



## Mikirpara Chakardo ECO-Development Committee

Guwahati WL Division

Guwahati

### MICRO-PLAN

(2016-17 to 2025-26)

Prepared by Mikirpara EDC

Assisted By

Assam Forest Department

&

COMPELO  
(IIE, RGVN)



Approved:  
Pradipta Banerjee  
09.05.2017  
Divisional Forest Officer  
Guwahati W. L. Division  
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## List of Acronyms

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Full Form</b>
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, 1981
FD	Forest Department
FRA	Forest Rights' Act
FV	Forest Village
FYP	Five Year Plan
GHG	Green House Gases
GoI	Government of India
GP	Gaon Panchayat
Ha	Hectare
IEC	Information Education & Communication
IIE	Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship
JFMC	Joint Forest Management Committee

MDR	Major District Roads
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
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 Vegetation, Bird and Animal names

### List of Birds

Sl. No.	English Name	Family/Scientific Name
1.	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>
2.	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>
3.	Red-Necked Grebe	<i>P.Grisegena</i>
4.	Spot-billed Pelican	<i>Pekecanus philipensis</i>
5.	Little Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocoracidae</i> <i>Phalacrocorax niger</i>
6.	Indian Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i>
7.	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
8.	Darter	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>
9.	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>
10.	Intermediate Egret	<i>Mesophyx intermedia</i>
11.	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>
12.	Great Egret	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>
13.	Indian Pond- Heron	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>
14.	Black- crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>
15.	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>
h	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>
17.	Chinese Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola bacchus</i>
18.	Goliath Heron	<i>Ardea goliath</i>
19.	Yellow Bitern	<i>Ixbrychus sinensis</i>
20.	Black Bitern	<i>Dupetor flavicollis</i>
21.	Cinnamon Bitern	<i>Ixbryvchus cinnamomeus</i>
22.	Little Bitern	<i>Ixbryvchus minutes</i>
23.	Black stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>

24.	Black- necked stork	<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>
25.	Asian Openbill	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>
26.	Lesser Adjutant Stork	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>
27.	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa Glareola</i>
28.	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa tetanus</i>
29.	Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>
30.	Common Greenshank	<i>T. Nebularia</i>
31.	Nordman Greenshank	<i>T. Guttifer</i>
32.	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>
33.	Marash Sandpiper	<i>T. Stagnatalis</i>
34.	Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>
35.	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>
36.	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>
37.	Pacific Golden Plover	<i>Pluvilis fulva</i>
38.	Red-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>
39.	Grey headed Lapwing	<i>Vanellus cinereus</i>
40.	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>
41.	River Tern	<i>Sterna aurantia</i>
42.	Black bellied Tern	<i>Sterna acuticauda</i>
43.	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>
44.	White winged Tern	<i>C. leucopterus</i>
45.	Brown headed Gull	<i>Larus brubnnicephalus</i>
46.	Black headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>
47.	Mew Gull	<i>Larus Canus</i>
48.	Black winged Stilt	<i>Himantpius himantopus</i>
49.	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliatus</i>
50.	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>

51.	Brahmni Kite	<i>Haliastur Indus</i>
52.	Pallas's Fish Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leu</i>

53.	Red-headed Vulture	<i>Sarcogyps calvus</i>
54.	Crested serpent eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>
55.	Eurasian Marsh-Harrier	<i>Cirus aeruginous</i>
56.	Pied Harrier	<i>Circus melanoleucos</i>
57.	Hen harrier	<i>C. cyaneus</i>
58.	Pallied Harrier	<i>C. macrourus</i>
59.	Montagu's Harier	<i>C. pygargus</i>
60.	Shikra	<i>Accipiter badis</i>
61.	Besra	<i>Accipiter Virgatus</i>
62.	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>A . nisus</i>
63.	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>
64.	Oriental Honey-Buzzard	<i>Pernis ptilorchyncus</i>
65.	Long legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>
66.	Lesser Spotted Eagle	<i>Aquila pomarina</i>
67.	Greater Spotted Eagle	<i>A . Clanga</i>
68.	Red-necked Falcon	<i>Falco chicquera</i>
69.	Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco nanumanni</i>
70.	Oriental Hobby	<i>Falco serverus</i>
71.	Peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrines</i>
72.	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>
73.	Blyth's Kingfisher	<i>Alcido Hercules</i>
74.	Blue-eared Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo meninting</i>
75.	White-throated Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrensis</i>
76.	Pied Kingfisher	<i>Dacelonidae</i>

		<i>Halcyon capensis</i>
77.	Baya Weaver	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>

### List of Fish

Sl. No.	Local Name	Scientific Name
1.	Bahu	<i>Catla catla</i>
2.	Mirika	<i>Cirrhinus mrigala</i>
3.	Bhangon	<i>Cirrhinus reba</i>
4.	Malimash	<i>Labeo gonious</i>
5.	Kurhi	<i>Labeo gonious</i>
6.	Rohu	<i>Labeo rohita</i>
7.	Hafu mash	<i>Osteobrama cotio cotio</i>
8.	Puthi	<i>Puntius conchnnius</i>
9.	Puthi	<i>Puntius Chola</i>
10.	Puthi	<i>Puntius phutino</i>
11.	Morothi	<i>Puntius sarana</i>
12.	China Puthi	<i>Puntius javanicus</i>
13.	Silver Carp	<i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i>
14.	Dighol Daricona	<i>Parluciosoma daniconius</i>
15.	Daricona	<i>Bracidri verio</i>
16.	Phul Daricona	<i>Brachidenio rario</i>
17.	Common Carp	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>
18.	Grass Carp	<i>Ctenopherrongodon idella</i>
19.	Selcona mash	<i>Salmostoma bacalia</i>
20.	Moa mash	<i>Amblypharyngodon idella</i>
21.	Lowpotia	<i>Danio deverio</i>
22.	Batia	<i>Nemacheilus vota</i>

23.	Kukur Batia	<i>Botia derio</i>
24.	Ari	<i>Aorichthys seenghala</i>
25.	Shingora	<i>Mystus bleekeri</i>
26.	Shingora	<i>Mustus carvasius</i>
27.	Katia singora	<i>Mystus tengara</i>
28.	Lalua singora	<i>Mystus vittatus</i>
29.	Bordua mash	<i>Psudotrophis aetheronoides</i>
30.	Pabha	<i>Ompok bimaculatus</i>

### List of Mammals

Sl. No.	English Name	Scientific Name
1.	Himalayan Hoary bellied Squirrel	<i>Callosciurus pygerythrus</i>
2.	House Shrew	<i>Suncus murinus</i>
3.	Pigmy Shrew	<i>Suncus etruscus</i>
4.	Large Bandicota-rat	<i>Bandicota indica</i>
5.	Lesser Bandicota- rat	<i>Bandicotabengalensis</i>
6.	Black Rat	<i>Rattus rattus</i>
7.	Chinese Porcupine	<i>Hystrix brachyura</i>
8.	Indian Hare	<i>Lepus nigricollis</i>
9.	Indian Elephant	<i>Elephas maximus</i>
10.	Barking Deer	<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>
11.	Sambar	<i>Cervus unicolor</i>
12.	Indian flying fox	<i>Pteropus giganteus</i>
13.	Long winged tom bat	<i>Taphozouslongimanus</i>
14.	Rhesus Macaque	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>
15.	Asiatic Jackel	<i>Canis aureus</i>
16.	Common otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>



17.	Large Indian Civet	<i>Viverra zibetha</i>
18.	Small Indian Civet	<i>Viverricula indica</i>
19.	Indian Mongoose	<i>Herpestes javanicus</i>

### List of vegetation

Sl.No.	Vegetation	Scientific Names
1.	Degraded Alluvial inundated Grassland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) <i>Phragmites karka</i></li> <li>ii) <i>Saccharum spontaneum</i></li> <li>iii) <i>S. arundanacem</i></li> <li>iv) <i>Vetivaria zianoides</i></li> <li>v) <i>Neyraudia reyuaudiana</i></li> </ul>
2.	Riparian Seasonal carpet vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) <i>Caldenia Proumbens</i></li> <li>ii) <i>Grangea maderaspatana</i></li> <li>iii) <i>Wahlenbargia Marginata (Thunb)</i></li> <li>iv) <i>Lippia mudiflora</i></li> <li>v) <i>Argemone maxicana</i></li> </ul>
3.	Hydrophytic or aquatic vegetation	
a)	Free Floating Hydrophyte	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) <i>Eicchornia crassipies</i></li> <li>ii) <i>Lemna purpusilla</i></li> <li>iii) <i>Spirodela Polyrhiza</i></li> <li>iv) <i>Wolffia arrhiza</i></li> <li>v) <i>Azola Pinnata</i></li> </ul>
b)	Submerged non-anchored Hydrophyte	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) <i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i></li> <li>ii) <i>Utricularia aurea</i></li> <li>iii) <i>Potamogeton crispus</i></li> <li>iv) <i>P. Octendrus</i></li> <li>v) <i>P. Pectinatus</i></li> </ul>
c)	Submerged anchored Hydrophyte	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) <i>Aponogeton natans</i></li> <li>ii) <i>A. Undulates</i></li> <li>iii) <i>Blyxa auberti</i></li> <li>iv) <i>Hydrilla vercillata</i></li> <li>v) <i>Nachamandra alternifolia</i></li> </ul>
d)	Anchored floating Hydrophyte	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) <i>Euryale ferox Salish</i></li> <li>ii) <i>Nymphaea nauchali</i></li> <li>iii) <i>N. Pubiscens</i></li> <li>iv) <i>Nelumbo nucifera</i></li> <li>v) <i>Nymphoides Indica</i></li> </ul>

e)	Emergent amphibian Hydrophyte	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) <i>Leersia xandra</i></li> <li>ii) <i>Monocharia hastate</i></li> <li>iii) <i>Marsilea minuta</i></li> <li>iv) <i>Enhydra fluctuans</i></li> <li>v) <i>Ipomoea curnea</i></li> </ul>
f)	Marshy amphibian Hydrophyte	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) <i>Ludwiagia hyssopifolia</i></li> <li>ii) <i>L octavalvis</i></li> <li>iii) <i>L. prostreta</i></li> <li>iv) <i>Cuphea balsmona</i></li> <li>v) <i>Rotala densifolia</i></li> </ul>
g)	Wetland Hydrophyte	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) <i>Dillenia Indica</i></li> <li>ii) <i>Crateva magna</i></li> <li>iii) <i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i></li> <li>iv) <i>Sizygium cumini</i></li> <li>v) <i>Barringtonia acutangula</i></li> </ul>

**MIKIRPARA CHAKARDO ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE  
DEEPOR BEEL, GUWAHATI WILDLIFE DIVISION**

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

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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 Mikirpara Chakardo EDC**

This document gives the Micro-Plan for the **Mikirpara Chakardo EDC**, which is located in the Kamrup Metropolitan district of Assam. The EDC falls under the jurisdiction of the Guwahati Wildlife Division of the Azara Revenue Circle. The profile of the community is given in the next section.

## **2. General Description of the Area**

### **2.1 General Description**

Deepor Beel wildlife sanctuary is a large natural wetland having great biological and environmental importance. It is endowed with rich floral and faunal diversity. Besides the huge congregation of residential water birds, the ecosystem harbours a large numbers of migratory waterfowl every year. It was declared as an internationally important wetland and was included in the Directory of Asian Wetland. There has been a marked change in the water spread and land use pattern in and around the beel in different seasons. From the classification point of view, the wet land is characterized by freshwater lake and associated marshes.

It is ecologically an integral part of Rani Reserve forest situated immediately to its South. The Rani RF is the principal catchment area of the Wildlife Sanctuary. The notified area of the sanctuary has been playing an important role in catering the biological need of elephant population of Rani and Garbhanga RF with other important mammals of the area.

The initial notification proposing an area of 414 hectare of Deepor Beel as Wildlife- Sanctuary was issued by the Government of Assam vide its No. FRW.1/89/25, dated the 12<sup>th</sup> January, 1989 according to the provision of Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 which is situated in Ramcharani Mouza of Guwahati Civil Sub- Division under Kamrup District (now Kamrup Metropolitan District)

After completion of all the requisite process under the provision of the mentioned Act, the Government of Assam has finally notified an area of 4.10 sq.km as Deepor Beel Wildlife Sanctuary vide its notification No. FRM.140/2005/260, dated 21<sup>st</sup> February, 2009. The notified Deepor Beel Wildlife Sanctuary forms an important part of the Deepor Beel Ramsar site. The Revenue Department of Kamrup (presently Kamrup Metropolitan District) has handed over possession of the area of the notified Wildlife sanctuary to Forest Department on 17<sup>th</sup> of the May, 2014.

## **2.2 Location**

Deepor Beel Wildlife Sanctuary is located between 90°36'39" and 91°41'25" E longitude and 26°05'26"N and 26°09'26"N latitude to the South of Brahmaputra river in Kamrup Metropolitan District about 18 Km South West of Guwahati City, Assam. Altitude of the site is about 55 metre above Mean Sea Level.

## **2.3 Soil**

Deepor Beel forms a part of the Shillong Plateau and is the Northerly extension of the Shillong plateau of Precambrian Age. The high land to its South and North is made up of gneiss and schist of Achaean Age. The present geological set up is the resultant of manifold tectonic actions of the past.

## **2.4 Water**

Originally Deepor Beel Wildlife sanctuary had its natural connection with the river Brahmaputra through Khanadajan And adjacent swampy areas. But due to the construction of national highway and urban civil works done in the past almost a decade has severed the above natural linkages of water flow. The wildlife sanctuary now receives water mainly through the streams and rivulets flowing from the hills situated to the south and south western direction of the wildlife sanctuary. Basistha, Bahini and Kalmoni river are the main inlets to the wildlife sanctuary. A narrow outlet of the sanctuary is located at the Khandajan which is controlled by the Water Resource Department through slide gates constructed at Khandamukh.

## **2.5 Climate**

The climate of Deepor Beel is characterized by high humidity and moderate temperature. The minimum and maximum temperature range between 10° to 24°C during winter, the early part of January being the coldest between 33° to 36° during summer. The average annual precipitation is in between 3000 to 3500mm. Rainfall occurs during monsoon between the month of May and September.



## 2.6 The Ecosystem and Biodiversity

It also has a special value for its endemic plant or animal species or community. The Beel is an open water system representing a biologically rich wetland environment. It has been playing an important role in maintaining the environmental quality of the areas in its vicinity and also of Guwahati city. It is also a re-fueling site on the migratory flyways and harbours some of the largest congregation of aquatic birds in Assam. A large number of terrestrial avifauna is also found in this highly productive wetland system.

Species like *Phragmites Karka*, *Saccharum Sponteneoum*, *S.arundanacem* etc are some tall grasses which extensively occur in association with smaller species like *Axonopus compressus*, *Cyndon dactylon*, *Eleusine indica* etc. Occurrence of the annual seasonal vegetation is seen in the buffer areas which are inundated during summers and becomes dry during winters. Some dominant species are *Caldenia proumben*, *Grangea madetaspatana* etc.

