



Ouguri ECO-Development Committee

Guwahati WL Division
Guwahati

MICRO-PLAN

(2016-17 to 2025-26)

Prepared by Ouguri EDC

Assisted By

Assam Forest Department

&

COMPELO
(IIE, RGVN)



Approval
Pradipta Barua
14/05/2017
Divisional Forest Officer
Guwahati Wildlife Division
Guwahati-09

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	Gaon Panchayat
Ha	Hectare
IEC	Information Education & Communication
IIE	Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship
JFMC	Joint Forest Management Committee
MDR	Major District Roads
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Produce
OBC	Other Backward Classes
ODR	Other District Roads
PA	Protected Area
PCCF	Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
PDS	Public Distribution System
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PMU	Project Monitoring Unit
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PWLS	Pobitora Wild Life Sanctuary
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
WATSAN	Water & Sanitation
WLS	Wildlife Sanctuary
WPA	Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
WPC	Working Plan Circle

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

Tree

Sl. No.	Vernacular Name	Botanical Name
1.	Chama	<i>Artocarpuslakoocha.roxb.</i>
2.	Kothal	<i>Artocarpusintegrefolia.linn.</i>
3.	Bel	<i>Aeglemarmelos.carr</i>
4.	Satiana	<i>Alstoniascholaris.Brown</i>
5.	Helosh	<i>Antidesmaghesambilla.goertn</i>
6.	Pani-helosh	<i>Antidesmabunius.spreng</i>
7.	Ximalu	<i>Bombaxceiba.D.C.</i>
8.	Xanaru	<i>Cassia fistula.linn</i>
9.	Ow-tenga	<i>Dilleniaindica.linn</i>
10.	Amlokhi	<i>Emblicaofficinalis.gaertn</i>
11.	Bor-gosh	<i>Ficusbengalnsis.linn</i>
12.	Dimaru	<i>Ficushispida.linn</i>
13.	Kuji-thekera	<i>Garciniacowa.Roxb</i>
14.	Baghnola	<i>Litsaeasebifera.Pers</i>
15.	Azar	<i>Legerstromiaflosregance.Pers</i>
16.	Jia	<i>Lannaegrandis.A.Rich.</i>
17.	Euat, Muga	<i>Litsaeapolyantha.Juss</i>
18.	Aam	<i>Mangiferaindica.Linn.</i>
19.	Kolajamu	<i>Syzygiumcumini (L) Skeels.</i>
20.	Amera	<i>SpondiumpinnataL.f.Kurz.</i>
21.	Bhomora	<i>Terminaliabellirica.Roxb.</i>
22.	Xilikha	<i>Terminaliachebula.Retz</i>
23.	Telelit	<i>Tamarindusindica.Linn</i>
24.	Bhelkor	<i>Trewianudiflora.Linn.</i>
25.	Bogori	<i>Ziziphusmauritiana.Lamk</i>
26.	Kodom	<i>Anthocephaluscadamba.Miq.</i>
27.	Bor-thekera	<i>GarciniapedunculataRoxb</i>
28.	Tita-sopa	<i>Micheliachampaca.Linn</i>
29.	Teta	<i>Vitexcanescens.Kurz</i>
30.	Moder	<i>ErythrinastrictaRoxb.</i>
31.	Tenga-bor	<i>Ficusgeniiculata.Kurz</i>

Shrubs

Sl. No.	Vernacular Name	Botanical Name
1.	Hat-thenga	<i>Cassia occidentalis.Linn.</i>
2.	Era gosh	<i>Riccinusommunis.Linn.</i>
3.	Pani-bhotora	<i>Ipomaeacornea.Jack</i>
4.	Xon-borolua or sokamara	<i>Urenalobota.Linn.</i>
5.	Dighalati	<i>Litsaeasalicifolia.Roxb.</i>
6.	Makhiloti	<i>Flemingia strobilifera.R.Br.</i>
7.	Harumoin	<i>FagerlendiafasciculataTiruv</i>
8.	Abu-tenga	<i>Antidesmaacidum.Retz.</i>
9.	Bhet-tita	<i>Solanumtorvum.Swartz.</i>
10.	Agaru	<i>Xanthium strumarium.Linn</i>

Herbs

Sl. No.	Vernacular Name	Botanical Name
1.	Mati-kaduri	<i>AltermantheraSessils.(L).Br.</i>
2.	Khutura	<i>Amaranthusviridis.Linn.</i>
3.	Jom-lakhuti	<i>Costusspecious.Sm.</i>
4.	Kona-Ximalu	<i>Commelinadiffusa.Barun.F.</i>
5.	Helochi	<i>Enhydrafluctuans.Lour</i>
6.	Bor-manimuni	<i>Hydrocotyleasiatica Linn.</i>
7.	Xaru-manimuni	<i>Hydrocotylesibthorpioides.Limk</i>
8.	DurunXak	<i>Leacuslanata</i>
9.	Tengesi	<i>Marsileaquadrifolia</i>
10.	Lajukilota	<i>Mimosa pudina.Linn</i>
11.	Bon-dhonia	<i>Ranunculussceleratus.Linn.</i>

Canes and Bamboo

Sl. No.	Vernacular Name	Botanical Name
1.	Bhaluka-bah	<i>Bambusabalcooa.Roxl</i>
2.	Bijuli-bah	<i>Bambusatulda.Roxb</i>
3.	Koto-bah	<i>Bombusaarundinacea.wild</i>
4.	Jati-bah	<i>Bambusanutans. Willich</i>
5.	Kako-bah	<i>Dendrocalamushamiltonii</i>
6.	Jati Bet	<i>Calamustenuin</i>

Climbers

Sl. No.	Vernacular Name	Botanical Name
1.	ChagalSingalota	<i>Myriopteronpaniculata, Griff.</i>
2.	Kukuhhalota	<i>Thunbergiagrandidflora.Roxb.</i>
3.	Nagarberalota	<i>Mikaniamicrantha, H.B.K.</i>
4.	Tapurilota	<i>Cissampelospariera. Linn</i>
5.	Vedeilota	<i>PoederiaScandern.Linn</i>
6.	Medmedialota	<i>Cissusrepanda. Vahl</i>
7.	Naharlota	<i>Combretumacuminatum. Roxb</i>
8.	Kwa-bhatari	<i>Gymnopetalumcochinchinense. Kurz.</i>
9.	Bag-achora	<i>Smilax ovalifolia. Roxb</i>
10.	Xatu-mul	<i>Asperagasracemosus wild</i>
11.	Hatibandha-lota	<i>Spathololasroxburghii. Benth</i>

Grass

Sl. No.	Vernacular Name	Botanical Name
1.	Birina	<i>Vetiveriazizanioides.(Linn).Nash</i>
2.	Kauri-moni	<i>Coixlacryma.Linn</i>
3.	Keya bon	<i>Koeleriabrevifolia(Wild)Spreng.</i>
4.	Lokocha Bon	<i>Hemarthiacompresa.(Linn.F)R.Br.</i>

OUGURI ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
POBITORA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, GUWAHATI WILDLIFE
DIVISION

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

Table of Contents

Chapter	Title	Page No
PART-I		
1	Introduction	
2	General Description of the Area	
3	Village Socio-Economic Profile & EDC Profile	
4	Livelihood Asset Profiles and Vulnerability Context	
5	Existing Plans and Programs	
PART-II		
6	Micro plan Objectives, SWOT and GAP analysis	
7	Village Development Plan	
8	Livelihood Development Plan	
9	Forest Development Plan	
10	Implementation Strategies, Timelines and Budget	
PART-III		
	Tables, Maps and Appendices	

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

**OUGURI ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
POBITORA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, GUWAHATI WILDLIFE DIVISION**

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

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 Ouguri EDC

This document gives the Micro-Plan for the Ouguri EDC, which is located in the Morigaon district of Assam. The EDC falls under the jurisdiction of Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary in the Guwahati Wildlife Division of the Mayong Revenue Circle. 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, a 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 Morigaon and the industrial town Jagiroad through National Highway 37 and State Highway 3. It is situated about 35 Km. from Guwahati via Chandrapur. The other approach road from this city is 53 Km., of which 32 Km. is along the National Highway No-37 and 18 Km. along the state road.

2.2 Location

Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary is 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 Pokoria beel is situated just on the eastern boundary of the Protected Area. Some of the seasonal water bodies in the area are Jugdol Beel and LambaDova.

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 Phragmiteskakra, Imperatecylindrica, Saccarumspontaneum 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

waterbodies 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 waterbodies such as Pani-meteka (Metekawichhoria), Padum (Nelumbo), Khaleka etc.

The forest cover in the area consists of tree species like Syzium cumini, Ficus glomerata and floristic composition consist of Alstoniascolaris, Terminaliatomentosa 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 threat to the Sanctuary, 49 rhinos being killed by poachers in the last 25 years. Out of these, however, 21 rhinos were killed outside the sanctuary. Taking the advantage of the stray activity of the rhino, the poachers killed them outside the sanctuary. The poachers normally come from the outside and with the assistance of local villagers commit the offence. As per records, the last incident of poaching took place in 2007.
- **Siltation of wetlands**
Siltation of all the major wetlands is a serious matter for the protected area. Every year after flood, waterbodies 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

Ouguri is a revenue village and is located in Morigaon District. The EDC was registered on October 2016(Appendix III as per the registration certificate) under the jurisdiction of Guwahati Wildlife Division.

Table-A: Key Information of the EDC

Name of the EDC	Ouguri
Name of the Gram Panchayat	Mayong
Revenue Circle	Mayong
District	Morigaon
Forest Division	Guwahati Wildlife
Forest Range	Pobitora
Forest Beat	Bura Mayong
Year Formed	2013
Registration no.	KNP/FG.761/EDC/RC/GWL/2016-17/01
Description of Boundary of EDC	As below North: Brahmaputra South: Buramayong West: Pahar mayong East: Mayong Bazar

Source: EDC Records & Discussions with forest officials

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	Address	Educational qualification	Phone No	Designation
1.	Jyoti Prasad Bora	24	S/O Lt .Bubul Bora	HS	9613955664	President
2.	Ashok Kr.Das	50	S/O Lt.Harendra Das	BA	9435141158	Member Secretary
3.	Bulu Bora Medhi	30	W/O Promod Bora	HSLC	9859135805	Member
4.	Babul Bora	55	S/O Sunaram Bora	Class VI	8751818060	Member
5.	Jayanta Saikia	24	S/O Chandra Kt.Saikia	BA		Member
6.	Bikash Saikia	26	S/O Lt.Tajuram Saikia	Class X		Member
7.	Jyotiprava Saikia	37	W/O Nirmal Saikia	BA	9613036502	Member
8.	Rina Bora	42	W/O Raghu Bora	Class X		Member
9.	Kalpana Bora	40	W/O Thagiram Bora	Class IV		Member
10.	Krishna Saikia	35	W/O Shiba Saikia	Class X	9859483506	Member
11.	Lakhi Saikia	27	S/O Lt.Niranjan Saikia	Class X	8752835622	Member
12.	Mridul Saikia	23	S/O	BA	8752814092	Member

			Dharmeshwar Saikia			
13.	Nipul Saikia	27	S/O Lt.Matilal Saikia	Class X	9132029350	Member
14.	Nayan Moni Bora	23	S/O kameswar Bora	HSLC	8752813524	Member
15.	Binay Saikia	23	S/O Pranab Saikia	BA	8751883162	Member

Source: EDC Records

3.3 Households & Population Composition

The village has 122 households, of which 50 households are BPL (Below Poverty Line) households.

Table-C: Demographic Profile

Demography				
Category	No of Households	Male	Female	Total Population
Gen	79	151	322	473
OBC	43	81	161	242
Total	122	232	483	715

The total population is 715, of which 232 are male and the rest are female members. The population includes 242 OBC and 473 General persons.

