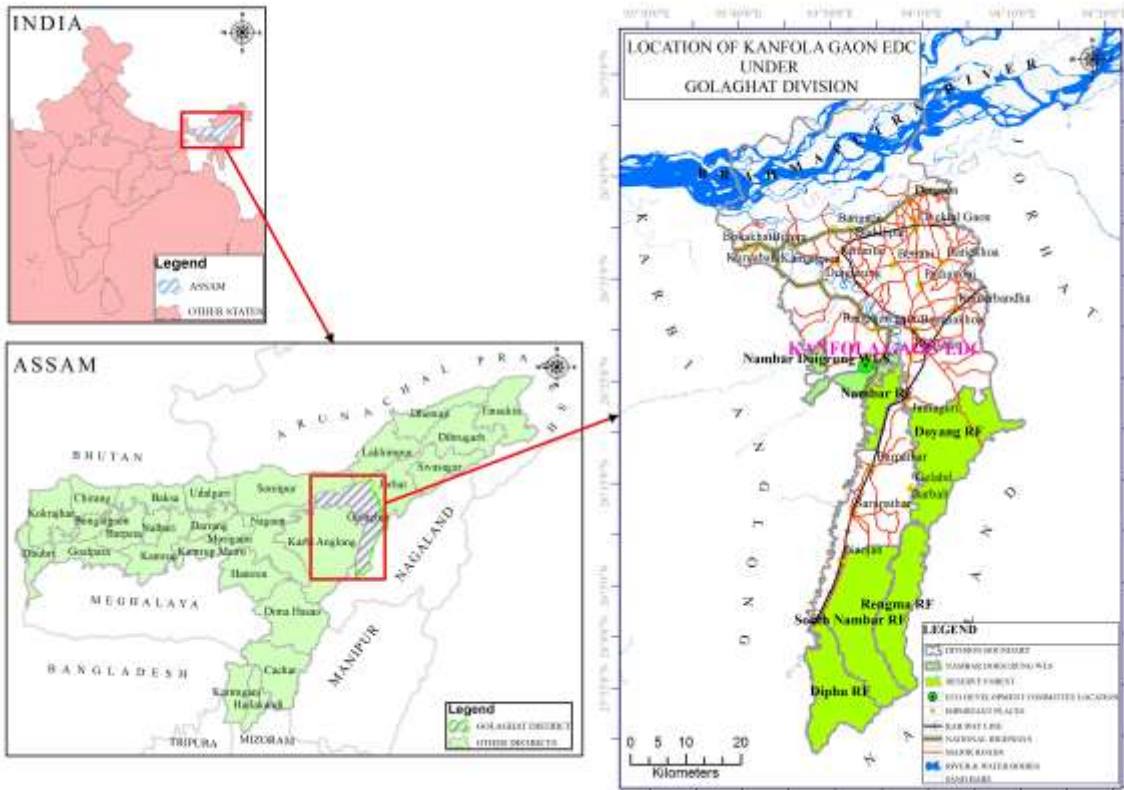
**EDC:** The EDC to be upgraded both in terms of its infrastructure assets and in terms of acting as a resource centre for village and forestry development. The proposed EDC office along with the community hall in the entry point activity to be provided with modern equipment like computer/ TV and support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

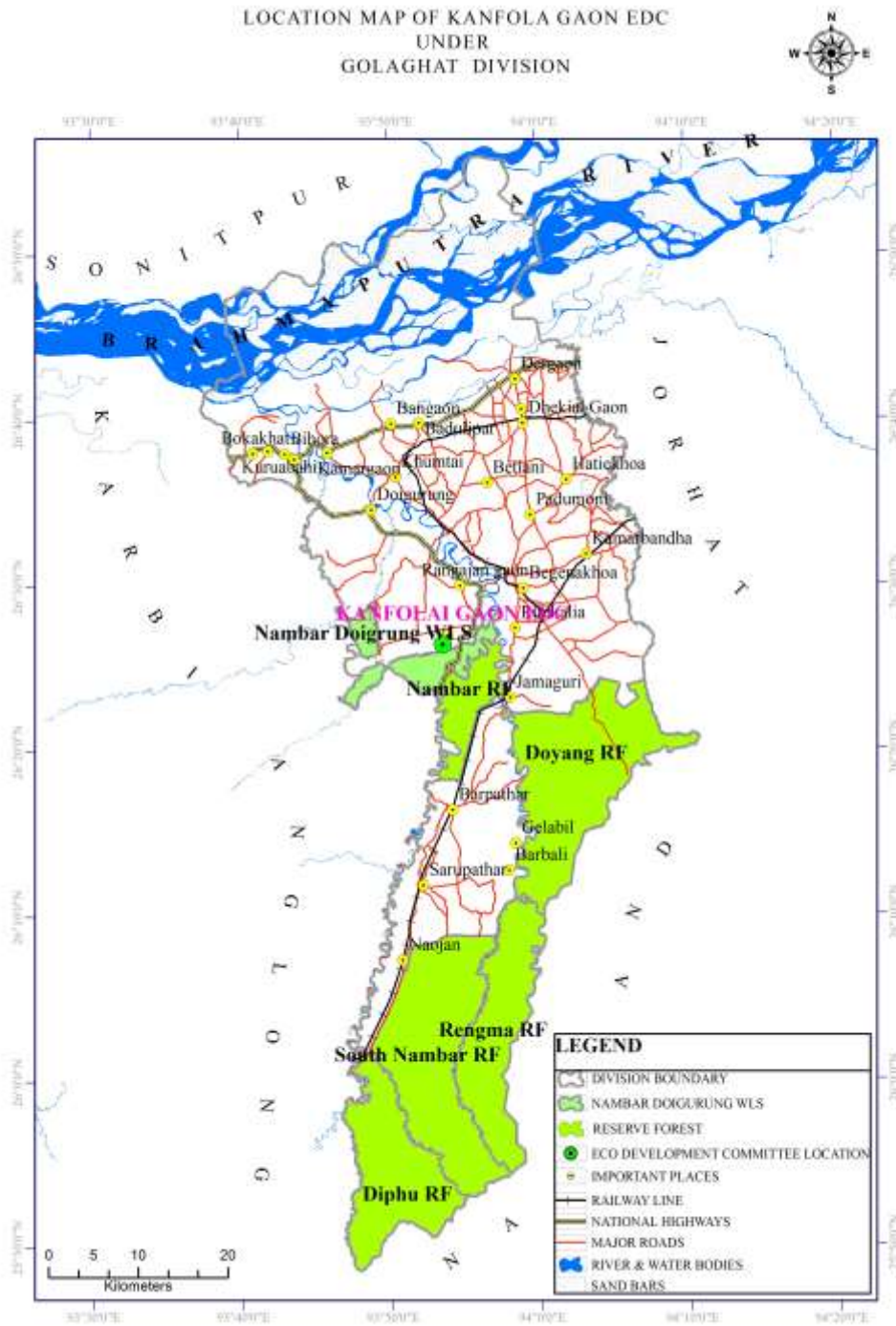
<b>Appendix No.</b>	<b>Title</b>
<b>I(A)</b>	<b>Location Map of E D C in India</b>
<b>I(B)</b>	<b>Location Map of Kanfola E D C</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>Approach map to E D C</b>
<b>III(A)</b>	<b>E D C Registration Certificate</b>
<b>III(B)</b>	<b>MoU/Resolution Certificate</b>
<b>IV</b>	<b>Executive Members of Kanfola E D C</b>
<b>V</b>	<b>Executive Members group Photo of Kanfola E D C</b>
<b>VI</b>	<b>List of members present during PRA &amp; FGD(Signed list)</b>
<b>VII(A)</b>	<b>Community &amp; Resource map of Kanfola E D C</b>
<b>VII(B)</b>	<b>Hazard map of Kanfola E D C</b>
<b>VII(C)</b>	<b>Venn Diagram</b>
<b>VIII</b>	<b>Entry point Activities</b>
<b>IX(A)</b>	<b>Training list of Kanfola E D C (Proposed)</b>
<b>X</b>	<b>Photographs</b>
<b>XI</b>	<b>GPS Coordinates</b>