Along with rich flora diversity, the division is the home of a wide variety of fauna. A very wide variety of animal and mammal species, along with various types of reptiles such as snakes, lizards are found in the Deepor Beel region. There are about 61 species of fish which have been identified and recorded so far. Numerous species of crab, butterfly, fresh water prawn, aquatic insects are also available here.

## 2.7 Concern for Biodiversity Conservation

- **Rapid change in land use with conversion of wetland areas for Agriculture, Human Settlement , setting up of industries**

The land mass surrounding the wildlife sanctuary and the wetland which lies outside the notified sanctuary area are settled land belonging to private owners. The fringe low lying area of the sanctuary is used for paddy cultivation. While being located in the vicinity of Guwahati city, the area is also exploited for commercial purposes like setting up of hotels, industries like brick kilns, and construction of building which cause tremendous disturbance to wildlife. Moreover, with earth digging and removal of soil during winter in non-water logged areas especially in the North East side of the sanctuary in mechanized manner has also posed threats to the ecosystem.

- **Decrease in Biological Diversity**

With unregulated traditional fishing in the area there is a considerable disturbance caused by the local fisherman. The passing of the railway and state highway along the south east

and southern boundary of the sanctuary has endangered the natural movement of wild elephants from the adjacent Rani R.F. and Deepor Beel and vice versa. Also depriving other mammal species of the above reserved forests of using the water body of the wildlife sanctuary.

- **Deterioration of water quality**

The ecology of the sanctuary has been disturbed due to the constant urban development along with settlement of people in the surrounding areas. Untreated sewage and industrial wastes from Guwahati city flows in to the beel. Also, the maximum deterioration is due to the Municipal Solid Waste dumping ground situated in the eastern fringe of the sanctuary. The loss of multi-storeyed tree cover on the nearby RF's in the hilly area results in high run off causing siltation during rainy season and makes the beel shallow every year.

- **Mining**

There has been a deposition of silt abundantly into the water body of the sanctuary due to extraction of stone by blasting and other mechanized means from the hill of the catchment area of Basistha river and Rani, Garbhanga Reserve Forests situated in the southern part of the sanctuary.

- **Growth of Obnoxious Aquatic Weed**

The notified sanctuary which forms the principal part of Deepor Beel wetland and its immediate fringe have been affected by the growth of obnoxious aquatic weeds like water hyacinth, Polygonum barbatum, P. hydropiper, P. orientale, Rumak Maritimus and others such as Ranunculus scleretus. Rorippa indica, Ipomea fistulosa (exotic weeds) Xanthium strumarium are found grown all along the banks submerged during the rain and the aquatic weeds which are harmful to fish and other aquatic animals.

### 3. Village Socio-Economic Profile and EDC Profile

#### 3.1 Key Information

Mikirpara Chakardo is a revenue village and is located in Kamrup Metropolitan District. The EDC was registered on 3<sup>rd</sup> October 2016 (**Appendix III as per the registration certificate**) under the jurisdiction of Guwahati Wildlife Division. This forest village is located in the R.F.

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

<b>Name of the EDC</b>	Mikirpara Chakardo
<b>Name of the Gram Panchayat / VCDC</b>	Azara Gram Panchayat
<b>Revenue Circle</b>	Azara
<b>District</b>	Kamrup Metropolitan
<b>Forest Division</b>	Kamrup East
<b>Forest Range</b>	Rani
<b>Forest Beat</b>	Chakardo
<b>Year Formed</b>	2016
<b>Registration no.</b>	KNP/FG.761/EDC/RC/GWL/2016-17/18
<b>Description of Boundary of EDC</b>	As below North: Jalukbari South: Rani reserve forest West: Azara East: Gorchuk Chariali

**Source:** EDC Records & Discussions during PRA Exercise in June 2016

#### 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**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Educational qualification</b>	<b>Phone No</b>	<b>Designation</b>
Bakul Rongpi	40	C/o Lt. Ramcharan Rongpi, Mikirpara Chakardo, PO/PS Azara, Guwahati-17	BA	8876362878	President
Kaushik Phookan	35	C/o Tarun Phookan, H/No.37, Namgharpath, Lakhiminagar, Hatigaon, Guwahati-38	B. Tech	9707796270	Member Secretary
Dipali Kalita	43	C/o Niren Kalita, Mikirpara Chakardo, PO/PS Azara, Guwahati-17	HSLC	9954981364	Treasurer
Bhupen Ingti	38	C/o Lt. Lohit Ingti, Mikirpara Chakardo, PO/PS Azara, Guwahati-17	HS	9707834180	Member
Ashok Thapa	49	C/o Lt. Gomar Thapa, Mikirpara Chakardo, PO/PS Azara, Guwahati-17	4 <sup>th</sup> Pass	9864124074	Member
Lilima Das	41	C/o Rajat Ch. Das, Mikirpara Chakardo, PO/PS Azara, Guwahati-17	9 <sup>th</sup> Pass	7896712616	Member
Binu Rabha	40	C/o Subarna Rabha, Mikirpara Chakardo, PO/PS Azara,	9 <sup>th</sup> Pass	7869470949	Member

		Guwahati-17			
Gautam Das	32	C/o Ganesh Das, Mikirpara Chakardo, PO/PS Azara, Guwahati-17	9 <sup>th</sup> Pass	8724826273	Member
Putuli Medhi	35	C/o Lohit Medhi, Mikirpara Chakardo, PO/PS Azara, Guwahati-17	4 <sup>th</sup> Pass	8724020892	Member
Mihati Ingti	44	C/o Anil Ingti, Mikirpara Chakardo, PO/PS Azara, Guwahati-17	HSLC	9678194751	Member
Bimal Medhi	48	C/o Harisaran Medhi, Mikirpara Chakardo, PO/PS Azara, Guwahati-17	HS	8011693911	Adviser
Sygrib Bay	65	C/o Lt. Maniram Bay, Mikirpara Chakardo, PO/PS Azara, Guwahati-17	HSLC	9954056406	Adviser
Kalia Ingti	61	C/o Suren Ingti, Mikirpara Chakardo, PO/PS Azara, Guwahati-17	5 <sup>th</sup> Pass		Adviser

Source: EDC Records

### 3.3 Households & Population Composition

The village has 200 households, of which 190 households are BPL (Below Poverty Line) households.

**Table-C: Demographic Profile**

<b>Demography</b>				
<b>Category</b>	<b>No of Households</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Gen</b>	27	59	56	115
<b>OBC</b>	19	46	39	85
<b>ST</b>	133	266	292	558
<b>SC</b>	21	50	43	93
<b>Total</b>	200	421	430	851

The total population is 851 of which 421 are male and the rest are female members. The population includes 93 SC, 558 ST, 85 OBC and 115 General persons.

From this, it is inferred that:

- (1) The average number of persons in a household is 4
- (2) The sex ratio is 102 females per 100 males in the village.

**Table-D: Age Group Distribution**

<b>Age and Sex Distribution</b>					
<b>Age Class</b>	<b>&lt; 5 years</b>	<b>5-18 years</b>	<b>18-45 years</b>	<b>45-60 years</b>	<b>&gt;60 years</b>
<b>Male</b>	43	104	161	81	32
<b>Female</b>	36	74	178	104	38
<b>Total</b>	79	178	339	185	70

### **3.4 Education & Skills Development**

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

**Table-E : Education Profile**

<b>Age class</b>	<b>Primary</b>	<b>Middle</b>	<b>High School</b>	<b>H.S</b>	<b>Graduate</b>	<b>Masters</b>	<b>Illiterate</b>
<b>&lt;25 years</b>	81	67	84	26	15	5	3
<b>&gt;25 years</b>	97	124	171	17	10	0	72
<b>Total</b>	178	191	255	43	25	5	75

Over 90.28% of the population is reported 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) Piggery
- (c) Weaving and Tailoring

### **3.5 Land Use Pattern**

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

Crop Land: 280 Ha

Tree Cover: 300.13 Ha

Habitation: 40 Ha

Water Bodies: 16 Ha

Barren Land: 400 Ha

Total area under EDC: 1036.13 Ha

### **3.6 Land Holding Pattern**

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

- 2.56% of the households are landless;
- 21.31% of the households are marginal farmers (less than 2 Ha);

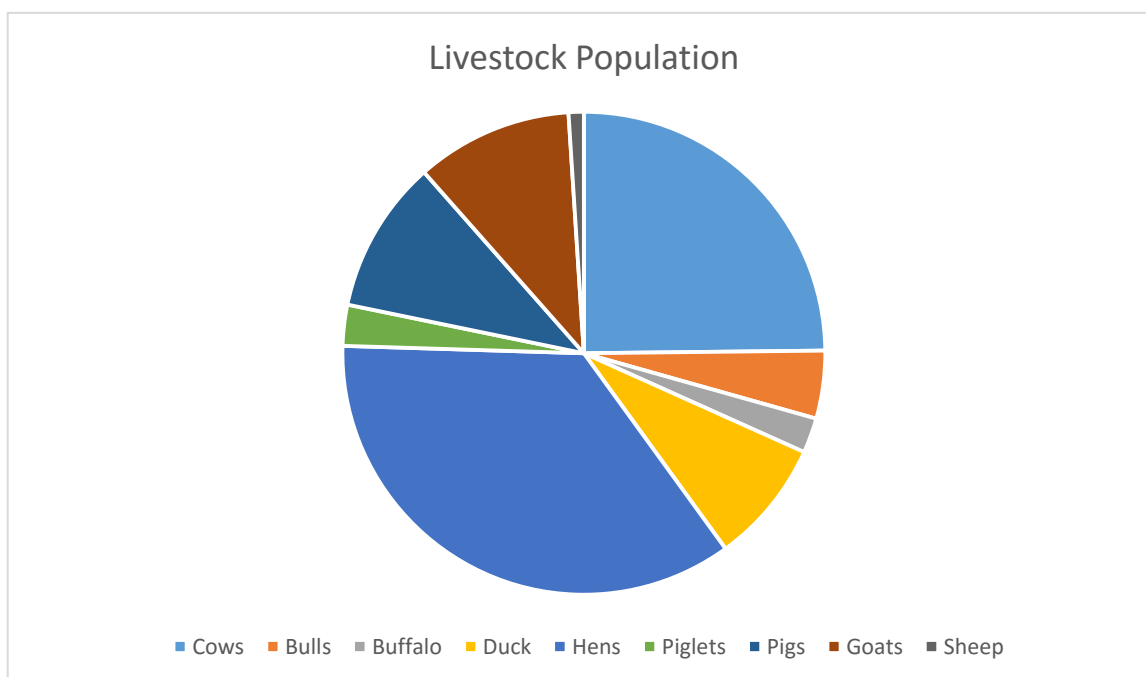
- 40.60% of the households are small farmers (2-10 Ha).
- 35.53% of the households are large farmers (2-10 Ha).

### 3.7 Livestock

The main types of livestock possessed by the households include:

**Table-F: Livestock Details**

Sl. No	Livestock	Number
1	Cows	317
2	Bulls	58
3	Buffalo	30
4	Duck	106
5	Hens	453
6	Piglets	35
7	Pigs	131
8	Goats	134
9	Sheep	13





### 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		10km	
2	Primary Health Centre	Inside			
3	Primary School	Inside	3		
4	Middle School	Inside			
5	High School	Outside		12km	
6	HS School	Outside		12km	
7	College	Outside		12km	
8	Post Office	Outside		12km	
9	Bank	Outside		12km	
10	Telephone	Outside		12km	
11	Anganwadi Centre	Inside			
12	Gram Panchayat Office	Outside		12km	
13	Revenue Circle Office	Outside		12km	
14	Police Outpost/ Thana	Outside		12km	
15	Forest Beat Office	Inside			
16	Forest Range Office	Outside		22.9km	
17	Railway Station	Outside		12km	
18	Drinking Water Sources	Inside			
19	Community Hall	Inside			

20	House with Electricity	Yes			
21	Street Lighting	No			
22	No. of Tractors	No			
23	No. of Power Tillers	2			
24	Temple/ Church/ Mosque/ Namghar	Inside	Temple: 3 Namghar: 5 Deohal: 2		
25	District Head Quarter	Outside		27km	
26	No. of Vehicles (Cars/ Trucks)	Cars	10		
27	No. of JCB	No			
28	Nearest Market	Outside		15km	

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

**Physical Infrastructure:** The habitation is deprived of basic physical infrastructure like paved roads, water supply etc.

**Education & Health Facilities:** There are minimal educational and health facilities. Public transport is not available, and the community members have to use bicycles to move around.

**Govt. Offices:** The government offices (such as Police station, Revenue 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, very few community members have bank accounts or postal savings accounts.

### 3.9 Agriculture/Crops

The main crops grown in the village are Sali Paddy, Rabi crops like vegetables and oilseeds like mustard.

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

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

- (a) Sali Paddy: Production: 400 Quintal; Yield 75,000 kg /ha
- (b) Vegetables: Production: 30 Quintal

### **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 areas
- b) Homestead area

### **3.11 Markets**

The main markets used by the community are as follows:

- (a) Grocery: Mikirpara Chakardo.
- (b) Weekly / Bi-weekly Market: : Pamohi at 4 km away
- (c) Major Market: Gorchuk at 8 km away

### **3.12 Water Resources**

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

- (a) Ringwell - 4 nos (Water Availability: Perennial)
- (b) Stream- 4 nos (Water Availability: Perennial)

### **3.13 Energy Consumption**

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

- (a) Fuelwood: Households Depending: 80 Nos. (Source: Forest)
- (b) Kerosene: Households Depending: 80 Nos. (Source: Distributor)
- (c) LPG: Households Depending: 80 Nos. (Source: Distributor)
- (d) Electricity: Households Depending: 90 Nos.

### **3.14 Socio-economic status**

**Social set-up:** The village is inhabited by the Hindu community- Karbis, Bodo and other Assamese communities. They have a caste system. The society is marked by social divisions. The observed position of women is not satisfactory.

**Economic Condition:** The economic position is not satisfactory. The main livelihood is agriculture. Most households earn Rs.40,000 to Rs.50,000 per annum.

Additional details are available in the next section.

## **4. Livelihood assets profile and vulnerability contexts**

**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 crucial elements in defining the human capital of the village are the kind of skills they possess, their education profile and their professional profile. Focusing on the literacy rate, around 90.28% of the population in Mikirpara Chakardo are literate, which denotes a rather high percentage of literates.