From this, it is inferred that:

- (1) The average number of persons in a household is 6
- (2) The sex ratio is 208 females per 100 males in the village.

Table-D: Age Group Distribution

Age and Sex Distribution						
Age Class	< 5 years	5-18 years	18-45 years	45-60 years	>60 years	Total
Male	45	101	134	83	33	396
Female	33	79	106	71	30	319
Total	78	180	240	154	63	715

3.4 Education & Skills Development

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

Table-E : Education Profile

Age class	Primary	Up to IV	V-VII	VIII-X	X-XII	Graduate	Masters	Illiterate
<25 years	83	28	41	10	21	3	83	7
>25 years	155	39	45	22	35	6	155	132

Over 80% 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) Weaving
- (c) Tailoring

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:

Total Area : 153.5 Ha

Crop Land: 60.91%

Tree Cover: 10 %

Habitation: 19.33%

Water Bodies: 4.36%

Barren Land: 4.36%

3.8 Village Infrastructure & Communication Facilities

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

Table-F: Physical Infrastructure

Sl. No	Point Infrastructure	Location inside village or Outside	Number (If applicable)	Approximate Distance from Village, if outside (m/Km)	Condition and status of present use
1	Bus stand	Outside	1	3.5	Good
2	Primary Health	Outside	1	1	Lunmati Gaon

	Centre				
3	Primary School	Inside	1		
4	Middle School	Outside	1	1.5	Good
5	High School	Outside	1	1.5	
6	HS School	Outside	1	3	
7	College	Outside	1	5	
8	Post Office	Outside	1	3	Medium
9	Bank	Outside	2	3	Mayong
10	Telephone	Inside			
11	Anganwadi Centre	Inside	1		Medium
12	Gram Panchayat Office	Outside	1	3	Mayong
13	Revenue Circle Office	Outside	1	15	Bhakatgaon
14	Police Outpost/ Thana	Outside	1	3	Mayong
15	Forest Beat Office	Outside	1	4	Burhamayong
16	Forest Range Office	Outside	1	7	Pobitora
17	Railway Station	Outside	1	30	Jagiroad
18	Drinking Water Sources	Stream,Ring Well			Poor availability of water
19	Community Hall	Outside	2	2	
20	House with Electricity	Inside	115		
21	Street Lighting	Nil			
22	No. of Tractors	Inside	2		
23	No. of Power Tillers	Inside	4		
24	Temple/ Church/ Mosque/ Namghar	Inside	3		
25	District Head	Outside	1	30	Morigaon

	Quarter				
26	No. of Vehicles (Cars/ Trucks)		6		
27	No. of JCB	Inside	1		
28	Nearest Market	Outside		4	Mayong

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

Physical Infrastructure: The habitation is deprived of good physical infrastructure like good paved roads, water supply, street light etc. Electricity is available in most of the households.

Education & Health Facilities: Basic Education and health facilities are available within a distance of 3km, which can be termed satisfactory. Public transport is not sufficiently available, and most of the community members have to use bicycles to move around to nearby places.

Govt. Offices: The government offices such as GP Office, Police station, Revenue office, Forest Beat office etc. are located outside the village. Communication to these establishments becomes a hurdle for the villagers due to poor public transport system.

Financial Inclusion: Facilities for financial inclusion like bank and post office are located in Mayong which is 3kms away from the habitation. Most of the community members have bank accounts or postal savings accounts.

3.9 Agriculture/Crops

The above shows that the following are the main crops grown in the village.

Kharif Crops: paddy

Rabi Crops: Boro Paddy, Mustard, Vegetables, Black Gram, Maize

Maximum numbers of households are involved in growing crops like Boro Paddy, pulses and Mustard.

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

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

3.10 Fodder Availability

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

- a) Crop field
- b) Local area market
- c) Pobitora wildlife sanctuary.

3.11 Markets

The main markets used by the community are as follows:

- (a) Grocery / PDS: Inside
- (b) Weekly / Bi-weekly Market: : Burhamayong at 4 km away
- (c) Major Market: Jagiroad at 30 km away

3.12 Water Resources

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

- (a) River/Streams : 1(Water Availability: non-functional)
- (b) Ring well : 24 (Water Availability: poor)
- (c) Hand Pump : 15 (Water Availability : poor)
- (d) Tube Well : 2 (Water Availability :poor)
- (e) Spring : 3 (Water Availability : poor)

3.13 Energy Consumption

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

- (a) Fuelwood: Number of Households Depending: 120 Source: Local village
- (b) Kerosene: Number of Households Depending: 120 Source: Market
- (c) LPG : Number of Households using : 20 Source : Market
- (d) Electricity : Number of households connected : 115

3.14 Socio-economic status

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

Economic Condition: The economic position is not satisfactory. The main livelihood of the village is agriculture and most households earn approximately Rs. 2500 per month from the sale of crops.

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

Human Capital encompasses elements such as the educational profile, the skill and professional profile of the villagers in the area. Ouguri has a literacy rate of over 80 %, which denotes a high level of literates in the village.

Focusing on the skills profile of the villagers, predominantly men are more involved in cultivation while the women are engaged in weaving. Bamboo & cane craft, tailoring, masonry, carpentry are some of the other skills present in the village. In terms of the professional profile there are farmers, vendors, daily wage earners, small business owners, factory workers and teacher. 55% of the population is in the working age group of 18-60 years which is quite satisfactory.

Focusing on the varying gender roles in the village, there is a larger percentage of men working with on-farm activities of ploughing, sowing and harvesting while women are engaged with off-farm activities such as firewood collection, child care, cooking and weaving.

Physical Capital

To boast of a high physical capital of an area, the presence of proper physical infrastructure is necessary. In Ouguri, maximum number of households have electricity connection. The remaining households lack the economic stability to avail the facilities.

In terms of the conditions of roads in the area, the entry into the village has paved roads but the other connecting roads are unpaved. The excessive floods in the area damage the roads and create a number of issues for the people. There is also no proper drinking water supply in the village, which is a major area of concern for the people.

As per educational institutions, there is a primary school inside the village which is in good conditions while the middle and high school are at a distance of 1.5km .The primary school has 45 children with 3 teachers. The college on the other hand is as far as 3km from the village.

Social Capital

The social capital encompasses the cultural, social and religious elements in a village. There are 3 *namghars* in Ouguri . Apart from being prayer places, these namghars also play a crucial role in

strengthening social bonding. They are the meeting grounds where the villagers gather and discuss about various issues pertaining to their society. There is 1 angadwadi centre which looks after the pre natal care for women and child care.

The panchayat helps in the fulfilment of administrative duties in the village and the village headman helps in resolving social conflicts that arise. The presence of social institutions in Ouguri such youth clubs, sports clubs and Self Help Groups (SHGs) help in improving the social conditions in a village. There are 11 SHGs in the village which are mainly involved in activities like saving and money lending for the members at lower interest rates.

Natural Capital

The natural capital of an area depends on the availability of natural resources. Ouguri is located in the fringes of the Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary and boasts of a high natural capital with the presence of wide range of animals such as foxes, wild boars, porcupine, rhinoceroses and birds such as kites, maynah, parrot, stork and others.

As per agricultural land, there are 400 bighas of fertile area which leads to higher crop productivity especially for boro paddy, mustard and vegetables like potato, cabbages; 100 bighas of low productivity area and 8 bighas of waterlogged area which also has low yield of crops. The borjan beel is located at a distance of 200 metres from the village. This water body has variety of local fishes like Borali, Kuhi, Sol and Khorla. The beel is given on tender in yearly basis and thus provides a source of income through sale of fishes. One portion of the beel is filled with water hyacinth whereas the other half is clear.

Bamboo is available in plenty and almost all the households have bamboo in their backyard. Moringa/drumstick plants (Sajina in local language) is another type of plant which have found importance in recent times. The villagers residing in the highland area of the village have started growing this plant in their boundaries. Almost every part of the plant is of food value. Its leaves, pods and flowers are packed with nutrients.

Financial Capital

The financial capital of the village is dependent on the presence of financial institutions. In Ouguri, the banks and postal offices are located at a distance of 3km from the village, which makes it easier for the villagers to avail its facilities and improves the efficiency of its services. There are a total of 200 persons who have bank accounts in the village. There are 11 SHGs in the village through which the community members can avail loans in low interest rates.

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:

Ouguri village is highly vulnerable to natural hazards like flood. During the period of June-September, flood creates havoc in and around the village. The crop land gets submerged in water, and the main road connecting the village to the nearby areas also goes under water. This causes serious communication problem and the villagers have to use boats to move around. On the other hand during the months of Jan-March, the village faces acute shortage of water. All the wells dry up and most of the villagers have to depend on the 3 natural springs for water, at the same time even the cattle in the village drinks this stream water. This leads to many kinds of disease among the village community.

The village is also prone to seasonal diseases like dysentery and malaria. Dysentery usually takes epidemic form during July-October and Malaria affects mostly during March& April.

4.4 Seasonality:

Seasonality Calendar of Ouguri EDC

<i>Months</i>	<i>Jan</i>	<i>Feb</i>	<i>March</i>	<i>Ap ril</i>	<i>M a y</i>	<i>Jun e</i>	<i>Jul y</i>	<i>Au g</i>	<i>Sept</i>	<i>Oct</i>	<i>Nov</i>	<i>Dec</i>
<i>Crops</i>	<i>BoroPaddy</i>									<i>Black Gram</i>		
									<i>Vegetables(Cabbage,Pumpkin,Tomato)</i>			
	<i>Maize</i>									<i>Mustard</i>		
			<i>Jute</i>									
<i>Risk</i>	<i>Water scarcity</i>				<i>Flood</i>							
<i>Factor/Hazards</i>			<i>Malaria</i>			<i>Dysentery& Malaria</i>						
<i>Animal depredation</i>		<i>Rhino</i>										
	<i>Wild Boar</i>											

The above seasonality calendar clearly shows the different crop production and hazard profile of the EDC area. Among the major crops, Boro paddy is cultivated during Jan-April. Maize is also grown during this time. The crop fields mostly remain idle during the summer months due to water logging and heavy flood. But some amount of Jute is cultivated during this time from March to July. Then again in winter months vegetables, mustard and black gram cultivation is done. It is evident from the above calendar that the EDC area is susceptible to many kinds of hazards, the most prevalent among them is flood. During May-Sept, the crop lands and the low lying part of habitation get submerged in flood water causing much inconvenience to the community. Along with flood comes the seasonal diseases like malaria and dysentery. Animal depredation is another vulnerability concern for the locality. Wild boar depredation prevails throughout the year whereas Rhino depredation is more prevalent during the harvesting season. The high land area of the EDC faces water scarcity mostly during Jan-March which causes inconvenience in the day to day life as well as in agricultural activity.

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 SK Seal Sarma, DFO, Guwahati Wildlife Division for the period 2011-16.

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 cultivator. A few villages are situated in Kamrup district.

The natural attributes of the zone of influence is very positive towards the survival of the wild life. The Kopili river flows 4km away for 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 is no village 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	Ethnic
1	Rajamayang	North	Assamese Hindus (konch,yugi.kalita etc.)
2	Buramayang	North-West	Do
3	Loonmati	North-West	Do
4	Ouguri	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 are not found detrimental for the conservation of the wild life. Their economic condition are 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
	1991	2009	PWLS	own	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 l	90	208	50	40	181	832	1
Murkatall	52		50	2	104		10
Kachasila	41	-	36	5	-		
Dhanukunda l	41	-	Na	Na	-		
Dhanukundall	144	-	Na	Na	-		
Gorati	95	-	88	7	-		

Loonmati	51	55	12	6	-	110	
Hatigarh k	37	48	-	23	-	240	
Owguri	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 forest and non forest 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 Owguri 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 is drawn into activities that affords him 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)

	<u>1941-51</u>	<u>1951-61</u>	<u>1961-71</u>	<u>1971-91</u>
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 is located 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 in firewood collection, felling of tree, grazing. These people are also indulged in seasonal encroachment inside the PA.

