



Amguri Chang Gaon ECO-Development Committee

Eastern Assam Wildlife Bokakhat Division

Bokakhat

MICRO-PLAN

(2016-17 to 2025-26)

Prepared by Amguri Chang Gaon EDC

Assisted By

Assam Forest Department

&

COMPELO
(IIE, RGVN)



Approved

Signature
26/12

Divisional Forest Officer
-cum, FIU APFDC Society,
E.A.W.L. Division, Bokakhat

List of Acronyms

Acronym	Full Form
ACF	Assistant Conservator of Forests
AfD	Agence France de Développement
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
Gol	Government of India
GP	GaonPanchayat
Ha	Hectare
IEC	Information Education & Communication
IIE	Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship
JFMC	Joint Forest Management Committee
KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK	Kaziranga National Park
KTR	Kaziranga Tiger Reserve
MDR	Major District Roads
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Produce
OBC	Other Backward Classes
ODR	Other District Roads
PCCF	Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PMU	Project Monitoring Unit
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
REDD+	Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation Plus
RGVN	Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi
RO	Range Officer
Sc	Scheduled Caste
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SLF	Sustainable Livelihood Framework
Spp	Species
ST	Scheduled Tribe
7SWOT	Strength Weakness Opportunity & Threat
TV	Taungya Village
TV	Television
WLS	Wildlife Sanctuary
WPA	Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
WPC	Working Plan Circle

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

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Local Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
<u>SHRUBS</u>		
1.	Hat-thenga.	<i>Cassia occidentalis.Linn.</i>
2.	Era gosh	<i>Riccinus ommunis.Linn</i>
3.	Garakhia koroī	<i>Hibiscus ablemoschus.Linn</i>
4.	Kuchia-kata	<i>Mimosa rubicaulis-Lamk.</i>
5.	Pani-Bhatora	<i>Ipomaea cornea. Jack</i>
6.	Xon-borolua or sokamara	<i>Urena lobota. Linn</i>
7.	Dighalati	<i>Litsaea salicifolia.Roxb.</i>
<u>GRASS</u>		
1.	Kauri-moni	<i>Coix Lacryma.Linn</i>
2.	Keya bon	<i>Koeleria Brevifolia(Willd)Spreng.</i>
3.	Lokocha Bon	<i>Hemarthia Compressa. (Linn.F)R.Br</i>
4.	Erali Bon	<i>Leersia Hexandra Swartz</i>
5.	Ikora	<i>Phragmites Kakra. (Retz). Trin.</i>
6.	Ulukher	<i>Impereta Cylindrica. (Linn)P.Beauv.</i>
7.	Sonkher	<i>Pollinia Cilata. Trin.</i>
8.	Dol.	<i>Arundo Donax.Linn</i>
9.	Birina	<i>Erianthus Ravannae (Linn)P.Beauv</i>
10.	Duboribon	<i>Cynodon Doctylon Pers.</i>
<u>TREES</u>		
1.	Baghnola	<i>Litsaea sebifera.Pers.</i>
2.	Azar	<i>Legerstromia flosregance.Pers.</i>
3.	Jia	<i>Lannae grandis.A.Rich.</i>
4.	Laru-bandha	<i>Mallotus fezocugireus.Muell & Arg.</i>
5.	Xarua	<i>Streblus asper.Lour</i>
6.	Udal	<i>Sterculia villosa.Roxb.</i>
7.	Kolajamu	<i>Syzygium cumini (L) Skeels.</i>
8.	Amera	<i>Spondium pinnata L.f. Kurz.</i>
9.	Khud-jamu	<i>Sezizium syzzysioides. (Miq) Merrill & Perry.</i>
10.	Bhomora	<i>Terminalia bellirica.Roxb.</i>

11.	Xilikha	<i>Terminalia chebula. Retz</i>
12.	Tetelit	<i>Tamarindus indica. Linn</i>
13.	Bhelkor	<i>Trewia nudiflora. Linn</i>
14.	Bogori	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana. Lamk</i>
15.	Kodom	<i>Anthocephalus cadamba. Miq.</i>
16.	Gomari	<i>Gmelina arborea. Linn.</i>
17.	Dhutkhuri	<i>Holarrhena antidysenterica. Wall</i>
18.	Cheleng	<i>Sapium baccatum Roxb.</i>
19.	Bor-thekera	<i>Garcinia pedunculata Roxb.</i>
20.	Moder	<i>Erythrina stricta Roxb.</i>
21.	Tenga-bor	<i>Ficus geniiculata. Kurz</i>