Keeping in perspective, the skill profile in the area, it is seen that a large number of people are involved in cultivation, along with 50 people in weaving, 2 in cane & bamboo craft, 5 each in tailoring, knitting and computer. Maximum number of people earn their livelihood through farming, along with a few working as shopkeepers, factory workers, teachers, daily wage earners. In order to have a strong workforce in the village, a high percentage of working age group is necessary, which in the case of Mikirpara Chakardo is 61.57%

### **Physical Capital**

The physical capital of an area helps ascertain the infrastructural growth of a village. As per educational facilities in Mikirpara Chakardo, the primary and middle schools are located inside the village, whereas the high school and college are all situated at a distance. For those aspiring for higher studies, would face certain difficulties in travelling long distances to complete their education.

The main roads are at a distance and this leads to a number of issues in transportation and daily communication for the villagers. The village roads are unpaved and the condition isn't good. The administrative institutions such as the post office, police outpost and bank are situated at a considerable distance.

### **Natural Capital**

Natural capital signifies the wide availability of natural resources in an area. Mikirpara Chakardo being located in the fringes of Deepor Beel Wildlife Sanctuary boasts of a wide range of birds and animals. Some of the animals found in the area are elephants, leopards, black bear, deer and the wide range of birds storks, are stocks, sparrows, ducks etc.

Rani being the nearest reserved forest in the area also has a wide range of flora and helps increase the overall natural capital of the village.

## **Social Capital**

Focusing on the social capital of a village, we tend to emphasise on the various social institutions available, these can also be religious or cultural in nature. As per the religious institutions in the area, there are 5 'namghars', 3 temples and 2 'deohals' (for the 'Karbi' community). There are social institutions such as anganwadi centres which provide pre natal and basic health care.

Other institutions such as Mahila Samitis, Youth/Sport Clubs in the village also help create social harmony and improve the social conditions. The panchayat of the village focuses on the fulfilment of the administrative duties, while the Village Headman is the head representative for the village and also resolves social conflicts.

## **Financial Capital**

The financial capital of a village is a crucial element for the village, to help in the fulfilment of the financial needs of people. The banks and post offices are located further away from Mikirpara Chakardo which makes it difficult for the people to travel long distances to access their accounts and hence hampering the overall efficiency of the institutions.

There is also a lack of knowledge on facilities such as health insurances, crop insurances and microfinance and hence there aren't any people utilising these facilities. There is an urgent need to improve the present condition of financial institutions in the village so as to give aid to the people in managing their financial needs.

### **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 existing vulnerabilities of a village such as severe animal depredation, diseases etc. hamper the overall development despite it being rich in all five livelihood capitals. These have a negative impact on the livelihood enhancement of a village.

With respect to Mikirpara Chakardo, severe animal depredation is a major form of vulnerability that the people need to face. This depredation intensifies with the easy access of elephants to the

village through an elephant corridor which damages the crops and also property.

Another point of concern in the village, is the occurrence of diseases such as malaria and dysentery which without proper medical facilities tend to spread.

#### 4.4 Seasonality

The seasonality calendar given below was prepared in consultation with the community. The different cropping seasons and hazards are reflected in the seasonal calendar. During the months of June to January there is cultivation of Sali paddy, while rabi crops such as vegetables are grown from October to April and oilseeds such as mustard is grown during October to January. Hazards such as animal depredation tend to occur almost all throughout the year and diseases such as malaria during June to October and dysentery during May to October.

**Seasonality Calendar of Mikirpara Chakardo EDC**

Particulars	Months											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Crops	Sali					Sali paddy						
	Rabi crops (vegetables)									Rabi crops		
										Oilseed(Mustard)		
Diseases						Malaria						
					Dysentery							
Hazards	Animal Depredation (Elephants)											

## **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..

### **5.1 Linkages with the working Plan**

#### **History of past management:**

Prior to the notification of Deepor Beel Wild Life Sanctuary (proposed in 1989), the entire wetland was government land which used to be managed by the State Fishery Department. The Fishery Department used to lease out the wetland to the local fishermen communities of the fringe villagers during fishing season every year. With notification proposing the wetland as a Wild Life Sanctuary (414hectare), the Fishery Department stopped leasing it out for fishing. Protection against poaching, encroachment and other illegal activities was initiated by the Assam State Zoo Division since 1989. The wetland area falling outside the wild Life Sanctuary was under protection of the District Administration, Kamrup Metro district and Guwahati Metropolitan Development Authority under provisions of Guwahati Water-bodies (Prevention and Conservation) Act,2008. Subsequently to find notification of Deepor Beel Wild Life Sanctuary by the government of Assam during the year 2009, the said Wild Life Sanctuary was put under the management of Guwahati Wild Life Division. In this way the Deepor Beel Wild Life Sanctuary has been under management and protection by the Forest Department as per provision of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

Though Deepor Beel was finally declared as a Wild Life Sanctuary in the year 2009, first action plan was prepared by Dibyadhar Gogoi (IFS) for the period from 2016-17 to 2018-19. In the action plan he prescribed Eco-development to satisfy the subsistence needs of the people residing in about 1Km radius of the impacted area. The long term objectives is to make the fringe villagers self-sufficient in their basic required resources, capable of earning livelihood based on traditional skills in a more profitable and sustainable way through a well established organizational system and thereby reduce people's dependence on the Protective Area resources.

#### **Objectives of Eco-development-**

- i) To reduce dependence and pressure on the sanctuary
- ii) To reduce man-animal conflict
- iii) To generate alternative source of income
- iv) To create awareness for sustainable use of resources
- v) To ensure people's participation in biodiversity conservation

#### **Specific issues-**

- i) Poor economic condition

- ii) Lack of alternative livelihood
- iii) Traditional dependence on the P.A.
- iv) Rapid growth of population
- v) Lack of awareness

### **Broad Strategies-**

The need for Eco-development programme on broad issues are proposed below-

- i) Formation of Eco-development Committee (EDC) and Self Help Groups (SHG) in fringe villages.
- ii) Socio- Economic survey
- iii) To carry out participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)
- iv) Preparation of Micro Plan
- v) Improvement of community facilities through entry point programme (EPA) viz development of school building, providing sport facilities to institution, introduction of improve cattle breed and so on.
- vi) Community welfare activities like providing potable water facilities to institutions, scholarships to meritorious students, financial assistance to Self Help Groups etc.
- vii) Anti-Degradation Squad will be formed with the fringe villagers and maintained.

### **Monitoring and Evaluation-**

Monitoring and evaluation protocol for the entire range of eco-development activities will be developed. A committee comprising of Forest Department personal and member of local panchayat will be constituted to monitor the implementation of eco-development works. The Non-Government Organization or Reputed Institutions will be roped in to carry out the survey to assess the impact of eco-development programmes in transforming the status of the people. After evaluation the requisite corrective measures will be taken at the required points.

### **5.2 Schemes of other Departments:**



**MIKIRPARA CHAKARDO ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE  
DEEPOR BEEL, GUWAHATI WILDLIFE 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 March 2017. The various steps followed are enumerated briefly below:-

- a) Community meetings organized at the outset in 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 April 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 equipment and tools and processes and procedures for livelihood enhancement to be conducted on a regular basis as proposed in the action plan for livelihood development.

### **GAP Analysis**

- Lack of proper public transportation hampers the day-to-day routine
- Lack of specialised training on traditional skills such as agriculture
- Lack of employment opportunity hampers the growth of economic conditions

## **6.3 SWOT Analysis**

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

### **Strengths**

- i. Traditional skills of agriculture, piggery and weaving as sources of livelihood
- ii. Located near the capital city which makes access to various facilities (education, government office) easier
- iii. Condition of roads is satisfactory

### **Weaknesses**

- i. Untapped potential of the workers with regard to traditional skills

- ii. Lack of proper specialised training facilities
- iii. Low mechanisation of agriculture which hampers the production processes

### **Opportunities**

- i. Scope for expansion of weaving
- ii. Tailoring as a source of livelihood
- iii. Young entrepreneurs with a vision to take the village forward

### **Threats**

- i. Severe issues of animal depredation leading to damage of crops and property
- ii. Spread of diseases with improper medical facilities

## **6.4 PRA Exercise**

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

**Date:** 17/3/2017 **Location:** Mikirpara Chakardo

**Numbers Present:** 85

**In Presence of:** Forest officials, EDC office bearers, Village Headman, Community Members

**Appendix VI** gives the list of members present during PRA and FGD. **Appendix VII A to VII C** 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:

- (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

## (1) 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
- Through the PRA activities, there was an exchange of ideas and thoughts between the community members and the RGVN team. This allowed a mutual understanding of the problems they face and the objectives of the project.
- There have been very few awareness and orientation programs in the EDC in the past.
- While some NGOs have been visiting the EDC they only collected data and information but did not take up any development activity.
- 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 faith of the people on government organisation have reduced due to the lack of involvement in terms of overall development.

**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) Development of community halls in the village would help hold discussions, cultural programmes and training, encouraging a sense of harmony and unity among the people.
- b) Providing training on tourist guide to the local youths of Mikirpara Chakardo, since the EDC is located in the fringes of Deepor Beel. This would help create employment opportunities.
- c) Providing facilities for drinking water and electricity to those parts of the village which are lagging behind on these basic necessities.
- d) Development of infrastructure such as playgrounds and higher education facilities to help increase the overall physical capital of the village.
- e) Tent houses would be an asset for the EDC with availability of commodities such as utensils, generators, furniture etc. to organise events. These commodities could be given on rent to the community members in lower prices and act as additional funds for the EDC.

### 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	Village EPA as ranked	GPS coordinates	Details	Budget
1.	Training hall shed cum EDC Office	<p><b>Latitude:</b> N- 26.10840</p> <p><b>Longitude:</b> E-91.64179</p> <p><b>Altitude:</b> 58mts</p>	<p><b>Total Land:</b> 1 Bigha</p> <p><b>Location:</b> Near Chakardo PHE Scheme</p> <p><b>Proposed Activity:</b></p> <p>i) Training shed cum EDC office building construction</p> <p>ii) Office furniture cum store room</p> <p>iii) Toilet for male &amp; female with drinking water facility</p>	14,00,000.00

Approved.  
 Pradipha Baruah  
 18/05/2017  
 Divisional Forest Officer  
 Guwahati Wildlife Division

2.	Tent House with Sound System	<b>Latitude:</b> N- 26.10671  <b>Longitude:</b> E-91.641786  <b>Altitude:</b> 58mts	<b>Total Land:</b> 2 kotha <b>Location:</b> Public Namghar Chakardo near community hall <b>Proposed Activity:</b> i) Generator: 1 pc ii) Dining Table: 5 pc iii) Chair- 20 pc iv) Utensils v) Sound box system vi) Tripal	2,02,000.00
3.	Daily Market Place Development	<b>Latitude:</b> N- 26.10690  <b>Longitude:</b> E-91.63599  <b>Altitude:</b> 52mts	<b>Total Land:</b> 4 kotha <b>Location:</b> Near Desh Bhakta Tarun Ram Phukan ME school <b>Proposed Activity:</b> i) House building ii) all boundary	8,75,000.00
4.	Community Hall Repairing	<b>Latitude:</b> N- 26.10871  <b>Longitude:</b> E-91.64168  <b>Altitude:</b> 58mts	<b>Total Land:</b> 2.5 kotha <b>Location:</b> Near Chakardo PHE Scheme <b>Proposed Activity:</b> i) Tin sheet ii) Galf wall with grill iii) Floor Tiles iv) an- 4 pc v) Chair- 10 pc vi) Painting	4,35,000.00
5.	Playground development	<b>1) Mikarpara</b> <b>Latitude:</b> N- 26.10700 <b>Longitude:</b> E-91.63626 <b>Altitude:</b> 52mts  <b>2) Deo Chotal</b> <b>Latitude:</b> N- 26.10523 <b>Longitude:</b> E-91.67192 <b>Altitude:</b> 50mts	<b>Location:</b> Near Desh Bhakta Tarun Ram Phukan ME School <b>Proposed Activity:</b> i) Earth filling ii) encing iii) Wall iv) Development of playground (2)	4,00,000.00
6.	Cremation ground development (2)	<b>1. Latitude:</b> N- 26.10629 <b>Longitude:</b> E-91.64201  <b>2. Latitude:</b>	<b>Total Land:</b> 4 bigha (2+2 bigha) <b>Location:</b> Community land  <b>Proposed Activity:</b> i) Earth filling	2,00,000.00

Approved,  
 Prudipha Barua  
 18/05/2017  
 Divisional Forest Officer  
 Guwahati Wildlife Division  
 Guwahati-09



		N- 26.10497 <b>Longitude:</b> E-91.67252	ii)Fencing iii) House shed	
7.	Tourist guide equipment	<b>Latitude:</b> N- 26.11307 <b>Longitude:</b> E-091.65508 <b>Altitude:</b> 48mts	<b>Total Land:</b> 1 kotha <b>Location:</b> Deepor beel community house near wildlife campus <b>Proposed Activity:</b> i) SLR camera (Range 500mm) - 2 nos. ii) Camera stand - 1 iii) Binoculars- 2 (5000mm)	1,31,000.00
8.	Community Fishery	<b>Latitude:</b> N- 26.11402 <b>Longitude:</b> E-91.60895 <b>Altitude:</b> 40mts	<b>Total Land:</b> 5 bighas <b>Location:</b> Near Deepor Beel <b>Proposed Activity:</b> i) Alee Bandh (Guid Bandh) ii) arth filling	2,00,000.00
9.	Elephant watch tower (4)	<b>1. Latitude:</b> N- 26.10640 <b>Longitude:</b> E-91.63281  <b>2. Latitude:</b> N- 26.10412 <b>Longitude:</b> E-91.62825  <b>3. Latitude:</b> N- 26.10729 <b>Longitude:</b> E-91.64201  <b>4. Latitude:</b> N- 26.10629 <b>Longitude:</b> E-91.64201	<b>Total Land:</b> 0.5 kotha land each <b>Location:</b> i) Matalbari Ghuli- 1 ii) Mikirpara Ghuli- 1 iii) Banbandha Ghuli- 2	8,00,000.00
10.	Modern agriculture farm equipment	<b>Latitude:</b> N- 26.11307 <b>Longitude:</b> E-091.65508 <b>Altitude:</b> 48mts	<b>Location:</b> Community Hall (Store room) <b>Proposed Activity:</b> i) Power tiller- 3 ii) payer- 3 iii) Cultivator- 1 iv) Cogwheel	6,68,000.00
<b>Grand Total:</b>				53,11,000

Appointed.  
 Pradip Barua  
 18/05/2017  
 Divisional Forest Officer  
 Guwahati Wildlife Division  
 Guwahati-09

## **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**

- Agriculture
- Bamboo and cane craft
- Weaving
- Piggery

### **8.2 Livelihood Opportunities**

Livelihood Opportunities were identified as follows:

1. Agriculture & Horticulture
2. Livestock
3. NTFP
4. Skill Development
5. Credit Facility

### **8.3 Agriculture & Horticulture**

The main constraints are:

- (a) Lack of fertile lands
- (b) Animal depredation

(c) Lack of modern tools and techniques of agriculture

(d) Lack of knowledge on crop insurances

The opportunities are:

(a) Commercialisation of agricultural crops

(b) Organic farming to sustain health of soil, eco-system and people.