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

d. Collection of fuelwood, small timber: Majority of the people depend on the PA for fuelwood 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 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, NTFP, 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. Programmes 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 waterbodies 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 these, 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	Rhino 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.
------------	-------	--

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 Eco-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 of 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, Thenbhang, Nekerahabi, Kukari, Kuruanibori, 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 institutions, 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 persuaded 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 only 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 Panchayat 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, 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 can 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.

5.4 Schemes of other Departments:

**OUGURI 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 GraminVikas Nidhi (RGVN). 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 equipments and tools and processes and procedures for livelihood enhancement to be conducted on a regular basis as proposed in the action plan for livelihood development.

GAP Analysis

Doing a Gap analysis helps in identifying the deficiencies or shortcomings clearly so that a necessary work plan can be developed to address them . The Gap analysis of Ouguri EDC reveals the following :

- Poor condition of physical infrastructure like absence of good paved roads, insufficient public transport and absence of good WATSAN facilities has lead to an inferior living standard.
- Lack of adequate measures to tackle natural hazards like flood along with poor awareness about modern agricultural techniques has lead to limited agricultural production which in turn leads to poor economic condition..

- Lack of training facilities and poor exposure to modern tools and techniques to enhance and upgrade the existing skills.

6.3 SWOT Analysis

The SWOT analysis was carried out through participatory approach by involving both male and female members of the community so that the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats can be identified

Strengths

- Educated and enthusiastic young population interested in overall development of the region.
- Fertile agricultural land.
- Homogenous population with good social bonding.
- Traditionally skilled female population.

Weaknesses

- Poor infrastructure facilities like connecting roads, water supply facility etc.
- Lack of modern agricultural techniques .
- Lack of access to training facilities for upgrading existing skills and also for getting exposure to new skills.
- Lack of scientific measures to tackle natural hazards like flood **or draught**.

Opportunities

- Young entrepreneurs who are determined to move towards a better future.
- Agricultural expansion through use of modern agricultural tools thereby enhancing productivity.
- Up gradation of traditional skills through training.

Threats

- Flood and water scarcity
- Animal depredation

6.4 PRA Exercise

Appendix VI gives the list of members present during PRA and FGD . Appendix VII(A) to VII(D) gives the **PRA** maps.

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

Date: 10/3/2017.**Location:** Namghar

Numbers Present: 22

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

Awareness and orientation programme was conducted at village level before taking up the participatory mapping and transect walk. The main themes covered during awareness and orientation included the following:

- (a) Participatory Planning
- (b) Participatory tools & Methods
- (c) Importance of Micro planning and role of EDC
- (d) Environmental issues
- (e) Climate change and Climate variation
- (f) Ecological balance and Ecosystem management (traditional and scientific)
- (g) Sustainable livelihood Framework
- (h) Livelihood Assets Pentagon and importance of social capital
- (i) Cluster formation & SHG , Financial inclusion
- (j) Marketing and Value addition
- (k) Development agenda and its relationship with environment and ecological balance
- (l) Gender Issues and gender equality

Observations: The communities actively participated during the discussions and PRA exercise.

The following important points have emerged:

- People expressed that the EDC have not been very active in the past due to lack of funds and projects
- There have been very few awareness and orientation programs in the EDC in the past.
- They appreciated the importance of micro planning and were very supportive and cooperated during the micro planning process.
- 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.

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.

Some important measures that can be planned in the long term for the village development are as follows:

- a) Scarcity of drinking water is a major problem in the village. There are very limited number of ring wells and tube wells, which are not sufficient to cover the entire community. Moreover, even these existing sources do not have sufficient water and they completely dry up during winter season. During this season the villagers have no other choice than to use water from the natural springs which are also used by the cattle for drinking. Water supply or PHE is to be made available so as to ensure proper source of water in the village.
- b) The village does not have permanent medical facilities. There is an anganwadi centre which also serves as medical sub centre. One doctor visits this centre at regular interval, but one PHC and one veterinary facility are needed to be set up. This will definitely prove to be useful for the villagers.
- c) The wooden bridge located at the entrance of the village is in a poor condition. It requires immediate repairing. The kuccha roads connecting the interior parts of the village needs to be repaired for better communication.
- d) Since flood is a regularly occurring hazard in the locality, adequate flood protection measures need to be taken. A raised platform will be very beneficial to provide shelter for the people and the cattle during flood.
- e) Most of the village households do not have concrete toilet. Proper awareness campaign should be provided among the villagers on the use of latrine as most villagers prefer open defecation.
- f) Regular attacks by wild boar and rhino is very common in the village. They cause major damage to the crops. To control these, iron fencing must be constructed which, at the same time will also control cattle grazing inside the Pobitora wildlife sanctuary.

7.1 Ranking of EPA

On an immediate basis, the community proposes to take up a number of Entry Point Activities which are prioritized as follows:

Rank

Rank	Village EPA	Location	Details	
1	Community Hall, Training Hall Shed cum EDC Office	Community land 1bigha near LP School. GPS= N26°16'15.9" =E92°00'53.5"	1. Community Hall, Training Shed cum EDC Office building and Stage construction 2. Office furniture cum store room 3. Toilet for male and female with drinking water facility	Total amt.=19Lakhs
2	Boy's and girl's toilet (Anganwadi), ICDS urinal repairing	Ouguri LP School ICDS GPS-N=26 16 15.9 E= 92 00 53.5	Drum 2nos, Pipe, Filter, Motor, Tap,	1.18 Lakhs
3	Tent house with sound system	Ouguri Youth Club and community land=1bigha N 26 16 15.9 E 92 00 53.5	Generator 1no, Sound Set 1no, utensils, Tirpal, Screen, Dining Table 30 nos., Chair 100 pc, Drum 1000lt 2nos.	4.66 Lakhs
4	Tourist cottage	Ouguri Youth Club Community land ½ bigha	100sq ft rooms=5nos., water facility, toilet facility, furniture	11Lakhs
5	Farming		Jersey Dairy, Piggery, Goatery, Fishery, ---4units each (4nos.in each unit)	28Lakhs
6.	Nursery	Ouguri Community land 1bigha near PWD Malsahab Road	Motor 1nos., Tubewell 1no., Bamboo 100pcs, Terpine 10pc, Electricity, net & fencing, Earthen tubs, Plants	4.4Lakhs
7.	Street Light	Ouguri village 1.5km area (Hemchandra Thakuria to Nripen Bora house)	Solar light 20nos.	5Lakhs
8.	Ring well	Ouguri village 1.5km area	8 nos. With ring earth filling and floor	8Lakhs
9.	Articles for youth club	Uday Sangha land 1bigha N 26 16 15.9 E 92 00 53.5	Almirah, Chair, Musical instruments, Desks, Fan, Black board, Wall plaster	1.48 Lakhs
10.	VDP Shelter room	Near Ouguri bridge Land 1kotha N 26 16 15.9 E 92 00 53.5	Size 12*12 ft with materials	1 Lakh
11	Namghar Repairing	Ouguri Village	Boundary wall, tiles, floor, kitchen room, toilet, Motor (2.5 volt)—for 3 Namghar	6.15 Lakhs
12	Playground with earth filling	Ouguri Uday Sangha land near Ouguri LP school	100*50 mtr Goal Post 2pair	5 Lakhs

Approved
Pradip Kumar
17/05/12
Divisional Forest Officer
Guwahati Wildlife Division
Guwahati-09

		N 26 16 15.9 E 92 00 53.5		
13	Public fishery	Near Ouguri bridge community land N 26 16 15.9 E 92 00 53.5	Size 1bigha with boundary wall	2Lakhs
14	Fishery for Uday Sangha	Near Borjan par community land	Size 1 bigha Fishery land and boundary wall	2 Lakhs
15	Banana Garden for EDC	Personal land of J Bora	Size 1bigha Bounadry,Fencing,Plants,earth filling	4.5 Lakhs
16	Children park	Mayong pahar hill area	Size 1.5 bigha Bounadry,Materials,Office room	6 Lakhs
17	Community Bathing Ghat construction	1.Near Dhiren Saikia house 2.Near Pranab Saikia house Place- Borajan par	Floor step with material	2Lakhs
18	PWD road	from Haren Saikia house to Malsahab Ali road,Agril bandh	Size-400mtr, Earth filling and sand gravel	5.5 Lakhs

Approved
Project Bank
18052417
Divisional Forest Officer
Guwahati Wildlife Division

8. Livelihood Development Plan

Effective PRA exercises and socio-economic surveys in the fringe and forest villages have been conducted with the help and support of EDC members and RGVN in order to prepare microplan for the village. Various Income Generating Activities (IGA) were identified through focus group discussions and PRA. Some of the important income generating activities as identified by the communities include:- pisciculture, vegetable farming, poultry, dairy farming, apiculture, mushroom farming, decentralized nursery, tailoring, small crafts, jute crafts, bamboo crafts, candle making, incense stick making, pickle making, etc. Value addition to the products can be made by processing, grading packing/ bottling and labelling professionally. Inputs, equipments, raw materials required for the IGA were identified. A marketing platform, called Van Bazar, is proposed to be established to showcase and sell products from EDCs.

8.1 Ranking

Ranking of Livelihood and Skill Development

- Agriculture
- Weaving
- Bamboo craft

8.2 Livelihood Opportunities

Livelihood were identified as follows:

- Agriculture & horticulture
- Skill development in weaving, handicraft
- NTFP
- Livestock

8.3 Agriculture & Horticulture

The main constraints are:

- (a) Loss of crops due to flood
- (b) Loss of crop due to Rhino and wild boar depredation
- (c) Less production due to poor irrigation.

The opportunities are:

- (a) Cultivation of high yielding varieties of crops .
- (b) Introduction of flood resistant varieties of Paddy.
- (b) Organic farming to sustain health of soil, eco-system and people.
- (c) Cultivation of fruit bearing trees and vegetables in the high land area.
- (d) Nursery development
- (e) Medicinal plant cultivation.

8.4 Livestock

The main constraints are:

- (a) Absence of veterinary facility.
- (b) Lack of knowledge about scientific rearing methods.
- (c) Open grazing in the nearby sanctuary.
- (c) Frequent disease attack.

The opportunities are:

- (a) Scientific dairy farming with stall feeding.
- (b) Poultry farming.

8.5 NTFP

The main constraints are:

- (a) Lack of knowledge by community about NTFP utility
- (b) Lack of marketing linkage
- (c) Lack of proper knowledge about value addition

The opportunities are:

- (a)Fruits and medicinal plants can be used for commercial processing and value addition
- (b)Awareness creation about conservation and judicious usage of NTFP.

8.6 Specialized Skills

The main constraints are:

- (a) Lack of access to modern tools and technique.
- (b) Lack of knowledge about market opportunities.
- (c) Lack of product diversification

The opportunities are:

- (a) Weaving expansion through design intervention and use of modern tools.
- (b) Availability of raw material for Bamboo craft industry development.

(c) Mushroom cultivation.

8.7 Credit Facility

The main constraints with the reasons are:

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

The opportunities are:

- (a) Micro finance Institutions
- (b) Motivation to form SHGs and create a sustainable model for them.
- (c) Provision of coverage under different government schemes

8.8 Strategic Interventions

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

1. Increase agriculture productivity through introduction of high yielding variety, flood resistant variety of crops and through proper irrigation system.
2. Skill development in trades like Weaving, Tailoring, Handicraft, Nursery and Mushroom cultivation
3. Training the community about advance dairy farming (stall feeding) and poultry raising techniques.
4. Introduction of micro finance institutions.
5. Facilitating SHG and JLG formation

8.9 Income Generating Activities

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

1. Weaving
2. Bamboo craft
3. Dairy farming
4. Tailoring
5. Nursery and medicinal plant development
6. Poultry
7. Mushroom cultivation

8.10 SHG activities

SHGs of the village can plan the following activities:

1. Weaving
2. Tailoring
3. Poultry
4. Mushroom

8.11 Exposure Trips

The following exposure trips can be planned:

1. Good practices /projects of JFMC in North Eastern Region
2. Participation in exhibitions and fairs like Agri-Horti Show, SARAS mela, trade fairs etc. to get an exposure of the potential market.
3. Trips to nearby states as well as neighbouring countries to learn about different advance practices of bamboo treatment, handicraft/furniture making.