# Appendix I (A)

## Location Map of E D C in India

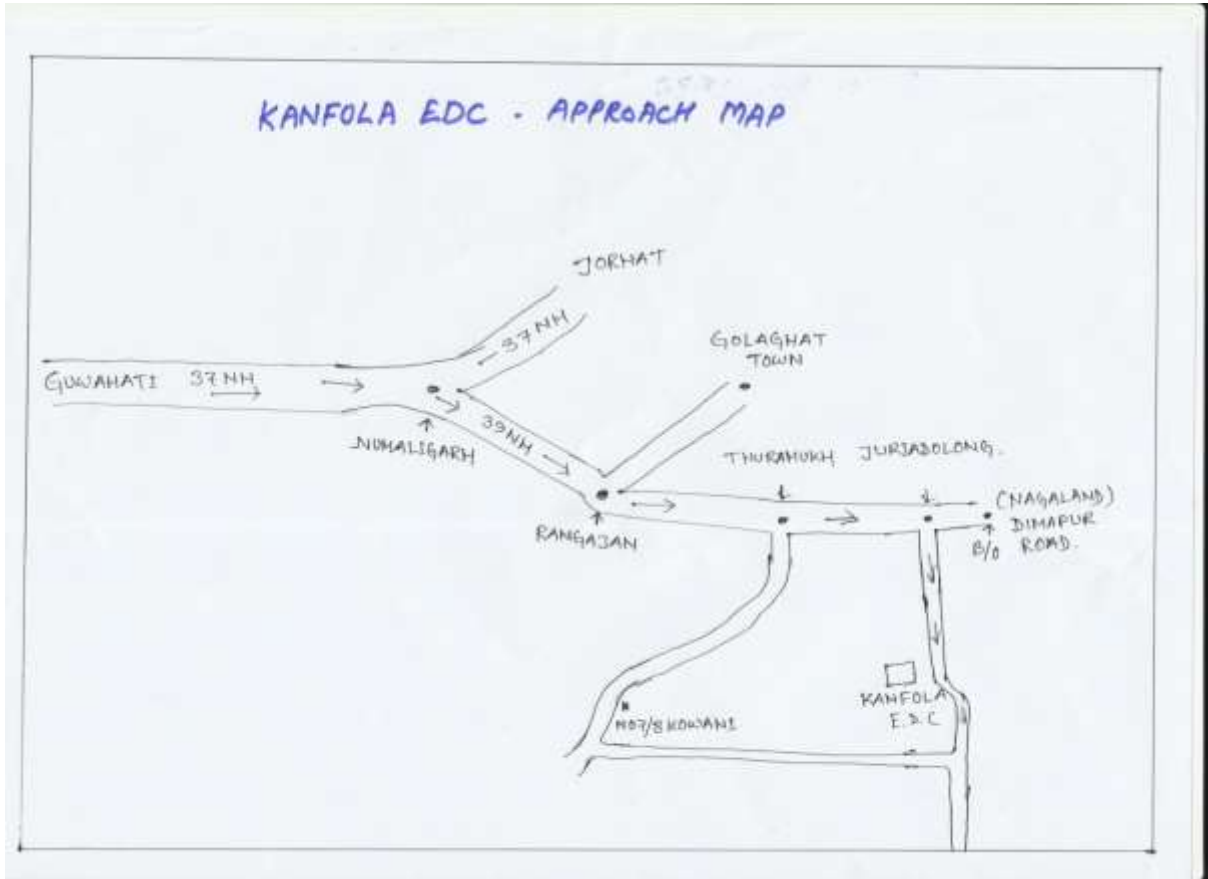


# Appendix I (B)



# Appendix II

## Approach Map to E D C



# Appendix III (A)

## E D C 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/2016-17/01,

Date.04/10/2016

KANFOLA 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 Kanfola E D C

Kanfola Eco Development Committee.

S. No	Name	Guardian's Name	Sex	Age	Qualification	Signature
1.	Kaishna Kantā Mazumdar (Member Secy.)	Late - Mohan Mazumdar	Male	57	H.S.L.C passed	K. Kantā
2.	Sashikantā Borca President	Bhaban Borca	M	26	HS	Borca
3.	Sanjib Borca	Jogendra Borca	M	24	HSLC	Sanjib Borca
4.	Rajin Neog	Ratneswar Neog	M	30	HS	Rajin Neog
5.	Heinli Goswami	Lt. Dandekar Goswami	M	36	BA	Heinli Goswami
6.	Pilneswar Dharach	Lt. Ghanshyam Dharach	M	48	X	Pilneswar Dharach
7.	Dadhi Rajkhowa	Maina Rajkhowa	M	40	X	Dadhi Rajkhowa
8.	Jitū Gogoi	Sanjivan Gogoi	M	28	HSLC	Jitū Gogoi
9.	Dipti Dharach	Haren Dharach	F	38	X	Dipti Dharach
10.	Bupreswari Borca	Dalal Borca	F	43	X	Bupreswari Borca
11.	Jonli Saikia	Ankur Saikia	F	35	X	Jonli Saikia