(c) Banks should hold workshops to help educate the farmers on loans and other facilities that will benefit them

#### **8.4 Livestock**

The main constraints are:

(a) Lack of proper functional veterinary services

(b) Spread of diseases that lead to death of animals

(c) Open grazing in protected areas causes negative impact on the biodiversity

The opportunities are:

(a) Provision of better veterinary services to help treat the diseased animals

(b) Introduce scientific methods of livestock rearing

#### **8.5 NTFP**

The main constraints are:

(a) Lack of knowledge by community about NTFP utility

(b) Medicinal properties of most of the NTFP is unknown to the community

The opportunities are:

(a) Create better awareness programmes on the varied utility of NTFP

(b) Some of the products can be used for commercialisation processes

#### **8.6 Specialized Skills**

The main constraints are:

(a) Untapped traditional skills leading to poor economic conditions

(b) Lack of knowledge about market opportunities

The opportunities are:

(a) Expansion of weaving and tailoring as income generating employment opportunity

(b) Provide better opportunities of skill development programmes

## **8.7 Credit Facility**

The main constraints with the reasons are:

- (a) Lack of awareness and knowledge about Micro finance institutions and government schemes
- (b) Banks and post offices are located at a distance hampering the efficiency of these institutions
- (c) Lack of knowledge on crop and health insurances

The opportunities are:

- (a) Coverage of government schemes for provision of loans
- (b) Emphasis on micro finance as they give loans without the burden of collateral

## **8.8 Strategic Interventions**

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

1. Skill development training in specialised skills such as weaving and tailoring
2. Increase agriculture productivity through introduction of high yielding variety and through proper irrigation system.
3. Introduction of micro finance institutions

## **8.9 Income Generating Activities**

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

1. Agriculture
2. Weaving
3. NTFP value addition
4. Piggery development

## **8.10 SHG activities**

SHGs of the village can plan the following activities:

1. Weaving
2. Tailoring

### 3. Piggery

#### **8.11 Exposure Trips**

The following exposure trips are planned:

1. Good practices/project of EDC in North East and other states of India
2. Participation in fairs (melas) like Agri-Horti Expo, SARAS and other exhibitions organised by TRIFED

#### **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 (RKSJ) - 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 Mikirpara Chakardo 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 Mikirpara Chakardo EDC. The objective of this plan is to conserve bio-diversity of Deepor Beel Wildlife sanctuary and at the same time meeting the livelihood needs of the community in a sustainable manner.

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

No systematic Management plan for the improvement of water bodies including Deepor Beel Wildlife Sanctuary. 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 Mikirpara Chakardo EDC**

Name of Forest Produce	How met at Present	Source
Firewood	Homestead / Market / Rani RF / Garbhanga RF	Homestead / Market / Rani RF / Garbhanga RF
Timber for House	Homestead & Market	Homestead & Market
Small timber for Implements	Homestead / Market / Rani RF / Garbhanga RF	Homestead / Market / Rani RF / Garbhanga RF
Pole / Bamboo	Homestead / Market / Rani RF / Garbhanga RF	Homestead / Market / Rani RF / Garbhanga RF
Fodder from Forest	Homestead / Market / Rani RF / Garbhanga RF	Homestead / Market / Rani RF / Garbhanga RF
NTFP (Jharu, Thatch grass, etc)	Homestead / Market / Rani RF / Garbhanga RF	Homestead / Market / Rani RF / Garbhanga RF

Other _____		
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**Source:** Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

**Table-2 (B): Total Domestic Requirement of Forest Produce - All Households of the Mikirpara Chakardo EDC**

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

## **9.2 Forest Protection Issues**

### **9.2.1. Protection Problems**

The protection issues of the forests of Mikirpara Chakardo EDC have been summarized below

**Table-2: Protection Problems of the Mikirpara Chakardo EDC**

Type of Problem	Relevant (Yes / No)	Significant (Yes / No)
Fishing by local people	Yes	Yes
Fishing by people from other areas	Yes	Yes
Water pollution	Yes	Yes
Illicit Felling of Timber	No	
Smuggling of Timber	No	
Accidental Fires	No	
Encroachment of Forest Lands	No	
Others: Illicit felling of timbers and other forest produce in Rani Reserved Forest and Garbhanga Reserved Forest.	Yes	Yes

**Source:** Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

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

- (a) Water pollution due to excessive gathering of people during picnic seasons from surrounding areas of the Deepor Beel Wild Life Sanctuary and also from the various other parts of the state. Also caused due to release of chemical and toxic elements from the GMC garbage site located close to the Wild Life Sanctuary.
- (b) Excessive and uncontrolled fishing caused serious degradation of the habitat of the aquatic creatures, both migratory and resident birds including avifauna.
- (c) Uncontrolled illicit felling of timbers and other forest produce in Rani Reserved Forest and Garbhanga Reserved Forest disturbs the wild habitats, like elephants, primates and other schedule wild life species, causing man-animal conflict to a certain extent in and around Deepor Beel Wild Life Sanctuary. It is mentionable here that all wild elephant coming to the Deepor Beel Wild Life Sanctuary are actually belong to the Rani Reserved Forest and Garbhanga Reserved Forest, which are their traditional habitat.

### 9.2.2 Reasons for Degradation of the Wild Life Sanctuary

The above mentioned points (Point a, Point b, Point c from section 9.2.1 ) are to be taken into account as the reasons for degradation in the Wild Life Sanctuary.



## **9.3 Components of the Forest Development Plan**

### **9.3.1 Protection Plan**

The following sub-sections discuss the main components of the Wild Life Sanctuary Development Plan of Mikirpara Chakardo EDC; viz. the plans for Illegal Fishing, Man - Animal Conflict Reduction in the fringe areas, Habitat management & improvement and Eco-Tourism Plan.

### **9.3.2 Protection Plan/Illegal Fishing protection Plan**

The protection Plan is twofold, namely wildlife protection and secondly Wild Life Sanctuary protection in terms of control over illegal fishing. EDC members have well developed information network for any kind of illegal fishing as well as to prevent capturing of migratory and resident birds.

#### **Wildlife Protection:**

The Protection Plan given below, discusses the measures for the protection of Deepor Beel Wildlife Sanctuary. The Forest Department shall constitute Local Protection Squad from the youth members belonging to the villages involve in crop protection to mitigate the elephant deprecation, to prevent illegal fishing, to protect capturing of birds and other Aquatic species i.e. all schedule species of Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972, from the fringe areas of the Wild Life Sanctuary. 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, in view of the above, the following are prescribed:

1. They should be assisted with minimum wages/ honorarium
2. The squad should be made at par with VDP (Village Defence Party).
3. The squad should be well armed with equipments such as life jackets, country boats, boots, raincoat, uniform and other required accessories.
4. Regular training and motivational camps to be held for the Local Protection Squad
5. EDC to monitor the works and performance of the Local Protection Squad youths every month.

### **Forest Protection:**

As revealed in the PRA, the communities are not dependent upon the Wild Life Sanctuary for their daily requirement of firewood, grazing and timber but they completely depend upon Rani Reserved Forest and Garbhanga Reserved Forest (for firewood, grazing and other timber requirements including firewood etc.) which is contiguous to Deepor Beel Wild Life Sanctuary and a part of proposed eco-sensitive zone. It is mentionable here that all wild elephant coming to the Deepor Beel Wild Life Sanctuary are actually belong to the Rani Reserved Forest and Garbhanga Reserved Forest, which are their traditional habitat. Therefore, in order to maintain ecology and ecosystem of the Wild Life Sanctuary the following are to be sought after:

1. All the EDC households to be encouraged for alternate livelihood such as pig farming, poultry farming, horticulture, floriculture, weaving, tailoring, pisciculture (in their own private fisheries), Nursery etc. to reduce the dependency on the Wild Life Sanctuary and its proposed eco-sensitive zone for fishing and other illegal activities.
2. The EDC should create awareness among the people about proper sanitation and waste management issues, lack of which may cause serious pollutions by way of sewage to the Deepor Beel and surrounding water bodies to reduce the biotic pressure on forest.
3. All the EDC households to be given an alternate source for cooking such as Bio-gas (*gobar* gas), solar cooker, other modified fuelwood burner, LPG etc.
4. All the EDC household to be supplied with alternate sources of energy for lighting etc. such as solar/ wind/ hybrid energy solutions
5. The people are to be made aware of domestic high yielding cattle (stall feeding and hybrid cattle) rearing so as to reduce the biotic pressure to the forest gradually.
6. The EDC should strictly monitor the entry of villagers or any outsiders inside the Wild Life Sanctuary without permission.
7. The EDC should create awareness among the people so that fishing is stopped totally within the sanctuary area.
8. The EDC should ensure that degradation of the habitat inside the sanctuary should be stopped by creating awareness among the people. Proper authorities are to be informed in case of violation of the rules and sections as per the provision of Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972.
9. The EDC should take active part in enforcing to maintain the provisions of Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972.

**Habitat Improvement Plan:**

Deepor beel is one of the largest and most important beels in Brahmaputra Valley of Lower Assam, which is mainly famous for some globally threatened species of birds like Spotbilled Pelican (*Pelicanus philippensis*), Lesser Adjutant Stork (*Leptoptilos javanicus*), Greater Adjutant Stork (*Leptoptilos dubius*), Baer's Pochard (*Aythya baeri*), Palas Sea Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*), etc. The sanctuary is one of the staging sites on the migratory fliways and some other largest congregations of aquatic birds in Assam. 120 species of local and migratory birds, 50 species of fishes, 8 endangered species of reptiles, 12 species of snakes, 21 species of lizard and 19 species of mammalian fauna are recorded so far. Apart from that, the sanctuary is famous for its tremendous bio-diversity which includes some of the rarest species of aquatic flora.

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

1. EDC members shall participate on request of RO, Deeporbeel Wildlife Range, for removal of unwanted weed such as water hyacinth etc. and de-siltation of wetland areas, provided as and when proper funding is available.
2. EDC members should cooperate fully with the forest staff to minimize all types of pollution in the sanctuary areas as well as fringe areas.

**Nursery Development Plan:**

Nursery is an excellent source of livelihood arising out of forestry activities and also to support as a source of food for creation of fodder plantation for elephant coming from the nearby reserved forest areas. The following are prescribed:-

1. The EDC should develop a 0.25 Ha Nursery for seedlings of bamboo plantation and elephant apple.
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:**

Deepor Beel Wildlife Sanctuary is a unique place of wetland ecosystem with immense biodiversity of the north-eastern regions in India. It is the prime habitat for some globally threatened species of birds like Spotbilled Pelican (*Pelicanus philippensis*), Lesser Adjutant Stork (*Leptoptilos javanicus*), Greater Adjutant Stork (*Leptoptilos dubius*), Baer's Pochard (*Aythya baeri*), Palas Sea Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*), 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 siltation to some extent and choking of water bodies by water hyacinths and other unwanted aquatic fauna.

The following prescriptions are made for wetland conservation situated outside Deepor Beel Wildlife Sanctuary

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. Fishing to be prohibited by the Forest Department with cooperation of EDC members.
4. Crops needing less water to be promoted along with organic manuring.
5. The selected portions of the wetlands (As per the prescription of management plan) to be desilted.
6. The EDC should not allow any fishing inside the sanctuary. Heavy penalty should be imposed upon the defaulters.
7. Conducting extensive research on various aspects of wetland eco-system.
8. Motivation of the local farmers on the use of local organic manure/pesticide instead of other harmful chemical pesticides in their paddy fields nearby sanctuary areas.

### **Man -Animal Conflict Reduction Plan:**

Elephant depredation from nearby reserved forest areas are common. Damage to human life and property is consequent in chance encounters with wildlife. The railway track passes through the elephant corridors causes casualty to the elephants in the past. To mitigate the man animal conflict situation, casualty of the elephant due to train hit the following are prescribed:-

1. Small tongies/ watch towers to be created by the Forest Department to keep watch and ward on stray elephant. The posts should be manned by people from the village on turn by turn basis.

2. Anti Depredation Squad to be created 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 for human casualty, human injuries, damage of crops, etc.
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 required to certify that the damage has occurred.
10. Solar power fencing to be erected by EDC in some selected boundaries. During flood management committee should remove all the wire insulators.

#### **Eco-Tourism Plan:**

Deepor Beel Wildlife Sanctuary is very famous eco-tourism spot nearest to the Guwahati, the gateway of North- East. Innate beauty and rich biodiversity of the sanctuary may be the resource to establish it as the favoured destination for both domestic and foreign tourists in the state.

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

1. Educational wildlife tourism has a great potential in Deepor Beel Wildlife Sanctuary which should be actively promoted by the Forest Department.
2. Home stay should be encouraged from now onwards from amongst the EDC members with sufficient measures for maintaining proper disposal of waste products (MSW – Municipal Solid Waste) and other waste products so as not to pollute the sanctuary.
3. The Department should provide funding for creating home stay facilities by the village communities
4. A selected number of boating facility should be developed in few selected areas of the Wild Life Sanctuary with the active cooperation of Forest Department with the help of local communities
5. Such facilities may be actively promoted by the Department.