8.12 Convergence

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

- (a) National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme - for rural employment
- (b) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) - for agricultural and allied development
- (c) Rashtriya Krishi Sinchay Yojana (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 Ouguri 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 Ouguri 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 Ouguri EDC

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

9.1.1. Forest Village Management in the past.

There is no systematic Forest Management plan in Village. It was based on traditional and indigenous knowledge.

9.1.2. 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 Ouguri EDC

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

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

Table-2 (B): Total Domestic Requirement of Forest Produce - All Households of the Ouguri 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 Ouguri EDC have been summarized below

Table-2: Protection Problems of the Ouguri 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	Yes	No
Smuggling of Timber	No	
Accidental Fires	No	
Encroachment of Forest Lands	No	
Others		

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

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

- (a) Grazing - Local Animals

9.2.2 Reasons for Degradation of the Forest

No degradation of forest was observed in Bura Mayong Reserved Forest area of Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary.

9.3 Components of the Forest Development Plan

9.3.1 Protection Plan

The following sub-sections discuss the main components of the Forest Development Plan of Ouguri 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, and 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 partly dependent upon the park 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 gobar 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, Rhino, Barking deer, Wild boar etc. Birds like the Egrets, Pond herons, River tern, Black necked storks, Pelican, stork, Pied horn bill, Fishing eagle are found in 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 de-siltation 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 wetlands within the village to be de-silted.
6. The EDC should not allow any fishing inside the Wildlife Sanctuary area.
7. 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 BimaYojana
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 dis-incentives on families having large number of cattle.
4. Stall feeding to be promoted by the Forest Department
5. Dairy Development activities to be taken up by the EDC using high milk yielding cows.
6. There should be 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 in the grazing ground.
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 biodiverse 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 equipments		✓	✓		✓	✓
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.

Sl 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	Budget	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	Tent house and equipments		
13	Organic farming/ vermi-compost		
	TOTAL		

Annual Forest Development Plan

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

10.3 Action Plans and Strategies:

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

Livelihood Development Action Plan:

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

Village Development Action Plan:

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

addressed. In the long term plan for the village the activities like construction of schools, health care facilities would be taken up. Providing improved tools and equipments for enhancing agriculture production along with water sprinklers, power pumps would be provided.

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

10.4 Institution Building, Networking and Partnership

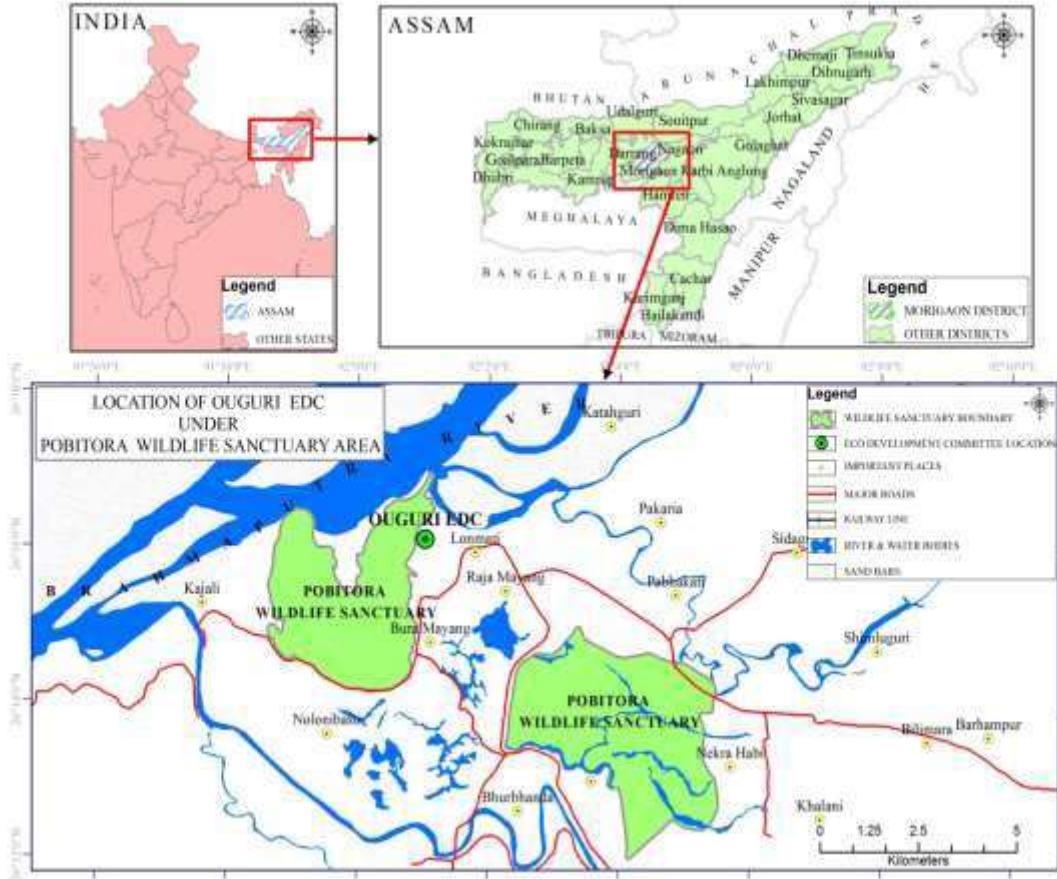
EDC: The EDC to be upgraded both in terms of its infrastructure assets and in terms of acting as a resource center for village and forestry development. The proposed EDC office along with the community hall in the entry point activity to be provided with modern equipment like computer/ TV and support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

LIST OF APPENDIX

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

Appendix I(A)

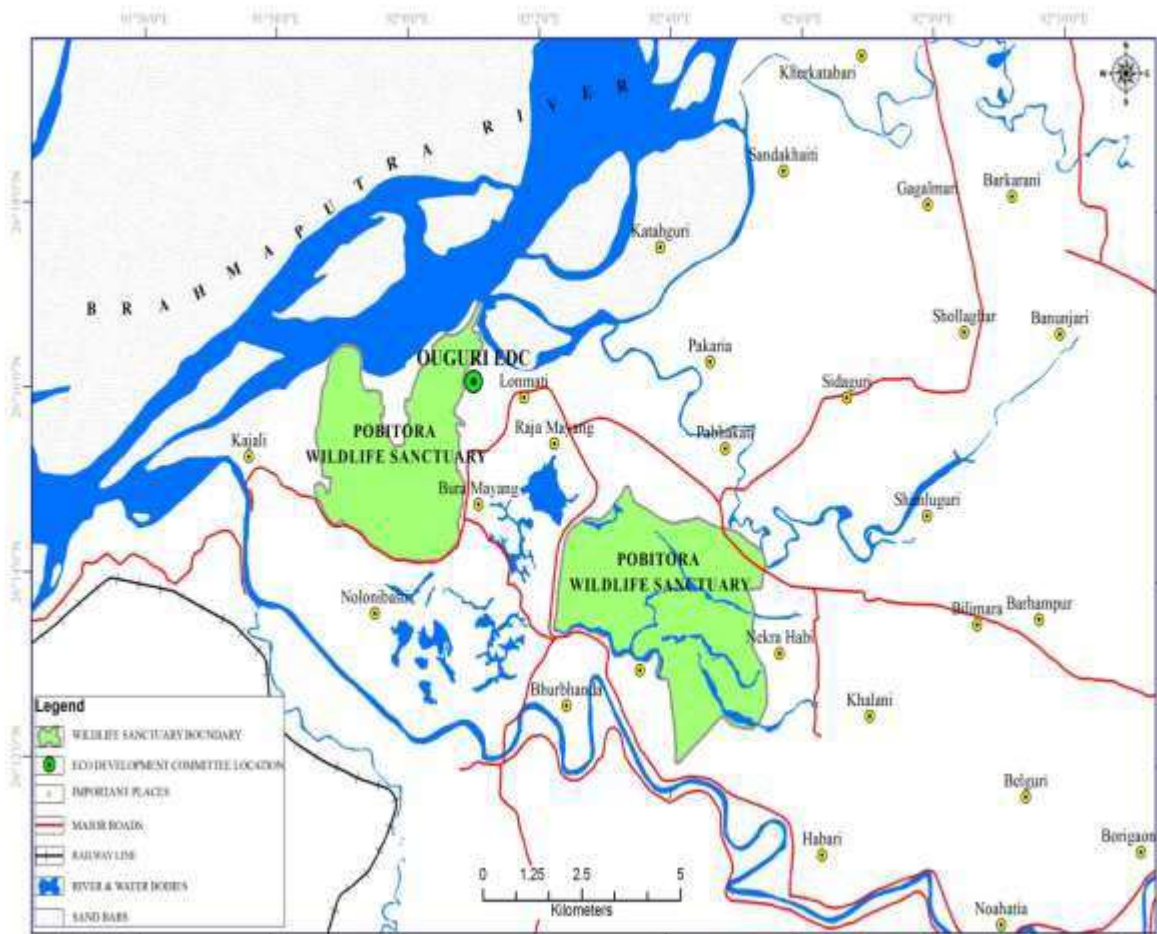
Location Map of EDC in India



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

Appendix I(B)

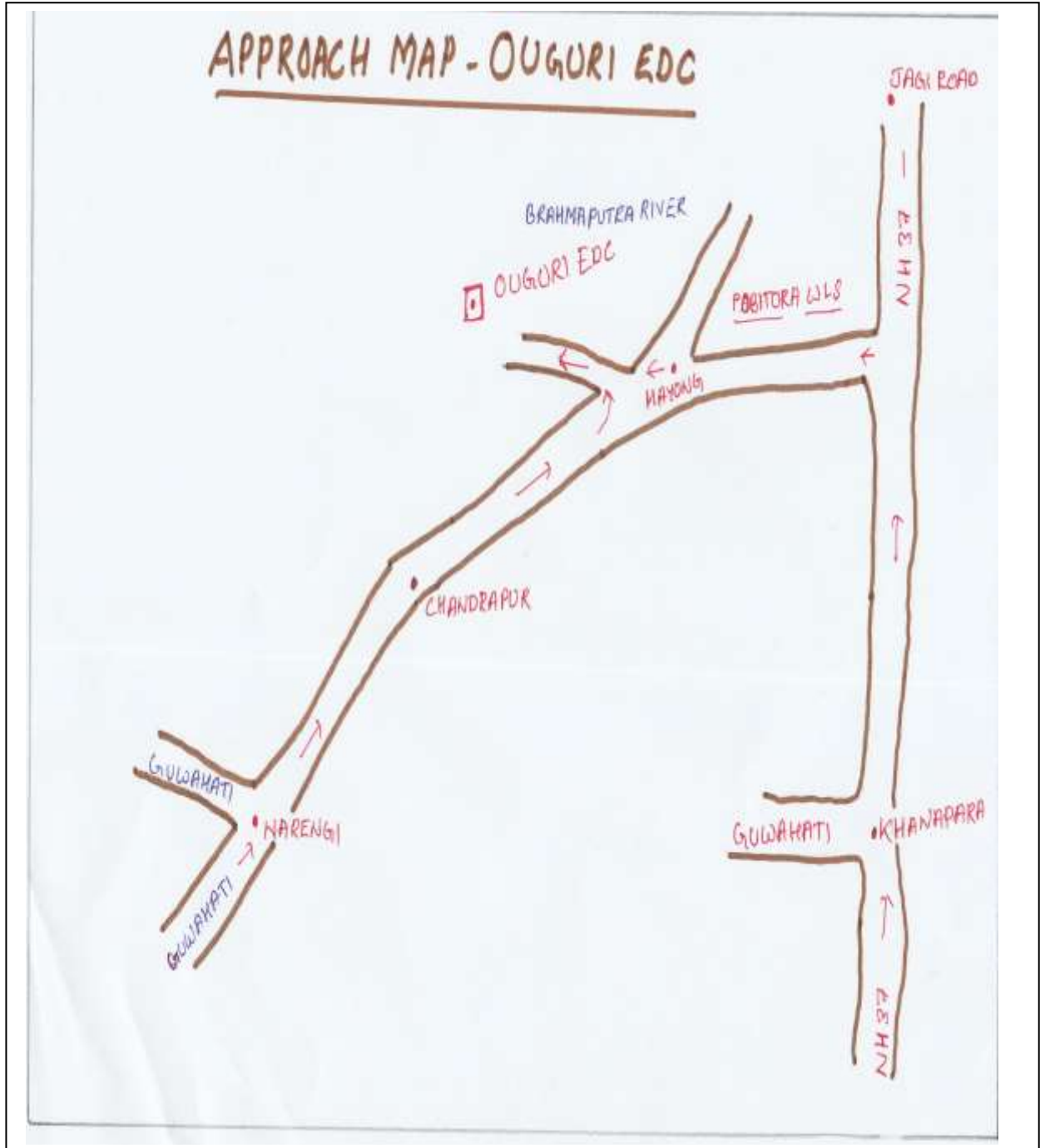
LOCATION MAP OF OUGURI EDC
UNDER POBITORA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY AREA