*Borca*

President/Member Secretary  
Kanfola Eco-Development Committee

*K. Kantā*

President/Member Secretary  
Kanfola Eco-Development Committee

## Appendix V

### Executive Members group Photo of Kanfola E D C



Standing : 1.Krishna Kanta Mazumdar 2.Sashi kanta Bora 3.Sanjib Bora 4. Raju Neog 5. Mintu Goswami 6. Tileswar Duarah 7. Dadhi Rajkonwar 8. Jitu Gogoi 9.Dipti Duarah 10 Rupeswari Duarah 11. Jonti Saikia



# Appendix VI

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

Kantola Namghar

Date: 23.03.2019

SL#	Name	FGD/PRA Address	Ph. No	Signature
1.	Sri. Suresh Bora	3 No Thura Jan (Kantola)	8011245946	Suresh Bora
2.	Sri. Phatik Bora	3 No Thura Jan (Kantola)	9864137776	Phatik Bora
3.	Sri. Jitesh Gogoi	3 No Thura Jan (Kantola)	9132236987	Jitesh Gogoi
4.	Sri. Jugaban Bora	3 No Thura Jan (Kantola)		
5.	Miss. Bishmoni Bora	3 No Thura Jan (Kantola)		
6.	Sri. Jayanta Bora	3 No Thura Jan (Kantola)		
7.	Miss. Joneli Saikia	3 No Thura Jan (Kantola)	9613361292	Joneli Saikia
8.	Miss. Arzura Bora	3 No Thura Jan (Kantola)	7896463136	Arzura Bora
9.	শ্রীমতী বিনীত বরুয়া	3 No Thura Jan (Kantola)	32996425	বিনীত বরুয়া
10.	শ্রীমতী সীতা বরুয়া	3 No Thura Jan (Kantola)	7399782103	সীতা বরুয়া
11.	Kaishra Kantu Hazumdar	3 No Thura Jan (Kantola)	97578003458	Kantu Hazumdar
12.	Member Secy.			
13.	Sashikanta Bora	3 No Thura Jan (Kantola)	8254865943	Sashikanta Bora
14.	President			
15.	Sri. Raju Neog	2 No Thura Jan (Kantola)	9707758750	Raju Neog
16.	Sri. Mintu Goswami	2 No Thura Jan	8822794055	Mintu Goswami
17.	Sri. Tilasara Dumasah	2 No Thura Jan	9399882144	Tilasara Dumasah
18.	Sri. Lila Dumasah	Kantola	9508682764	Lila Dumasah
19.	শ্রীমতী মল্লিকা বরুয়া	কান্টলা ২ নং	9508277556	মল্লিকা বরুয়া
20.	শ্রীমতী সুনীতি বরুয়া	কান্টলা ২ নং		সুনীতি বরুয়া
21.	শ্রীমতী সীতা বরুয়া	কান্টলা ২ নং		সীতা বরুয়া
22.	শ্রীমতী বিনীত বরুয়া	কান্টলা ২ নং		বিনীত বরুয়া
23.	Miss Diphi Dumasah	Kantola	9864360648	Diphi Dumasah
24.	শ্রীমতী চন্দ্রা বরুয়া	কান্টলা ২ নং		চন্দ্রা বরুয়া
25.	শ্রীমতী সুনীতি বরুয়া	কান্টলা ২ নং		সুনীতি বরুয়া
26.	শ্রীমতী বিনীত বরুয়া	কান্টলা ২ নং		বিনীত বরুয়া
27.	Miss Jugomoni Dumasah (Kantola)		9399882190	Jugomoni Dumasah
28.	শ্রীমতী সুনীতি বরুয়া	(কান্টলা)		সুনীতি বরুয়া
29.	শ্রীমতী সুনীতি বরুয়া	কান্টলা	8822450938	সুনীতি বরুয়া
30.	শ্রীমতী সুনীতি বরুয়া	কান্টলা		সুনীতি বরুয়া
31.	শ্রীমতী সুনীতি বরুয়া	কান্টলা		সুনীতি বরুয়া
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33.	শ্রীমতী সুনীতি বরুয়া	কান্টলা		সুনীতি বরুয়া
34.	শ্রীমতী সুনীতি বরুয়া	কান্টলা		সুনীতি বরুয়া
35.	শ্রীমতী সুনীতি বরুয়া	কান্টলা		সুনীতি বরুয়া

Contd...

- 36/ শ্রীমতী অমলিনী দেবী
- 37/ শ্রীমতী কামনা দেবী
- 38/ শ্রীমতী সুবর্ণা দেবী
- 39/ শ্রীমতী লুব দেবী
- 40/ শ্রীমতী সুকুমার দেবী
- 41/ শ্রীমতী সুকুমার দেবী
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- 43/ শ্রীমতী সুকুমার দেবী
- 44/ " " নিজামা দেবী
- 45/ শ্রীমতী লক্ষ্মী দেবী
- 46/ শ্রীমতী শ্রীমতী দেবী
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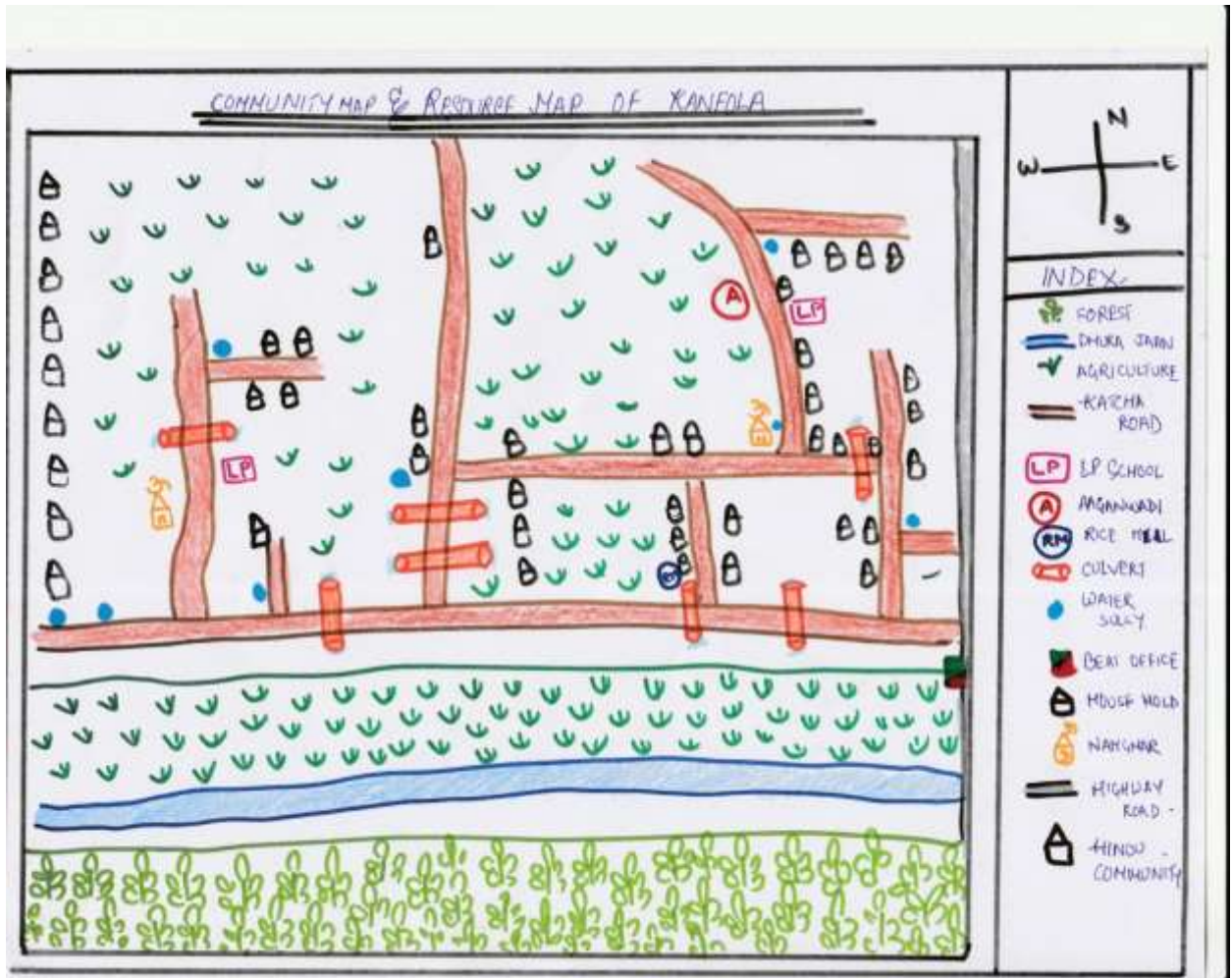
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 74/ শ্রীমতী সত্যিনী দেবী

