



Kholabhuyan Eco-Development Committee

Guwahati Wildlife Division, Guwahati

MICRO-PLAN

(2016-17 to 2025-26)

Prepared by Kholabhuyan EDC

Assisted by

Assam Forest Department

&

COMPELO

(IIE&RGVN)



Approved
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18/05/17
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List of Acronyms

Acronym	Full Form
ACF	Assistant Conservator of Forests
AfD	<i>Agence France de Développement</i>
APFBC	Assam Project on Forest & Biodiversity Conservation
APL	Above Poverty Line
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CCF	Chief Conservator of Forests
CF	Conservator of Forests
COMPELO	Consulting Service for Micro Planning Enhancing Livelihood Opportunities
DCF	Deputy Conservator of Forests
DFO	Divisional Forest Officer
EDC	Eco-Development Committee
EPA	Entry Point Activity
FCA	Forest (conservation) Act, 1981
FD	Forest Department
FRA	Forest Rights' Act
FV	Forest Village
FYP	Five Year Plan
GHG	Green House Gases
GoI	Government of India
GP	GaonPanchayat
Ha	Hectare
IEC	Information Education & Communication
IIE	Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship
JFMC	Joint Forest Management Committee

MDR	Major District Roads
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Produce
OBC	Other Backward Classes
ODR	Other District Roads
PA	Protected Area
PCCF	Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
PHC	Primary Health Center
PMU	Project Monitoring Unit
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
REDD+	Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation Plus
RGVN	Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi
RO	Range Officer
Sc	Scheduled Caste
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SLF	Sustainable Livelihood Framework
Spp	Species
ST	Scheduled Tribe
SWOT	Strength Weakness Opportunity & Threat
TV	Taungya Village
TV	Television
WLS	Wildlife Sanctuary
WPA	Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
WPC	Working Plan Circle

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

Trees

Sl. No.	Vernacular Name	Botanical Name
1.	Chama	<i>Artocarpus lakoocha.roxb.</i>
2.	Kothal	<i>Artocarpus integrefolia.linn.</i>
3.	Bel	<i>Aegle marmelos.carr</i>
4.	Satiana	<i>Alstonia scholaris.Brown</i>
5.	Helosh	<i>Antidesma ghesambilla.goertn</i>
6.	Pani-helosh	<i>Antidesma bunius.spreng</i>
7.	Ximalu	<i>Bombax ceiba.D.C.</i>
8.	Xanaru	<i>Cassia fistula.linn</i>
9.	Ow-tenga	<i>Dillenia indica.linn</i>
10.	Amlokhi	<i>Emblica officinalis.gaertn</i>
11.	Bor-gosh	<i>Ficus bengalnsis.linn</i>
12.	Dimaru	<i>Ficus hispida.linn</i>
13.	Kuji-thekera	<i>Garcinia cowa.Roxb</i>
14.	Baghnola	<i>Litsaea sebifera.Pers</i>
15.	Azar	<i>Legerstromia flosregance.Pers</i>
16.	Jia	<i>Lannae grandis.A.Rich.</i>
17.	Euat, Muga	<i>Litsaea polyantha.Juss</i>
18.	Aam	<i>Mangifera indica.Linn.</i>
19.	Kolajamu	<i>Syzygium cumini (L) Skeels.</i>
20.	Amera	<i>Spondium pinnata L.f.Kurz.</i>
21.	Bhomora	<i>Terminalia bellirica.Roxb.</i>
22.	Xilikha	<i>Terminalia chebula.Retz</i>
23.	Telelit	<i>Tamarindus indica.Linn</i>
24.	Bhelkor	<i>Trewia nudiflora.Linn.</i>
25.	Bogori	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana.Lamk</i>

26.	Kodom	<i>Anthocephalus cadamba.Miq.</i>
27.	Bor-thejera	<i>Garcinia pedunculata Roxb</i>
28.	Tita-sopa	<i>Michelia champaca.Linn</i>
29.	Teta	<i>Vitex canescens.Kurz</i>
30.	Moder	<i>Erythrina stricta Roxb.</i>
31.	Tenga-bor	<i>Ficus geniiculata.Kurz</i>

Shrubs

Sl. No.	Vernacular Name	Botanical Name
1.	Hat-thenga	<i>Cassia occidentalis.Linn.</i>
2.	Era gosh	<i>Riccinus ommunis.Linn.</i>
3.	Pani-bhotora	<i>Ipomaea cornea.Jack</i>
4.	Xon-borolua or sokamara	<i>Urena lobota.Linn.</i>
5.	Dighalati	<i>Litsaea salicifolia.Roxb.</i>
6.	Makhiloti	<i>Flemingia strobilifera.R.Br.</i>
7.	Harumoin	<i>Fagerlencia fasciculata Tiruv</i>
8.	Abu-tenga	<i>Antidesma acidum.Retz.</i>
9.	Bhet-tita	<i>Solanum torvum.Swartz.</i>
10.	Agaru	<i>Xanthium strumarium.Linn</i>

Herbs

Sl. No.	Vernacular Name	Botanical Name
1.	Mati-kaduri	<i>Altermanthera Sessils.(L).Br.</i>
2.	Khutura	<i>Amaranthus viridis.Linn.</i>
3.	Jom-lakhuti	<i>Costus speciosus.Sm.</i>
4.	Kona-Ximalu	<i>Commelina diffusa.Barun.F.</i>
5.	Helochi	<i>Enhydra fluctuans.Lour</i>

6.	Bor-manimuni	<i>Hydrocotyle asiatica</i> Linn.
7.	Xaru-manimuni	<i>Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides</i> .Limk
8.	Durun Xak	<i>Leacus lanata</i>
9.	Tengesi	<i>Marsilea qudrifolia</i>
10.	Lajukilota	<i>Mimosa pudina</i> .Linn
11.	Bon-dhonia	<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i> .Linn.

Canes and Bamboo

Sl. No.	Vernacular Name	Botanical Name
1.	Bhaluka-bah	<i>Bambusa balcooa</i> .Roxl
2.	Bijuli-bah	<i>Bambusa tulda</i> .Roxb
3.	Koto-bah	<i>Bombusa arundinacea</i> .wild
4.	Jati-bah	<i>Bambusa nutans</i> . Willich
5.	Kako-bah	<i>Dendrocalamus hamiltonii</i>
6.	Jati Bet	<i>Calamus tenuin</i>

Climbers

Sl. No.	Vernacular Name	Botanical Name
1.	Chagal Singa lota	<i>Myriopteron paniculata</i> , Griff.
2.	Kukuha lota	<i>Thunbergia grandiflora</i> .Roxb.
3.	Nagarbera lota	<i>Mikania micrantha</i> , H.B.K.
4.	Tapuri lota	<i>Cissampelos pariera</i> . Linn
5.	Vedei lota	<i>Poederia Scandern</i> .Linn
6.	Medmedia lota	<i>Cissus repanda</i> . Vahl
7.	Nahar lota	<i>Combretum acuminatum</i> . Roxb
8.	Kwa-bhaturi	<i>Gymnopetalum cochinchinense</i> . Kurz.

KHOLABHUYAN ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
POBITORA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, GUWAHATI WILDLIFE DIVISION

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

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9.	Bag-achora	<i>Smilax ovalifolia. Roxb</i>
10.	Xatu-mul	<i>Asperagas racemosus wild</i>
11.	Hatibandha-lota	<i>Spathololas roxburghii. Benth</i>

Grass

Sl. No.	Vernacular Name	Botanical Name
1.	Birina	<i>Vetiveria zizanioides.(Linn).Nash</i>
2.	Kauri-moni	<i>Coix lacryma.Linn</i>
3.	Keya bon	<i>Koeleria brevifolia(Wild)Spreng.</i>
4.	Lokocha Bon	<i>Hemarthia compressa.(Linn.F)R.Br.</i>
5.	Erali Bon	<i>Leersia hexandra Swartz</i>
6.	Khagori	<i>Phragmites kakra.(Retz). Trin.</i>
7.	Ulukher	<i>Impereta cylindrica.(Linn)P.Beauv</i>
8.	Sonkher	<i>Pollinia cilata.Trin.</i>
9.	Dol.	<i>Arundo donax.Linn</i>
10.	Ikora	<i>Erianthus ravannae (Linn)P.Beauv</i>
11.	Duboribon	<i>Cynodon doctylon Pers.</i>
12.	Floating grass	<i>Hygrarphilla aristata.Nees</i>
13.	Murphula bon	<i>Cyperus iria.Linn.</i>
14.	Bonguti	<i>Chrysopogon acciculatus.Trin</i>
15.	Balocha bon	<i>Eleusine indica.Gaertn</i>

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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 Kholabhuyan EDC

This document gives the Micro-Plan for the **Kholabhuyan** EDC, which is located in the Morigaon district of Assam. The EDC falls under the jurisdiction of the Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary of the Guwahati Wildlife Division. The profile of the community is given in the next section.

2. General Description of the Area

2.1 General Description:

Pobitora originally was a grazing reserve of erstwhile Nagaon district, came into limelight during the year 1961-62 for sighting of One Horned Rhino (*Rhinoceros unicornis*). The area of 1584.76 ha was declared as Reserved Forests (RF) in 1971 vide Govt. notification no. 4/Settlement/542/65/54 dt 18th November 1971. The adjacent Rajamayong Hill with an area of 1191.86 ha was also a RF declared during 1957 vide Govt. Notification no. AFS 427/54/11 dt 20th September 1957.

Keeping in view the importance of Rhino in the area Preliminary notification was issued declaring a total area of 3880.62 ha of land as **Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary** comprising both the RF (2776.62 ha) and Govt. Khas land (1104 ha) between the RF vide Govt. notification FWR/19/87/39 dt 16th July 1987. Subsequently, final notification of the sanctuary was published vide Govt. notification no. FRS/19/87/152 dt 17th March 1998 and published in Assam Gazette on 13th May 1998.

The Govt. Khas land that brought within the periphery of Sanctuary are Murkata I & II with 336.00 ha, Dipranga with 40.00 ha. Thengbhangra with 176 ha and Kamarapur/Rajamayong Koritor Khas land with an area of 552 ha.

The natural boundary of the Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary is the Garanga Beel on the south and the river Brahmaputra on the north, rest of the boundaries are artificial and surrounded by 27 villages. Significantly, the protected area is free from human habitation.

The Sanctuary could be accessed from Guwahati, the capital city of the state of Assam, the district head quarter Marigaon and the industrial town Jagoraod through National Highway 37 and State Highway 3. It is situated about 35Km. from Guwahati via Chandrapur. The other approach road from this city is 53 Km., of which 32Km. is along the National Highway No-37 and 18 Km. along the state road.

2.2 Location

Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary, situated in the flood plains of River Brahmaputra in the district of Morigaon. The extent of the Protected Area is 38.81 sq. Km. lays between latitude 26°12' N to 26°15'N and longitude 91°59'E to 92°05'E.

The Appendix I gives the location map and Appendix II gives the Approach Map of the EDC.

2.3 Soil:

Soil of the area is mostly alluvial deposits of the rivers. In some places alluvial with higher percentage of clay is noticed. Hence it can be termed as fertile clayey loam with silt. In Rajamayong hill, on the higher side the soil is sandy loam and suitable for tree growth. The soil is derived by decomposition and weathering of most gneiss and sandstone. On exposure the soil loses its fertility in the hilly area.

2.4 Water:

The entire Sanctuary except the Rajamayong hill is subjected to annual flood due to it being a low lying area. Water remains round the year, with Garanga and Haduk Beel being perennial sources of water in the sanctuary. Most of the water bodies are ox-bow lakes and sizes are rather big. A few shallow water bodies are also uniformly scattered all around the sanctuary. While in Rajamayong hill, there are small water bodies in the form of springs and small wetlands. The mighty river Brahmaputra flows on the northern boundary of the Protected Area and Kopili flows 2km away on the south-western side and joins the Brahmaputra in Kajolimukh, while the Pokoriabeel is situated just on the eastern boundary of the Protected Area. Some of the seasonal water bodies in the area are Jugdol Beel and Lamba Dova.

2.5 Climate: Temperature & Rainfall

The climate of Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary can be treated as sub-tropical monsoon. The maximum temperature during the summer is 31° C. The minimum temperature during the winter is 11° C. The rainy season begins from May to September with an average rainfall of 251mm. The humidity level during winter is around 78% while in the monsoon it raises up to 82%.

2.6 Ecosystem & Bio-Diversity

The Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary is rich in natural capital with a wide range of flora and fauna.

The area of the sanctuary can be divided into three categories:

1. The grass lands
2. The tree forests
3. Wetlands

The grassland areas consist of both tall and short type of grass with some main species like *Phragmites*, *Imperata cylindrica*, *Saccharum spontaneum* etc.

Approximately 6.61% of the total area of the sanctuary is covered by wetlands and has a vast variety of migratory and resident birds, mammals, fishes, amphibians and reptiles. The water bodies are associated with the grasslands and some of the beels such as Haduk, Solmari and Garanga remain under water throughout the year. Some species of grasses and aquatic plants grow in the water bodies such as *Pani-meteka* (*Metekawichhor*), *Padum* (*Nelumbo*), *Khaleka* etc.

The forest cover in the area consists of tree species like *Syzygium cumini*, *Ficus glomerata* and floristic composition consists of *Alstonia scholaris*, *Terminalia tomentosa* and others.

In terms of the animals and birds in the area, there is a wide mix of species, with a recorded twenty-two mammals- rhinoceros, barking deer, wild pig, and buffalo. As per birds, there are 375 species of 46 families (both migratory and resident) recorded. There are 27 species of reptiles and 9 species of amphibians. Some of the important types of fishes in the area are Rohu, Kandhuli, Bato, Ari, Xol etc. Other than the above mentioned animals, there are also Jungle cats, leopard cats and some smaller animals are also there such as Civet Cat, Mongoose, Otter etc.

2.7 Concern for Biodiversity Conservation in the Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary

Some of the major concerns in the Sanctuary can be listed as below

- **Floods**

Annual flood which is in fact a regular phenomenon, cause severe damage to the sanctuary in terms of death of wild animal, damage of infrastructure and communication network. The flood of 1998, 2002 and 2004 submerged the entire PA except the forest rest house.

- **Poaching of rhinos**

Poaching of Rhino is a major threat to the Sanctuary, 49 rhinos being killed by poachers in the last 25 years. The poachers normally come from the outside and with the assistance of local villagers commit the offence.

- **Siltation of wetlands**

Siltation of all the major wetlands is a serious matter for the protected area. Every year after flood, water bodies of the sanctuary are silted up with heavy silt deposition. This causes shrinking of size and depth of the wetlands resulting in decrease of water retaining capacity.

- **Human habitation and mobility**

The surrounding human habitation and the various activities related to them is a concern for the biodiversity of the Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary. With increase of human population, construction activities also increase for roads, housing, market area etc., which leads to sound and air pollution. These kind of activities also tend to restrict the mobility

of wild animals in and around the PA. Moreover the main road that passes through the sanctuary increases the risk of accidents as well as poaching of animals.