Approved
Pratibha Barua
Divisional Forest Officer
Guwahati Wildlife Division
Guwahati-08

Appendix II

Approach of the EDC



Appendix III(A)

EDC Registration Certificate



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

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

Registration No. KNP/FG.761/EDC/RC/GWL/2016-17/01,

Date. 03/10/2016


OUGURI 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

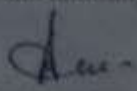
To:
The Executive Director
Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi
Padma Lakhi Complex
2nd Floor, Opp. 8th Bye Lane
Rajgarh Road, Guwahati- 781003

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 Kholabhuva, 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

Executive Members of Ouguri EDC

UGURI ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE MEMBERS LIST



STANDING FROM LEFT SIDE

SL NO	NAME	AGE	ADDRESS & GUARDIAN NAME	EDUCATION	DESIGNATION	PHONE NO.
1	JUNU SAIKIA	35	W/O PRANAB SAIKIA VILL-UGURI P.O-RAJAMAYANG P.S-MAYONG DIST:MORIGAON	CLASS-10	M	9859135805
2	RINA BORA	42	W/O RAGHU BORAH	CLASS-10	M	
3	KALPANA BORA	40	W/O THAGIRAM BORA	CLASS-4	M	
4	KRISHNA SAIKIA	35	W/O SHIBA SAIKIA	CLASS-10	M	9859483506
5	LAKHI SAIKIA	27	S/O LT NIRANJAN SAIKIA	CLASS-10	M	8752835622
6	MRIDUL SAIKIA	23	S/O DHARMESHWAR SAIKIA	BA	M	8752814092
7	NIPUL SAIKIA	27	S/O LT MATILAL SAIKIA	CLASS-10	M	9132029350
8	NAYAN MONI BORA	23	S/O KAMESWAR BORA	HSLC	M	8752813524
9	BINAY SAIKIA	23	S/O PRANAB SAIKIA	BA	M	8751883162

SEATING FROM LEFT SIDE

10	JYOTIPRAVA SAIKIA	37	W/O NIRMAL SAIKIA	BA	M	9613036502
11	BULU BORA MEDHI	30	W/O PROMOD BORA	HSLC	T	9859135805
12	JYOTI PRASAD BORA	24	S/O LT BUBUL BORA	HS	P	9613955664
13	BABUL BORA	55	S/O SUNARAM BORA	CLASS-6	WM	8751818060
14	JAYANTA SAIKIA	24	S/O CHANDRA KT SAIKIA	BA	M	
15	BIKASH SAIKIA	26	S/O LT TAJURAM SAIKIA	CLASS-10	M	
16	ASHOK KUMAR DAS	50	S/O LT HARENDRA DAS	BA	S	9435141158

Jyoti Prasad Bora
President / Secretary
Ouguri Eco-Development Committee
Date 05/04/17


President / Secretary
Ouguri Eco-Development Committee
Date

Appendix V

Executive Members group Photo of Ouguri EDC



Sitting left handed side: 1. Jyotiprova Saikia(member) 2. Bulu Bora Medhi(T)3.Jyoti Prasad Bora(President)4.Babul Bora(WM)5.Jayanta Saikia(Member)6.Bikash Saikia(Member)7.Ashok Kumar Das(secretary) .

Standing members: 1. Junu Saikia 2. Rina Bora 3. Kalpana Bora. 4. Krishna Saikia. 5. Lakhi Saikia. 6. Mridul Saikia. 7. Nipul Saikia. 8. Nayan Moni Bora. 9. Binay Saikia

Appendix VI

List of members present during FGD (Signed list)

FGD Ouguri
dt > 08-03-2017

Sl NO	NAME	Address.	Phone NO.
1	Mrs Babu Medhi Bara	Ouguri	9859135805
2	...		
3	...		
4	...		
5	...		
6	...		
7	...		9613161194
8	...		
9	...		9854384822
10	...		9577644459
11	...		985648018
12	...		9859648018
13	...		
14	Miss Tamalaba Sarkar		
15	...		
16	...		
17	...		
18	...		
19	...		
20	...		
21	...		
22	...		
23	...		9577565581
24	...		
25	...		
26	...		
27	...		
28	...		
29	...		
30	...		
31	...		
32	...		
33	...		
34	...		

Continue.....

List of members present during FGD (Signed list)

Sl. No	Name/Name	Address / Designation	Ph-No.
66	Poornab Sainin	Osuguri	9613664127
67	Bijay Sainin	Osuguri	9577260517
68	श्री अश्विनी शर्मा		
69	Jalini Sainin		9613642917
70	श्री अश्विनी शर्मा		8752814035
71	Sri Jintu Mani Bora		
72	श्री अश्विनी शर्मा		
73	Narayan Sainin	Osuguri	9854761443
74	Ravi Sainin	Osuguri	9613252925
75	श्री अश्विनी शर्मा	33 Pz.	98599-44052
76	Vijay Sainin		8727061761
77	Adit Rajan Datta	RGVN	9679668769
78	Mustafa Jatin Ahmed	RGVN	8753075677
79	Jyoti Rakesh Wakankar	RGVN	9854090690
80	Rupak Bora	Gratia Technology Pvt. Ltd.	8486632169
81	Dhanyani Borthakur	RGVN	VP
82	Sarpeeta Bora	RGVN	VP
83	Dinkita Bora	RGVN	
84	Sudip Gogoi	Gratia Technology Pvt. Ltd.	8486241048
85	Dinkita Bora	RGVN	
86	Ankita Karki	RGVN	9859252726
87	Mang Jarma	RGVN	

List of members present during PRA (Signed list)

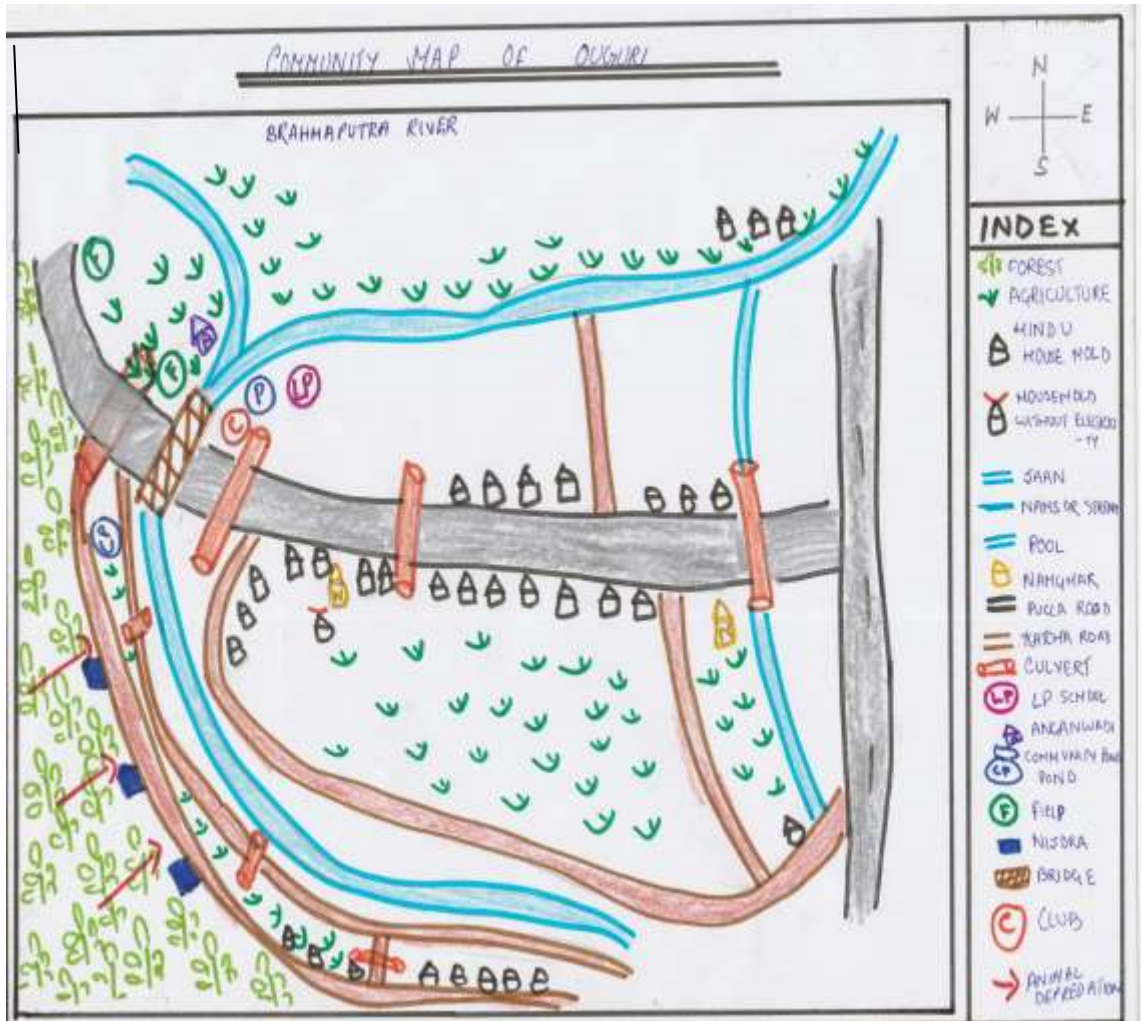
10/3/17

PRA At Ouguri

Sl. No	Name	Guardian Name	Address/ Phone	Signature
1	Krishnakant Bora	Ouguri	9859969549	
2				
3	Pramat Saitia	Ouguri	P.H 9613664127	
31	শ্রী/শ্রীমতী বসু	সুপ্রভা	9613078976	
4	শ্রী/শ্রীমতী বসু	সুপ্রভা	9613252995	
5	Sri Bijay Saitia	Ouguri	9577260517	
6	Sri Ram Chandra Saitia		9859898416	
7	শ্রী/শ্রীমতী বসু	সুপ্রভা		
8	Rusha Saitia	Ouguri B.D.R	9678910170	
9	Ajoy Basak Maiti	Ouguri	9854784943	
10	Jyoti prasad Bora	Ouguri	9613955664	
11	Ashok W. Dea	R.O. Politeca	9435161158	
12	Mrs Bala Medhi Bora	Pranmud Bora	9859135805	
13	শ্রী/শ্রীমতী বসু	সুপ্রভা		
14	Mrsy - Smti Dea - Siba Pr. Dea		9854879813	
15	- বসু	শ্রী/শ্রীমতী বসু	9577848923	
16	=			
17	Pankita Kumari	RGVN		
18	Anita Nakati	RGVN		
19	Munika Saitia	RGVN		