কামনা দেবী  
 ৭ নং বাড়ি কামনা (সত্যিনী) (৩৪৫৭২১৭৩৫)



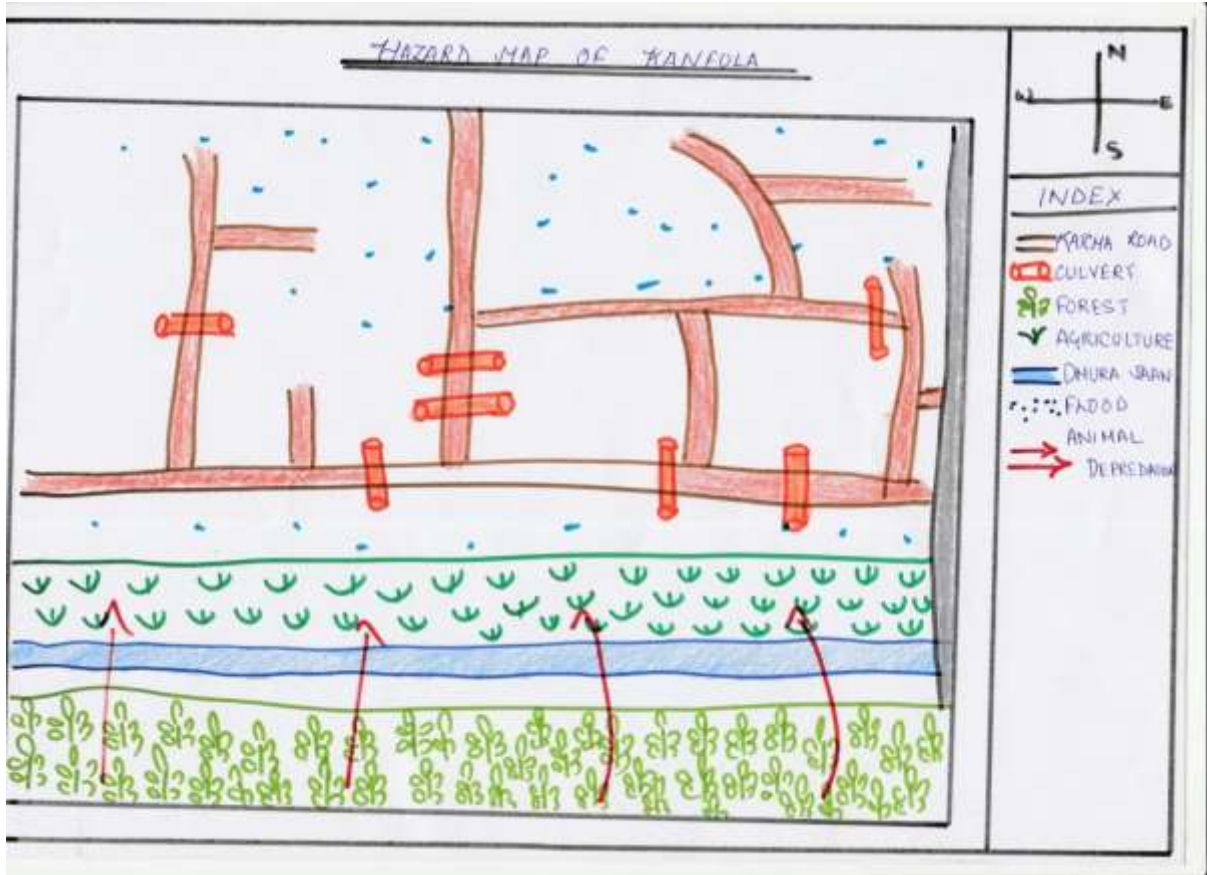
# Appendix VII (A)