AMGURI CHANG GAON ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK, EASTERN ASSAM WILDLIFE DIVISION

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

PART-I

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PART - I

1. Introduction

1.1 About the Project

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

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

1.2 Micro-Planning & Livelihood Development

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

A consortium comprising of Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) Guwahati and *Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi* (RGVN) has been formed to implement (*inter-alia*) the micro-planning and livelihood development under the above project. The above consortium has been titled as 'Consulting service for Micro Planning Enhancing Livelihood Opportunities' - COMPELO in short. As per project guidelines, this micro-plan includes '**various operations of village and forest development ... livelihood support of forest dependent members and keeping sustainable forest management as the broad objective**'. It includes both forest development and livelihood development.

1.3 Micro-Plan for the Amguri Chang Gaon EDC

This document gives the Micro-Plan for the Amguri Chang Gaon EDC, which is located in the Nagaon district of Assam. The EDC falls under the jurisdiction of the Eastern Assam Division of Kaziranga National Park. The profile of the community is given in the next section.

2. General Description of the Area

2.1 General Description:

Kaziranga is known world over as the habitat of the Greater One Horned Rhinoceros. It is spread over an area of 429.93 sq km with further additions of about 454.50 sq km to its original area. The history of Kaziranga dates back to 1905 and scripted by none other than Lady and Lord Curzon, the then Viceroy of India. On 1st June 1908 it was first declared as a Reserve Forest. It was subsequently upgraded to a Game Sanctuary in 1916, a Wildlife Sanctuary in 1950, World Heritage Site in 1985, a National Park in 1974, and finally a Tiger Reserve in 2007. Kaziranga National Park is situated on the southern bank of the Brahmaputra River at the foot of the Karbi Anglong Hills about 8 km from Bokakhat and 230 km east of Guwahati, the State capital of Assam. The National Highway No.37 forms partly the southern boundary. The Kaziranga Tiger Reserve headquarters are located at Bokakhat, which is a Sub Divisional medium sized township situated on the NH37 (now NH715), also known as the Assam Trunk Road. Bokakhat is about 239 Km towards the east of Guwahati. The other two nearest townships are Jorhat which is 70 km further east of Bokakhat on the NH37, and Golaghat which is 53 km towards the southeast on the NH39 (now NH129). On the north bank Tezpur is the main township which is about 100 km from Bokakhat. The Bokakhat sub division has a population of 141,502 as per 2001 census. The Bokakhat urban population as per 2001 census is 8844.

There are five ranges in Kaziranga National Park. There are a total of thirty EDCs situated on the fringes of the KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK and about 400 fringe villages.

2.2 Location

Its coordinates are 26° 30' to 26° 45'N and 93° 05' to 93° 40'E. The Kaziranga Tiger Reserve, on the other hand, is bounded by the coordinates 26° 28' to 26° 49'N and 92° 35' to 93° 42'E. The Kaziranga Tiger Reserve as notified in 2007 is spread over an area of 1055.89454sq km in the districts of Golaghat, Nagaon and Sonitpur in Assam. The **Appendix I** gives the location map and **Appendix II** gives the Approach Map of the EDC. The Amguri Chang Gaon Eco Development Committee (EDC) has been formed to cover the existing community dwelling in Amguri Chang Gaon, a village located on the Burapahar range of Kaziranga National Park.

2.3 Soil:

and floodplains. The channels and point bars, back swamps deposits are quite conspicuous in the active flood plain of the area. Lithologically the Kaziranga formation is represented by grey silt and fine to medium sands which form the recent composite flood plain with numerous meander scars and scrolls. The area is swampy and is criss-crossed by a number of channels flowing through the park area. The area is characterised by numerous permanent water bodies locally known as “Beels”. The Brahmaputra River flowing along the northern boundary of the Park exhibits braiding pattern with numerous river island (*char / chapories*). Two type of *Char / chapories* are encountered: -stable and unstable. The Park is characterized by a numerous swamps / *Beel* complexes, along with a thick vegetation cover. The soil overlying the sandy deposits at places is very deep while at some places it is of very recent origin consisting mainly of sand, devoid of any humus or decomposed organic matter. As such the soil at various places varies from sandy soil, sandy loam, and clayey loam to purely clayey soil.