Appendix VII (A)

Community map of Ouguri EDC

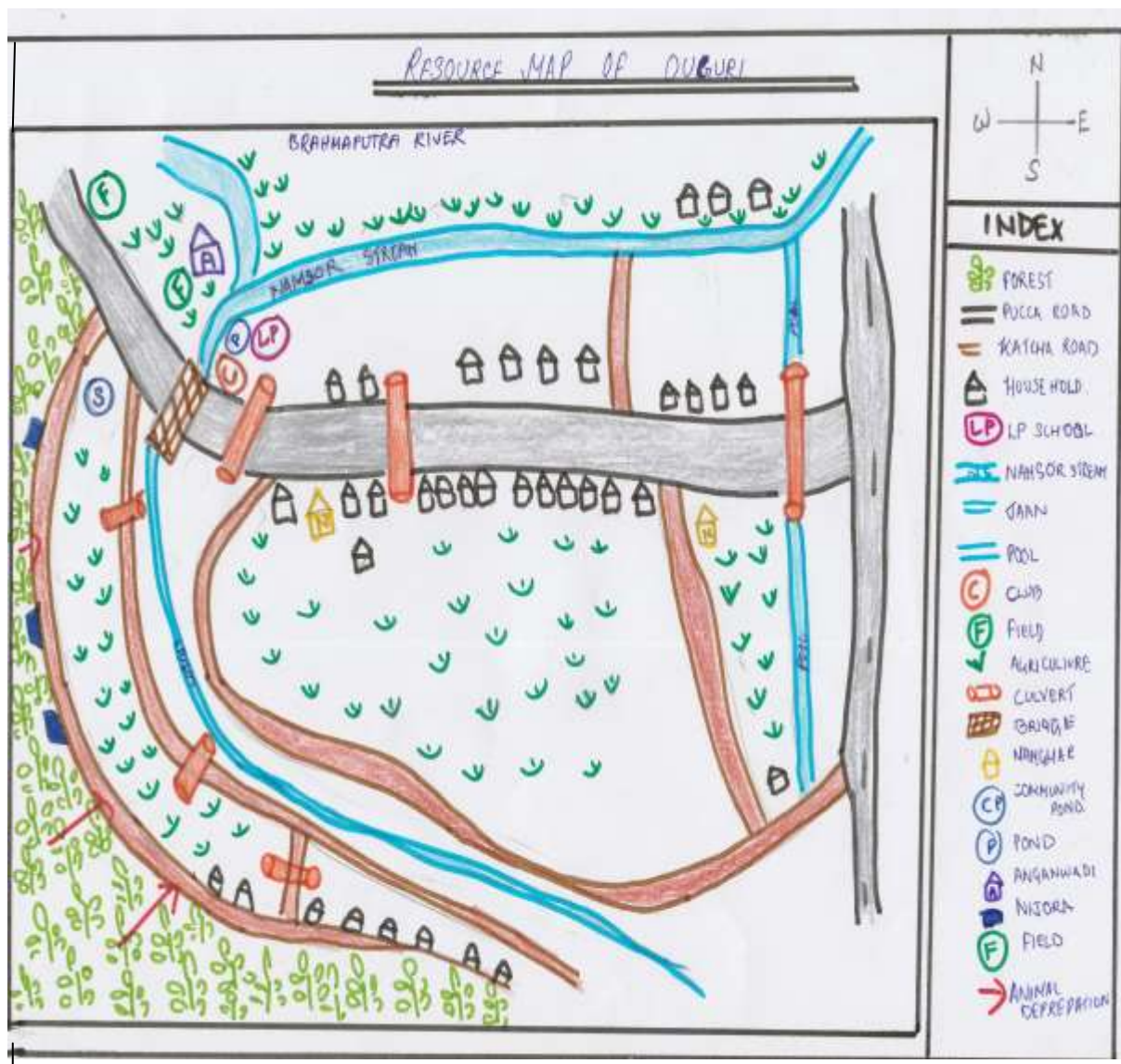


Sl. No	Name of the Facilitator	Address	Mobile No
1	Krishna kt Bora	Ouguri	9859964544
2	Pranab Saikia	Ouguri	9613664127
3	Bidya Saikia	Ouguri	9613252925
4	Bijay Saikia	Ouguri	9577260517

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

Appendix VII (B)

Resource map of Ouguri E.D.C

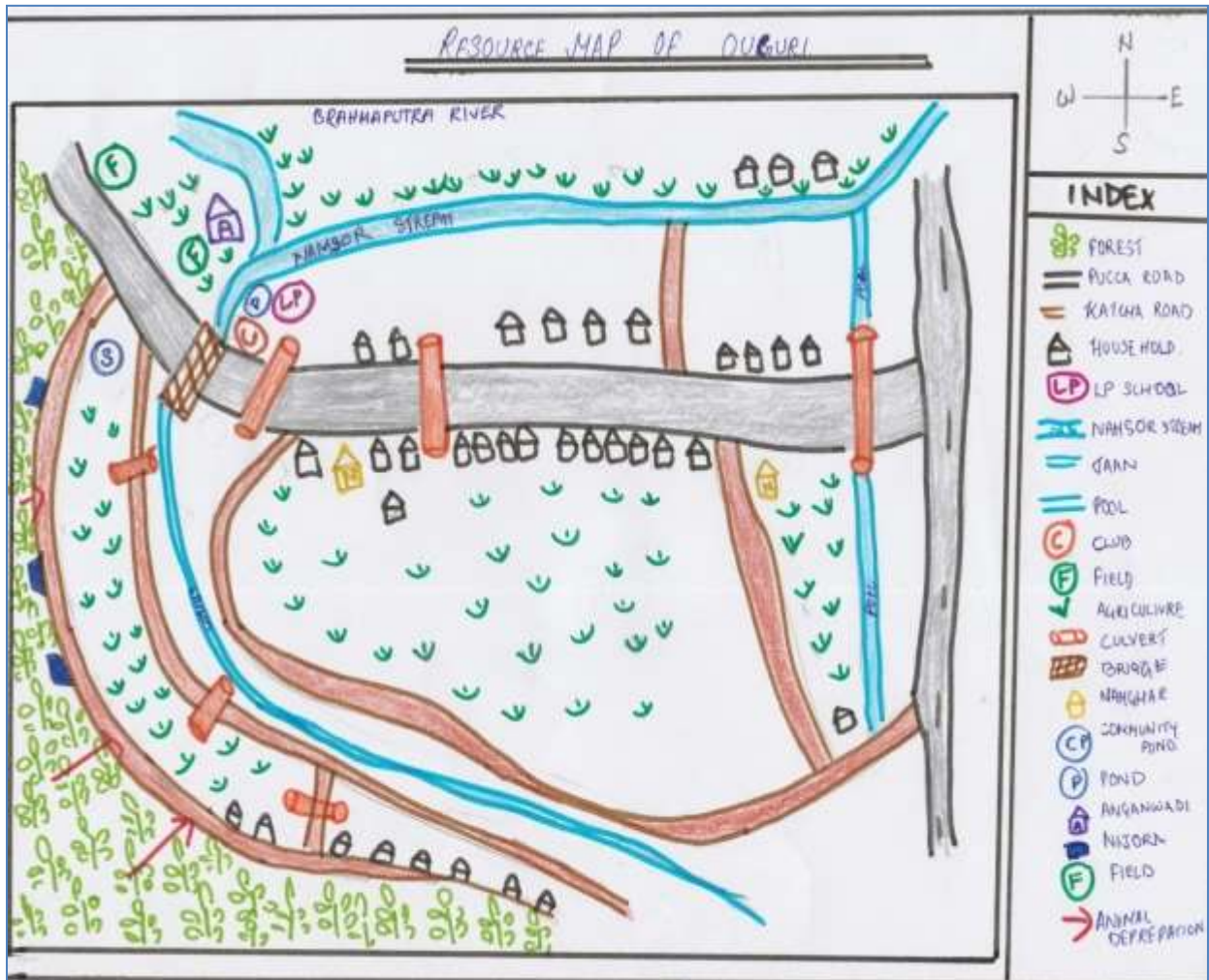


Sl. No	Name of the Facilitator	Address	Mobile No
1	Krishna kt Bora	Ouguri	9859964544
2	Pranab Saikia	Ouguri	9613664127
3	Bidya Saikia	Ouguri	9613252925
4	Bijay Saikia	Ouguri	9577260517

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

Appendix VII (C)

Hazard map of Ouguri EDC

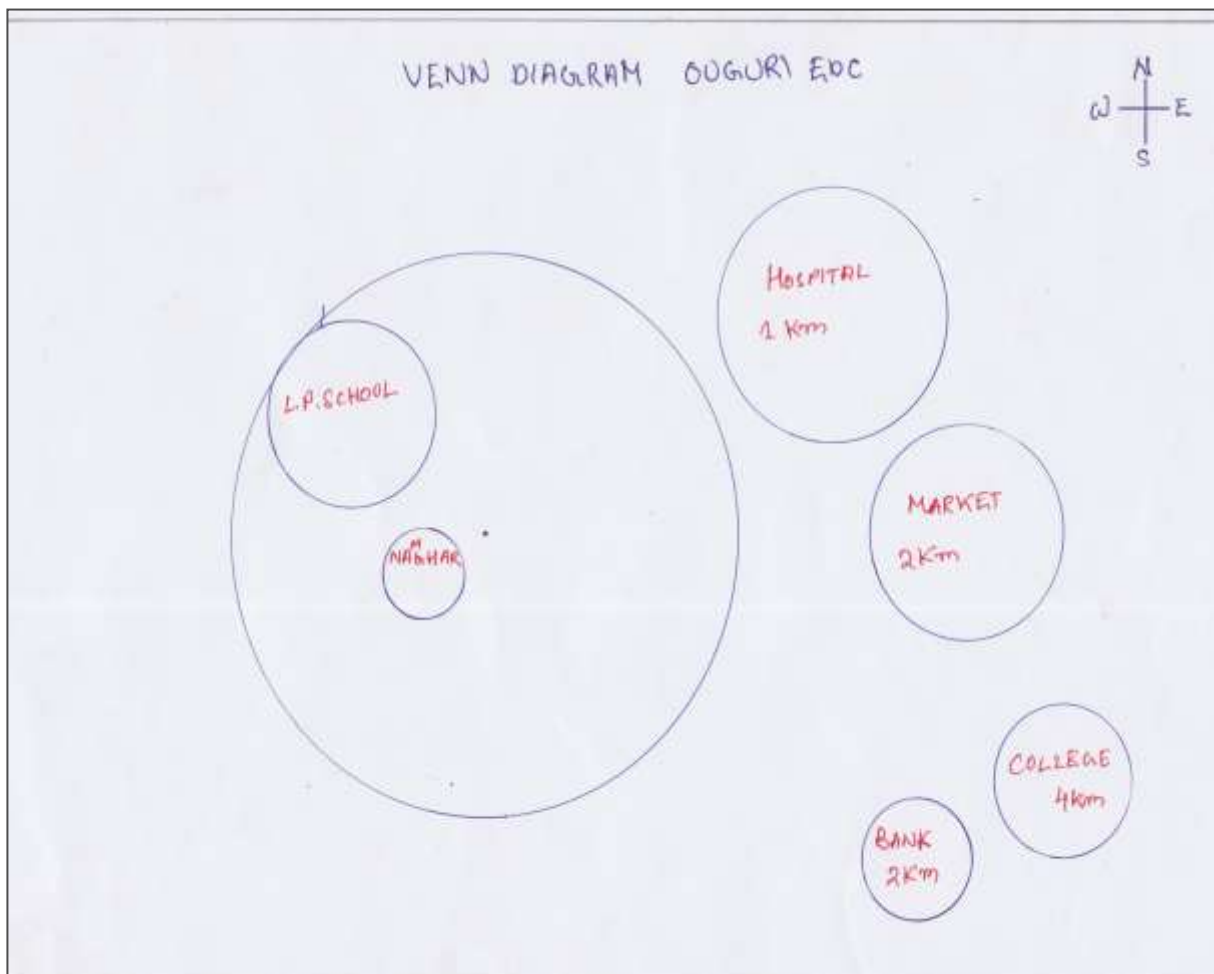


Sl. No	Name of the Facilitator	Address	Mobile No
1	Krishna kt Bora	Ouguri	9859964544
2	Pranab Saikia	Ouguri	9613664127
3	Bidya Saikia	Ouguri	9613252925
4	Bijay Saikia	Ouguri	9577260517