## Community & Resource map of Kanfola E D C



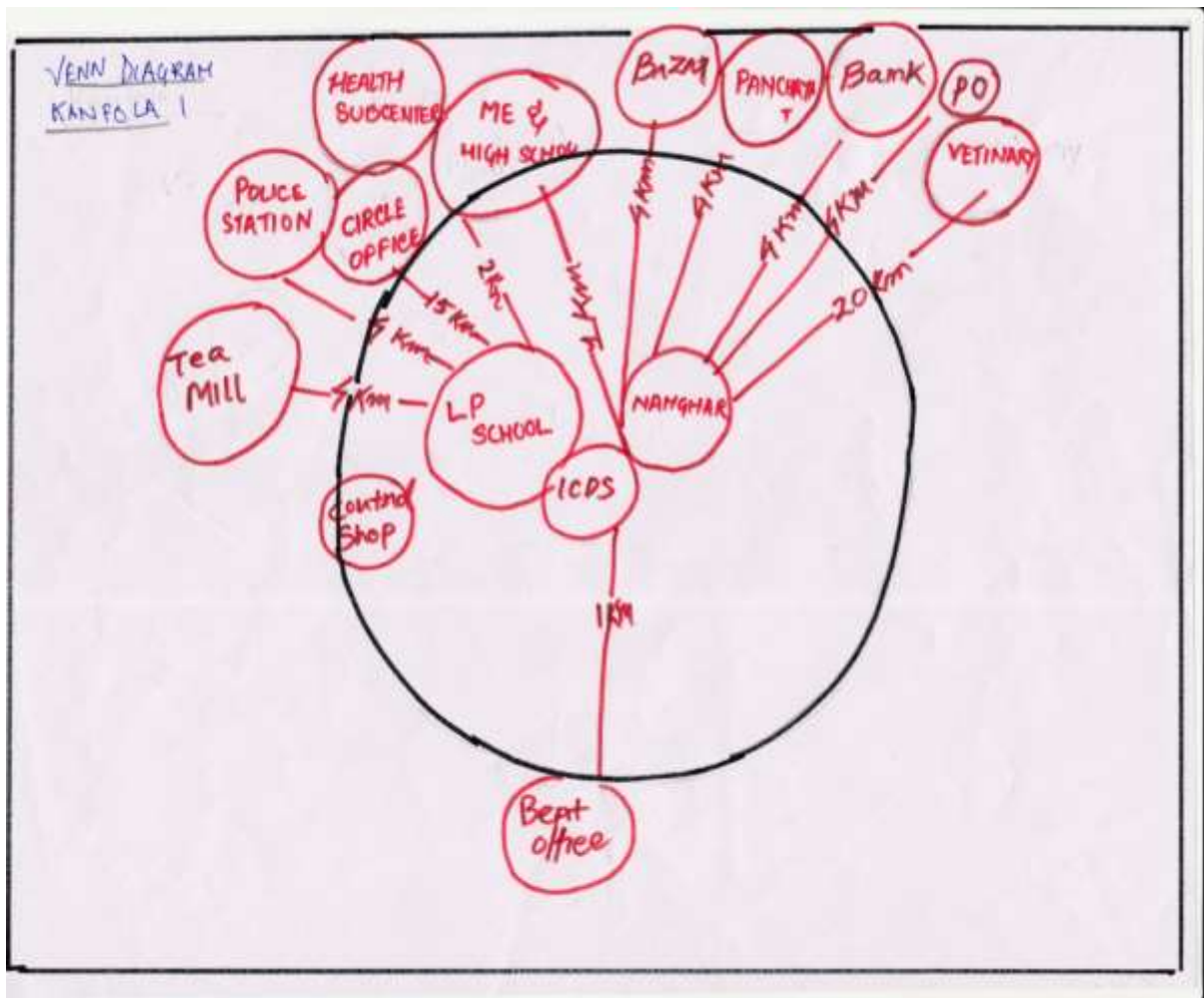
# Appendix VII (B)

## Hazard map of Kanfola E D C



# Appendix VII(C)

## Venn Diagram





# Appendix VIII

## Entry point Activities

List of Entry point Activities  
Kamphala E.D.C.

Sl. No.	E.P.A	Details	Budget.
1	1 NO. Community Hall.	Construction of 1 NO Community Hall at Kamphala Hari Mandir premises. with Latrine, bath room and Running water Size: 30' x 20' = Rs. 8,00,000/-	Rs. 8,00,000/-
2.	TENT HOUSE	construction of 1 NO Tent House including purchasing of Material like as mentioned below:- ① generators - 1 nos. ① purchase of Cloth - 1000 mt. ② purchase of bamboo - 500 nos. ③ G.I. sheet - = 30 Bds. ④ utensil = Kerahi, Mag, Gas, Leta, Yamla, Balti, etc. 20 nos ⑤ sintex cloth - 200 lbs. 10 no. each ⑥ plastic chela = 300 no. ⑦ Tarponine 20 nos. Size 12' x 18'	Rs. 5,00,000/-
3	construction of Solar Light system	construction of 7 NO. solar light system at Kamphala E.D.C.	Rs. 2,00,000/-
4	Boundary wall at Kamphala Hari mandir	construction of Boundary wall at Kamphala Hari mandir Length = 200' - Height 4' feet with Iron gate.	Rs. 1,00,000/-
5	Repairing of Madhab dev L.P. school.	① Repairing of Madhab dev L.P. School, repairing of roof Truss and G.I. sheet - repairing of wall door, window etc. and construction 1 no urinal, & Latrine bath room etc.	Rs. 5,00,000/-
6	Construction of Bio-filler & filter	Construction of 3 nos. Bio-filler & filter at Kamphala Hari Mandir ① Madhab dev. L.P. school. ② Akshat 2 no. ③ guani prathamik Panchayat.	Rs. 6,00,000/-
7	Repairing of Kamphala village Road with plantation at Road side.	Repairing of Kamphala village Road 2 Km. with planting of seedling with Bahan ghara 2000 nos.	Rs. 5,00,000/-

Contd...

5	Construction of Bio-filler or filler at ① Kamphala Hasi Kandi, ② Madhat dev. L.P. Sahast. ③ Ahot gauri prakarnic Bidyalay.	Rs. 6,00,000/-
6	Repairing of Kamphala village road with planting of seedling with Bahan ghera 2000 NOS.	Rs. 5,00,000/-

Total Rs. 35,00,000/-

*[Signature]*  
 President/Member Secretary  
 Kantola Eco-Development Committee

*[Signature]*  
 Divisional Forest Officer  
 Golaghat Division  
 GOLAGHAT

*[Signature]*  
 President/Member Secretary  
 Kantola Eco-Development Committee

*[Signature]*  
 Range Forest Officer  
 Golaghat Range

## Appendix IX (A)

### Training list of Kanfola E D C (Proposed)

Kanfola E.D.C Computer List				(Computes)
Sl. No	नाम	वयस	विकास	शिक्षण
1	श्रीमती सुषमा खा-	14	हायस्कूल	2 वा. शिक्षण सावकला
2	श्री मती सुषमा खा	16	हायस्कूल	2 वा. शिक्षण सावकला
3	श्री मती गौजरी जाधवी	25	B.A. Pas	
4	श्री मती प्रभाती जाधवी	17	प्रभाती	2 वा. शिक्षण सावकला
5	श्री मती दिव्या खा	16	प्रभाती	2 वा. शिक्षण सावकला
6	श्री मती प्रमिला खा	18	प्रभाती	2 वा. शिक्षण सावकला
7	श्री मती चेतन	18	प्रभाती	2 वा. शिक्षण सावकला
8	श्री मती हनु गज	22	हायस्कूल	2 वा. शिक्षण सावकला
9	श्री मती सुषमा खा	17	प्रभाती	2 वा. शिक्षण सावकला
10	श्री मती प्रभाती जाधवी	22	हायस्कूल	2 वा. शिक्षण सावकला
11	श्री मती गंधी जाधवी	14	हायस्कूल	2 वा. शिक्षण सावकला
12	श्री मती सुषमा खा	16	हायस्कूल	2 वा. शिक्षण सावकला

Contd...