6. Local tourist guides should be trained in tourism and foreign languages with sufficient knowledge regarding the birds and other wildlife species.
7. Commercial tourism should be discouraged.
8. Littering and spreading of any other pollutants in and around Deepor Beel Wild Life Sanctuary should be strongly discouraged.
9. Creation of noise pollution by high decibel sound systems also should be strongly 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/Corp
Solar Power		✓	✓			✓
Solar/Hybrid Street Lights		✓	✓			✓
Sprinkler Irrigation		✓	✓		✓	✓
LPG		✓			✓	✓
Power Pumps		✓	✓			✓
Training Center		✓			✓	✓
Community Hall cum EDC Office		✓	✓			
Roads		✓	✓			
WATSAN		✓	✓			✓
School		✓				
Health Infra		✓	✓		✓	✓
Tent House and equipment		✓	✓			✓
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		
	<b>TOTAL</b>		

## 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		
	<b>TOTAL</b>		

### **Annual Village Development Plan:**

<b>SI No.</b>	<b>Item of Work</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
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	Tent House and equipment		
13	Organic farming/ vermi-compost		
	<b>TOTAL</b>		

## Annual Forest Development Plan

Sl No.	Item of Work	Amount	Remarks
1.	0.25 Ha Nursery		
2.	10 Ha Fuelwood Plantation Creation		
3.	Desiltation of water bodies		
4.	Anti Depredation Squad		
5.	Crop Insurance		
6.	Life Insurance		
7.	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**

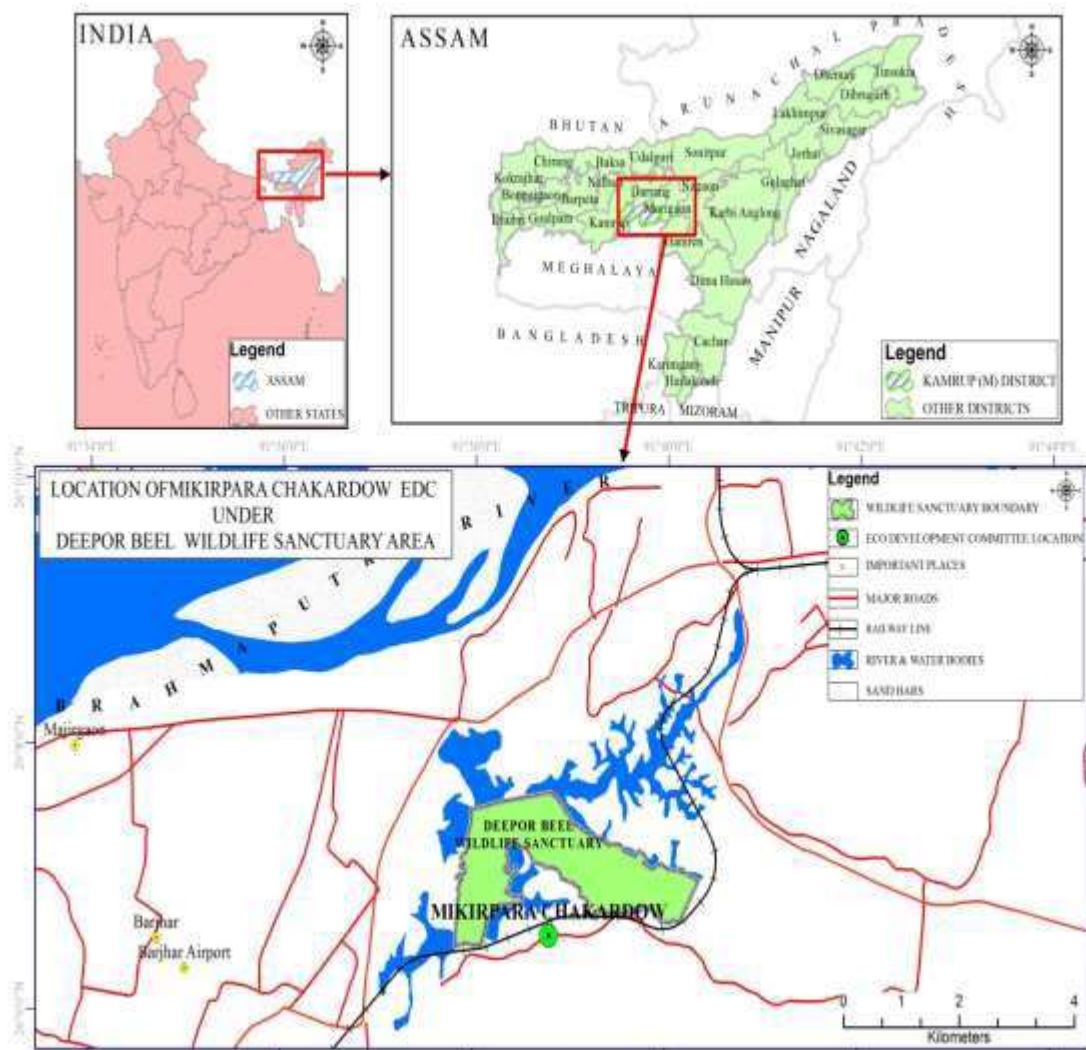
**EDC:** The EDC to be upgraded both in terms of its infrastructure assets and in terms of acting as a resource centre for village and forestry development. The proposed EDC office along with the community hall in the entry point activity to be provided with modern equipment like computer/ TV and support 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 EDC in India</b>
<b>I(B)</b>	<b>Location Map of Mikirpara chakardo EDC</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>Approach map to EDC</b>
<b>III(A)</b>	<b>EDC Registration Certificate</b>
<b>III(B)</b>	<b>MoU/Resolution Certificate</b>
<b>IV</b>	<b>Executive Members of Mikirpara chakardo EDC</b>
<b>V</b>	<b>Executive Members group Photo of Mikirpara chakardo EDC</b>
<b>VI</b>	<b>List of members present during PRA &amp; FGD(Signed list)</b>
<b>VII(A)</b>	<b>Community map of Mikirpara chakardo EDC</b>
<b>VII(B)</b>	<b>Resource map of Mikirpara chakardo EDC</b>
<b>VII(C)</b>	<b>Hazard map of Mikirpara chakardo EDC</b>
<b>VII(D)</b>	<b>Venn Diagram</b>
<b>VIII</b>	<b>Entry point Activities</b>
<b>IX(A)</b>	<b>Training list of Mikirpara chakardo EDC (Proposed)</b>
<b>X</b>	<b>Photographs</b>
<b>XI</b>	<b>GPS Coordinates</b>
<b>XII</b>	<b>SDP Report</b>

# Appendix I(A)

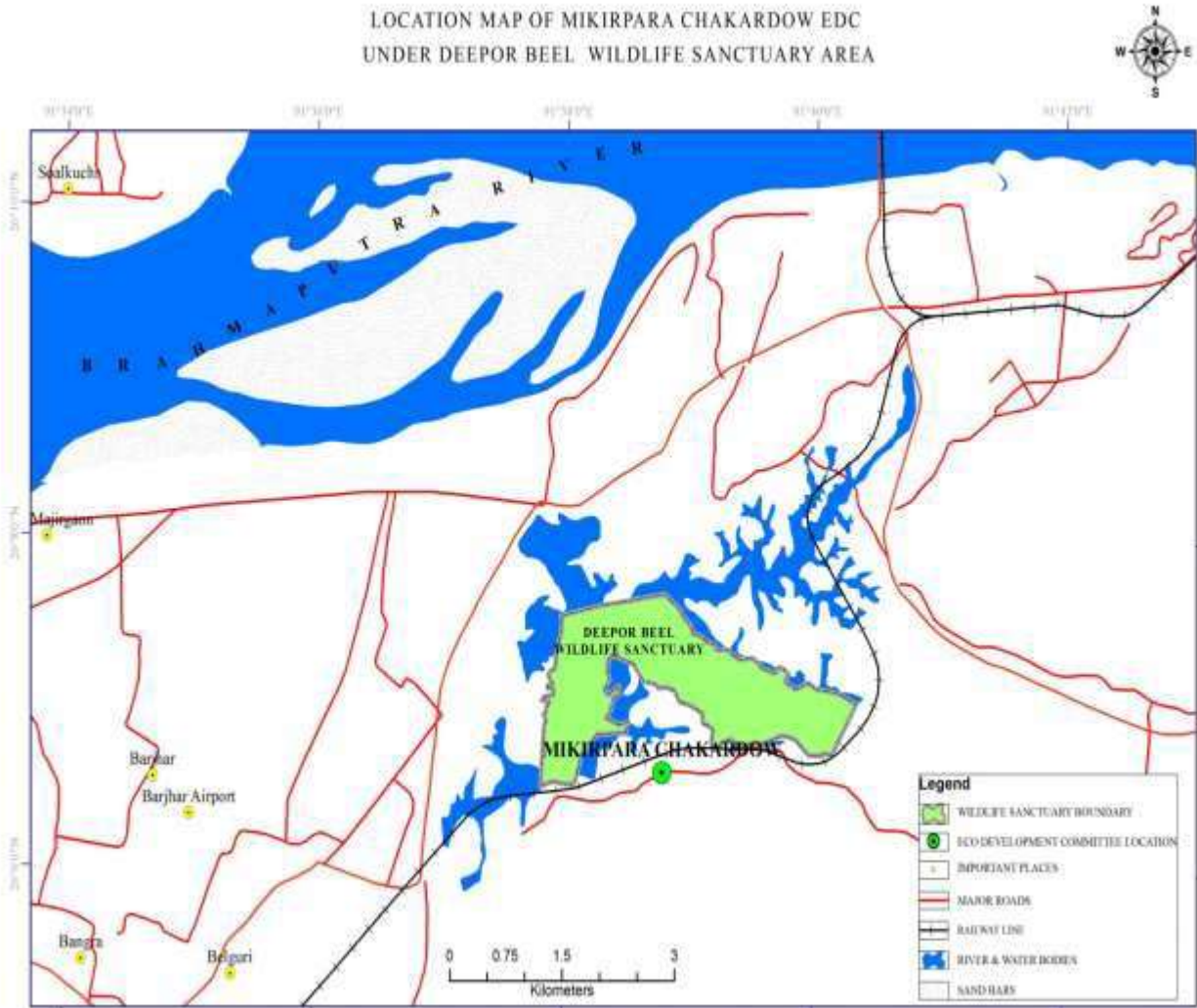
## Location Map of EDC in India



Approved.  
Prudipta Bora  
18/05/2017  
Divisional Forest Officer  
Guwahati Wildlife Division  
Guwahati-09

# Appendix I (B)

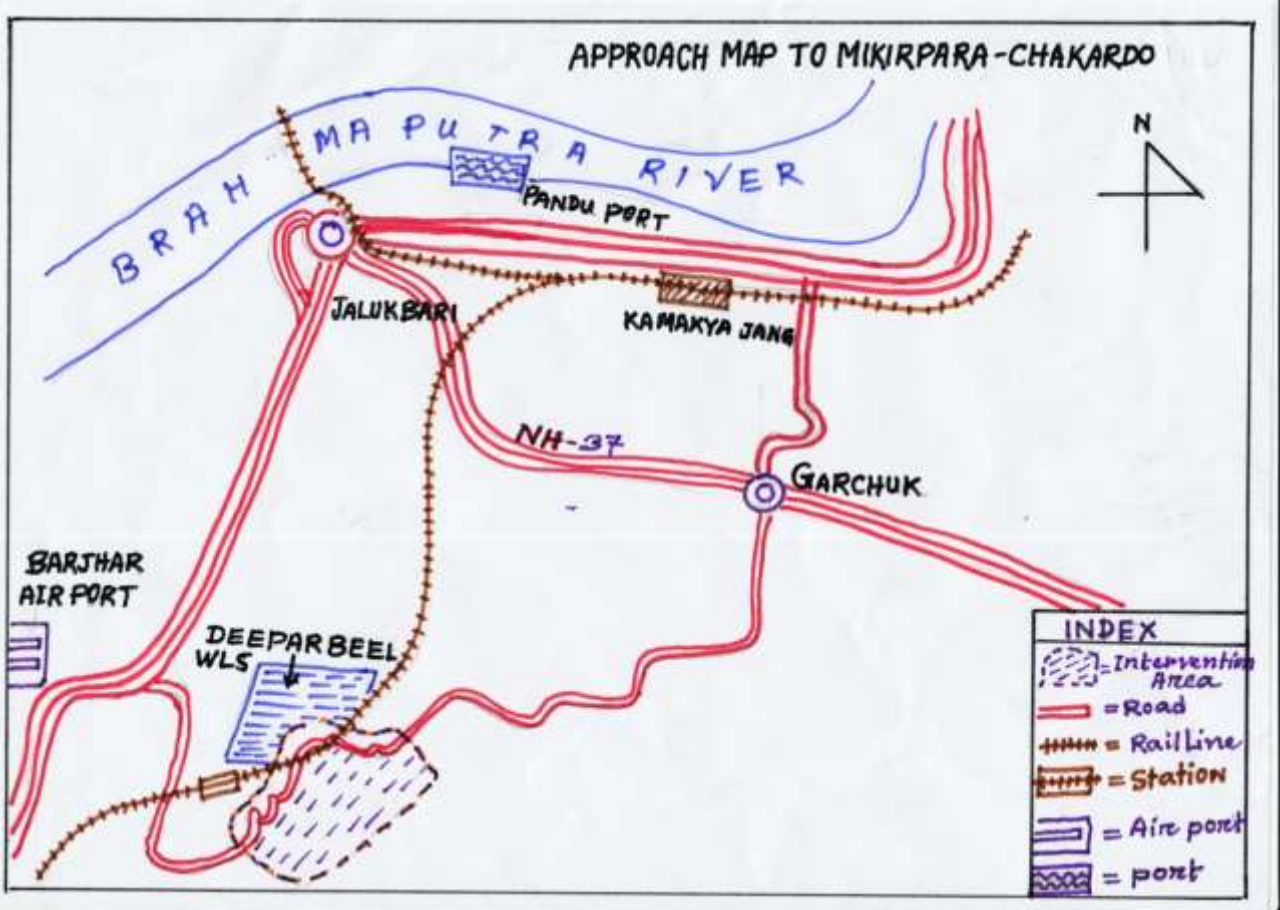
LOCATION MAP OF MIKIRPARA CHAKARDOW EDC UNDER DEEPOP BEEL WILDLIFE SANCTUARY AREA



Approved.  
Pradiptra Baruah  
18/05/2017  
Divisional Forest Officer  
Guwahati Wildlife Division  
Guwahati-09

# Appendix II

## Approach of the 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/GWL/2016-17/08,

Date: 03/10/2016

**MIKIRPARA CHAKARDO** Eco-Development Committee of Guwahati Wildlife Division under **DEEPAR BEEL 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 Deepar Beel Wildlife Sanctuary.