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

Appendix VII(D)

Venn Diagram



Sl. No	Name of the Facilitator	Address	Mobile No
1	Krishna kt Bora	Ouguri	9859964544
2	Pranab Saikia	Ouguri	9613664127
3	Bidya Saikia	Ouguri	9613252925
4	Bijay Saikia	Ouguri	9577260517

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

Appendix VIII

Entry point Activities

POBITORA RANGE
Ouguri - EDC
EPA List

Rank	Name of Activities with Land Mark and land ownership	GPS Location	Details Size and Quantity	Budgeted and Amount
1	Community Hall, Training Hall Shed cum EDC office at community land 1 bighas near Ouguri LP School	N-26°16'15.9" E-92°00'53.5"	1. Community Hall ,Training Shed cum EDC Office Building, and stage(Manch) construction. 2. Office of furniture cum store room. 3. Toilet for male and female with drinking water facility	→ 17 Lakhs → 1 Lakhs → 1 Lakhs
			Sub Total Amount	19 Lakhs
2	Boys and girls toilet(Anganwadi) ICDS repairing Truinal	N-26°16'15.9" E-92°00'53.5"	1. Drum 2nos 2. Pipe 3. Filter 4. Motor 5. Tap 6. Others for ICDS repairing 7. Location- Ouguri LP School ICDS,	→ 5000 /= → 2,000 /= → 2,000 /= → 6,000 /= → 3,000 /= → 1,00000 /= → 1,00000 /=
			Sub Total Amount	1,18,000 /=
3	Tent House with Sound System at Ouguri Youth Club and community land 1 Bigha	N-26°16'15.9" E-92°00'53.5"	1. Generator 1Nos 2. Sound set 1 Nos 3. Utensils 4. Tirpal - 5 Nos 5. Skin - 1500M 6. Dining table 30Nos 7. Chair - 100 Piz 8. Drum(1000ltr) 2 Nos.	→ 90,000 /= → 160000 /= → 1,00000 /= → 20,000 /= → 10,000 /= → 60,000 /= → 40,000 /= → 16,000 /=
			Sub Total Amount	466,000 /=
4	Tourist Cottage at Ouguri Youth Club and community land 1/2 Bigha		1. 10x10 Room 5 Nos. 2. Water facility 3. Urinal and Toilet 4. Furniture 5. Others	→ 7 Lakhs → 1 u → 1 u → 1 u → 1 u
			Sub Total Amount	11 Lakhs
5	Firming		1. Jersey Dairy 4 Group 2. Piggery 4 u 3. Guttery 4 u 4. Fishery 4 u Quantity 1 Group 4 Persons	8 Lakhs 3 u 4 u 3 u
			Sub Total Amount	28 Lakhs

Contd..

6	Nursery Ouguri community land 1 bigha near PWD Maisahab Road.		1. Motor 1No 2. Tubal 1 No. 3. Bamboo 100 Pc 4. Tarpaulin 10 Pc 5. Electricity 6. Net & Fencing 7. Earthen Tubs 8. Plants & poly House	= 40,000/- = 50,000/- = 20,000/- = 50,000/- = 15,000/- = 25,000/- = 8,000/- = 1,50,000/-
			Sub Total Amount	4,40,000/-
7	Street Light at Ouguri village 1.5km area. (Hemchandra Thakuria House to Nripen Bora House)		1. Quantity 20 Nos. 2. Solar light 3. Others	= 40,000/- = 1,00,000/-
			Sub Total Amount	66,00,000/-
8	Ring Well Ouguri village 1.5km area.		1. Quantity 8 Nos. 2. Ring (Earth filling and Floor) 3. Digging charge	= 8 Lakhs
			Sub Total Amount	8 Lakhs
9	Verities articles for youth club at Ouguri Uday Sangha land 1Bigha.	$N-26^{\circ}16'15.9''$ $E-92^{\circ}00'59.5''$	1. Almira 1Nos 2. Godrej 1No 3. Desk and Bench 4 pcs 4. Chair - 9 pcs 5. Harmonium 1 No. 6. Tabla 1 Pair 7. Bihu Dhol 4 Nos. 8. Fan 4 Pcs. 9. Black Board. 10. Wall Plaster.	= 10,000/- = 10,000/- = 10,000/- = 8,000/- = 20,000/- = 15,000/- = 16,000/- = 8,000/- = 1,000/- = 50,000/-
			Sub Total Amount	1,98,000/-
10	VDP Shelter Room near Ouguri bridge land 1 Katha	$N-26^{\circ}16'15.9''$ $E-92^{\circ}00'59.5''$	1. Size 12x12sqft. 2. Materials	= 1 Lakh.
			Sub Total Amount	1 Lakh.
11	Namghar Repairing at Ouguri village		1. Quantity 3 Namghar. 2. Boundary Wall, Tiles, Floor, Kitchen Room, three urinals for three Namghar. 3. Motor -3 Nos.(2.5Volt)	= 6 Lakhs. = 15,000/-
			Sub Total Amount	6,15,000/-
12	Play Ground with Earth Filling at Ouguri Uday Sanghas Land Near Ouguri LP School.	$N-26^{\circ}16'15.9''$ $E-92^{\circ}00'59.5''$	1. Size 100x50 mtr. 2. Goal Post 2Pair.	= 4,00,000/- = 1,00,000/-
			Sub Total Amount	5 Lakhs.
13	Public Fishery set up near Ouguri Bridge Community land.	$N-26^{\circ}16'15.9''$ $E-92^{\circ}00'59.5''$	1. Size 1 Bigha. 2. Boundary Wall	= 1 Lakh. = 1 Lakh.
			Sub Total Amount	2 Lakhs.

Contd..



14	Fishery Set up for Uday Sangha near Barjan Par Community land.	1. Size 1 Bigha. 2. Fishery Bank and Boundary Wall	= 2 Lakhs.
		Sub Total Amount	= 2 Lakhs.
15	Banana Garden for EDC Location - Personal land EDC(J Bora).	1. Size 1 Bigha 2. Boundary fencing 3. Plants 4. Earth Filling 5. Others	= 2 Lakhs. = 50,000/- = 1 Lakhs. = 1 Lakhs.
16	Children park Near Mayong Pahar Hill Area (Ouguri Village)	1. Size 1.5 Bigha 2. Boundary Wall 3. Materials 4. Office room and all facility	= 2 Lakhs. = 2 Lakhs. = 2 Lakhs.
		Sub Total Amount	6 Lakhs.
17	1. Community Bathing Ghat construction (Barjan Par) near Dhiren Saikia House. 2. Community Bathing Ghat construction (Barjan Par) near Pranab Saikia House	1. Floor Step 2. Bathroom and all materials.	- 1 Lakhs. - 1 Lakhs.
		Sub Total Amount	= 2 Lakhs.
18	Ouguri PWD Near haren Saikia house to Malsahab Ali Road Agril Bandh	1. 400 mtr. 2. Earth Fill and Sand Gravel	= 5,50,000/-
		Sub Total Amount	= 5,50,000/-

[Handwritten Signature]

President Secretary
Assam Eco-Development Committee
Signature
Member Secretary &
Range officer

Soni Jyotiprasad Borua

President Secretary
Assam Eco-Development Committee
Date
Signature of President
EDC


Approval with seal and signature of D.F.O.

[Handwritten Signature]
Divisional Forest Officer
Guwahati Wildlife Division
Guwahati-09

Appendix IX (A)

Training list of Ouguri EDC (Proposed)

OUGURI E.D.C.
LIST OF TAILORING



S.NO	NAME	HUSBAND NAME	GUARDIAN'S NAME	NAME OF THE TRAINING
1	BABITA SAIKIA	PUNESWAR SAIKIA		TAILORING
2	BABITA SAIKIA	BHORATH SAIKIA	BHORATH SAIKIA	TAILORING
3	MANIKA BORA MEDHI	DULAL MEDHI		U
4	THULATA SAIKIA	AJAY PRASAD SAIKIA		U
5	JURI BORA		BIPEN BORA	U
6	SANGHATA SAIKIA	RAMSHMOOH SAIKIA		U
7	TARALI SAIKIA		DHIREN SAIKIA	U
8	MOUSUMI SAIKIA		SABITA SAIKIA	U
9	MONUMOTI SAIKIA	UTTAM SAIKIA		U
10	UPOMA SAIKIA BORA	PRADIP BORA		U
11	RIMA BORA	KHAGESWAR BORA		U
12	BABITA SAIKIA		MAMONI SAIKIA	U
13	BIBHA SAIKIA	MALAY SAIKIA		U
14	MADHUSMATA BORA	LAKHI BORA		U
15	RASHMI DAS	BOKUL DAS		U
16	ANITA SAIKIA	DEEPAK SAIKIA		U
17	ANIMA SAIKIA	RANJET SAIKIA		U
18	SUNITA DEKA	SIBODRASAD DEKA		U
19	JUNTI SAIKIA	TILAI SAIKIA		U
20	PARYA SAIKIA		PARMELA SAIKIA	U
21	RUMI BORA		RANGILA BORA	U
22	ARUNA SAIKIA	RAJEEB SAIKIA		U
23	TUTUNONI BORA	PINAKU BORA		U
24	KARABI SAIKIA		PUTUL SAIKIA	U

Contd..

25.	JOYA SAIKIA		BOKUL SAIKIA	TAILORING	
26.	MINAKSHI SAIKIA	HEMONTA SAIKIA		U	
27.	JUNU SAIKIA	BOLURAM SAIKIA		U	
28.	MIRIA SAIKIA	BIDAYARAM SAIKIA		U	
29.	KRISNA SAIKIA	SIBO SAIKI		U	
30.	SHOIBHA SAIKIA	DHOMESWAR SAIKIA		U	
30.	MAKAN SAIKIA	GUGLOT SAIKIA		U	
31.	ALOKA DEKA	BISHNU DEKA		U	
32.	GITANTOLI SAIKIA		KOLIMAI SAIKIA	U	
33.	UPOSONA SAIKIA		TAPON SAIKIA	U	
34.	BARNALI SAIKIA		GUTIMA SAIKIA	U	
35.	DIPALI SAIKIA	TAKESWAR SAIKIA		U	
36.	BHUMIRTA BORA		LET HIRA BORA	U	
37.	TORUJOTA SAIKIA		LET LINKANTA SAIKIA		
38.	BEOTIY SAIKIA	JUN MONI SAIKIA		U	

Sri Jyoti Prasad Bora.

President Secretary
Joint Eco-Committee

D. M.

Forest Range Officer
Pobitora Wildlife Range
Miyang, Morigaon

Divisional Forest Officer
Guwahati Wildlife Division
Guwahati-09

President Secretary
Joint Eco-Committee
Date

Contd..