13	श्री डी. अनामनी केमारी श्री साहिब देवनागरी	16	दक्ष	सामयली
14	श्री अमर कर्मा	22	दक्ष	सामयली
15	श्री भाग्येश्वर कर्मा	21	दक्ष	सामयली
16	श्री केशव कर्मा	29	दक्ष	सामयली
17	श्री अशोक कर्मा	27	दक्ष	सामयली

(Computer)				
Kandola E.D.C Computer List				
क्र.	नाम	कक्षा	शिक्षण विभाग	
18	श्री अमर परेवासा	<del>19</del> 19	दक्ष	सामयली
19	श्री गिरीश परेवासा	22	दक्ष	सामयली
20	श्री अरुण कर्मा	219	दक्ष	सामयली
21	श्री डी. हर्षा कर्मा	16	दक्ष	सामयली
22	श्री डी. विष्णू हर्षा	18	एकादश	सामयली
23	श्री डी. सुलभा हर्षा	16	दक्ष	सामयली
24	श्री डी. विश्वो बाळेश्वर	16	दक्ष	सामयली
25	श्री अरुण बाळेश्वर	19	एकादश	सामयली
26	श्री पवित्रा हर्षा	15	दक्ष	सामयली
27	श्री विठ्ठल हर्षा	16	दक्ष	सामयली
28	श्री अमर कर्मा	21	एकादश	सामयली

Contd...

29	শ্রী বিপুল বসু	29	B.A. Pass	কামরুল্লাহ
30	শ্রী সুরেন্দ্র বসু	22	দাখিল	কামরুল্লাহ
31	শ্রী কৌশল সেন	24	দাখিল	কামরুল্লাহ
32	শ্রী সুজল বসু	15	দাখিল	কামরুল্লাহ
33	শ্রী সজ্জনাথ বসু	<del>22</del> 22	দাখিল	কামরুল্লাহ
34	শ্রী সত্যজিৎ বসু	15	দাখিল	কামরুল্লাহ
35	শ্রী দীনেশ্বর বসু	26	B.A	কামরুল্লাহ

Kamrul E.D.C Computer List

ক্রম	নাম	বয়স	শিক্ষা	পিতা
36	শ্রী সুজিত বসু	<del>23</del> 23	<del>B.A</del> দাখিল	কামরুল্লাহ
37	শ্রী সৌম্য সুরেন্দ্র বসু	22	দাখিল	কামরুল্লাহ
38	শ্রী সৌম্য সুজল বসু	15	দাখিল	কামরুল্লাহ
39	শ্রী সত্যজিৎ বসু	26	দাখিল	কামরুল্লাহ
40	শ্রী সৌম্য সুরেন্দ্র বসু	18	দাখিল	কামরুল্লাহ
41	শ্রী মোহিত শর্মা	16	দাখিল	কামরুল্লাহ
42	শ্রী সত্যজিৎ শর্মা	27	দাখিল	কামরুল্লাহ

Contd...

43	ଶ୍ରୀ ଋତୀ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା ପୁସ୍ତକା	16	ଦଶମ	କାନ୍ତଧରଲୀ
44	ଶ୍ରୀ ଋତୀ ବସିମ ବସା	16	ଦଶମ	କାନ୍ତଧରଲୀ
45	ଶ୍ରୀ ଋତୀ ପାଞ୍ଚାଶି ବସା	16	ଦଶମ	କାନ୍ତଧରଲୀ
46	ଶ୍ରୀ ଋତୀ ଜଗନ୍ନାଥୀ ପାଞ୍ଚ	16	ଦଶମ	କାନ୍ତଧରଲୀ
47	ଶ୍ରୀ ଋତୀ ଡି.ସି.ଏ. ଅଧିକାରୀ	15	ନବମ	କାନ୍ତଧରଲୀ

President/Member Secretary  
Kantola Eco-Development Committee

K. Am  
President/Member Secretary  
Kantola Eco-Development Committee

Kantola E.D.C Weaving list (Contd.)

ନାମ	ଋତୁ	ମାସ	ପିନ୍ଧାଣୀ
1. ଶ୍ରୀ ଋତୀ ଦୁର୍ଗା ବସା	27	ଫେବୃଆରୀ	କାନ୍ତଧରଲୀ
2. ଶ୍ରୀ ଋତୀ ଦୁର୍ଗା ବସା	38	ମାର୍ଚ୍ଚ	କାନ୍ତଧରଲୀ
3. ଶ୍ରୀ ଋତୀ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ବସା	35	ମାର୍ଚ୍ଚ	କାନ୍ତଧରଲୀ
4. ଶ୍ରୀ ଋତୀ ହରିଜା ବସା	43	ମାର୍ଚ୍ଚ	କାନ୍ତଧରଲୀ
5. ଶ୍ରୀ ଋତୀ ବସୁନ୍ଦରୀ ବସା	18	ମାର୍ଚ୍ଚ	କାନ୍ତଧରଲୀ
6. ଶ୍ରୀ ଋତୀ ଡି.ସି.ଏ. ପାଞ୍ଚ	47	ଫେବୃଆରୀ	କାନ୍ତଧରଲୀ
7. ଶ୍ରୀ ଋତୀ ଅଧିକାରୀ ମାମେ	23	ମାର୍ଚ୍ଚ	କାନ୍ତଧରଲୀ
8. ଶ୍ରୀ ଋତୀ ବସୁନ୍ଦରୀ ମାମେ	23	ମାର୍ଚ୍ଚ	କାନ୍ତଧରଲୀ
9. ଶ୍ରୀ ଋତୀ ଜ୍ୟୋତ୍ସ୍ନା ବସା	30	ମାର୍ଚ୍ଚ	କାନ୍ତଧରଲୀ
10. ଶ୍ରୀ ଋତୀ ଚୋରାଣୀ ବସା	32	ମାର୍ଚ୍ଚ	କାନ୍ତଧରଲୀ
11. ଶ୍ରୀ ଋତୀ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ମାମେ	38	ମାର୍ଚ୍ଚ	କାନ୍ତଧରଲୀ
12. ଶ୍ରୀ ଋତୀ ଜ୍ୟୋତ୍ସ୍ନା ବସା	35	ମାର୍ଚ୍ଚ	କାନ୍ତଧରଲୀ
13. ଶ୍ରୀ ଋତୀ ବସୁନ୍ଦରୀ ଚୋରାଣୀ	35	ମାର୍ଚ୍ଚ	କାନ୍ତଧରଲୀ

Contd..