- **High pressure of cattle grazing**

The fringe villages release their livestock inside the sanctuary for grazing, though it is prohibited in the sanctuary. Recent record shows more than 3000 cattle grazing inside the PA every day. As the livestock follows the pattern of concentrated grazing, significant degradation of grassland is visible. The grazing pressure comes from all the sides of the PA, and the Rhino has to compete with the cattle for fodder.

3. Village Socio-Economic Profile and EDC Profile

3.1 Key Information

Kholabhuyan is a revenue village and is located in Morigaon District. The EDC was registered on 3rd October 2016 (Appendix III as per the registration certificate) under the provisions of rule 7 (vii) of Assam Joint (People's Participation) Forestry Management Rules, 1998. This forest village is located in Guwahati Wildlife Division.

Table-A: Key Information of the EDC

Name of the EDC	Kholabhuyan
Name of the Gram Panchayat	Kuranibori
Revenue Circle	Mayang
District	Morigaon
Forest Division	Guwahati
Forest Range	Pobitora
Forest Beat	Pobitora
Year Formed	03/10/2016
Registration no.	KNP/FG 761
Description of Boundary of EDC	As below North: Pokoria River South: Pobitora West: Bura Buri gaon East: Kuranibori revenue village

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

3.2 Brief Details of the Executive Committee

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

Table-B: Brief Details of Executive Committee

Name	Age	Guardian Name/Address	Educational qualification	Phone No	Designation
Atab Uddin Ahmed	37	C/o Lt. Farman Ali P.O. Kuronibori, Morigaon	B.A.	8876680802	President
Ashok Kr. Das	50	C/o Lt. Harendra Das Pobitora Range Office	B.A.	9435141158	Member Secretary
Abdul Latif	54	C/o Lt. Abbas Ali P.O. Kuronibori, Mayong Morigaon	Primary	8486056709	Vice President
Abdul Kashem	37	C/o Alauddin Kuronibori, Mayong Morigaon	B.A.	9435871585	Vice President
Abubakkar Siddik	37	C/o Lt. Abu Salam Kuronibori, Mayong Morigaon	Class V	8486704087	Member
Habibur Rahman	45	C/o Lt. Magbul Hussain Kuronibori, Mayong Morigaon	Class V	8724055496	Member
Fakuruddin	46	C/o Lt. Meher Ali Kuronibori, Mayong Morigaon	Class III	8486852763	Member
Musharaf Ali	50	C/o Lt. Sabed Ali Kuronibori, Mayong Morigaon	Class III	9706712562	Member
Fakarul Islam	32	C/o Lt. Shahid Ullah Kuronibori, Mayong Morigaon	H.S.	9678890923	Member
Jauhar Bulbul	24	C/o Hussain Ali Kuronibori, Mayong Morigaon	B.A.	9706138536	Member

Saidul Islam	28	C/o Esab Ali Kuronibori, Mayong Morigaon	Class VII	9678404799	Member
Ekramul Hoque	32	C/o Lt. Ismail Ali Kuronibori, Mayong Morigaon	Class IX	9435369755	Member
Sufia Khatun	22	C/o Mobidul Islam Kuronibori, Mayong Morigaon	Class VII	8876526248	Member
Amina Khatun	35	C/o Wahab Ali Kuronibori, Mayong Morigaon	Class X	9957486593	Member
Nilima Begum	30	Kuronibori, Mayong Morigaon	Class X	9127157766	Member

Source: EDC Records

3.3 Households & Population Composition

The village has 391 households, of which 200 households were surveyed, out of which 52 are BPL (Below Poverty Line) households.

Table-C: Demographic Profile

Demography				
Category	No of Households	Male	Female	Total
Gen	143	390	387	767
Min	57	158	140	308
Total	200	548	527	1075

The total population is 1075 of which 548 are male and the rest are female members. The population includes 143 General and 57 minority households.

From this, it is inferred that:

- (1) The average number of persons in a household is 5

(2) The sex ratio is 9612 females per 1000 males in the village.

Table-D: Age Group Distribution

Age and Sex Distribution					
Age Class	< 5 years	5-18 years	18-45 years	45-60 years	>60 years
Male	60	200	222	40	26
Female	63	181	209	53	21
Total	116	381	431	93	47

3.4 Education & Skills Development

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

Table-E : Education Profile

Age class	Primary	Middle	High School	H.S	Graduate	Masters	Illiterate
<25 years	190	72	67	99	11	0	36
>25 years	66	18	40	16	7	1	296
Total	256	90	107	115	18	1	332

Over 54.60% 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) Poultry

(c) Supari making

3.5 Land Use Pattern

The population is largely dependent on Agriculture and Livestock.

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

Crop Land: 79.90%

Tree Cover: 2.03%

Habitation: 15.99%

Water Bodies: 1.99%

3.6 Land Holding Pattern

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

- 4.29% of the households are landless;
- 95.71% of the households are marginal farmers (less than 2 Ha);

3.7 Livestock

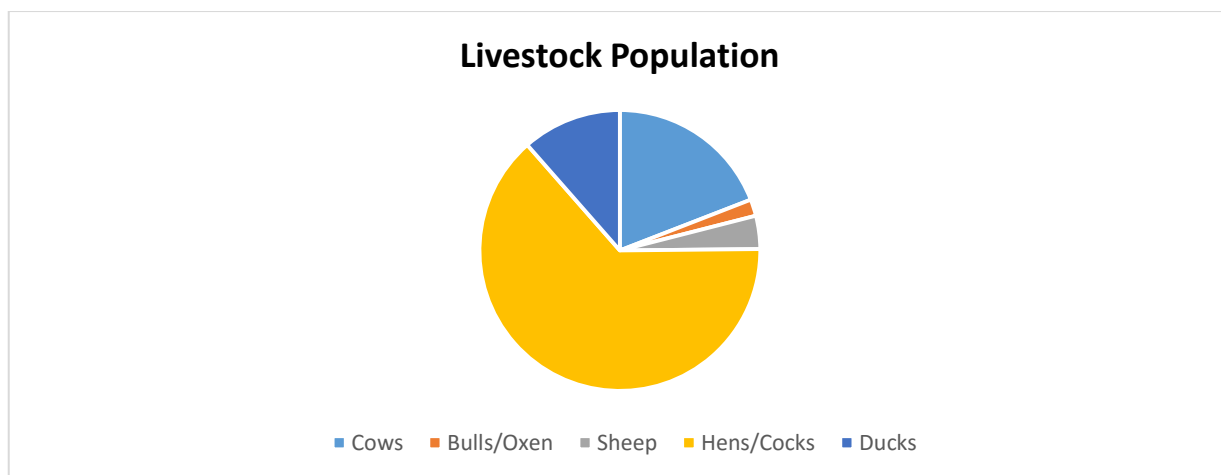
The main types of livestock possessed by the households include:

Table-

F:

Sl. No	Livestock	Number
1	Cows	300
2	Bulls/Oxen	30
3	Duck	180
4	Hens	1000
5	Sheep	60

Livestock Details



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	Inside	3	200m	Poor
2.	Primary Health Centre	Outside	1	5 km	Good
3.	Primary School	Inside	2	-	Good
4.	Middle School	Inside	1	-	Medium
5.	High School	Outside	2	3km	Medium
6.	HS School	Outside	1	3km	Medium
7.	College	Outside	1	7km	Medium
8.	Post Office	Outside	1	2km	Medium
9.	Bank	Outside	1	7km	Medium
10.	Telephone	-	-	-	-
11.	Anganwadi Centre	Inside	2	-	Medium
12.	Gram Panchayat Office	Inside	1	-	Medium

13.	Revenue Circle Office	Outside	1	13km	Medium
14.	Police Outpost/ Thana	Outside	1	7km	Medium
15.	Forest Beat Office	-	-	-	-
16.	Forest Range Office	Outside	1	7km	Good
17.	Railway Station	Outside	1	22km	Medium
18.	Drinking Water Sources	-	-	-	-
19.	Community Hall	Inside	1	-	Good
20.	House with Electricity	Inside	190	-	-
21.	Street Lighting	-	-	-	-
22.	No. of Tractors	Inside	1	-	-
23.	No. of Power Tillers	Inside	3	-	Good
24.	Temple/ Church/ Mosque/ Namghar	Inside	3 mosques	-	Good
25.	District Head Quarter	Outside	1	27km	Good
26.	No. of Vehicles (Cars/ Trucks)	Inside	15	-	Good
27.	No. of JCB	Inside	1	-	Good
28.	Nearest Market	Outside	1	2km	Good

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, Forest Beat office etc.) are located at a considerable distance, which gets amplified as the villagers do not have access to regular public transport from either the habitation or from nearby areas.

Financial Inclusion: Facilities for financial inclusion like bank and post office are located at a distance from the habitation which creates issues of efficiency.

3.9 Agriculture/Crops

The main crops grown in the village are Bodo Paddy, Oilseeds (mustard) and vegetables like tomatoes, pumpkins, lady's fingers and gourds.

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

- (a) Bodo Paddy: **Production:** 6400 Quintal; **Yield:** 6000 kg /ha
- (b) Oilseeds: **Production:** 420 Quintal; **Yield:** 900 kg/ha
- (c) Vegetables: **Production:** 30 Quintal; **Yield:** 1500 kg/ha

3.10 Fodder Availability

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

- a) Local areas
- b) Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary
- c) Homestead areas
- d) Crop residue

3.11 Markets

The main markets used by the community are as follows:

- (a) Grocery / PDS: Kholabhuyan EDC
- (b) Weekly / Bi-weekly Market: : Buraburi gaon at 2 km away
- (c) Major Market: Jagiroad at 22 km away

3.12 Water Resources

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

- (a) Tube wells: 190 nos. (Water Availability: Perennial)
- (b) River/Stream: 1 nos. (Water Availability: Perennial)

3.13 Energy Consumption

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

- (a) Fuel wood: Households Depending: 253 Nos.; Source: Village, Forests
- (b) Kerosene: Households Depending: 280 Nos.; Source: Distributor
- (c) LPG: Households Depending: 80 Nos.; Source: Gas Agency
- (d) Electricity: Household Depending: 190; Source: Government

3.14 Socio-economic status

Social set-up: The village is inhabited by the Muslim community. They do not have a caste system. The society not 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. 24,000 to Rs.1,44,000 per annum.

Additional details are available in the next section.

4. Livelihood assets profile and vulnerability contexts

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

4.1 Livelihood Assets Analysis

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

Human Capital

In terms of the human capital in the area, we focus on crucial elements such as the educational qualification and skills possessed by the people of Kholabhuyan. Such factors of literacy and professional profile play a major role in the development of a village, helping it grow faster and better.

With regard to the literacy rate of the village around 54.60% of the population is literate. As per the skill profile in the village, maximum people are skilled in cultivation which acts as the major source of livelihood. There are also other skills such as tailoring, cane and bamboo craft, carpentry that are present amongst the people.

The other sources of livelihoods in the village are broiler farming, *supari* industry, daily wage earners, small business owners etc. The percentage of people in the working age group in Kholabhuyan is 48.74%. Higher the percentage, greater the availability of workforce in the village to help improve the economic condition of the people and the village.

Physical Capital

The physical capital denotes the infrastructural growth in a village, which helps the day to day activities of people such as availability of proper roads, transportation facilities, educational and administrative institutions along with markets. The absence of these basic amenities tend to create a number of problems for the villagers.

In Kholabhuyan, there are 2 primary schools and 1 middle school but the higher educational institutions such as high schools, HS and college are situated outside the village. This makes it difficult for those who wish to pursue higher studies since they need to travel a distance.

The condition of roads in the village are also not satisfactory making transportation and

communication a major issue for the people.

Important administrative offices such as post office and banks are located outside the village at 2km and 7km respectively. Offices being located at considerable distances make it difficult for the people to access the various facilities that they offer.

Natural Capital

Natural capital denotes the availability of a wide variety of flora, fauna and other natural elements in a village. Kholabhuyan boasts of a rich natural capital as it is located in the fringes of the Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary. Different species of birds are found such as kingfisher, house maina, parrot, sparrow, stork etc. and animals such as wild boar, rhinoceros, buffaloes, jackals.

There is around 800 bighas of land available as fertile area which helps improve the production of various crops such as bodo paddy, vegetables and oilseeds. The Pokoria river is also located in the northern boundary of the village, which acts as a source of water for animals and for fishing purposes.

Social Capital

Elements of a village such as social, cultural institutions and religious institutions, contribute to the overall social capital. In Kholabhuyan, the existence of social institutions such as Mahila Samitis and Youth clubs act as social agents. While angadwadi centres give basic health care to children and women, the presence of 13 SHGs (Self Help Groups) among the villagers provide financial help for to the members of the groups. As per religious institutions, there are 3 mosques in the village.

The panchayat in the village, act as a centre for fulfilment of administrative duties while the village headman (*Gaon Burha*) helps resolve conflicts that arise in the village among the people and is a representative of the village.

Financial Capital

The financial capital of a village refers to the presence of financial institutions and various schemes that provide aid to the people. Presence or absence of services such as banking and postal are a part of the Capital and in Kholabhuyan, though the post office is located just outside the village, the bank is at a considerable distance which makes it difficult for the 544 account holders to gain access to their facilities.

In the village, there are 45 people who have availed micro finance while 87 of them have taken bank loans. There are also a number of government schemes in the village such as MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act) which provide guaranteed 100 days of employment and PMGAY (Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awos Yojna) that provide housing to rural area.

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 floods, 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.

In Kholabhuyan, floods during the months of April to August have affected around 280 households and also cause diseases such diarrhoea and fever. Waterlogging is also rampant during the time of floods and there have been deaths due to electrical short circuit in the village. The villagers also face major problems of crop damage due to animal depredation (rhinoceros and elephants).

4.4 Seasonality:

The seasonality calendar showcases the various cropping seasons that are practiced in the village along with the hazards/diseases that occur. The table has been prepared in consultation with the community.

Crops such as bodo paddy is cultivated from February to May, mustard during November to February and vegetables such as tomatoes, pumpkins etc. are grown throughout the year.

The agricultural fields are prone to attack by wild animals such as rhinos during February to May and wild buffalos from September to December.

Hazards such as floods cause damage and also, diseases tend to spread due to the lack of proper medical facilities in the area.

Seasonality Calendar of Kholabhuyan EDC

Particulars	Months											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Crops	Bodo Paddy											
	Mustard										Mustard	
	Vegetables											
Hazards(Flood & Animal Depredation)				Floods/Waterlogging								
		Rhino										
									Wild buffalo			
Diseases					Diarrhoea & Fever							

5. Existing Plans and programs

This Chapter deals with certain essential linkages with other key planning and execution mechanisms and processes which have direct bearing upon microplanning. The topmost among these is the Working Plans which provide an overall umbrella for sustainable development and forestry and wildlife conservation in forest areas of the State. In wildlife areas, these plans are known as Management Plan, and in Tiger Reserves, as Tiger Conservation Plans. In addition, there are several plan scheme components such as the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP), and Scheduled Caste Component Plan (SCP) which also get implemented in forest villages through the Forest Department. There are several line departments providing health, education, power, irrigation and livelihood services. Often these departments also implement schemes in the forest villages. After the promulgation of the Assam Joint (Peoples' Participation) Forestry Management Rules, 1998 in Assam, the joint forest management got initiated, and the JFMCs and EDC were constituted in 2002. Prior to this, some working plans had prescriptions for joint forest management or constituted JFM circles. However, the National Working Plan Code, 2014 gave the right impetus to the microplanning and has incorporated detailed guidelines to this effect. This chapter is based on Management Plan of Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary written by S.K.Seal Sharma, DFO Guwahati Wildlife Division for the period 2011-2016.