  
( Dr. Satyendra Singh, IFS )

Director,  
Kaziranga National Park  
Bokakhat: 785612: Assam



# Appendix IV

## Executive Members of Mikirpara chakardo EDC

Mikirpara Chakardo Eco Development Committee					
SL.No.	Name	Age	Educational Qualification	Address & Ph No	Designation
1	Sri Bakul Rongpi	40 Yrs	BA	S/o Lt. Ramcharan Rongpi, Vill- Mikirpara Chakardo, PO/PS- Azara, Guwahati-17, Dist-Kamrup(M), Assam. Mob# 8876362878	President
2	Sri Kaushik Phookan	35 Yrs	B.Tech	S/o Shree Tarun Phookan, H/No-37, Namgharpath, Lakhminagar, Hatigaon, Guwahati-38, Kamrup (M), Assam. Mob# 9707796270	Member Secretary
3	Smt Dipali Kalita	43 Yrs	HSLC	W/o Niren Kalita, Vill- Mikirpara Chakardo, PO/PS-Azara, Guwahati-17, Dist-Kamrup(M), Assam. Mob# 9954981364	Treasurer
4	Sri Bhupen Ingti	38 Yrs	HS	S/o Lt. Lohit Ingti, Vill- Mikirpara Chakardo, PO/PS-Azara, Guwahati-17, Dist-Kamrup(M), Assam. Mob# 9707834180	Member
5	Sri Ashok Thapa	49 Yrs	4th Pass	S/o Lt. Gomar Thapa, Vill- Deosutal, Mikirpara Chakardo, PO/PS- Gorchuk, Guwahati-17, Dist-Kamrup(M), Assam. Mob# 9864124074	Member
6	Smt Ullima Das	41 Yrs	9th Pass	W/o Rajat Ch. Das, Vill- Mikirpara Chakardo, PO/PS-Azara, Guwahati-17, Dist-Kamrup(M), Assam. Mob# 7896712616	Member
7	Smt. Binu Rabha	40 Yrs	9th Pass	W/o Subarna Rabha, Vill- Mikirpara Chakardo, PO/PS-Azara, Guwahati-17, Dist-Kamrup(M), Assam. Mob# 7896470949	Member
8	Sri Gautam Das	32 Yrs	9th Pass	S/o Sri Ganesh Das, Vill- Mikirpara Chakardo, PO/PS-Azara, Guwahati-17, Dist-Kamrup(M), Assam. Mob# 8724826273	Member
9	Smt. Putuli Medhi	35 Yrs	4th Pass	W/o Lohit Medhi, Vill- Mikirpara Chakardo, PO/PS-Azara, Guwahati-17, Dist-Kamrup(M), Assam. Mob# 8724020892	Member
10	Smt. Mihati Ingti	44 Yrs	HSLC	W/o Lt. Anil Ingti, Vill- Mikirpara Chakardo, PO/PS-Azara, Guwahati-17, Dist-Kamrup(M), Assam. Mob# 9678194751	Member
11	Sri Bimal Medhi	48 Yrs	HS	S/o Lt. Harisaran Medhi, Vill- Mikirpara Chakardo, PO/PS-Azara, Guwahati-17, Dist-Kamrup(M), Assam. Mob# 8011693911	Adviser
12	Sri Sygrib Bay	65 Yrs	HSLC	S/o Lt. Maniram Bay, Vill- Mikirpara Chakardo, PO/PS-Azara, Guwahati-17, Dist-Kamrup(M), Assam. Mob# 9954056406	Adviser
13	Sri Kalia Ingti	61 Yrs	5th Pass	S/o Lt. Suren Ingti, Vill- Mikirpara Chakardo, PO/PS-Azara, Guwahati-17, Dist-Kamrup(M), Assam.	Adviser

*B. Rongpi*  
President  
Mikirpara Chakardo Eco-Development C  
Deepor Beel, Guwahati-17

*PK*  
Member Secretary  
Mikirpara Chakardo Eco-Development Committee  
Deepor Beel, Guwahati-17

# Appendix V

## Executive Members group Photo of Mikirpara chakardo EDC



**From left hand side standing :** Kaushik Phukan 2. Kalia Ingti 3. Sygrib Bay 4. Ashok Thapa 5. Bimal Medhi 6. Arabinda Ingti 7. Bakul Rangpi 8. Bhupen Ingti **Left handside sitting** 9. Dipali Kalita 10. Putuli Medhi 11. Lilima Das 12. Binu Rabha 13. Minati Ingti

# Appendix VI

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

17<sup>th</sup> March 2017

FGD/PRA

Sno.	Name	Address	Phone No.	Signature
1	Bhupen Singh	Chakarado	9707834180	Bhupen
2	श्री राजेश सिंह	सकरी		
3	Sushma Das	Chakarado	9707449119	Sushma Das
4	श्री राजेश सिंह	सकरी	9127260739	श्री राजेश सिंह
5	Mites Mohan	Chakarado	967891951	Mohan
6	श्री राजेश सिंह	सकरी	9678732107	श्री राजेश सिंह
7	श्री राजेश सिंह	सकरी		
8	श्री राजेश सिंह	सकरी		
9	श्री राजेश सिंह	सकरी		
10	श्री राजेश सिंह	सकरी		
11	श्री राजेश सिंह	सकरी	9706113226	श्री राजेश सिंह
12	श्री राजेश सिंह	सकरी	8011096822	
13	G.N. RANJAN	Chakarado	80	G.Ranjan
14	Rajul Singh	Chakarado	8876322878	R. Singh
15	श्री राजेश सिंह	सकरी	9121201399	श्री राजेश सिंह
16	Budha Ranjan	सकरी	9613682202	B.R
17	श्री राजेश सिंह	सकरी		
18	श्री राजेश सिंह	सकरी	9678919157	
19	श्री राजेश सिंह	सकरी		
20	Sevati Singh	सकरी		
21	श्री राजेश सिंह	"		
22	श्री राजेश सिंह	"		
23	श्री राजेश सिंह	"		
24	श्री राजेश सिंह	"		
25	श्री राजेश सिंह	"		
26	श्री राजेश सिंह	"		
27	श्री राजेश सिंह	सकरी		
28	श्री राजेश सिंह	"		
29	श्री राजेश सिंह	"		
30	श्री राजेश सिंह	"		
31	श्री राजेश सिंह	सकरी	9954981964	

Contd..

FGD/PRA 17<sup>th</sup> March 2017

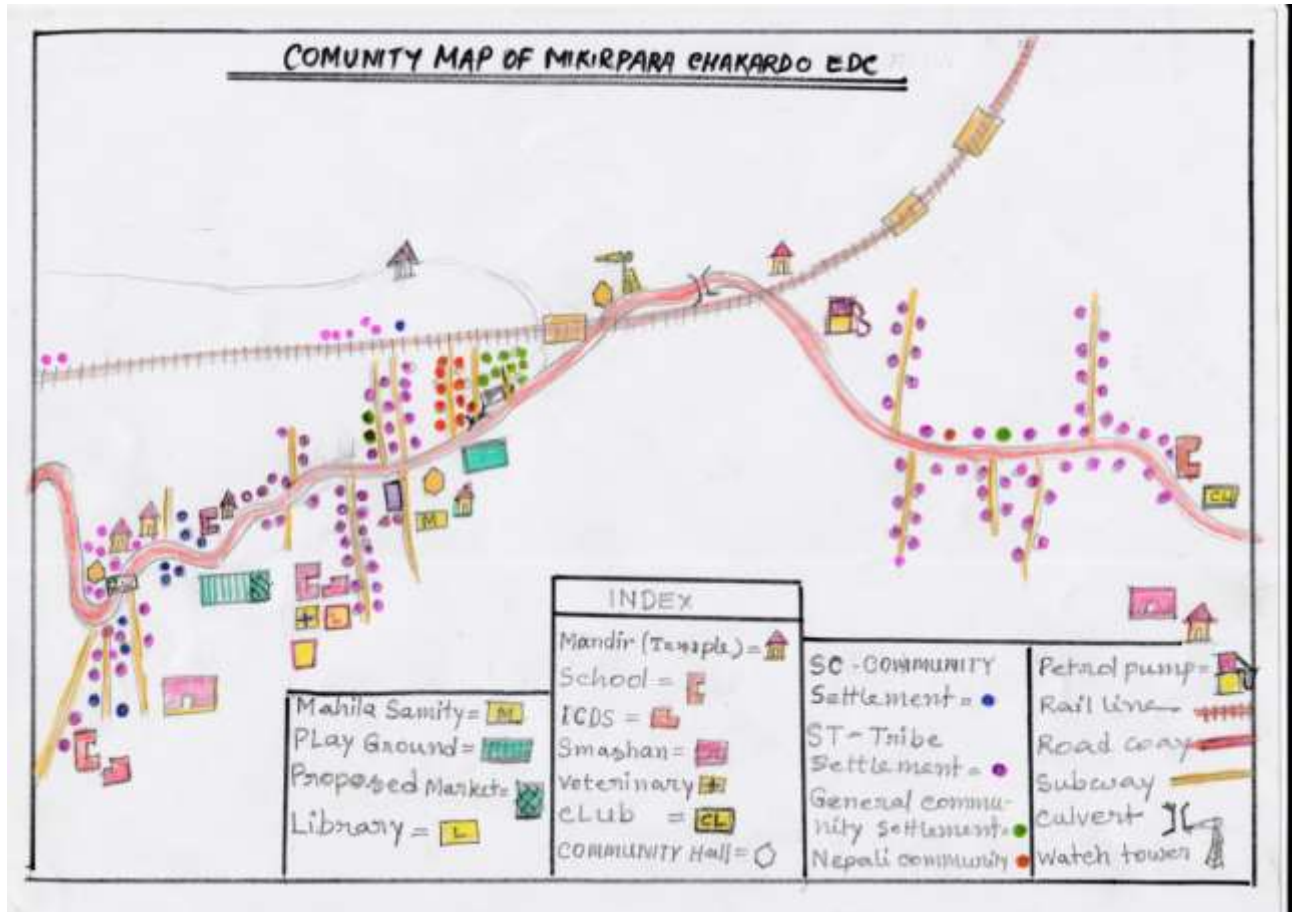
Sl	Name	Address	Phone No	Signature
32	श्री प्रमोद कुमारी	बकरी बाजार		
33	श्री रंजना (बही)	"		
34	श्री विजय दास			
35	श्री मन्मथ चन्द	मन्मथ चन्द परिवार		
36	श्री विजय चन्द	"		
37	श्री राजेश दास			
38	श्री सुनील दास	दिकरवाड़ा बकरी		
39	श्री सुनील दास	"		
40	श्री लक्ष्मी बाई	"		
41	श्री दीवान लीला	दिकरवाड़ा		
42	श्री कल्याण दास	काठवाड़ा		
43	श्री राजेश दास	दिकरवाड़ा बकरी		
44	श्री विजय चन्द	दिकरवाड़ा बकरी		
45	श्री कल्याण दास	काठवाड़ा		
46	श्री राजेश दास	"		
47	श्री लक्ष्मी बाई	"		
48	श्री राजेश दास			
49	श्री राजेश दास			
50	श्री राजेश दास			
51	श्री राजेश दास			
52	श्री राजेश दास (बकरी बाजार)	बकरी बाजार		
53	श्री राजेश दास			
54	श्री राजेश दास			
55	श्री राजेश दास			
56	श्री राजेश दास			
57	श्री राजेश दास			
58	श्री राजेश दास			

Contd..

Sl	Name	Address	Phone no.	Signature
59	শ্রীমতী সুশীলা	চক্ৰোদ		
60	শ্রীমতী কালিন্দী	চক্ৰোদ		
61	শ্রীমতী সুনীল	চক্ৰোদ		
62	শ্রীমতী সুনীল	চক্ৰোদ		
63	শ্রীমতী সুনীল	চক্ৰোদ		
64	শ্রীমতী সুনীল	চক্ৰোদ		
65	শ্রীমতী সুনীল	মিকিষদাঙ্গা চক্ৰোদ		
66	শ্রীমতী সুনীল	মিকিষদাঙ্গা চক্ৰোদ		
67	শ্রীমতী সুনীল	চক্ৰোদ		
68	শ্রীমতী সুনীল	চক্ৰোদ		
69	শ্রীমতী সুনীল	"		
70	শ্রীমতী সুনীল	"		
71	শ্রীমতী সুনীল	"		
72	Lolita Sengupta	"		
73	Jibam Sengupta	"		
74	Sri Binoy Sengupta	"		
75	শ্রীমতী সুনীল	"		
76	শ্রীমতী সুনীল	চক্ৰোদ		
77	শ্রীমতী সুনীল	চক্ৰোদ মঙ্গলা		
78	Manoj Sarna	RGVN		
79	Gyanananda Borthakur	RGVN		Borthakur
80	Kaushik Phukan	Ranger, DNL		
81	Sangeeta Borthakur	RGVN		
82	Akanksha Borthakur	RGVN		
83	Nirbhali Borthakur	RGVN		
84	Rachna Sarda	RGVN		P.S.
85	Jadav Sarman	RGVN	9859508258	
86				

# Appendix VII (A)

## Community map of Mikirpara chakardo EDC

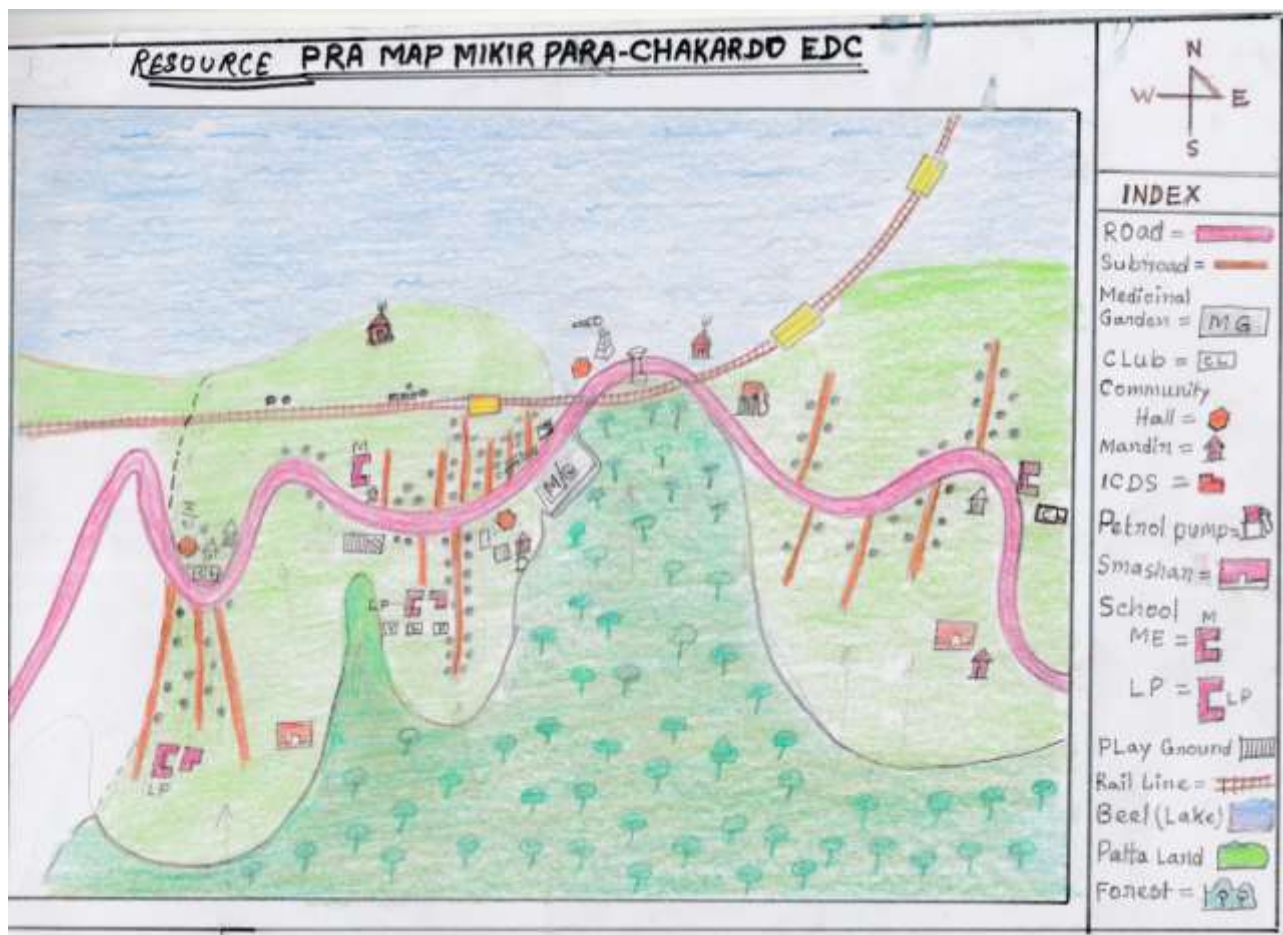


Sl. No	Name of the Facilitator	Address	Mobile No
1	Minoti Ingti	Chakardo	9678194751
2	Bakul Rangpi	Chakrado	8876362878
3	Kaushik Phukan	Chakrado	970779620
4	Sygrib Bay	Chakrado	9954056406