14	શ્રીમતી સુલકા વજા	38	વજા	કાનરુલા
15	શ્રીમતી રુનાબેન દુશ્માનજી	32	દામ	કાનરુલા
16	શ્રીમતી જાહન બેનાબજી	45	દામ	કાનરુલા
17	શ્રીમતી કુલુબ વજા	50	60	કાનરુલા
18	શ્રીમતી જાહનબેન વજા	40	વજા	કાનરુલા
19	શ્રીમતી દુશ્માનજી	20	વજા	કાનરુલા
20	શ્રીમતી સર્વજીત મહેતા	32	વજા	કાનરુલા


President/  
Kantola Eco-De


Kantola E.D.C Wearing List

ક્રમ	નામ	વય	વસ્ત્ર	સંસ્થા
21	શ્રીમતી સી મહેતા	42	વજા	કાનરુલા
22	શ્રીમતી આશા આશા દુશ્મા	35	વજા	કાનરુલા
23	શ્રીમતી જાહનબેન	28	દામ	કાનરુલા
24	શ્રીમતી મંજુલા દુશ્મા	45	વજા	કાનરુલા
25	શ્રીમતી નિકેશી દુશ્મા	30	વજા	કાનરુલા
26	શ્રીમતી વજા દુશ્મા	28	વજા	કાનરુલા
27	શ્રીમતી શિવ રાવજી	38	દામ	કાનરુલા
28	શ્રીમતી વિનુ રાવજી	38	દામ	કાનરુલા
29	શ્રીમતી નિહારી દુશ્મા	37	દામ	કાનરુલા
30	શ્રીમતી જાહનબેન દુશ્મા	40	વજા	કાનરુલા
31	શ્રીમતી વજા દુશ્મા	40	વજા	કાનરુલા

Contd...

32	ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಬಿನಾಯಿ ಕೂಸ	24	ನರಸ	ಕಾಸರಗಲಿ
33	ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ದುರಗ ಕೂಸ	25	ನರಸ	ಕಾಸರಗಲಿ
34	ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ನಿರೋಷ ಕೂಸ	26	ದರಸ	ಕಾಸರಗಲಿ
35	ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ವಸಂತಿ ಗೌಡ	32	ದರಸ	ಕಾಸರಗಲಿ
36	ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಅಕ್ಕಿ ಸೇವಿಣಿ	31	ದರಸ	ಕಾಸರಗಲಿ
37	ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಕಮಲಾ ದುರಗ	38	ದರಸ	ಕಾಸರಗಲಿ
38	ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ದುರಗ	40	ದರಸ	ಕಾಸರಗಲಿ
39	ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಸುಮತಿ ಕೂಸ	40	ದರಸ	ಕಾಸರಗಲಿ
4	"			

  
 President/Member Secretary  
 Kanfolo Eco-Development Committee

  
 President/Member Secre  
 Kanfolo Eco-Development Co

Kanfolo E.D.C  
(Tailoring)

ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ.	ನಾಮ	ಕೂಸ	ವರ್ಗ	ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ
1	ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಕಮಲಾ ದುರಗ	25	ದರಸ	2 ನಂ. ಶುಭಾಕ್ಷರ - ಕಾಸರಗಲಿ
2	ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಕಮಲಾ ಸೇವಿಣಿ	35	ನರಸ	2 ನಂ. ಶುಭಾಕ್ಷರ - ಕಾಸರಗಲಿ
3	ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ದೇವಲಾ ಕೂಸ	34	ದರಸ	2 ನಂ. ಶುಭಾಕ್ಷರ - ಕಾಸರಗಲಿ
4	ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ದೋರಾ ಸೇವಿಣಿ	33	ದರಸ	2 ನಂ. ಶುಭಾಕ್ಷರ - ಕಾಸರಗಲಿ
5	ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಕಮಲಾ ಗೌಡ	21	ದರಸ	2 ನಂ. ಶುಭಾಕ್ಷರ - ಕಾಸರಗಲಿ
6	ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಕಮಲಾ ಗೌಡ	26	ದರಸ	2 ನಂ. ಶುಭಾಕ್ಷರ - ಕಾಸರಗಲಿ
7	ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಕಮಲಾ ಗೌಡ	35	ದರಸ	2 ನಂ. ಶುಭಾಕ್ಷರ - ಕಾಸರಗಲಿ
8	ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ದೋರಾ ಗೌಡ	25	ದರಸ	2 ನಂ. ಶುಭಾಕ್ಷರ - ಕಾಸರಗಲಿ
9	ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಕಮಲಾ ಗೌಡ	22	ದರಸ	2 ನಂ. ಶುಭಾಕ್ಷರ - ಕಾಸರಗಲಿ
10	ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಕಮಲಾ ಗೌಡ	37	ದರಸ	2 ನಂ. ಶುಭಾಕ್ಷರ - ಕಾಸರಗಲಿ

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11	श्रीमती प्रमोदी खेम	21	दस्ता	2 नं० प्रशासन-कार्यवाही
12	श्रीमती विष्णु खेम	45	दस्ता	2 नं० प्रशासन-कार्यवाही
13	श्रीमती लक्ष्मी खेम	18	दस्ता	2 नं० प्रशासन-कार्यवाही
14	श्रीमती लक्ष्मी खेम	45	दस्ता	2 नं० प्रशासन-कार्यवाही
15	श्रीमती मीना खेम	32	दस्ता	2 नं० प्रशासन-कार्यवाही
16	श्रीमती लक्ष्मी खेम	33	दस्ता	2 नं० प्रशासन-कार्यवाही
17	श्रीमती सुनीता खेम	36	दस्ता	2 नं० प्रशासन-कार्यवाही
18	श्रीमती सुनीता खेम	22	दस्ता	2 नं० प्रशासन-कार्यवाही

क्र.सं.	नाम	वर्ष	विषय	विवरण
19	श्रीमती अश्विनी खेम	43	दस्ता	2 नं० प्रशासन-कार्यवाही
20	श्रीमती लक्ष्मी खेम	27	दस्ता	2 नं० प्रशासन-कार्यवाही
21	श्रीमती लक्ष्मी खेम	42	दस्ता	2 नं० प्रशासन-कार्यवाही
22	श्रीमती लक्ष्मी खेम	26	B.A	2 नं० प्रशासन-कार्यवाही
23	श्रीमती मीना खेम	35	दस्ता	2 नं० प्रशासन-कार्यवाही
24	श्रीमती लक्ष्मी खेम	37	दस्ता	2 नं० प्रशासन-कार्यवाही
25	श्रीमती लक्ष्मी खेम	35	दस्ता	2 नं० प्रशासन-कार्यवाही
26	श्रीमती लक्ष्मी खेम	31	दस्ता	2 नं० प्रशासन-कार्यवाही
27	श्रीमती लक्ष्मी खेम	18	दस्ता	2 नं० प्रशासन-कार्यवाही
28	श्रीमती लक्ष्मी खेम	43	दस्ता	2 नं० प्रशासन-कार्यवाही

Contd..