5.1 The Location, extent, boundaries and natural attributes of the Zone of Influence:

The zone of influence is considered the locations around the sanctuary within a radius of 5 km from the boundary of the PA. In this sanctuary, altogether 27 nos of villages are situated within a radius of one km from the boundary. These villages are very important in the matter of wildlife conversation but the other villages situated within 5 km. radius have minimum impact.

The villages on the north and west consists of Assamese Hindu community, whereas immigrant muslim dominates the eastern portion and Bengali Hindus and Nepali lives in the southern portion. The name of the villages are listed below. The grazing of the livestock, collection of firewood, illegal fishing are some of the dependency pattern of the villages. Majority of the villagers are cultivators. A few villages are situated in Kamrup district.

The natural attributes of the zone of influence is very positive of the survival of the wild life. The Kopili river flows 4km away from the PA boundary on the South. The Pokoria river flows just on the periphery of the PA in the East, the Borbilla & Kanduli Pathar on the Southern side are also important for the PA.

5.1.1 Villages inside and outside the PA, Ethnic identities, traditions, Customs, relationship between district groups of people, relationship with forests:

There are no villages inside the PA. But, the sanctuary is surrounded by Civil villages. The resent data of the villages could not be made available. Hence the data as published in the “The survey of the fringe villages & Pobitora wild life sanctuary and Eco development” (published in 1994) is quoted in the plan. With the publication and available of the data these could be modified.

The names of the village around the sanctuary are listed below.

Sl. No	Villages	Location with the PA	Ethnicity
1	Rajamayang	North	Assamese Hindus (konch,yugi.kalita etc.)
2	Buramayang	North-West	Do
3	Loonmati	North-West	Do
4	Owguri	North-West	Do
5	Satveti	North-West	Do
6	Sildubi	North-West	Do, Tribal
7	Hatipara	South	Nepali, Assamese, Bengali
8	Hatimuriya	North	Assamese Hindu
9	Kamarpur	South-West	Do
10	Karanibori	East	Immigrant Muslim, Assamese Hindu
11	Buraburi	East	Do
12	Kukuari	East	Do
13	Nekerahabi	East	Do
14	Diprang	South	Bengali, Hindu, Assamese
15	Thengbhanga	South	Nepali(GEN)
16	Gurubandha	South	Assamese Hindu
17	Keetasila	North	Do
18	Dhanukhunda I	West	Do
19	Gorati	North-West	Assamese, Garo, Bengali
20	Murkata I&II	North	Bengali(Gen/SC)
21	Dhanukhunda II	West	Assamese, Bengali(Gen/SC/O)

The Assamese Hindus are elite among the all villagers. Educationally & culturally they are advanced than other villagers. The immigrant Muslim people originally belongs to the erstwhile East Pakistan and present Bangladesh. These people are now assimilating with the greater Assamese Society and taking part in tradition of local people. These villagers are illiterate, poor and some of them have past record of poaching activities. Their increase of population is too rapid as they hardly follow any family planning procedure. The Nepali people originally reared cattle for milk. But, now they cultivate and do business etc. Their activities so far not found detrimental for the conservation of the wild life. Their economic condition is also not very good and literacy percentage is comparatively less. The Bengali Hindus are cultivators and most of them are illiterate and poor. They also originally belong to the erstwhile East Pakistan or Bangladesh. They have their separate identity and assimilation with the Assamese Society is very slow. Their past record also found to be not detrimental for the conservation of the wildlife.

The relationship with the forests generally speaks of dependence & collection of firewood, fishing in the water bodies, grazing, collection of thatch, grass. The dependency pattern of the villages in respect of grazing, firewood collection & dependency etc., are shown in the following table as per the report of the earlier mentioned survey and on the basis of census of 1991:

Villages	Total household		Sources		Cattle population		Grazing in PWLS
			PWLS	own			
	1991	2009			1991	2009	
Kuranibori	600	-	450	150	140	-	-
Buraburi	582	-	390	192	339	-	32
Kukuani	167	261	167	-	251	641	71
Nekarabari	132	165	120	12	157	263	-
Diprang	116	139	110	6	328	556	-
Thangbhanga	406	500	380	26	110	2000	-
Gurubandha	101	70	60	41	271	210	1
Murkata I	90	208	50	40	181	832	1
Murkata II	52		50	2	104		10
Kachasila	41	-	36	5	-		
Dhanukunda I	41	-	Na	Na	-		
Dhanukunda II	144	-	Na	Na	-		
Gorati	95	-	88	7	-		

Loonmati	51	55	12	6	-	110	
Hatigarh k	37	48	-	23	-	240	
Ouguri	67	110	-	66	-	550	
Sildubi	40	45	4	35	-	225	
Sativeti	72	110	71	1	-	550	
Buramayang	72	-	72	-	-		
Rajamayang	252	400	79	-	-	1075	
Hatimuria	95	361	90	39	-	1053	
Kunarpar	20	4	11				

5.1.3 The state of people's economy, vocations, land use, use of forests and non-forests based natural resources by people and seasonal patterns

The major crop is however Bodo paddy which is extensively cultivated in the villages. There is no irrigation facilities except minor irrigation. So, in the flood prone areas Bodo cultivation is normally done. The survey of the fringe villages reveals that the average yield per bigha under Bodo paddy cultivation in Mayang areas is 6-8 quintals. The power pump is extensively used and villages in our huge expenditure on power pump, fuel and fertilizers. Rajamayang, Loonmati and Hatimuria are deficit in Rice but a substantial production of Dal and Bettlenut offsets part of the deficit, but Ouguri village experience serious deficit.

The existing available land have already been taken over by the resident and immigrant people. Being flood prone the poor farmers are drawn into activities that affords them very few return during the non-cultivation season. No seasonal migration is noticed. But the adequate year round activities are contrived which include fishing and collection of thatch.

The land holding of the surrounding people are low. The landless comprises almost 22% of household population, 44.05% small and land holders and 33.5% of house lands population work in other lands. In some of the neighbouring villages, total number of persons involved in the agricultural pursuits being as high as 22% of the working population.

The population of the fringe villages also shows various trends of increase. Whereas the original inhabits of the fringe shown only 44% growth of population from 1941 to1991 but the village consisting mostly of immigrant population record 101% growth of population during these period. The growth of population as shown by the earlier mentioned survey in the fringe villages are shown below:

Percentage decadal increase of population (1941-1991)

	1941-51	1951-61	1961-71	1971-91
Resident or original villages	34%	64%	29%	49%
Immigrant Bengali Hindus	50%	50%	66%	100%
Immigrant Muslims	226%	56%	156%	85%

The general health and medical facilities are very poor in the fringe village. Diarrhoea & Malaria disease are very common. Malnutrition is high. Warm infection and water borne disease are common. The source of drinking water is mainly ring well and open kutch well. There is no access to health education. The sanitary & hygiene of the village are also poor.

5.1.4 Implication of the land use and resource dependency for the conservation of PA

a. Live Stock Grazing: The livestock population of the surrounding 27 nos. of villages shall be more than 10000 which include Cow, Buffalo, Goat etc. As no grazing reserve are locate nearby, this sanctuary has to withstand such a huge population of the livestock. The pressure of the grazing ultimately degraded the habitat.

b. Agriculture: The land holding of the villagers are very small and a section of the people are landless. So, majority people earn their livelihood seasonally. Irrigation facilities are not there and except a few places, most people practice single cropping. In such a situation, poor people indulge firewood collection, felling of tree, grazing. These people also indulge in seasonal encroachment inside the PA.

c. Fishing: During lean Agricultural period, the land less people do illegal fishing inside the PA for their livelihood. Before declaration of the Wildlife Sanctuary, fish Mahals were leased but to the public. But now it is banned.

d. Collection of fuel wood, small timber: Majority of the people depend on the PA for fuel wood and small timber. They use to collect it for their domestic use. The result of the land use and resources dependency on the conservation of the PA has to be minimized by taking massive eco-development programme. So far, the activities undertaken under the Eco-development programme have helped the villagers to lessen the dependency on the PA. But more site specific programme based on the micro-planning of the concerned village should be taken up in future.

5.1.5 PA management practice and their implications for people:

Before declaration of the PA, the local people used this areas as grazing ground and KHUTIS. They enjoyed the leases of fishery mahals and benefits. With the declaration, the restriction on free movement and facilities was imposed. The protected area also put some negative impact on the population in the zone of influence. However, the negative impact of the PA has not taken any

serious turn on the relationship maintained with the surrounding population. The declaration of the sanctuary put some pressure on the surrounding villagers. The fishery and thatch mahal was stopped. Grazing, collection of firewood, NWFP, small timber etc. was restricted, though, they try to collect it illegally for their domestic use. Delayed and inadequate compensation for crop damage and human injuries by wild animals also have some impact

5.2 The development programmes and conservation issues:

5.2.1 An evaluation of government and non-government agency programme for development. Implication for the PA, people and the ZI:

Forest department normally undertake several developmental programmes in and around the sanctuary under the Eco-development scheme. Programme are taken up as confidence building measures among the villagers and also assisting the villagers in finding alternative source of income.

Some of the works already taken up under the various schemes for the last few years are as follows:

- 1) Installation of drinking water facilities at schools, college and important public places.
- 2) Human health check-up camp.
- 3) Vaccination/Veterinary camp
- 4) Distribution of smokeless chulla.
- 5) Distribution of sport goods to institutions.
- 6) Providing water lifting pump set for agriculture.

The agriculture department has encouraged the villagers for using fertilizer and pesticides in the agricultural field to earn better yield. But such application has put some negative effect on the water bodies and grasslands of the PA.

Different departmental activities were taken up by the DRDA and other development in the fringe villages of the PA.

Besides the organization like veterinary college, Khanapara and Early Bird (NGO) organize health checkup camps in fringe villages. Another NGO Aaranyak provides financial assistance to local youth for helping the forest department in conservation works. The Wild Life Trust Of India (WTI) an NGO also distributed field kit and gears to staff. So far, the NGOs have donated the following material to the PA and its staff:

Date	NGO	Materials donated
18/01/1999	Rino foundation for N.E India	9 wireless set
14/01/2000	Do	Two nos. of motorcycle
07/01/2000	Do	Two wireless set

17/06/2001	W.T.I	Field kit to the staff consisting of Caps, shoe, Jacket, Rucksack, Khaki, cloth etc.
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5.2.2 The interplay of market forces and their economy and their impact on the subsistence economy of the local people:

The economic condition of the villagers are poor and there is no interplay of the market forces. Bodo paddy is the only produce which people could sell. The paddy is sold to mainly Darrang district transporting by machine boat crossing the River Brahmaputra. Except paddy, no other major produce is sold in large quantity. The improvement of road condition will have positive impact on market linkage of the villagers.

5.2.3 A Summary of problems faced by people that affect the management of the PA and the ZI:

1. Annual flood is one of the main problems of the surrounding villagers. Due to annual/regular flood, the economy of the surrounding villagers gets affected.
2. Illiteracy and increase in the number of unemployment put indirect pressure on the PA.
3. The villagers depend on the PA for firewood, thatch and do illegal fishing.
4. The unproductive large cattle population put enormous pressure on the PA. The villagers do not keep stall feed high yielding cattle.
5. The communication facilities including road from the interior area in extremely poor. This is one of the major hurdles.
6. The basic amenities to all the villages are lacking.
7. Use of alternative source of energy or cooking materials is lacking. Instead they use firewood, part of which is being collected from the PA. Firewood is not abundantly available in the village.

5.3 Eco-Development

The sanctuary is surrounded by civil villages from all sides. There are at least 27 villages within the radius of 1 km from the PA. These areas are taken as buffer zone. Most of the villagers are very poor, illiterate and depends on the sanctuary for their daily household needs. Villages on the eastern and northern side of the Sanctuary are thickly populated.

The protection and conservation of this Sanctuary depends entirely on the successful implementation of the scheme and participation of the surrounding villagers. Hence, planning and implementation of the ECO development scheme should be carefully implemented.

To uplift the economic condition of the villagers and maintain good relationship, number of schemes has so far been undertaken with success. The Econ-development schemes should be based on the assessment of people requirement.

In this sanctuary one or two Non-Governmental Organization(NGO) have taken up programmes on Eco-development activities like vaccination of cattle and material assistance to the staff and other help from time to time.

5.3.1 Objective:

The major objective of the Eco-development programme shall be with the following objective:-

- 1) To reduce dependence and pressure on the sanctuary.
- 2) To reduce the man-animal conflict.
- 3) To generate alternative source of income for the local people.
- 4) To create awareness for sustainable use of local resources.
- 5) To ensure people's participation in bio-diversity conservation.

5.3.2 Specific Issues:

- i) Poor economic condition.
- ii) More landless people.
- iii) High flood zone.
- iv) Lack of alternative resources.
- v) Higher growth of population.
- vi) Higher illiteracy rate.
- vii) Easy availability of forest produces.
- viii) Lack of infrastructure of double cropping.
- ix) Poor road communication.
- x) Keeping high number of un-productive cattle.
- xi) Lack of grazing ground.

5.3.3 Broad Strategies:

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

- a) **Socio-Economic Survey:-** In 1994, a socio-economic survey was conducted by the forest department through Mr. A K Baruah in and around the fringe village and compiled a report. To take up the specific programme of the Eco-development, it is necessary to resurvey the socio-economic status of the surroundings village considering the subsequent change. It should be taken up in phased manner. In the first year the survey will be completed. The local committee formed shall be great help.
- b) **Cattle immunization:-**As per the provision of Wildlife protection Act. Immunization of the cattle within the radius of 5 km from the boundary is compulsory which shall be continued in the interest of both Wildlife and fringe villager. Vaccination will make an immune belt and protect the wildlife from contaminated disease by keeping good health of the cattle.
- c) **Formation of anti-depredation squad:-** As stray activities of Rhino at Pobitora is a major concern , so to protect the crop in adjacent areas anti depredation squad are to be

formed consisting of local youth. They can jointly work with forest staff to protect their crop as well as restrict stray activity of Rhino. There shall be one such in each village.

The total such squad will be minimum of fifteen, which may be increased subsequently. The minimum requirement like torch, cell, kerosene, crackers and cost of construction of Tongi (shed) shall be borne by the department. The period shall be from Oct-March. The villages in first cases shall be khulabuyan, kachuoni, Berdia, Sildubi, Rajamayang, Thenbhanga, Nekehabhi, Kukari, Kuruan ibori, Burabori, Diprang, Bordoloni, Kamarpur, Hatimuria etc.

- d) **Improvement of community facilities:** After preparation of the micro-planning and as per need of the local people various support programme are to be framed and implemented.