\*\* Details list of participants during PRA mapping is given in Appendix VI

# Appendix VII (B)

## Resource map of Mikirpara chakardo EDC

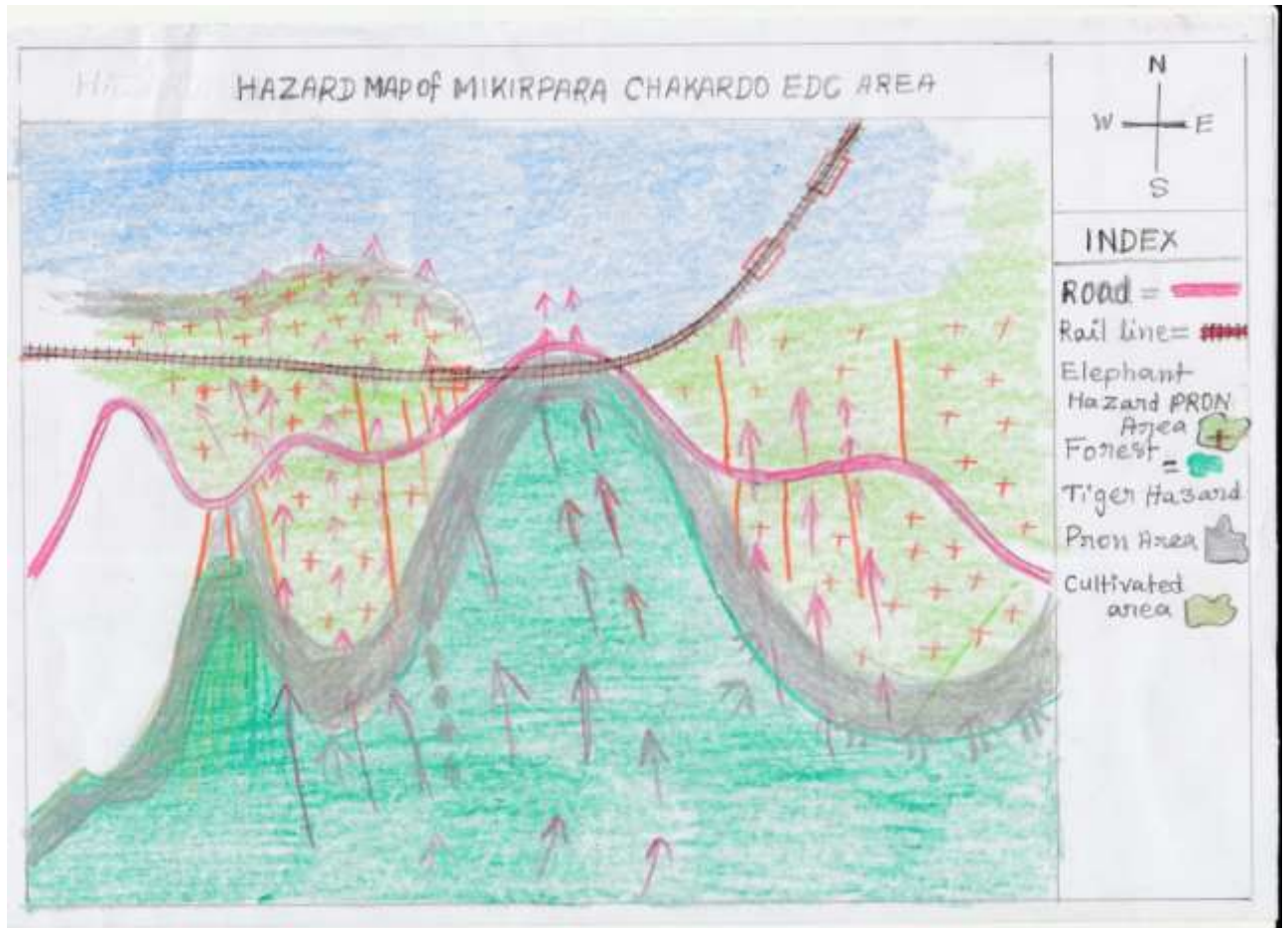


Sl. No	Name of the Facilitator	Address	Mobile No
1	Minoti Ingti	Chakardo	9678194751
2	Bakul Rangpi	Chakrado	8876362878
3	Kaushik Phukan	Chakrado	970779620
4	Sygrib Bay	Chakrado	9954056406

**\*\* Details list of participants during PRA mapping is given in Appendix VI**

# Appendix VII(C)

## Hazard map of Mikirpara chakardo EDC



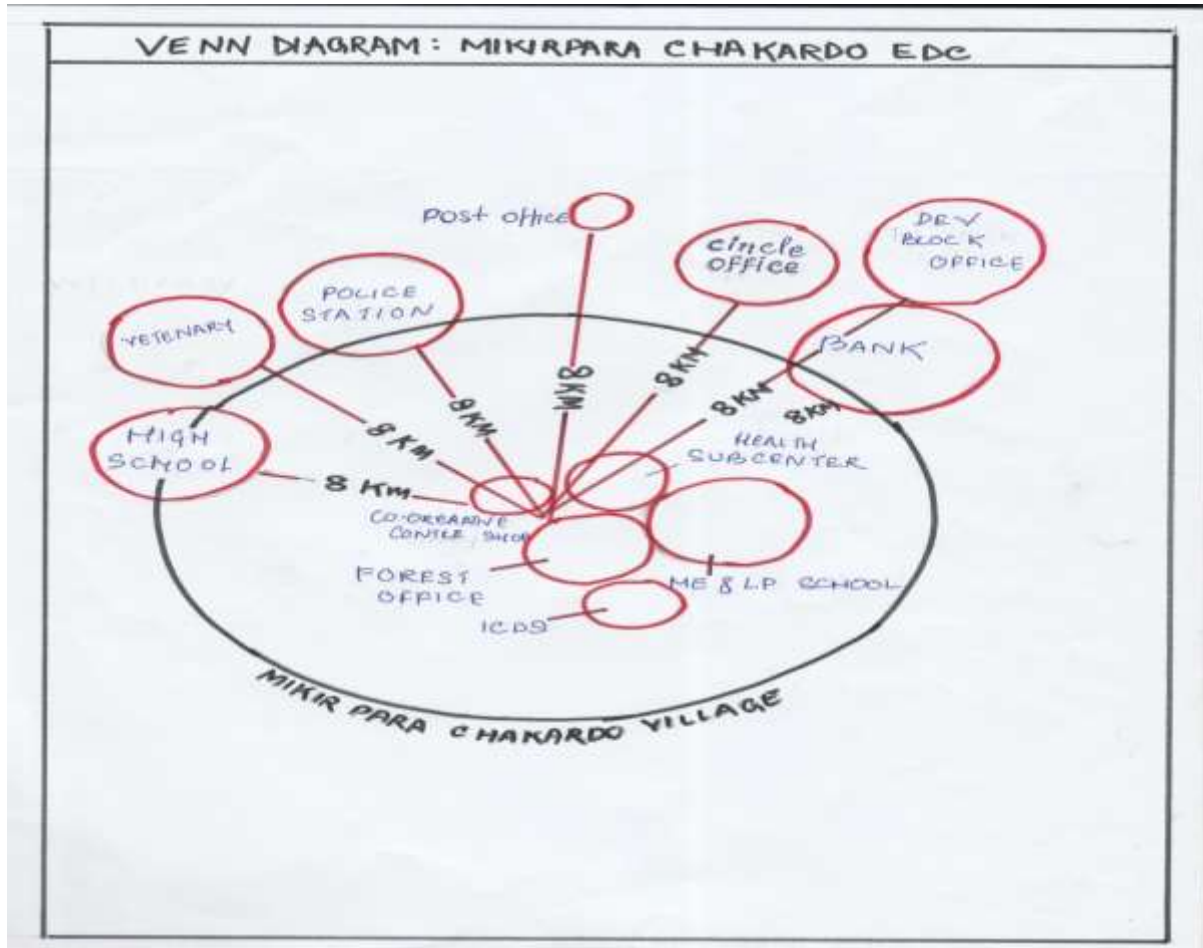
Sl. No	Name of the Facilitator	Address	Mobile No
1	Minoti Ingti	Chakardo	9678194751
2	Bakul Rangpi	Chakrado	8876362878
3	Kaushik Phukan	Chakrado	970779620
4	Sygrib Bay	Chakrado	9954056406

\*\* Details list of participants during PRA mapping is given in Appendix VI



# Appendix VII (D)

## Venn Diagram



Sl. No	Name of the Facilitator	Address	Mobile No
1	Minoti Ingti	Chakardo	9678194751
2	Bakul Rangpi	Chakrado	8876362878
3	Kaushik Phukan	Chakrado	970779620
4	Sygrib Bay	Chakrado	9954056406

\*\* Details list of participants during PRA mapping is given in Appendix VI

# Appendix VIII

## Entry point Activities



### Entry Point Activities ( EPA ) MIKIRPARA CHAKARDO EDC

Rank	Name of Activity with Landmark and land ownership & status	GPS Location	Details of Activity	Budgeted Amount
1	Training <sup>Hall</sup> Shed cum EDC Office At Community Land, 1 Bigha Land area , Near Chakardo PHE Scheme	Latitude N 26.10840  Longitude E 91.64179  Altitude -58mts	1. Training Shed cum EDC office Building Construction.	10,00,000.00
			2. Office furniture Cum Store room	2,00,000.00
			3. Toilet for Male & female , with drinking water facility	2,00,000.00
Sub Total Amount =>				14,00,000.00
2	Tent House with Sound System At Public Numghar Chakardo Near community hall. On community land 2 kotha.	Lat-N26.10671  Long - E91.64186  Alt58m	1/Generator -1 pc	50,000.00
			2/Dyning table -5 pc	10,000.00
			3/Chair 20 pc	10,000.00
Sub Total Amount =>				2,02,000.00
3	Daily Market Place Development Near Desh Bhakta Tarun Ram Phukan ME school, on Community land 4 kotha	Lat-N26.10690  Long - E91.63599  Altitude- 52mts	1/ House building	5,00,000.00
			2/ Wall boundary	3,75,000.00
			Sub Total Amount =>	

Signature .....  
 Member Secretary  
 Mikirpara Chakardo Eco-Development Committee  
 Deepar Beel, Guwahati-17

Signature of .....  
 The President  
 President  
 Mikirpara Chakardo Eco-Development Committee  
 Deepar Beel Guwahati-17

Approval with Seal & Signature of D.F.O. ....  
 Divisional Forest Officer  
 Guwahati Wildlife Division  
 Guwahati-09

Contd..



**Entry Point Activities ( EPA )**  
**MIKIRPARA CHAKARDO EDC**

Rank	Name of Activity with Landmark & land ownership and status	GPS Location	Details of Activity	Budgeted Amount
4	<b>Community Hall Repairing</b>  ( Already existed community Hall) On Community Land 2.5 Kotha Near Chakardo PHE Scheme	Lat-N26.10871  Long E91.64168  Altitude= 58mts	1/ Tin Sheet 2/Half wall with Grill 3/ Floor Tils 4/ Fan (4) 5/ Chair (10) 6/ Painting	1,30,000.00 1,20,000.00 1,10,000.00 25,000.00 15,000.00 35,000.00
			Sub Total Amount =>	4,35,000.00
5	<b>Play Ground Development</b> At Mikirpara Chakardo Community Land , Near Desh Bhakta Tarun Ram Phukan ME School.	1/ Mikirpara pgrnd- Lat= N26.10700 Long=91 63626 Alt=52 2/Deo Chotal Lat= 26.105 23 Long=91 67192 Alt=50 Mts.	Development of Play Ground (2) Earth Filling , Fencing, wall	4,00,000.00
			Sub Total Amount =>	4,00,000.00
6	<b>Cremation Ground Development (2)</b> At Mikirpara Chakardo community Land 4 Bigha ( 2+2) bigha	1/Lat= N 26.10629 Long= 91. 64201  2/LaN 26.10497 LongE 91. 67252	Development of Cremation Ground with Earth filling, fencing, and house shed.	2,00,000.00
			Sub Total Amount =>	2,00,000.00

Signature.....  
 Member Secretary &  
 Range Officer  
 Mikirpara Chakardo Eco-Development Committee  
 Deepar Beel, Guwahati-17

Signature of.....  
 The President  
 President  
 Mikirpara Chakardo Eco-Development Committee  
 Deepar Beel, Guwahati-17

Signature of D.F.O.....  
 Divisional Forest Officer  
 Guwahati Wildlife Division  
 Guwahati-09


Contd..




**Entry Point Activities ( EPA )**  
**MIKIRPARA-CHAKARDO EDC**

Rank	Name of Activity with Landmark , land ownership and status	GPS Location	Details of Activity	Budgeted Amount
7	<b>Tourist Guide Equipments</b> At community Land 1 Kotha in Deepar Beel community house Near Wild life campus.	Lat-N- 26.11307	1/ SLR Camera Range 500mm- (2 no.s )	96,00,000.00
		Long E- 091.65508	2/ Camera Stand -1	5,000.00
		Alt.48 mts	3/ Binocular 2 5000mm	30,000.00
			Sub Total Amount =>	1,31,000.00
8	<b>Community Fishery</b>  At community Land 5 Bighas , Near D eeparbeel	Lat-N 26.11402	Alee Bandh ( Guid Bandh ) Earth Filling	2,00,000.00
		Long E 91.60895		
		Alt -40 mts		
			Sub Total Amount =>	2,00,000.00
9	<b>Elephant Watch Tower (4)</b> On Community Land at Mikir para Chakardo. (4no.s)0.5 Kotha land etch Lat. N 26.10640, Long E91 63281, Lat.N 26.10412 long E 91 62825	N26.10729 E 91.64201 N 26. 10629 E 91. 64201	1/ Matalbari Ghuli-1 2/ Mikirpara Ghuli - 1 3/ Banbandha Guli - 2	8,00,000.00
			Sub Total Amount =>	8,00,000.00
10	<b>Moder Agriculture Farm Equipments</b>  At Mikirpara Chakardo Community Hall ( Store room)	Lat-N- 26.11307	Power Tiller -3	6,00,000.00
		Long E- 091.65508	Spayer- 3	6,000.00
		Alt.48 mts	Cultivator -1 Cogwheel	36,000.00 26,000.00
			Sub Total Amount =>	6,68,000.00
			Grand Total=>	531,000

Signature   
**Member Secretary**  
 Range Officer  
 Mikirpara Chakardo Eco-Development Committee  
 Deepar Beel, Guwahati-17

Approval with Seal & Signature of D.F.O.   
**Divisional Forest Officer**  
 Guwahati Wildlife Division  
 Guwahati-09

Signature of   
 The President .....  
**President**  
 Mikirpara Chakardo Eco-Development Committee  
 Deepar Beel, Guwahati-17

## Appendix IX(A)

Training list of Mikirpara chakardo E.D.C. (Proposed)

		<u>WCAVINH</u>	(Proposed)	
<u>Sl No</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>age</u>	<u>pho</u>	<u>Sign</u>
1.	Reemti hgti	40		
2.	Damayanti Rouppi	38		
3.	Lilima Das	45		
4.	Anita hgti	47		
5.	Rita hgti	26		
6.	Manjula Rava	38		
7.	padomi Das	42		
8.	putuli medhi	38		
9.	Mahima hgti	42		
10.	Saraswati Rava	35		
11.	Anjana hgti	26		
12.	Nirala hgti	26		
13.	Basanti hgti	27		
14.	Basanti Rouppi	35		
15.	Rashmi hgti	35		
16.	Rashmi hgti	38		
17.	Isa medhi	35		
18.	Binu Rabha	40		
19.	Babita kaibarti	22		
20.	Archana hgti	33		
21.	Babita hgti	40		
22.	Rita hgti	26		
23.	Lalita hgti	30		
24.	Babita hgti	26		
25.	Gitanjali Rava	38		

T.O.