28	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ସରସ୍ୱତୀ ବସା	45	ନାମ	2 ବା. ସୁବାସନା-କାମରୁଣୀ
29	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ମିନୋଲୀ ଶେଠୀ	21	କୋହଳ	2 ବା. ସୁବାସନା-କାମରୁଣୀ
30	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ସରସ୍ୱତୀ ଟ୍ରାସ୍ତା	35	ନାମ	2 ବା. ସୁବାସନା-କାମରୁଣୀ
31	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରା ବସା	23	ନାମ	2 ବା. ସୁବାସନା-କାମରୁଣୀ
32	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ସାତ ବସା	30	ନାମ	2 ବା. ସୁବାସନା-କାମରୁଣୀ
33	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ ନାଥ	28	ନାମ	କାମରୁଣୀ
34	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ମିନୋଲୀ ନାଥ	35	ନାମ	କାମରୁଣୀ
35	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ସରସ୍ୱତୀ ବାଘେରା	22	ନାମ	କାମରୁଣୀ
36	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଦେବୀ ବାଘେରା	28	ନାମ	କାମରୁଣୀ

ନାମ	ସଂଖ୍ୟା	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ	ନିକାଶ	
37	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ସରସ୍ୱତୀ ବାଘେରା	<del>22</del> 30	ନାମ	କାମରୁଣୀ
38	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଉତ୍ତମା କୁମାରୀ	35	ନାମ	କାମରୁଣୀ
39	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ କୁମାରୀ	45	ନାମ	କାମରୁଣୀ
40	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ବସା	40	ନାମ	କାମରୁଣୀ
41	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଦେବୀ ବସା	22	ନାମ	କାମରୁଣୀ
42	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଉତ୍ତମା (ସରସ୍ୱତୀ)	20	ନାମ	କାମରୁଣୀ
43	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ବସା	20	ନାମ	କାମରୁଣୀ
44	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ବସା	22	ନାମ	କାମରୁଣୀ
45	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ବସା	<del>22</del> 30	ନାମ	କାମରୁଣୀ
46	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ବସା	28	ନାମ	କାମରୁଣୀ
47	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ବସା	28	ନାମ	କାମରୁଣୀ
48	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ବସା	30	ନାମ	କାମରୁଣୀ

Contd..

୩୯	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ବିଭୂକ୍ଷଣୀ ବସା	20	ନରସ	କାବରୁଳା
୪୦	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଅର୍ଚନା ମାତେ	33	ନରସ	କାବରୁଳା
୪୧	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ପୁନଃକ୍ଷଣୀ ମାତେ	25	ନରସ	କାବରୁଳା
୪୨	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଦୁର୍ଗା ବସା	22	ଭରସ	କାବରୁଳା
୪୩	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଅମଳା ବସା	25	ଚତୁର୍ଥ	କାବରୁଳା
୪୪	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଦୁର୍ଗାକ୍ଷଣୀ ବସା	25	ଚତୁର୍ଥ	କାବରୁଳା
୪୫	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଦୟାଳୀ ବସା	20	ଭରସ	କାବରୁଳା

	ନାମ	ରାଶି	ମାମୁଳା	ପିଲା
୫୬	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଅରୁଣା ବସା	୨୨	ଚତୁର୍ଥ	କାବରୁଳା
୫୭	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ରାଧିକା ବସା	<del>୩୫</del> ୩୫	ଭରସ	କାବରୁଳା
୫୮	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ସତ୍ୟବାନୀ ବସା	୩୧	ନରସ	କାବରୁଳା
୫୯	ଶ୍ରୀ ରାଧିକା ବିଭୂକ୍ଷଣୀ ବସା	22	H.S.L.C. Post	"
୬୦	ଶ୍ରୀ ରାଧିକା ବସା	30	ନରସ	"
୬୧	ଶ୍ରୀ ରାଧିକା ବସା	26	ନରସ	"
୬୨	" ଦୀପାବତୀ ବସା	22	ନରସ	"
୬୩	" ଦୁର୍ଗା ବସା	34	ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ	"
୬୪	" ରାଧିକା ବସା	23	ନରସ	"
୬୫	" ରାଧିକା ବସା	୩୫୦	ଭରସ	"
୬୬	" ଦିଲ୍ଲୀକାନ୍ତ ବସା	40	ନରସ	"

Contd..



67.	.. जिवनी पत्रिका	45	हृदय	..
68.	.. कल्प वक्ता	25	वक्ता	..

*[Signature]*  
 President/Member Secretary  
 Kashi Eco-Development Committee

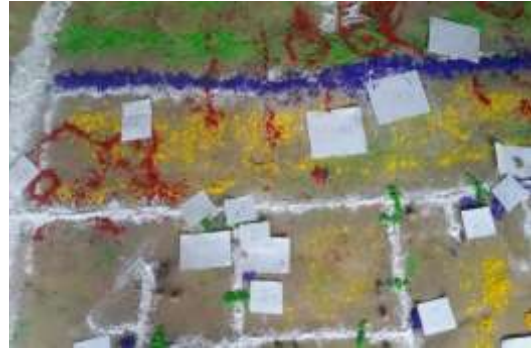
*[Signature]*  
 President/Member Secretary  
 Kashi Eco-Development Comm

# Appendix X

## Photographs



**FGD**



**PRA**



**Areca Nut Cultivation**



**Weaving**



**Dried Paddy**



**Small Scale Tea Garden**

# Appendix XI

## GPS Coordinates

1. Starting point	N-26°26'15" E-93°53'42.4"
2. Namghar	N-26°26'27.7" E-93°56.5'46"
3. End point	N-26°25'57.6" E-93°53'77"
4. Primary School	N-26°27'16" E-93°53'55"
5. Anganwadi Centre	N-26°15'13.2" E-93°53'55"
6. Thurajan ahatguri satra Primary School	N-26°25'44" E-93°53'26"

*Handwritten signature*  
3/05/17

Divisional Forest Officer  
Golaghat Division