Such as-

- i) Construction of community hall, development of school building, providing sport facilities to intuitions, development of the village roads etc.
 - ii) To improve the stock of domestic cattle in fringe villages by providing high yielding cattle in exchange of unproductive cattle of the villagers. In first year, a survey will be conducted to assess the number of unproductive cattle available per house hold. The cattle owner shall be perused to accept one high yielding cattle in lieu of 5 unproductive local breed cattle. The one third cost of the high yield cattle shall be borne by the cattle owner after sale and proceed of the unproductive cattle. This will not minimize the unproductive cattle population in fringe areas but also help in reducing the pressure of cattle grazing inside the PA and improve the economic condition of the people. The actual implementation shall be done at the village level after micro-planning. The assistance in this regard from the line department like Veterinary, state Institute of Rural Development (SIRD) , District Administration shall be sought for.
- e) **Community welfare activities:** Such activities shall include providing drinking water facilities to institutions, scholarship to meritorious students from fringe villages, supply of improved variety of seeds to agriculturist and horticulturist , supply of lift pump for irrigation, supply of Pam, power tiller etc.
- f) Installation of Gobar gas plant in order to meet the energy requirement of the fringe villagers and also to minimize dependency of the fuel wood from the PA.
- g) Shortage of bullock cart in the villages could be supplemented by the Forest Deptt. Under the Eco development programme. The need is felt much by the villagers during the selling of paddy.
- h) Awareness programme: To promote awareness among the surrounding villagers. It is necessary to create awareness for protection of habitat. So programme shall be organized accordingly to create awareness of the villagers. The programme includes film show among the school children, meeting, and distribution of poster, leaflet and other activities.
- i) Compensation scheme for crop damage by wildlife shall be adopted and due compensation be provided as early as possible to the victims after assessment.

5.3.4 Village Level Site Specific Strategies:

The village level site specific issues of each village shall be dealt after preparation of the micro plan of each village, which shall be done in the first year in completion of the socio-economic survey.

5.3.5 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation protocol for the entire range of eco development activities will be developed. This shall extend to all the eco-development activities. A committee comprising forest department personals and member of local panchayat will be constituted to monitor the implementation of eco development works.

The Non-Government Organisation or reputed Institution will be roped into to carry out the survey to assess the impact of eco development programme in transforming the economic status of the people. After evaluation requisite corrective measures will be made at the requisite points.

**KHOLABHUYAN ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
POBITORA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, 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

- Severe floods in the area lead to waterlogging damaging crops and property
- Lack of employment opportunity pushes people to migrate to other areas from October to March to work in the brick making factories
- Lack of proper educational facilities and poor economic conditions increases the percentage of school drop outs
- Social evils of child marriage and child labour exist in the society due to lack of proper awareness and economic instability

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. Homogenous community in the village reduces the occurrence of social conflicts
- ii. Traditional skills of agriculture, bamboo and cane crafts as sources of livelihood

- iii. Rich in natural capital with various kinds of flora and fauna
- iv. High percentage of people in the working age group leading to better economic conditions and opportunities

Weaknesses

- i. Inadequate educational facilities and poor economic conditions creating disenchantment with education
- ii. Standard of living in the community is rather low with irregular income from the unorganised sectors of livelihood
- iii. Untapped potential of the workers with regard to traditional skills
- iv. Lack of proper disaster management in terms of hazards such as floods and water logging

Opportunities

- i. Scope for growth of poultry industry in the area
- ii. Dairy based industries as a livelihood opportunity can be emphasised
- iii. Tailoring as a skill can be encouraged with proper training facilities

Threats

- i. Severe floods causing damage of property and crops
- ii. Water logging in the village disrupts the day to day life of the people
- iii. Spread of diseases as aftermath of floods and water logging
- iv. Scarcity of water during March and April due to irrigation in the agricultural fields

6.4 PRA Exercise

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

Date: 8/3/2017 **Location:** Kholabhuyan

Numbers Present:42

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
- (l) Gender Issues and gender equality

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

- 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.
- People expressed that the EDC have not been very active in the past due to lack of funds and projects
- There have been very few awareness and orientation programs in the EDC in the past.
- There was a general misconception about the eco-sensitive zone which creates issues of trust in the initial stages of interaction with the community.
- They appreciated the importance of micro planning and were very supportive and cooperated during the micro planning process.
- While some NGOs have been visiting the EDC they only collected data and information but did not take up any development activity.
- 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 for their basic necessities are as follows:

- a) There is a scarcity of water in the area due to irrigation facilities during the months of March and April. This issue needs to be addressed with proper facilities for provision of water supply for all households with the help of the PHE (Public Health and Engineering) Department.
- b) Lack of proper employment generating opportunities lead to migration of people to areas such as Sonapur, Kolagpur during October to March to work in the brick making industries. This hampers the education of children and the conditions under which they live are also inadequate. To counter this issue, creation of income generating activities such as creation of community nurseries could be encouraged.
- c) The construction of community hall in the village would act as a centre for important discussions and a cultural ground for social programmes to help enhance the harmony and unity of the community.
- d) 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.
- e) Inadequate sanitation in the educational institutes is a major concern and hence the provision of washrooms for girls would help improve the existing conditions.
- f) Small scale *supari* industry in the village is a source of income for daily wage earners and the husk of the areca nut is used as manure and firewood. But the existence of middle men in the market chain leads to lower profit margins for the workers as well as the owners. To help reduce the impact of middle men in the process and fetch higher profits, it is important that a structured market procedure is created for both ends.

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 needed on an immediate basis.

Rank	Village EPA as ranked	GPS coordinates	Details	Budget
1.	Community hall	N-26°13'54.5" E-92°05'45.5"	Land: 1 ½ kotha Location: Near Kuranibori G.P.Office Proposed Activity: i. Community hall, training centre, EDC office and Production centre, local production show room building construction ii. Toilet with water facility iii. Office furniture cum store room	14 lakh
2.	Tent House	N-26°13'58.2" E-92°05'44.8"	Land: 1 kotha Location: Near Nurani markas Jame Masjid Proposed Activity: i. Generator- 2 nos. ii. Sound set iii. Tripal- 8 nos. iv. Screen v. Chair- 200 nos. vi. Dining table- 10 nos. vii. Utensils	6 lakhs
3.	School boundary wall	N-26°13'58.2" E-92°05'44.8"	Land: 4 kotha Location: No.2 Khulabhuyan L.P.School Size: 100x60x5 sq. ft.	2,50,000/-
4.	Solar street lights		Location: Kholabhuyan village (4km) Quantity: 18 nos.	4,50,000/-
5.	Renovation of village roads		Proposed Activity: i. Jaimal Abdin's house to Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary- 1.2 km ii. PWD road to Farman Ali's house- 300m iii. PWD road to Abdul Kadir house via Jamir Uddin's house iv. PWD road to Pokoria river via Hussain Ali's house- 600m v. PWD road to Pokoria river	26 lakhs

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			vi. via Edris Ali's house-600m PWD road to no.1 Kholabhuyan village via Fakar Uddin's house	
6.	Resting shed (Jirani Sara)	N-26°13'58.2" E-92°05'44.8"	Size: 10x8 sq. ft. Quantity: 3 nos. Proposed Activity: i. Near nos.2 Kholabhuyan L.P.School ii. Near Fakar Uddin's grocery shop iii. Near Harjat Ali's house	6 lakhs
7.	Construction of toilet for each household		Quantity: 130 nos.	39 lakhs
8.	LPG connection for each household		Quantity: 140 nos.	5,60,000/-
9.	Nursery	N-26°13'54.5" E-92°05'45.5"	Land: 3 kotha Location: Near Kuranibori G.P. office Proposed Activity: i. Earth filling ii. Electricity connection iii. Plants iv. Fencing v. Others	7,60,000/-
10.	Irrigation facility for agricultural activities		Proposed Activity: i. Machine and pump set- 50 nos.	10 lakhs
11.	Renovation of community hall	i) N-26°13'57.7" E-92°05'53.5" ii) N-26°13'58.2" E-92°05'44.8" iii) N-26°14'10.3" E-92°05'31.6" iv) N-26°13'50.4" E-92°05'21.8"	Size: 30x15 sq. ft. Quantity: 4 nos. Location: i. Near Abdul Khalil House-2kotha ii. Near Nurani Markas Jame Masjid- 1 kotha iii. Bank of Pokaria river- 2 kotha iv. Near Uttar kukuwari L.P.School-1 kotha Proposed Activity: i. Building Construction ii. Earth filling	10 lakhs
12.	Poultry farming	N-26°14'10.3" E-92°05'31.6"	Quantity: 3 farms for 3 groups Location: i. Bank of Pokoria river-2 kotha ii. Near Uttar Kukuwari L.P.School- 1 kotha iii. Near G.P. office- 1 kotha Proposed Activity: i. House making ii. Poultry cost	18 lakhs

13.	Computer training	N-26°13'54.5" E-92°05'45.5"	Land: 1 kotha Location: Kuranibori G.P. office Proposed Activity: i. Computers- 10 nos. ii. Electricity charge iii. Generator- 1 nos. iv. Furniture	3,30,000/-
14.	Mineral water factory	N-26°14'10.3" E-92°05'31.6"	Land: 1 kotha Location: Near Pokaria river Proposed Activity: i. Boring charge ii. Construction iii. Earth filling iv. Machinery	16,50,000/-

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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
- Small scale supari industry
- Poultry farming
- Nursery Development
- Scope for tailoring
- Dairy farming

8.2 Livelihood Opportunities

Livelihood were identified as follows:

- Agriculture and Horticulture
- Livestock
- Skill Development
- Credit facilities
- NTFP

8.3 Agriculture & Horticulture

The main constraints are:

- (a) Animals such as rhinos and wild buffaloes damage the standing crops

- (b) Lack of knowledge about modern techniques of farming
- (c) Tools and machines for agriculture are expensive commodities which many farmers cannot afford
- (d) Lack of awareness on the various credit facilities available for farmers

The opportunities are:

- (a) Organisation of programmes such as Farmer's Day by KVKs (Krishi Vigyan Kendra) and agriculture department to help generate awareness
- (b) Mechanisation of the existing techniques of agriculture through use of better machines
- (c) Banks should hold workshops to help educate the farmers on loans and other facilities that will benefit them. They could also provide the farmers with Kishan credit cards which give financial support to them.

8.4 Livestock

The main constraints are:

- (a) Lack of infrastructure such as veterinary services
- (b) Spread of diseases lead to reduction in production and increase in mortality
- (c) Open grazing in protected areas causes negative impact on the biodiversity

The opportunities are:

- (a) Scope for development of poultry farming
- (b) Better veterinary services to help treat the diseased animals
- (c) Create more knowledge on provisions such as cattle insurance

8.5 NTFP

The main constraints are:

- (a) The utility of the products are untapped due to the lack of knowledge
- (b) There is a lack of market linkage in the process
- (c) 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
- (c) NTFP would help create a source of income for the community

8.6 Specialized Skills

The main constraints are:

(a) The lack of availability of modern tools and machines to help encourage better skill building

(b) There are no specialised training regarding traditional skills such as agriculture

(c) Lack of access to proper market structures

The opportunities are:

(a) Provide better opportunities of skill development programmes

(b) Scope for specialisation of tailoring as an source of income

(c) Scope for development of nurseries in the area to act as alternate source of livelihood

8.7 Credit Facility

The main constraints with the reasons are:

(a) Lack of attention to marginal and small farmers by the credit agencies

(b) The volume of credit available is still insufficient in comparison to the demand

The opportunities are:

(a) Provide better access to various government programmes initiated to give financial aid to the rural area

(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. Through the use of better mechanisation and modern techniques of farming, help enhance the production of agriculture

2. With the help of Skill Development Programmes, provide specialised training in skills such as tailoring, nursery, poultry farming etc.

3. Focus on motivating the development of small scale industries in the area

4. Provide better opportunities to access financial aid to farmers and other small scale industry workers

8.9 Income Generating Activities

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

1. Tailoring

2. Organic farming

3. Dairy farming

4. Poultry farming

5. Nursery Development

8.10 SHG activities

SHGs of the village can plan the following activities:

1. Tailoring
2. Nursery Development

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 Kholabhuyan 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 Kholabhuyan EDC. The objective of this plan is to meet the dual objective of conserving forest and bio-diversity and at the same time meeting the livelihood needs of the community in a sustainable manner.

The micro-plan takes into consideration the areas planted / to be planted on community lands and other lands outside the notified forest area by the Kholabhuyan EDC

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

i. Forest Village Management in the past.

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

ii. Domestic Requirements of Forest Produce

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

Table-1(A): Domestic Requirement of Forest Produce per Household of the Kholabhuyan EDC

Name of Forest Produce	How met at Present	Source
Firewood	Homestead/Market & Forest	Homestead/Market & Forest
Timber for House	Homestead & Market	Homestead & Market
Small timber for Implements	Homestead/Market & Forest	Homestead/Market & Forest
Pole / Bamboo	Homestead & Market	Homestead & Market
Fodder from Forest	Homestead/Market & Forest	Homestead/Market & Forest
NTFP (Thatch grass, jharu etc.)	Homestead / Market / Forest	Homestead / Market / Forest
Other (Fish)	Homestead / Market / Forest	Homestead / Market / Forest

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

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

Name of Forest Produce	Community Requirement (Kg per annum)	Remarks
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 Kholabhuyan EDC have been summarized below

Table-2: Protection Problems of the Kholabhuyan EDC

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

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

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

(a) Grazing - Local Animals

9.2.2 Reasons for Degradation of the Forest

Over grazing in the forest was observed in Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary due to lack of community grazing ground at Kholabhuyan EDC

9.3 Components of the Forest Development Plan

9.3.1 Protection Plan

The following sub-sections discuss the main components of the Forest Development Plan of Kholabhuyan EDC; viz. the plans for Anti Rhino Poaching, Nursery Development, Man - Animal Conflict Reduction, Grazing Plan for village and Eco-Tourism Plan.

9.3.2 Protection Plan/Anti Rhino Poaching Plan

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

Wildlife Protection:

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

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

Therefore, in view of the above, the following are prescribed:

1. There should be enforcement of minimum wages/ honorarium
2. The squad should be made at par with (Village Defence Party) VDP.
3. The squad should be well armed with boots, raincoats, torch, battery.
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 sanctuary for their daily requirement of firewood, grazing and timber. But in order to reduce Green house Gas emission and to meet their demands-

1. The EDC should create awareness among the people about proper sanitation and waste management issues.
2. All the EDC households to be given an alternate source for cooking such as gohar gas, solar cooker, LPG etc.
3. All the EDC household to be supplied with alternate sources of energy for lighting etc. such as solar/ wind/ hybrid energy solutions
4. The grazing pressure should be reduced gradually. (Village Grazing Land)
5. The EDC should create awareness among the people about the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972 and any violations should be reported to the proper authorities.
6. The EDC should enforce strict discipline so that fishing and any other illegal activities are stopped totally within the Park area.
7. The EDC should ensure that timber felling inside the sanctuary should be stopped.
8. The EDC should take active part in the restocking of the community forest

Habitat Improvement Plan:

The park is mainly famous for one horned rhinoceros. It is also the home of variety of Wildlife like, Wild buffalo, Barking deer, Wild boar, etc. Birds like the Egrets, Pond herons, River tern, Black necked storks, Pelican, Pied horn bill, Fishing eagle are found abundance.