  
Regional Forest Officer  
W. L. Division

<u>S/No</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Pho</u>	<u>Signs</u>
26.	Kalpana Borje	32		
27.	Julika Ingi	32		
28.	Alaka Das	33		
29.	Babita Kalita	25		
30.	Kunja Ingi	33		

**B. Borje**  
**President**  
 Mikirpara Chakordo Eco-Development Committee  
 Deepar Beel, Guwahati-17

  
**Member Secretary**  
 Mikirpara Chakordo Eco-Development Committee  
 Deepar Beel, Guwahati-17

Contd...

<u>Tailoring</u>			(Proposed)	
<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>age</u>	<u>pho</u>	<u>Signature</u>
1.	Kareabi	higpi - 31		
2.	Babita	higpi - 35		
3.	ponidi	higpi - 27		
4.	Madhavi	kalita - 18		
5.	Mina	kakati - 32		
6.	Rina	Madhi - 35		
7.	Suravi	Boro - 29		
8.	Kusum	higpi - 28		
9.	Ratna	Rongpi - 23		
10.	Sunita	Pemung - 18		
11.	Saapna	Das - 29		
12.	Imani	Boro - 29		
13.	Junali	kalita - 30		
14.	Prativa	kalita - 26		
15.	Babita	Das - 18		
16.	pureabi	Ratna - 23		
17.	Sewali	higpi - 35		
18.	Trishna	Das - 20		
19.	kakabi	kalita - 22		
20.	Manni	Rongpi - 24		
21.	Babita	Kaibarta - 28		
22.	Dhanitri	Pemung - 20		
23.	Maina	Pemung - 30		
24.	Basanti	higpi - 33		
25.	Rupali	higpi - 18		
26.	Rabita	higpi - 30		

T.O.

Contd..

<u>SINO</u>	<u>name</u>	<u>age</u>	<u>Pho</u>	<u>Sign</u>
37.	Rabita kalita	— 28		
38.	Jitumani hgti	— 20		
39.	Nirmali Medhi	— 26		
40.	Rupali hgti	— 45		
41.	Manika Rava	— 30		
42.	Sunni Rongpi	— 26		
43.	Rabita hgti	— 35		
44.	Purabi Rava	— 18		
45.	Jayanti Bay	— 35		
46.	<del>Pankaj</del> Bay	— 45		
47.	Babita Medhi	— 19		
48.	<del>Pot</del> Mitumane Das	— 24		
49.	Dalini Rongpi	— 40		
50.	Juxi Medhi	— 25		
51.	Makan hgti	— 26		
52.	Bhaswati Medhi	— 18		
53.	putuli kalita	— 40		
54.	Sonmani Rabha	— 21		
55.	Sandana Medhi	— 21		
56.	Manisha kalita	— 33		
57.	Sabita kalita	— 20		
58.	pranita kalita	— 34		
59.	Damayaxi hgti	— 28		

T.O.

Contd..



<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>age</u>	<u>pho</u>	<u>Signa</u>
60.	Madhysmita Bangpi	19		
61.				

**President**  
Mikirpara Chakardo Eco-Development Committee  
Deepar Beel, Guwahati-17

**Member Secretary**  
Mikirpara Chakardo Eco-Development Committee  
Deepar Beel, Guwahati-17

*B. Bangpi*  
Mikirpara Chakardo Eco-Development Committee  
Deepar Beel, Guwahati-17  
**President**

Contd...



## SDP

### Mikix para Chakrado EDC Tailoring Training List

Sl. No.	Name	Age
1.	Fonili Ingti	29 years
2.	Junali Tumung	29 "
3.	Nizamali Medhi	26 "
4.	Rekha Rangpi	22 "
5.	Makan Ingti	21 "
6.	Surabhi Boro	23 "
7.	Rita Ingti	19 "
8.	Sumi Rangpi	26 "
9.	Kozabi Ingti	29 "
10.	Sewali Ingti	30 "
11.	Rina Medhi	35 "
12.	Mina Kakoti	44 "
13.	Prativa Kalita	30 "
14.	Manisha Kalita	31 "
15.	Swapna Das	27 "
16.	Imoni Boro	12 "
17.	Sunita Tumung	16 "
18.	Lata Kalita	16 "
19.	Purobi Rabha	17 "
20.	Tutumoni Basumatary	16 "
21.	Sunita Ingti	18 "
22.	Moni Rangpi	29 "
23.	Papari Das	15 "
24.	Rabita (Kati) Ingti	35 "
25.	Rabita Kalita	22 "
26.	Jitumoni Ingti	16 "
27.	Bhaswati Medhi	16 "
28.	Madhabi Kalita	16 "
29.	Dikha Ingti	15 "
30.	Naridita Rabha	16 "
31.	Katabi Nath	16 "
32.	Barasha Tumung	17 "

Contd..

	years
33. Hareswari Ingti	20
34. Bhanu Bay	21
35. Sangita Bay	23
36. Juri Medhi	20
37. Mitumoni Das	23
38. Barnalee Rangpi	25
39. Karebi Kalita	26
40. Purabi Rabha	22
41. Koilani Das	21
42. Barnali Das	19
43. Sikkharani Rangpi	19
44. Pronati Das	18
45. Nibedita Ingti	19
46. Tanali Kalita	21
47. Monika Rabha	17
48. Babita Medhi	15
49. Nirala Kalita	35
50. Punam Rangpi	26
51. Malobika Ingti	30
52. Sumi Ingti	20
53. Juri Ingti	18
54. Trishna Das	17

B Rangpi

President  
Mikrapa Chakras Eco-Development Committee  
Deeper Beel Guwahati-17

Contd...



SDP

Mikisparca Chakaredo EDC, WEAVING Training

	Name	Age
	Junali Kalita	25 yrs.
2)	Sabita Kalita	25 "
3)	Lakhi Kalita	29 "
4)	Jayanti Bai	32 "
5)	Saraswati Rabha	30 "
6)	Kusum Ingi	31 "
7)	Kunja Ingi	26 "
8)	Rita Ingi	26 "
9)	Anjana Ingi	39 "
10)	Darshanee Rongpi	30 "
11)	Monmati Rongpi	29 "
12)	Gitanjulee Rabha	39 "
13)	Manjula Rabha	40 "
14)	Rashmi Ingi	40 "
15)	Putul Medhi	50 "
16)	Putul Kalita	43 "
17)	Padumee Das	36 "
18)	Jayanti Ingi	49 "
19)	Malati Ingi	26 "
20)	Basanti Ingi	48 "
21)	Nalima Ingi	21 "
22)	Ratna Rongpi	35 "
23)	Basanti Rongpi	36 "
24)	Babita Ingi	40 "
25)	Rumuk Ingi	32 "
26)	Rakha Ingi	48 "
27)	Hilima Das	32 "
28)	Fulika Ingi	

T.O.

  
Divisional Forest Officer  
Gawahati W. L. Division  
Gawahati-8

<u>S.No</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>
29)	Nirala Ingi —	23 yrs.
30)	Anita Ingi —	44 "
31)	Benu Rabha —	45 "
32)	Ema Medhi —	33 "
33)	Geerija Das —	44 "
34)	Sonmoni Rabha —	21 "
35)	Bhanita Roupi —	20 "
36)	Runu Roupi —	29 "

B. Roupi

President

Chakardo Eco-Development Committee  
Deepar Beel Guwahati-17

# Appendix X

## Photographs



Orientation & Awareness



Community members during orientation



Community members during FGD



Plantation Programme



Community members during PRA



PRA Mapping

# Appendix XI

## GPS Coordinates

1. Village Starting Point (Azara Side): N-26°8'10"  
E-91°37'45"
2. Community Hall : N-26°6'29"  
E-91°37'27"
3. Beat Office : N-26°6'43"  
E-91°38'49"
4. Deepor beal Towar : N-26°6'54"  
E-91°42'5"
5. Railway Crossing (Gorchuk side) : N-26°8'10"  
E-91°37'45"
6. Petrol Pump : N-26°7'26"  
E- 91°41'22"
7. Village end(Gorchuk Side) : N-26°6'54"  
S-91°42'5"
8. Railway Crossing(Azara side) : N-26°8'10"  
S-91°37'45"
9. Sakardo L. P. School : N-26°8'10"  
S-91°37'45"

# Appendix XII

## SDP Report

### Skill Development Programme at Mikirpara Chakardo EDC

A Skill Development Training Programme has been taken up under the **Assam Project on Forests and Biodiversity Conservation (APFBCP)**, with financial support from the **French Development Agency (Agence France de Development)**. RGVN, a COMPELO partner (Consulting Service for Micro planning Livelihood Opportunities) has conducted skill development programmes at Mikirpara Chakardo EDC under Guwahati Wildlife Division.

Name of trade	Start date	End date	No. Of equipments/ Cost	No. Of trainees	Name of the master trainers and assistant
Weaving	18-04-2017	18-05-2017	1 traditional loom, 1 jacquard loom, 1 drum and 2 spinning wheels.	54	Pramod Kalita and Kishore Das
Tailoring	18-04-2017	18-05-2017	4 Usha Sewing machines and 1 Jute Machine	36	Purabi Chetia

Skill development program on Weaving and Tailoring was inaugurated on 11<sup>th</sup> April, 2017. The formal Inauguration was done by Mr. Pradipta Baruah, DFO, Guwahati Wildlife Division. The programme started with plantation of tree saplings.

Among those present at the meeting included Mr. Kaushik Phookan, Range Officer, Deepor Beel Range, Mr. Bimal Medhi, Committee Advisor, Mr. Bokul Rongpi, EDC President, Mikirpara Chakardo EDC and RGVN Officials.

**Raw materials provided:** Mushraj Thread, Thread Rolls, Cotton Cloth, Needles, Bobbins, Bobbin Cases, Scissors, Scales etc.



## PHOTO GALLERY

Trainees during Training at MikirparaChakardo



**Mikirpara Chakardo EDC Tailoring Training List**

Sl no.	Name	Age		
1	Pomili Ingti	29		
2	Junali Tumung	24		
3	Nirmali Medhi	26		
4	Rekha Rangpi	22		
5	Makan Ingti	21		
6	Surabhi Boro	23		
7	Rita Ingti	19		
8	Sumi Rongpi	26		
9	Korobi Ingti	29		
10	Sewali Ingti	30		
11	Rina Medhi	35		
12	Mina Kakati	44		
13	Prativa Kalita	30		
14	Manisha Kalita	31		
15	Swapna Das	27		
16	Imoni Boro	18		
17	Sunita Tumung	16		
18	Lata Kalita	16		
19	Purabi Rabha	17		
20	Tutumoni Basumatary	16		
21	Sunita Ingti	18		
22	Momi Rongpi	29		
23	Papori Das	15		
24	Babita Ingti	35		
25	Rabita Kalita	22		
26	Jitumoni Ingti	16		
27	Bhaswati Medhi	16		
28	Madhabi kalita	16		
29	Dikha Ingti	15		
30	Nandita rabha	16		
31	Karabi Nath	16		
32	Barasha Tumung	17		
33	Hareswari Ingti	20		
34	Bhanu Bay	21		
35	Sangita Bay	23		
36	Juri Medhi	20		
37	Mitumoni Das	23		
38	Barnalee Rongpi	25		
39	Karabi Kalita	26		

40	Purabi Rabha	22		
41	Koilani Das	21		
42	Barnali Das	19		
43	Sikharani Rongpi	19		
44	Pronoti Das	18		
45	Nibedita Ingti	19		
46	Tarali Kalita	21		
47	Monika Rabha	17		
48	Babita Medhi	15		
49	Narala Kalita	35		
50	Punam Rongpi	26		
51	Malobika Ingti	30		
52	Sumi Ingti	20		
53	Juri Ingti	18		
54	Trishna das	17		

<b>Mikirpara EDC Weaving Training List</b>				
Sl no.	Name	Age		
1	Junali Kalita	25		
2	Sabita Kalita	25		
3	Lakhi Kalita	35		
4	Jayanti Bay	29		
5	Saraswati rabha	32		
6	Kusum Ingti	30		
7	Kunja Ingti	31		
8	Rita Ingti	26		
9	Anjana Ingti	26		
10	Damayanti Rongpi	39		
11	Monomoti Rongpi	30		
12	Gitanjulee Rabha	29		
13	Manjula Rabha	39		
14	Rashmi Ingti	40		
15	Putulee Medhi	40		
16	Putul Kalita	50		
17	Padumi Das	43		
18	Joymoti Ingti	36		
19	Malati Ingti	49		
20	Basanti Ingti	26		
21	Mahima Ingti	48		
22	Ratna Rongpi	21		
23	Basanti Rongpi	35		
24	Babita Ingti	36		

25	Runuki Ingti	40		
26	Rekha Ingti	32		
27	Lilima Das	48		
28	Jutika Ingti	32		
29	Nirala Ingti	23		
30	Anita Ingti	44		
31	Benu Rabha	45		
32	Era Medhi	33		
33	Girija Das	44		
34	Sonmoni Rabha	21		
35	Bhanita Rongpi	20		
36	Runu Rongpi	29		

■

Guwahati Wildlife Division		
Sl. No	Amendment Suggested	Corrections Done
1.	Correction in Location Map	Appendix I(A) & I(B)

Approved,  
Pradyota Baruah  
18.05.17  
Divisional Forest Officer  
Guwahati Wildlife Division  
Guwahati-09