1
Ouguri EDC Pabitora Range
Weaving Training List



S.NO	NAME	HUSBEND NAME	GURDIANS NAME	NAME OF THE TRAINING
1	NIRMALA BORA	RATUL BORA		WEAVING
2	SUNTI BORA	ANANTA BORA		U
3	JUNALI BORA	RANJET BORA		U
4	MANJU BORA	KRISHNA BORA		U
5	MANTO SAIKIA	PROFULLA SAIKIA		U
6	BICHTRA SAIKIA	JITEN SAIKIA		U
7	MEGHALI BORA		PROMUD BORA	U
8	MINATI SAIKIA	GOHIN SAIKIA		U
9	BIMOLA SAIKIA	KRISNA SAIKIA		U
10	MANTU SAIKIA	CHONDAR SAIKIA		U
11	MOROMI SAIKIA	NIPEN SAIKIA	LET-KARNA BORA	U
12	KHIRADA BORA		Let KARNA BORA	U
13	MAMI SAIKIA	DEBO SAIKIA		U
14	AINI SAIKIA	NARAYAN SAIKIA		U
15	RINA BORA	RAGHO BORA		U
16	SUNU SAIKIA	JAYANTA SAIKIA		U
17	LUKUMONI SAIKIA	PRABHU KUMUD SAIKIA		U
18	DIPTI SAIKIA	PRODUM SAIKIA		U
19	JUNALI SAIKIA	TARUN SAIKIA		U
20	TUTO SAIKIA	BIJOY SAIKIA		U
21	BOBI BORA	SIBA BORA		U
22	FULO SAIKIA	ROGHU SAIKIA		U
23	BITU SAIKIA		HORICHONDA SAIKIA	U
24	SUNTARA SAIKIA	DEPOK SAIKIA		U
25	AIMONI SAIKIA	PROKHONA SAIKIA		U
26	BINITA SAIKIA	SADOB SAIKIA		U

Contd..

Appendix X

Photographs

	
<p>Community Mapping</p>	<p>Community Participation in Mapping</p>
	
<p>A broiler farm inside the village</p>	<p>Drumstick cultivation inside the village</p>
	
<p>Focus Group Discussion</p>	<p>Interaction with Women of the Community</p>

Appendix XI

GPS Coordinates

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. Entry point | : N-26°16'00"
E-92°01'24" |
| 2. Namghar compound | : N- 26°16'06.00"
E-09°01'02.10" |
| 3. End Point | : N-92°00'57.20"
E-26°16'28.70" |

Appendix XII

SDP Report

Skill Development Programme at Ouguri 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 Ouguri 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/Affiliation
Weaving	17-05-2017	17-06-2017	1 traditional loom, 1 jacquard loom and 1 wrapping drum Rs. 50,000.00	40	Jogi Pathak
Tailoring	16-05-2017	16-06-2017	3 Normal, 1 jute, 1 embroidery sewing machine. Rs. 39,100.00	38	Naheed Hawk
Mushroom			Seeds, Poly Bags and other raw materials required for the training	33	Mr. Rudra Pal
Computer					Amtron

Skill development program on Weaving and Tailoring was inaugurated on 26th April, 2017. The formal Inauguration was done by Mr. Ashok Kumar Das, Range Officer, Pobitora Range. The programme started with plantation of tree saplings. The Mushroom and Computer training was inaugurated on 27th May, 2017. Among those present at the meeting included Mr. Jyoti Prasad Bora, President, Ouguri EDC, Mr. Horen Saikia, Retired Teacher of Swarna Bidyapith M.E. School, EDC members and RGVN Officials.

Raw materials provided: Mushraj Threads, Thread Rolls, Cotton Cloth, Needles, Scissors, Scales, Measuring Tape etc.

PHOTO GALLERY



Trainees at Ouguri

UGURI TAILORING LIST			
SL NO	NAME	GAURDIAN'S NAME	CASTE
1	BABITA SAIKIA	PUNESWAR SAIKIA	General
2	BABITA SAIKIA	BHORATH SAIKIA	General
3	MANIKA BORA MEDHI	DULAL MEDHI	OBC
4	TARULATA SAIKIA	AJOY PRASAD SAIKIA	General
5	JURI BORA	BIPEN BORA	OBC
6	SANGEETA SAIKIA	RAMSHONDOR SAIKIA	General
7	TARALI SAIKIA	DHIREN SAIKIA	General
8	MOUSUMI SAIKIA	M/O.SABITTRI SAIKIA	General
9	MONUMOTI SAIKIA	UTTAM SAIKIA	General
10	UPOMA BORA	PRADIP BORA	OBC
11	RIMA BORA	KHOGESWOR BORA	OBC
12	BABITA SAIKIA	M/O.MAMONI SAIKIA	General
13	BIBHA SAIKIA	MALAY SAIKIA	General
14	MADHUSMRITA BORA	LAKHI BORA	OBC
15	RASHMI DAS	BOKUL DAS	General
16	ANITA SAIKIA	DEEPOK SAIKIA	General
17	ANIMA SAIKIA	RANJET SAIKIA	General
18	SUNITA DEKA	SIBOPRASAD DEKA	General
19	JUNTI SAIKIA	TILAI SAIKIA	General
20	PRAVA SAIKIA	M/O.PARMILA SAIKIA	General
21	RUMI BORA	M/O.RANGILA BORA	OBC
22	ARUNA SAIKIA	RAJEEB SAIKIA	General
23	TUTUMONI BORA	PINGKU BORA	OBC
24	KARABI SAIKIA	PUTUL SAIKIA	General
25	JOYA SAIKIA	BOKUL SAIKIA	General
26	MINAKSHI SAIKIA	HEMONTA SAIKIA	General
27	JUNU SAIKIA	BOLURAM SAIKIA	General
28	MIRA SAIKIA	BIDAYARAM SAIKIA	General
29	KRISNA SAIKIA	SIBO SAIKIA	General
30	SHOIBHA SAIKIA	DHOMESWOR SAIKIA	General
31	MAKAN SAIKIA	JOGOT SAIKIA	General
32	ALOKA DEKA	BISHNU DEKA	General
33	GITANJOLI SAIKIA	M/O.KOLIMAI SAIKIA	General
34	UPOSONA SAIKIA	TAPON SAIKIA	General
35	BORNALI SAIKIA	M/O.GITIMA SAIKIA	General
36	DIPALI SAIKIA	TAKESWOR SAIKIA	General
37	SHUMIRTA BORA	LT.HIRA BORA	OBC
38	TORULOTA SAIKIA	LT.LINKANTA SAIKIA	General
39	BEUTIY SAIKIA	JUNMONI SAIKIA	General

UGURI WEAVING TRAINING LIST

SL NO	NAME	GAURDIAN'S NAME	CASTE
1	NIRMALA BORA	RATUL BORA	OBC
2	SUNTI BORA	ANANTA BORA	OBC
3	JUNALI BORA	RANJET BORA	OBC
4	MANJU BORA	KRISHNA BORA	OBC
5	MANTO SAIKIA	PROFULLA SAIKIA	GENERAL
6	BICHITRA BORA	JITEN SAIKIA	GENERAL
7	MEGHALI BORA	PROMUD BORA	OBC
8	MINATI SAIKIA	GOHIN SAIKIA	GENERAL
9	BIMOLA SAIKIA	KRISHNA SAIKIA	GENERAL
10	MANJU SAIKIA	CHONDAR SAIKIA	GENERAL
11	MOROMI SAIKIA	NIPEN SAIKIA	GENERAL
12	KHIRADA BORA	LT.KARNA BORA	OBC
13	MAMI SAIKIA	DEBO SAIKIA	GENERAL
14	RUNU SAIKIA	NARAYAN SAIKIA	GENERAL
15	RINA BORA	RAGHO BORA	OBC
16	SUNU SAIKIA	JAYANTA SAIKIA	GENERAL
17	LUKUMONI SAIKIA	KUMUD SAIKIA	GENERAL
18	DIPTI SAIKIA	PRODUM SAIKIA	GENERAL
19	JUNALI SAIKIA	TARUN SAIKIA	GENERAL
20	TUTO SAIKIA	BIJOY SAIKIA	GENERAL
21	BOBI BORA	SIBA BORA	OBC
22	FULO SAIKIA	ROGHU SAIKIA	GENERAL
23	BIJU SAIKIA	HORICHONOR SAIKIA	GENERAL
24	SUNTARA SAIKIA	DEPOK SAIKIA	GENERAL
25	AIMONI SAIKIA	PROKHONA SAIKIA	GENERAL
26	BINITA SAIKIA	JADOB SAIKIA	GENERAL

MOSROOM TRAINING LIST OF OUGURI				
SL NO	NAME	GURGAN NAME	GANDER	CASTE
1	KUSHAL SAIKIA	BHUDHIRAM SAIKIA	M	GEN
2	JYOTI PRASHAD BORA	LT. BABUL BORA	M	OBC
3	BIKASH SAIKIA	LT. TAJURAM SAIKIA	M	GEN
4	LABA SAIKIA	GOHIN SAIKIA	M	GEN
5	LAAKHI SAIKIA	LT. NIRANJAN SAIKIA	M	GEN
6	NAIPUL SAIKIA	LT. MATILAL SAIKIA	M	GEN
7	NAYAN MONI BORA	KAMESWER BORA	M	OBC
8	PRADIP BORA	BABUL BORA	M	OBC
9	PANKAJ BORA	LT. LAKHI BORA	M	OBC
10	THAGIRAM BORA	LT. PIPAR BORA	M	OBC
11	JAYANTA SAIKIA	CHANDRA SAIKIA	M	GEN
12	NAYAN SAIKIA	NAKUL SAIKIA	M	GEN
13	RAMCHANDRA SAIKIA	LT. NILKANTA SAIKIA	M	GEN
14	AJAY PRASHAD SAIKIA	DEBOKANTA SAIKIA	M	GEN
15	BINAY SAIKIA	PRANAB SAIKIA	M	GEN
16	JITEN SAIKIA	LT. BANESWER SAIKIA	M	GEN
17	BIPUL SAIKIA	AKAN SAIKIA	M	GEN
18	NIPEN BORA	DEBEN SAIKIA	M	OBC
19	MRIDUL SAIKIA	DHERMESWER SAUKIA	M	GEN
20	BIJOY SAIKIA	LT. NANDA SAIKIA	M	GEN
21	BIKASH SAIKIA	HEMCHANDRA THAKURIA	M	GEN
22	BHARAT SAIKIA	LT. KUSHARAM SAIKIA	M	GEN
23	DIPEN SAIKIA	SRIKANTA SAIKIA	M	GEN
24	KRISHNA SAIKIA	SIBO SAIKIA	F	GEN
25	BULI BORA MEDHI	PRAOMED BORA	F	OBC
26	RINA BORA	RAGHI BORA	F	OBC
27	JUNU SAIKIA	PRANAB SAIKIA	F	GEN
28	KALPANA BORA	THAGIRAM BORA	F	OBC
29	MANIKA BORA MEDHI	DULAL MESHU	F	OBC
30	NIRMALA BORA	RATUL BORA	F	OBC
31	MEGHALI BORA	PROMED BORA	F	OBC
32	BINA BORA	BIPIN BORA	F	OBC
33	KUSHAI SAIKIA	GOHIN SAIKIA	F	GEN

COMPUTER TRAINING LIST OF OUGURI

SL NO	NAME	GURGAN NAME	GENDER	CATSE
1	BISHAJUT SAIKIA	PUNESWER SAIKIA	M	GEN
2	NAYAN SAIKIA	NAKUL SAIKIA	M	GEN
3	DAMON BORA	BIPIN BORA	M	OBC
4	NIKU SAIKIA	JAGAT SAIKIA	M	GEN
5	KUSHAL SAIKIA	GOHIN SAIKIA	M	GEN

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-08