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

1. EDC members should be made aware to completely stop the grazing of animals inside the Wildlife Sanctuary.
2. EDC members shall participate on request of RO for removal of weed and desilting of forest areas, provided as and when proper funding is available.

Nursery Development Plan:

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

1. The EDC should develop a 0.25 Ha Nursery for poly-pots and naked bed seedlings.

2. Each seedling could be sold at Rs 5-8 to the neighbouring division, and at slightly higher prices to others
3. The nursery should be of fruit bearing, important forest species and medicinal plants

Wetland Conservation Plan:

Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary is a unique place of wetland ecosystem with diverse flora and fauna. It is the prime habitat for Rhinoceros, Asiatic Wild buffalo 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 heavy siltation and choking of water bodies by water hyacinths.

The following prescriptions are made for wetland conservation situated outside POBITORA 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. Sprinkler irrigation to be used
4. Crops needing less water to be promoted along with organic manuring.
5. The EDC should not allow any fishing inside the sanctuary area.
6. Conducting extensive research on various aspects of wetland eco-system.

Man -Animal Conflict Reduction Plan:

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

1. Small tongies / watch towers to be created by the Forest Department to keep watch and ward on stray wildlife.
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.
8. The process of awarding ex-gratia should be simplified so that the affected families do not have to wait for long to receive compensation.
9. The EDC president's certification should be sufficient to certify that the damage has occurred.

Grazing Plan for village

The following prescriptions are made for control of grazing:

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

Eco-Tourism Plan:

Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary is a world famous eco-tourism spot The Park with its rich biodiversity resources is the favoured destination of both domestic and foreign tourists and getting the top priority as tourist destination in the state.

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

1. Educational wildlife tourism has a great potential in Pobitora 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 and also to maintain proper disposal of the home stay waste so as not to pollute the sanctuary.

3. The Department should provide funding for creating home stay facilities by the village communities
4. A number of eco-tourism trails should be developed with the help of Forest Department and the local communities
5. Such eco-trails may be actively promoted by the Department.
6. Local tourist guides should be trained in tourism and foreign languages
7. Commercial tourism should be discouraged.

10. Implementation Strategies, Timelines and Budget

10.1 Roles and Responsibility Matrix

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

Livelihood Development Plan

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

Village Development Plan

Stakeholders	EDC	Forest Department	Line Departments	NGO	Training Institutions	Govt of India/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		
	TOTAL		

Livelihood Development Plan

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

Annual Village Development Plan:

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

Annual Forest Development Plan

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

10.3 Action Plans and Strategies:s

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

Livelihood Development Action Plan:

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

Village Development Action Plan:

The village development action plan may be divided into the short term plan and the long term. In the short term plan activities like Solar lighting, Providing LPG connections, construction of Community hall and training centre and water sanitation needs would be addressed. In the long term plan for the village the activities like construction of schools,

health care facilities would be taken up. Providing improved tools and equipments for enhancing agriculture production along with water sprinklers, power pumps would be provided.

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

10.4 Institution Building, Networking and Partnership

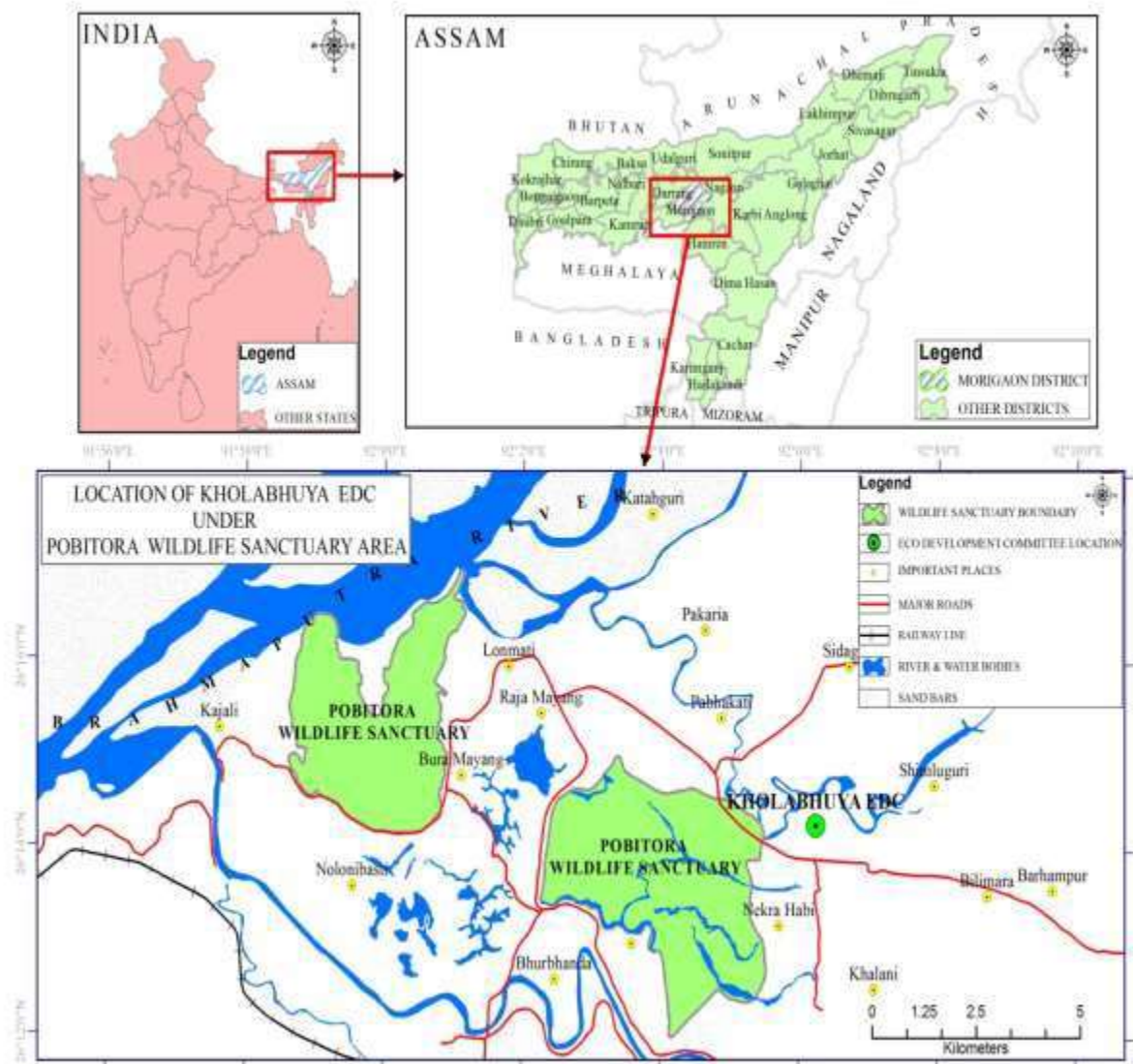
EDC: The EDC to be upgraded both in terms of its infrastructure assets and in terms of acting as a resource center for village and forestry development. The proposed EDC office along with the community hall in the entry point activity to be provided with modern equipment like computer/ TV and support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

LIST OF APPENDIX

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I(B)	Location Map of Kholabhuyan EDC
II	Approach map to EDC
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III(B)	MoU/Resolution Certificate
IV	Executive Members of Kholabhuyan EDC
V	Executive Members group Photo of Kholabhuyan EDC
VI	List of members present during PRA & FGD(Signed list)
VII(A)	Community & Resource map of Kholabhuyan EDC
VII(B)	Hazard map of Kholabhuyan EDC
VII(C)	Venn Diagram
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IX(A)	Training list of Kholabhuyan EDC (Proposed)
X	Photographs
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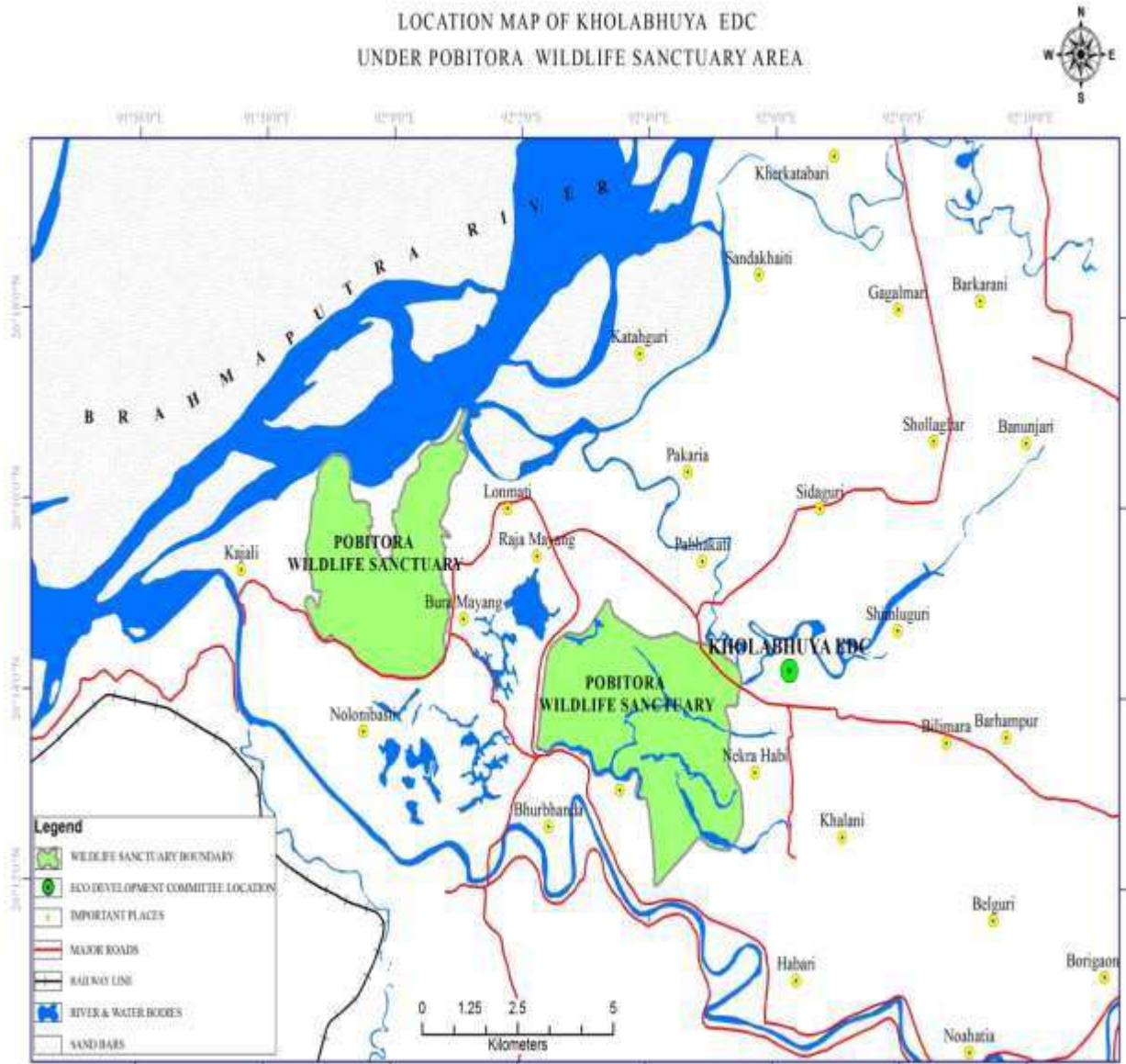
Appendix I(A)

Location Map of EDC in India



Apprentice,
Prudipta Barua,
18052017
Divisional Forest Officer
Guwahati Wildlife Division
Guwahati-09

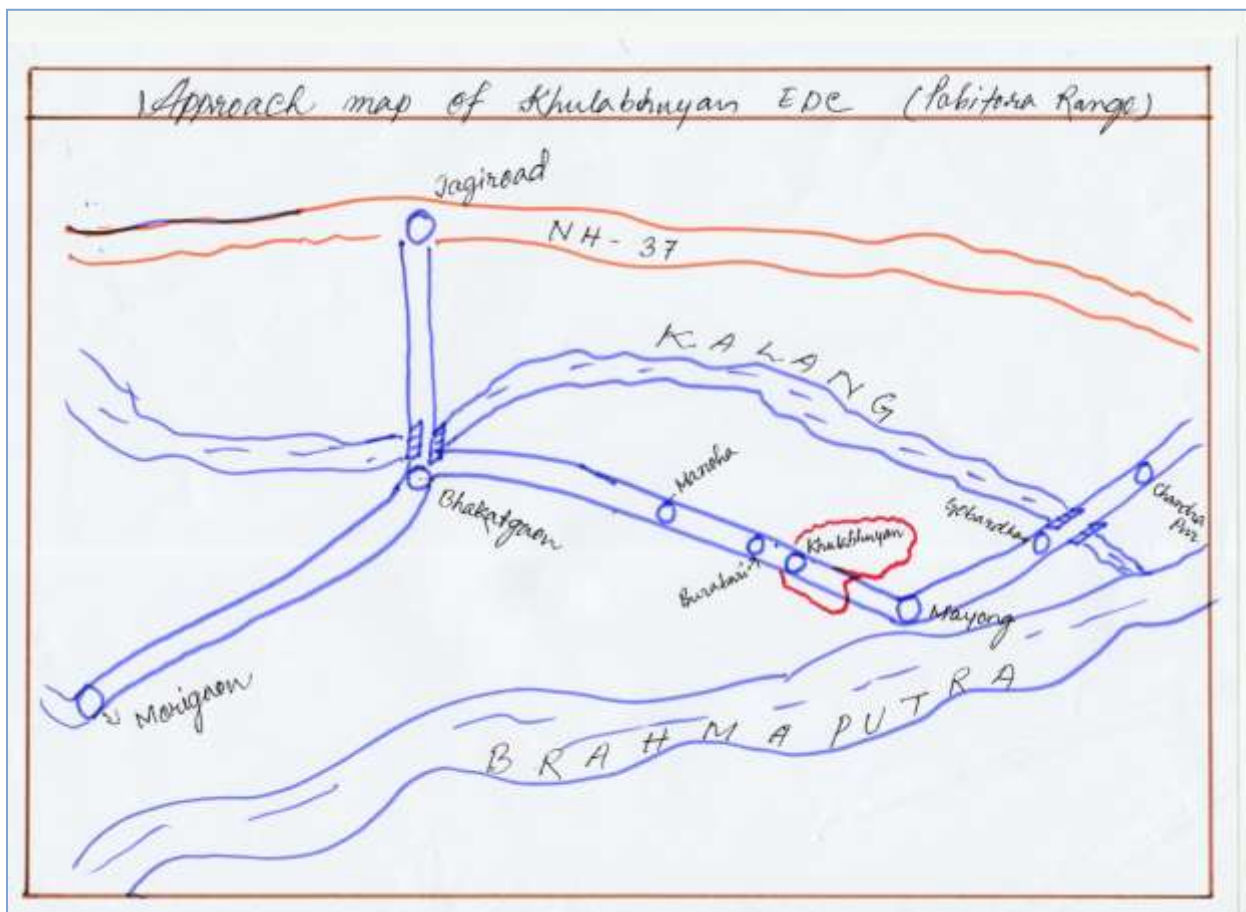
Appendix I (B)



Appendix I
Pradip Baruah
18.05.2017
Divisional Forest Officer
Guwahati Wildlife Division
Guwahati-09

Appendix II

Approach map to EDC



Appendix III(A)

EDC Registration Certificate



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


CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

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

Date. 03/10/2016

KHOLABHUYAN Eco-Development Committee of Guwahati Wildlife Division under **POBITORA 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 Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary.


(Dr. Satyendra Singh, IFS)

Kaziranga National Park
Director,
Kaziranga National Park
Bokakhat: 785612: Assam

Appendix III(B)

MoU/Resolution Certificate


GOVT. OF ASSAM
OFFICE OF THE RANGE OFFICER - POBITORA WILDLIFE RANGE,
MAYONG, MORIGAON

Memo No.P/50/2017/145 Dated Mayong the 7th May/2017

From: Ashok Kr. Das, AFS
Forest Range Officer
Pobitora Wildlife Range
Mayong, Morigaon


To: The Executive Director
Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi
Padma Lakhi Complex
2nd Floor, Opp. 8th Bye Lane
Rajgarh Road, Guwahati- 781003

Sub: Regarding MoU for The EDC under Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary

Respected Sir/ Madam,

With reference to the above it is to inform you that no MoU have been signed yet for the Kholabhuya, Owguri and Hatigarh EDC.

This is for favour of your kind information and necessary action.

Yours faithfully,

(Ashok Kr. Das- AFS)
Forest Range Officer
Pobitora Wildlife Range
Mayong, Morigaon

Appendix IV

PABITORA KALABHUYAN Ede Ce

No	Name	Age	sex	Address	Edu. qualification
1	ATAUR UDDIN AHMED. No. 11. Fatahah ali.	37	M	Kurumbari, P.O. Kurumbari, Mangyabon	B.A.
2	WASHOKR DAS		M	Pabitora Range, Miroca.	
3	ABDUL LATIF No. 11. Abbas Ali	54	M	Kurumbari, P.O. Kurumbari, Mangyabon	class. P.
4	ABUL KASHEM. No. Alaudin. SUBIK	39	M	Kurumbari, Mangyabon	B.A.
5	ABUBAKAR No. 11. Abu Salam.	39	M	Kurumbari, Mangyabon	class. V
6	HANOUR RAHMAN. No. 11. Masjid Husain	45	M	Kurumbari, Mangyabon	class. V
7	FAKUR UDDIN No. 11. Mider au.	46	M	- do -	class. VI
8	MOSHARAF ALI No. 11. Saheed Ali	50	M	- do -	class. VII
9	FAKARUL ISLAM No. 11. Saheed ulah.	52	M	- do -	M.S.
10	JAUHAR DULBUL No. Hussain au	24	M	- do -	B.A.
11	SAYDUL ISLAM. No. Boraq Ali	28	M	- do -	VII
12	ERRAMUL HOSUE No. 11. Jsmail Hussain	32	M	- do -	X
13	SUFIA KHATUN. No. Mabdul Islam.	22	F	- do -	VII
14	AMINA KHATUN No. Saad au	25	F	- do -	X
15	ENTRANA KHATUN. No. Saad au	24	F	- do -	B.A.
15	NILIMA BEHEM.	30	F	- do -	B.X

Abul Latif
President
Pabitora Range Office
Kholabhyan, Mangyabon

NGE minite list

Contact No	Designation	Remark
8876881802	President	
9455141158	Secretary	Range.
848056709	Vice President	
945871585	Vice President	
848849087	Member	
8924055096	"	
8488852879	"	
970682562	"	
9678890903	"	
9706158586	"	
9678406799	"	
9455569755	"	
8876526248	"	
895768595	"	
895768595	"	
9127157786	"	

Abul Latif
President
Pabitora Range Office
Kholabhyan, Mangyabon

Appendix V

Executive Members group Photo of Kholabhuyan EDC



From left hand side sitting: 1.Musharaf Ali 2.Habibur Rahman 3.Abdul Latif 4.Abul Kashem 5.Atabuddin Ahmed 6. Ashok Kumar Das Standing: 7.Ekramul Hoque 8. Saidul Islam.9. Fakar Uddin. 10. Abubakkar siddik. 11. Jauhar Bulbul 12. Fakarul Islam 13.Sufia khatun. 14. Amina khatun. 15.Nilima Begum

Appendix VI

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

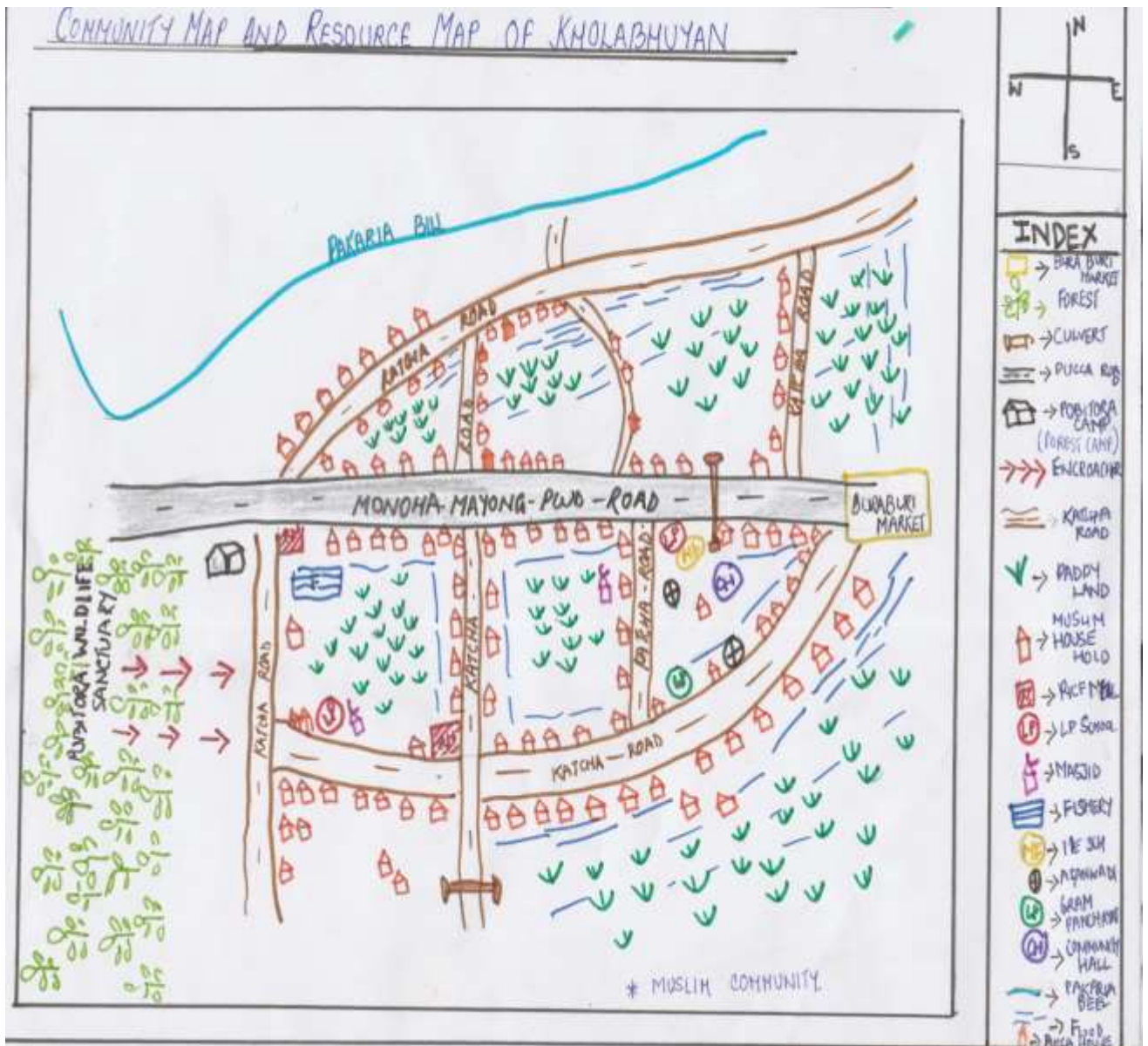
SL NO	NAME	AGE	Qualification	Ph. No
1	Atab Uddin		B.A. President	8724855758
2	Hussain AC		H.S. Post	7864920915
3	Miss: Malika Khan			-
4	Miss: Ondine Begum		X	
5	Miss: Nojibino	18	VII	
6	Miss: Shida	18	VI	
7	Miss: Farhat Begum	25	IV	45-18912002
8	Mr: 21/1/21	45	VI member	8724055496
9	Mr: 21/1/21	55	III "	
10	Mr: 21/1/21	50	II "	
11	Abubakkar Siddik	38	V "	8486704087
12	Mr: 21/1/21	45	II "	8486852673
13	Mr: 21/1/21	42	V "	9957486593
14	Faizul Rahman	22	B.A. Onans	8402804693
15	Mr. Moinur	27	VIII	8403010285
16	Mr: 21/1/21	45	X member	
17	Mr: 21/1/21	30	IX "	
18	Mr: 21/1/21	18	VI	
19	Miss: Faena Khan	18	VIII	8403007737
20	Mr: 21/1/21	21	VI	
21	Mr: 21/1/21	25	VII	
22	Mr: 21/1/21	28	(VII)	
23	Mr: 21/1/21	20	3	8486682902
24	Mr: 21/1/21	15	VI	
25	Miss: Pajal Anam	16	X	
26	Mr: 21/1/21	27		
27	Miss: Parbin Khatun	19	B.A. Second	8986958790
28	Mr: 21/1/21	20	IX	8753852049
29	Mr: 21/1/21	27	II	
30	Mr: 21/1/21			
31	Mr: 21/1/21			
32	Miss Supriya Tal	25	XII	
33	Mr: 21/1/21	20		8403010285

Contd..

25	Miss - Khadija	18	v	9954656005
26	Miss - Mirza Khatun	18	X	8403939963
27	Miss - आशा नारायण	28	class VII	8403902258
28	Miss - अश्विनी	28	v	887663619
29	Miss - अश्विनी	30		
30	Miss Hafiza Khatun	28	H.S	7575991703
31	Miss. Shamana	20	X	7086012021
32	Jasmin Begum	33	VII	8720955360
33	Ms - Selima Begum	30	X	9706492254
34	Miss: Nachira Khatun	17	xi	
35	Miss: अश्विनी	24		
36	Miss. Umme Habiba	17	xi	
37	Miss: - Umme Habiba	17	(xi)	
38	Miss - Husna	23	(ix)	
39	Miss - Husna	24	(ix)	
40	Miss - Husna	28	(ix)	
41	Miss: Selima Khatun	17	(x)	9957206905
42	Miss: अश्विनी	24	(v)	8486878826
43	Miss: - Pehena Begum (18)		(x)	8486227657
44	N. Shakina	20	H.S PRESS	9678925033
45	Miss: Najirina	15		9678925033
46	Miss - Jahemara	30	XI	9127259322
47	Miss - अश्विनी	28		
48	Miss: अश्विनी	34	(iv)	757891248
49	Miss - अश्विनी	30		
50	Miss - अश्विनी	25		
51	Miss - अश्विनी	20		
52	parvina Khatun	15	XI	
53	Seema Khatun	19	X	
54	Marijina Khatun	17	X	8011853767
55	Ayesha Khatun	17	X	
56	Miss - अश्विनी			
57	Miss - अश्विनी	24		

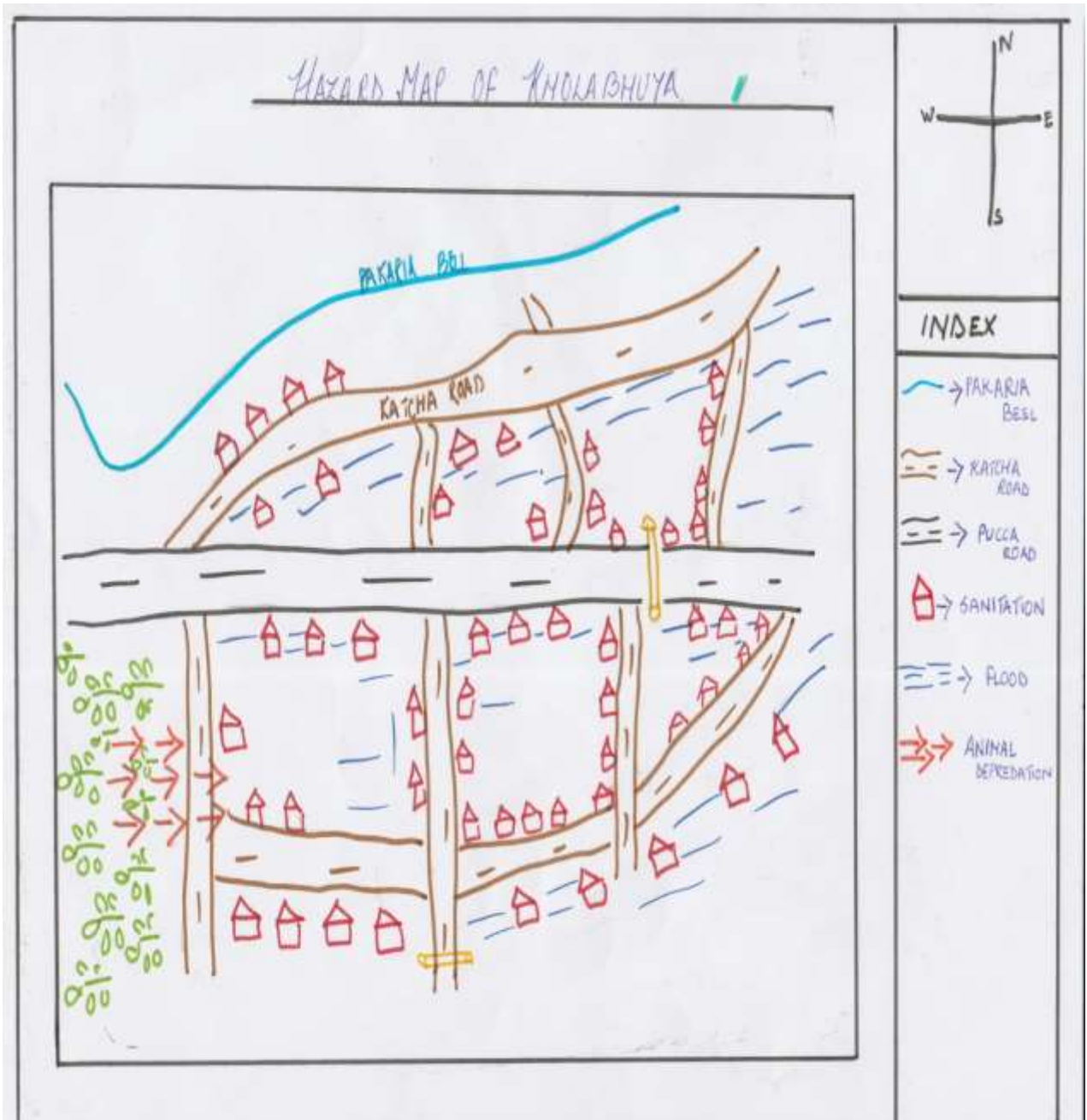
Appendix VII(A)

Community & Resource map of Kholabhuyan EDC



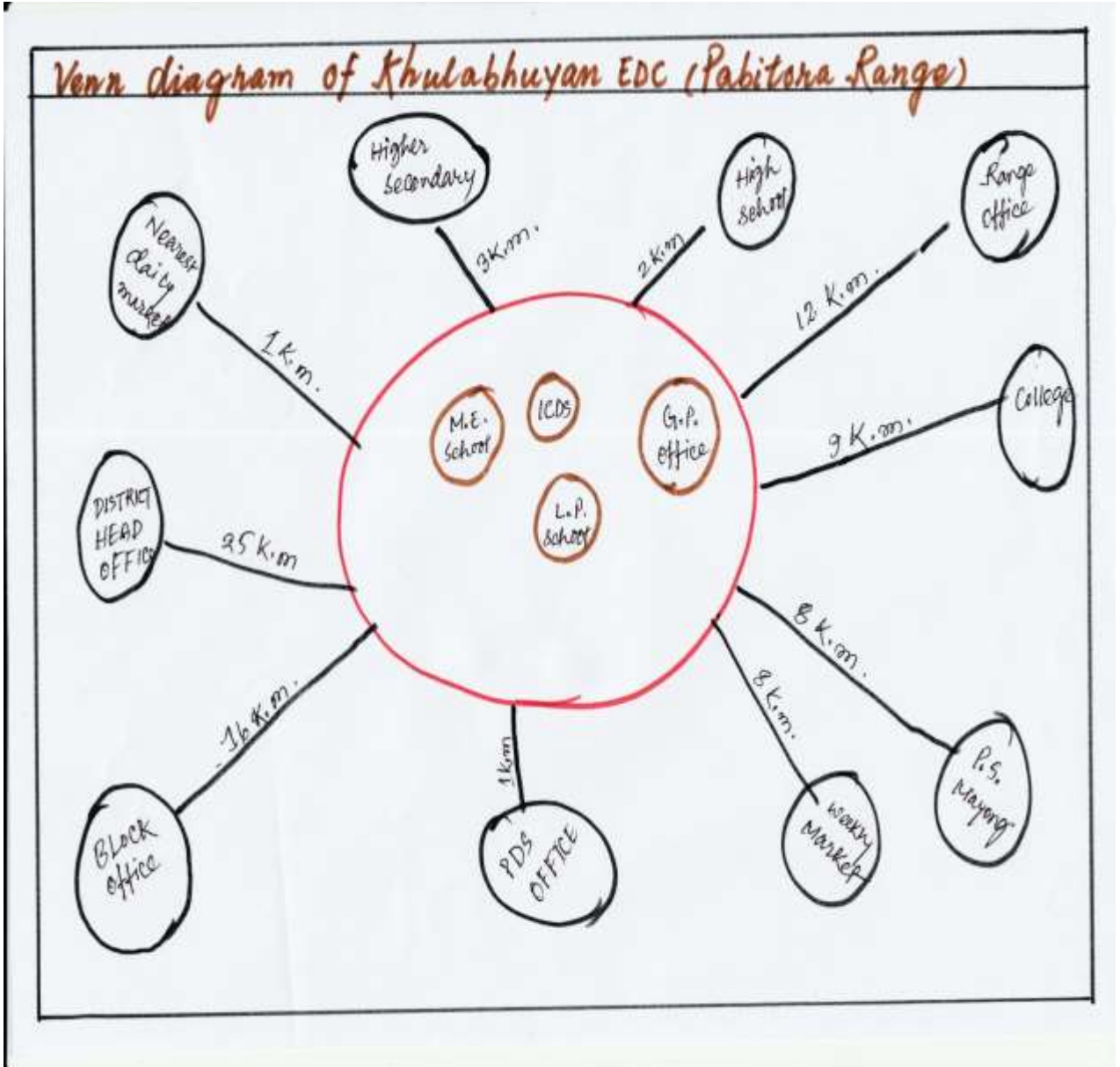
Appendix VII(B)

Hazard map of Kholabhuya EDC



Appendix VII(C)

Venn Diagram



Appendix VIII

Entry point Activities

Entry Point Activity (EPA)
Khulabhuyan EDC

Sr. No.	Name of activities with landmark and land ownership	GPS location	Details of activity	Budgeted Amount
1.	Community hall, EDC office, Training/production centre near Kurani's G.P. office on community land 1½ Katha.	N-26°16'54.5" E-92°05'45.5"	1. Community hall, Training centre, EDC office and production centre, local production show room building construction 2. Toilet, bathroom with water facility 3. Office furniture cum store room	10,00,000/- 2,00,000/- 2,00,000/-
			Sub Total Amount	14,00,000/-
2.	Tent House with Sound System near Nurani marks same masjid on community land 1 Katha.	N-26°13'58.2" E-92°05'44.8"	1. Generator — 2 Nos — 2. Sound set — 3. Tripal — 8 Nos — 4. Skin — 1500 mt — 5. Chair — 200 Nos — 6. Dining table — 10 Nos — 7. Utensils —	1,50,000/- 1,20,000/- 32,000/- 30,000/- 90,000/- 20,000/- 1,68,000/-
			Sub Total Amount	6,00,000/-
3.	School boundary wall to No-2 Khulabhuyan G.P. school on community land — 4 Katha.	N-26°13'58.2" E-92°05'44.8"	10 Size — 100 X 60 X 5 sqft. boundary construction	2,50,000/-
			Sub Total Amount	2,50,000/-
4.	Solar street lights in Khulabhuyan village on community land beside of roads (4 km road)		Quantity — 18 Nos 1. Solar lights 18 Nos — 2. With stand	4,50,000/-
			Sub Total Amount	4,50,000/-
5.	Renovation of village roads of Khulabhuyan village (3.8 km roads)		i) Jaintia Abidin House to Pukhitem 0.20 1.2 km ii) P.W.D. Road to Lal Farook's Air House 300 m iii) P.W.D. Road to Abdul Kadir House via Jamiruddin House	5 LAKHS 3 LAKHS 4 LAKHS

Approved
Pradyumn Barua
15.05.19
Divisional Forest Officer
Guwahati Wildlife Division
Guwahati-09


			vi) PWD, Road to Pakaria River - via Hassan Ali - (600 m. less -)	5 Lakhs
			vii) PWD Road to Pakaria River near Eiduis ALI (600 m.)	5 Lakhs
			viii) PWD Road to eco school village - via Pater udin house.	4 Lakhs
			Sub total Amount =	20 Lakhs
6.	Jirami Bara 3 Nos Near No-7 Khatulungga L.P. school. ii) Near Pater udin's Grocery Shop. iii) Near Harjat Ali's House.	N-26°13'58.2" E-92°05'44.8"	Size - 10x8 sq ft Quantity 3 nos.	6 Lakhs
			Sub Total Amount	6 Lakhs
7	Toilet for village individual persons.	—	Quantity - 130 Nos 1. Construction —	30,000 x 130 = 39,00,000
			Sub Total Amount	39,00,000/-
8	L.P. connection for individual persons	—	Quantity - 140 Nos	140 x 4,000 = 5,60,000
			Sub Total Amount	5,60,000/-
9	Nursery Near Kurambosi G.P. office on community land 3 Katha.	N-26°03'44" E-92°05'44"	1. Earth filling — 2. Electricity connection — 3. plants — 4. fencing — 5. others —	2,00,000/- 10,000/- 3,00,000/- 1,50,000/- 2,00,000/-
			Sub Total Amount	7,60,000/-
10.	Evacuation facility for agriculture activities for indivi- sual person at Khatulungga village.		1. Machines and lumpsum Quantity - 50 Nos	50 x 20,000/- = 10,00,000/-
			Sub Total Amount	10,00,000/-

Approved
Pradyota Barua
18.05.17
Divisional Forest Officer
Guwahati Wildlife Division
Guwahati-09

	<p>Renovation of Community hall on Community land —</p> <p>1. Near Abdul Khalil House 2. Kolha</p> <p>2. Near Nurani markas Jame masjid 1 Kolha</p> <p>3. Bank of Pakaria river 2 Kolha land</p> <p>4. Near Uhar Kukulwari L.P. School 1 Kolha</p>	<p>N-26°19'57.7" E-92°05'53.5"</p> <p>N-26°19'56.2" E-92°05'44.6"</p> <p>N-26°14'10.3" E-92°05'31.6"</p> <p>N-26°13'50.4" E-92°05'21.8"</p>	<p>Size - 30x15 feet</p> <p>Quantity - 4 Nos</p> <p>1. Building construction — 8,00,000/-</p> <p>2. Earth filling — 2,00,000/-</p>	
			Sub Total Amount	10,00,000/-
12	<p>Poultry farming on Community land</p> <p>1. Bank of Pakaria par 2. Kolha</p> <p>2. Near Uhar Kukulwari L.P. School 1 Kolha</p> <p>3. Near G.P. office 1 Kolha</p>	<p>N-26°14'10.5" E-92°05'31.4"</p>	<p>Quantity - 3 farms for three group</p> <p>1. House making — 4,50,000/-</p> <p>2. Poultry cost — 13,50,000/-</p>	
			Sub total Amount	18,00,000/-
13	<p>Computer Training centre on Community land 1 Kolha in Kurambosi G.P. Office</p>	<p>N-26°13'54.5" E-92°05'45.5"</p>	<p>1. Computers - 10 Nos — 2,50,000/-</p> <p>2. Electricity charge — 10,000/-</p> <p>3. Generator — 1 Nos 40,000/-</p> <p>4. Furniture — 90,000/-</p>	
			Sub Total amount	3,30,000/-
14	<p>Mineral water factory on Community land 1 Kolha (Near Pakaria river)</p>	<p>N-26°14'10.3" E-92°05'31.6"</p>	<p>1. Booring charge — 1,50,000/-</p> <p>2. Construction — 5,00,000/-</p> <p>3. Earth filling — 5,00,000/-</p> <p>4. Machinery — 5,00,000/-</p>	
			Sub Total amount	16,50,000/-
	<p>Md. Uddin Ahmad</p> <p>20/04/17</p>		<p>Forest Range Officer Pakaria Wildlife Range Bansgaon, Mongla</p>	<p>Divisional Forest Officer Gurehail Wildlife Division Gurehail, OB</p>

Contid...

Fabitara Range
Khalabhyan EDC EPA List

Name of activities with Landmark and Landownership	GPS	Detail of Activity	Budgeted Amount
Plantation for the fuel wood beside of the roads on community land 4 k.m. area. In front of the house of every household,		1. Plants - 1000 Nos - 2. Frenching - 1000 Nos 3. Carrying charge — 4. Labour charge — 5. Mairtarce cost —	20,000/- 3,00,000/- 10,000/- 20,000/- 20,000
		Sub Total Amount	3,70,000/-
 Range Officer Fabitara Range Sumerat-05		 Divisional Forest Officer Sumerat-05	President Eco-development Committee, Khalabhyan Date _____

Appendix IX(A)

Training list of Kholabhuyan EDC (Proposed)

Sl. No.	Name	Add.	Age	Contact No.	Qualification
1	Raujatam Amin.	D/o. Nurul Amin.	18	9678612057	X
2	Malek Jam.	D/o - Hussain Ali	28	8486860985	III
3	Mimara Khatun.	w/o. Gulzar Hussain	20		IX
4	Shajeda Khatun.	D/o - Abu shama	23	8486682902	IV
5	Sabikun Mehar.	D/o - Abu shama	20	8486682902	VII
6	Bamzum Mehar.	D/o. Jabur Rahman	25	-	IX
7	Khudija Begum.	w/o. Saddam Hussain	22	8876190980	X
8	Mausumi Begum.	D/o:- Abdul Mammad.	19	-	VI
9	Rashida Khatun.	w/o Asraf Ali -	37	8011566001	V
10	Asmina Begum.	D/o. Abdul Kaderm.	26	8876638142	VII
11	Emrana Khatun.	D/o - Arham Ali	25	8402054180	V
12	Fulmati Nessa -	D/o. Mumtaz Ali	19	8876965541	VIII
13	Marjina Khatun	D/o - Rabikul Islam	26	7578912002	V
14	Khadija Khatun	w/o. Manwar Hussain	22	8403010285	VIII
15	Jahanara Begum.	w/o - Mobidul Islam	28	9127259922	XII
16	Amjuna Begum.	D/o - Aigarr Ali -	20	-	X
17	Najmina Khatun	D/o - Abdul Latif	18	-	IX
18	Shahina Khatun	D/o - Hajera Khatun	25	-	IX
19	Jesmaba Khatun	w/o - Harjaf Ali	25	-	V
20	Parbina Khatun	w/o - Yakub Ali	20	-	X
21	Jesmima Begum	w/o - Yakub Ali	19	-	X
22	Marjina Khatun	D/o - Saiful Islam	19	-	X
23	Nun Mehar -	w/o. Shahidul Islam	27	-	VII
24	Rashida Khatun	D/o - Esab Ali	20	8486048940	X
25	Najima Khatun	w/o. Oli Ullah -	26	8724916598	X
26	Amir Jam.	w/o. Gulzar Hussain	18	8812038558	IX
27	Husnahar Begum	w/o. Shahidul Islam	23	9706600417	X
28	Nun Mehar -	D/o. Mumtaz Ali	18	8486852693	IX
29	Meher Jam	D/o. Joymat Abdin	18	-	V
30	Rehema Khatun.	w/o. Rafiqul Islam	22	7576852795	X
31	Rashida Khatun.	w/o - Wastar Ali	27	8486831846	III
32	Habiba Khatun.	w/o. Mobidul Islam	22	-	II
33	Ambia Khatun.	w/o - Fajar Ali -	18	-	VII
34	Jainabi Begum	w/o - Gulzar Ahmed.	21	3420904977	IX
35	Fuleba Khatun -	w/o - Abdul Malek	27	8876684144	III
36	Parbin Aftana	D/o - Mobiz Uddin.	22	8486938790	XII
37	Emmima Khatun	w/o. K. I. Uddin	-	-	V

contd..

58	Farbima Khadum	D/o. Arab AU	25	-	VII
59	Marijima Khadum	D/o. Saifuddin Islam	26	-	II
60	Najima Khadum	D/o. Abdul Kadir	18	-	III
61	Fatema Begum	Audul Hasem	20	-	III
62	Taslima Khadum	D/o. Abdul Gali	20	-	III
63	Asima Begum	D/o. Saamsuddin	22	-	III


 Divisional Forest Officer
 Forest W. L. Division
 Guwahati-6

44	Indira Khatun	w/o Abdul Qasim	20	-	
45	Amjundara Begum	w/o Jaha			✓
46	Nur Banu	w/o Nasir uddin	40	8486225430	ii
47	Platika Khatun	w/o Akab uddin Ahmad	29	8224855358	ix
48	Bahida Begum	w/o Salal uddin	20	-	x
49	Wiltona Begum	w/o Sabitkul Islam	30	9127157766	x
50	Rashida Begum	w/o Fakar uddin	35	8876617492	v
51	Asma Begum	w/o Abdul uddin			
52	Jasmin Begum	w/o Majjuddin Ahmad	38	-	vi
53	Nojima Khatun	w/o Jaha Ali	25	8403982090	vii
54	Jahamara Begum	w/o Baharul Islam	25	8403902258	vi
55	Nasima Khatun	D/o Abdul Rejak	18	-	xii
56	Halima Khatun	w/o Abdul Salam	40	8876880033	✓
57	Shamima Khatun	D/o. Muhammad Saamsul Hoque	26	-	xii
58	Wahida Khatun	D/o. Ehsan Ali	20	87209180849	vii
59	Hajera Khatun	D/o. Fajzal Ali	20	9676758990	vi
60	Rehema Khatun	D/o. Fayyaz Abdin	21	8961870793	xii
61	Farjina Khatun	D/o. Fozmama Ali	18	8761870793	✓
62	Pasima Sultana	D/o. Nurul Islam	18	9706501825	ix
63	Umma Habiba	D/o. Safar uddin	22	9127269971	xii
64	Solima Khatun	w/o. Sahidul Ali	20	9706233639	x
65	Nojmina Begum	w/o. Tauhar Duttul	24	9706138536	ix
66	Solima Khatun	w/o. Jakes Hussain	28	8409937963	xii
67	Khadija Begum	w/o. Mustak Ahmad	20	-	ix
68	Fatema Khatun	w/o. Khairul Islam	40	-	xii
69	Rashida Khatun	w/o. Nojir Hussain	28	-	xii
70	Solima Khatun	D/o. Asraf Ali	22	-	ix
71	Atia Gulshama	D/o. Jamir uddin	18	-	vii
72	Mamata Begum	w/o. Khairul Islam	22	-	iii
73	Umma Habiba	D/o. Mohammad Ali	20	-	xii
74	Fatema Khatun	D/o. Atabibur Rahman	18	-	xii
75	Muksima Amig	w/o. Faridul Islam	25	-	ix
76	Khadija Begum	D/o. Jaimal Abdin	19	-	x
77	Nojmina Khatun	D/o. Abdul Jalil	13	-	vii
78	Fazima Khatun	D/o. Abdul Kadir	13	-	vii
79	Nur Nigar	w/o. Jiaibur Rahman	19	-	vi
80	Fstara Khatun	D/o. Jaidur Rahman	20	8402804693	ix
81	Habiba Khatun	w/o. Mofidul Islam	26	-	xii
82	Abana Begum	w/o. Tajuddin Anwar	28	-	ix
83	Jasmina Khatun	w/o. Sabitkul Islam	22	-	vi
84	Jasuda Khatun	D/o. Abdul Oair	20	8486931863	vii
85	Luptara Begum	D/o. Abdul Latif	19	-	ix
86	Madama Khatun	D/o. Jiaur Islam	23	-	ix
87	Bersha Sultana	D/o. Kabir uddin	18	-	vii

Forest Range Officer
Pabna Wildlife Range

Divisional Forest Officer
Gurshahi Wildlife Division
Gurshahi-09

President
Eco-development Committee, Khujabluayan

Contd..

Appendix X

Photographs

	
<p>Broiler Farming</p>	<p>Drying of Areca nut</p>
	
<p>Focus Group Discussion</p>	<p>PRA Mapping</p>
	
<p>weeding in Paddy field</p>	<p>Transact Walk</p>

Appendix XI

GPS Coordinates

Particulars	GPS Points
1.Kholabhuyan community hall	North = 26° 12'4.26" East = 92 ° 4' 54"
2. L.P School	North = 26° 13'56.4" East = 92° 06'7.3"
3. Rice Mill	North = 26° 13'56.4" East = 92° 10' 37.5
4. Field (Agriculture)	North = 26° 20'0.2" East =92°01'37.1"
5. 4 Line Road	North = 26°7' 52.6" East = 92° 06'07.3"

Appendix XII

SDP Report

Skill Development Programme at Kholabhuyan 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 Kholabhuyan 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
Tailoring	26/04/2017	26/05/2017	4 Usha Normal Sewing machines and 1 Jute Machine Rs 27,600/-	87	Najima Begum
Mushroom	30/05/2017	30/06/2017	Seeds, Poly bags and other raw materials required for the training	35	Mr. Rudra Pal

Skill development program on Tailoring was inaugurated on 25th April, 2017. The formal Inauguration was done by Ms. Habiba Sultana, President of Gaon Panchayat, Kholabhuyan. The programme started with tree plantation. The Mushroom Training was inaugurated on 27th May, 2017.

Among those present at the meeting included Mr. Ashok Kumar Das, Range Officer, Pobitora Range, Mr. Atab Uddin, EDC President, Kholabhuyan, EDC Members, Kholabhuyan EDC and RGVN Officials.

Raw materials provided: One Box Thread Rolls, 50m Cotton Cloth, Needles, Bobbins, Bobbin Cases, Scissors, Scales, Measuring Tape etc.

PHOTO GALLERY



Trainees of Kholabhuyan

Kholabhuyan EDC Tailoring Training List

Sl No	Name	Gaurdian's Name	Age	Qualification	Phone No.	Caste
1	Raujatan Amin	D/o- Nurul Amin	18	X	9678612057	GEN
2	Malek Jan	d/o-Hussain Ali	28	iii	8486860985	GEN
3	Minara Khatun	w/o-Gulzar Hussain	20	ix		GEN
4	Shajeda Khatun	D/o-Abu Shama	21	iv	8486682902	GEN
5	Sabikun Nehar	D/o-Abu Shama	20	vii	8486682902	GEN
6	Samsun Nehar	w/o-Jiabur Rahman	25	ix		GEN
7	Khudeja Begum	W/o-Saddam hussain	22	x	8876190980	GEN
8	Mausumi Begum	D/O-Abdul Mannas	19	vi		GEN
9	Rasida Khatun	w/o-Asraf ali	37	v	8011566001	GEN
10	Asmina Begum	w/o- Abul Kashem	26	vii	8876636142	GEN
11	Emrana Khatun	d/o-arfan Ali	25	v	8402054180	GEN
12	Fulmati Nessa	w/o-Munsur Ali	19	viii	8876965541	GEN
13	Marjina Khatun	d/o-Rafikul Islam	26	v	7578912002	GEN
14	Khudija Khatun	w/o-Manuwar Hussain	22	viii	8403010285	GEN
15	Jahanara Begum	w/o-Mafidul Islam	28	xii	9127259322	GEN
16	Anjuwara Begum	d/O-ajgar ali	20	x		GEN
17	Najmina Khatun	d/o-abdul Latif	18	ix		GEN
18	Shahina Khatun	d/o-Hazera khatun	25	xii		GEN
19	Jesnaba Khatun	w/o-Harjat Ali	25	vi		GEN
20	Parbina Khatun	d/o-Eyakub Ali	20	x		GEN
21	Jesmina Begum	d/o-Eyakub Ali	19	x		GEN
22	Marjina Khatun	d/o-saiful islam	19	x		GEN
23	Nun Nehar	w/o-sahidul islam	27	vii		GEN
24	Rashida Khatun	d/o-Esab Ali	20	x	8486048940	GEN
25	Najima Khatun	w/o-oli ullah	26	x	8724916598	GEN
26	Amir Jan	w/o-Gulzar Hussain	18	ix	8812033558	GEN
27	Husnehar Begum	w/o-sahidul islam	23	x	9706600417	GEN
28	Nun Nehar	d/o-munsur Ali	18	ix	8486852673	GEN
29	Meher Jan	d/o-jaynal abdin	18	v		GEN
30	Rehena Khatun	w/o-najirul islam	28	x	7576852795	GEN
31	Rashida Khatun	w/o-Nasher Ali	27	iii	8486831846	GEN
32	Habija Khatun	w/o- Mafidul islam	22	ii		GEN
33	Ambiya Khatun	w/o-Fajar Ali	18	viii		GEN
34	Jainabi Begum	w/o-Gulzar ahmed	21	BA	8720904977	GEN
35	Fulesa Khatun	w/o-Abdul Malek	27	ii	8876684144	GEN
36	Parbin sultana	d/o-mofiz uddin	22	xii	8486938790	GEN

37	Eyasmina Khatun	w/o-kutub uddin	22	vii		GEN
38	Farbina Khatun	w/o-Arab Ali	25	x		GEN
39	Marjina Khatun	D/o-sahidul islam	26	iii		GEN
40	Najima Khatun	d/o-Abdul kadir	18	v		GEN
41	Fatema Begum	abdul hasen	20	vi		GEN
42	Taslina Khatun	d/o-Abdul Jalil	20	vii		GEN
43	Arfina Begum	w/o-Samsuddin	22	iii		GEN
44	Hasina Khatun	w/o-abdul samad	20	v		GEN
45	Anjuwara begum	w/o-Jahi				GEN
46	Nur banu	w/o- Nasir uddin	40	ii	8486225430	GEN
47	Maleka Khatun	w/O-Atab uddin Ahmed	29	ix	8724855358	GEN
48	owahida begum	w/o-Jalal Uddin	30	x		GEN
49	Nilima Begum	w/o-safikul islam	30	x	9127157766	GEN
50	Rashida begum	w/o-Fakar Uddin	35	v	8876617492	GEN
51	Asma Begum	w/o-Jalal Uddin				GEN
52	Jesmin Begum	w/o-Maijuddin Ahmed	38	vi		GEN
53	Najima Khatun	w/o-Jahed Ali	25	vii	8403982090	GEN
54	Jahanara Begum	w/o-Baharul Islam	25	vi	8403902258	GEN
55	Nasima khatun	d/o-Abdul Rajek	18	xii		GEN
56	Halima Khatun	w/o-Abdul salam	40	v	8876880033	GEN
57	Shamima Khatun	w/o-Samsul Hoque	20	xii		GEN
58	Wahida Khatun	d/o-Edris Ali	20	vii	87209180849	GEN
59	Hajera Khatun	d/o-Fajar ali	20	vi	9678758990	GEN
60	Rehena Khatun	d/o-jaynal abdin	21	xii		GEN
61	Farjina Khatun	d/o-farman Ali	18	v	861870793	GEN
62	Parbin sultana	d/o-Nurul Islam	18	ix	9706541825	GEN
63	Umme Habiba	d/o-safar Uddin	22	xii	9127269371	GEN
64	Selima Khatun	w/o-Sahidul Ali	20	xii	9706233634	GEN
65	Najmina Begum	w/o-Jauhar Bulbul	24	BA	9706138536	GEN
66	Selima Khatun	w/o-Jakir Hussain	28	xii	8403937963	GEN
67	Khadija Begum	w/o-Mustak Ahmed	20	ix		GEN
68	Fatema Khatun	w/o-Khairul Islam	40	iii		GEN
69	Rashida Khatun	w/o-Najir Hussain	28	viii		GEN
70	Selima Khatun	w/o-Asraf ali	22	x		GEN
71	Atia Gulshana	d/o-Jamir uddin	18	vii		GEN
72	Mamata Begum	w/o-Khairul Islam	40	iii		GEN
73	Umme Habiba	d/o-Mahammad Ali	20	xii		GEN
74	Fatema Khatun	D/o-Habibur rahman	18	x		GEN
75	Muksina Aniz	w/o-Faridul Islam	25	ix		GEN
76	Khadija Begum	d/o-jainal abdin	19	viii		GEN
77	Najmina Khatun	d/o Abdul Jalil	18	vii		GEN
78	Farina Khatun	d/o-Abdul Khalil	18	viii		GEN
79	Nun Nehar	w/o-Jiabur Rahman	19	vi		GEN
80	Estara Khatun	d/o-Jaidur Rahman	20	BA	8402804693	GEN

81	Hafija Khatun	w/o-Mofidul islam	26	iii		GEN
82	Afsana Begum	w/o-tajuddin Barbhuyan	28	x		GEN
83	Jesmima Khatun	w/o-safikul islam	22	vi		GEN
84	Jasuda Khatun	w/o-abdul jalil	20	vii	848693186	GEN
85	Luptara Begum	d/o-abdul Latif	19	xi		GEN
86	Bedena Khatun	d/o-Jairul islam	23	ix		GEN
87	Bursha Sultana	d/o-Kahir uddin	18	viii		GEN

KHULA BHUYAN TRAINING LIST OF MUSHROOM						
SL NO	NAME	GURGEN NAME	AGE	QUALIFICATION	CASTE	GENDER
1	Haidar Ali	RAJ MAMUD	40	BA PASS	G	M
2	FAIJUR HOQUE	UMMAR ALI	22	10PASS	G	M
3	ABDUL SALAM	EBRIHIM KHILIL	22	7PASS	G	M
4	RAHAM ALI	HABIRUR RAHMAN	18	7PASS	G	M
5	SHAHABUL ISLAM	MAJIRBUR RAHMAN	18	7PASS	G	M
6	KAMURAJ JAMAN	SABED ALI	21	12 PASS	G	M
7	HAMIDUL ISLAM	GAJIBUR RAHMAN	22	10PASS	G	M
8	HABIZUL ISLAM	NURUL ISLAM	20	11P	G	M
9	MAHMMAD ALI	Jahr Ali	22	7PASS	G	M
10	RASIDUL ISLAM	NURUL ISLAM	20	9 PASS	G	M
11	RABIUL AWAL	MAINUL HOQUE	20	9PASS	G	M
12	AKBAR ALI	AKKAS ALI	27	7PASS	G	M
13	KHAIRUL ISLAM	INNAs ALI	34	7PASS	G	M
14	ATAB UDDIN AHMAD	PHRMAN ALI	37	BA PASS	G	M
15	ABU SHAHED	MANNAS ALI	23	6PASS	G	M
16	JOIDUR RAHMAN	BABAR ALI	26	BA PASS	G	M
17	ABDUL BARQUE	ARFAN ALI	26	BA PASS	G	M
18	HAMIDA KHATUN	ALI HUSSAIN	45	NIL	G	F
19	MAHIDA BEGAM	USMAN ALI	30	NIL	G	F
20	MUSHIDA KHATUN	SAFIKUL ISLAM	28	3PASS	G	F
21	FATEMA KHATUN	TAIBULLA	42	NIL	G	F
22	NASIRUDDIN	KURBAN ALI	49	NIL	G	M
23	NUR BHANU	NASIRUDDIN	42	2 PASS	G	F
24	SAHARA KHATUN	KURBAN ALI	52	NIL	G	F
25	KURSIA KHATUN	KURBAN ALI	55	NIL	G	F
26	KAD BHANU	BASIRUDDIN	35	NIL	G	F
27	BASIRUDDIN	KURBAN ALI	45	3PASS	G	M
28	JUSNARA KHATUN	JALAL UDDIN	30	2PASS	G	F
29	NURJAHAN KHATUN	AJIMUDDIN	35	NIL	G	F
30	HASINA BEGAM	AKBAR ALI	25	NIL	G	F
31	SOFIKUL ISLAM	ABDUL HASSAN	25	3PASS	G	M
32	WAHIDA KHATUN	SOFIKUL ISLAM	22	NIL	G	F

33	SHAHIDA BEGAM	ABDUL KHALIL	32	NIL	G	F
34	MAJIDA KHATUN	SAKIDUL RAHMAN	26	3PASS	G	F
35	HASHNARA BEGAM	MAJIBUR RAHMAN	35	3PASS	G	F

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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