2.4 Water:

The Kaziranga National Park is surrounded on the north by the Brahmaputra river and by the Mori Dhansiri, Diffolo and Mori Diffolo on the south. There is an intricate network of river channels, both dead and alive, and hundreds of big and small water bodies, locally called beels, spread all over the Park. Some of the noted beels are Sohola (in the Eastern Range), Mihi Beel, Borbeel, Hanuman Beel (in the Central Range), Raomari Beel, Doonga Beel, Borbeel, Daflang Beel (in the Western Range), Patahi Beel (In the Burapahar Range).

2.5 Climate: Temperature & Rainfall

The maximum **temperature** during the summer is 35° C. The minimum temperature during the winter is 6° C.

The annual **rainfall** is about 1960 mm. About two-thirds of the rainfall usually occurs during the rainy season (June-September). The village has high levels of **humidity** (over 90%) during the rainy months and low levels in the winter (Below 30%).

2.6 Eco- system and Biodiversity:

About 5% of the total area of the KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK is permanently covered by water of the *Beels* and streams. The area under water increases during the rainy season. Some floating and creeping species of grasses and other aquatic plants grow in these *beels*. The main grass species is Erali (*Andropogon* spp). The other aquatic vegetation consists of Kalmou (*Ipomea repans*), Helonchi (*Enhydra fluctuans*) Borpuni (*Pistia stratioides*), Harupuni (*Lemna paucicostata*) etc. In addition to such aquatic vegetation some *Beels* have small floating swamps consisting of species such as Ekra, Nal, Khagori etc.

The Kaziranga National Park is known to house 38 mammal species, about 553 birds species, about 64 herpetofauna, 41 amphibian species, 42 piscifauna, and about 550 species of flora (of which 106 floras has been identified as rare and endangered). The Sloth bear (*Melarsus ursinus*) is commonly found in the wooded areas of the park near Kanchanjuri, Bimoli, Kathpara, Rangamotia etc. They are not sighted frequently due to their natural habits. Estimated population of Sloth bear is about 40 - 50 in the park. The Hoolock gibbons (*Hylobates hoolock*) visit the wooded areas of the Park near Kanchanjuri and Panbari R.F. Common Langur (*Presbytes entellus*), Capped Langur (*Presbytes pileatus*) are also found in this area. During 1999 census operation, 139 capped Langur were found in the park. Rhesus monkey (*Macaca mulatta*), Assamese macaque (*Macaca assamensis*) are also found in the forested areas of the park. However their number is small. Indian porcupine (*Hystrix indica*), Hog badger (*Aratonyx collaris*), Fishing cat (*Felis viverrina*), etc. are some of the smaller animals found in the Park. Amongst the reptilian fauna, python (*Python molurus*), common (*Naja naja*) and king cobra (*Ophiophagus hannah*), water monitor lizards *Salvator monitor*), Tortoises and Turtles of various species and Indian gharial (*Gavialis gangeticus*).

Kaziranga is situated in Indo-Australian mega fly way of birds and have at least 550 different avifauna species. The inventory contains 25 species of global importance (Anwaruddin Choudhary) of which 23 are critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable. Kaziranga is regarded as breeding stock for tropical freshwater fishes in this region. Numerous water bodies and rivers have fishes in large quantity as well as in diversity. But so far only 42 species have been recorded.

Kaziranga National Park is a major habitat of famous endangered one horned Rhinoceroses. Attempts to find out the number of rhinoceroses in Kaziranga were made in 1957, 1961 and 1963. But the method used was very crude and were aimed at finding out the number of rhinoceroses only. During these estimates the number of rhinoceroses in Kaziranga varied from 250-300. Systematic and detail censuses of the larger mammals in Kaziranga were carried out only in 1966, 1972, 1978, 1984, 1991, 1993, 1999, 2005, 2009, 2012. A special population estimation of rhinos was conducted in 2013. According to recent records the population of rhino is increasing. The trends recorded as 366 in the year 1966 and 2401 in the 2015. Poaching has adversely affected the survival of rhinos in KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK.

Asian Elephants are also widely found in Kaziranga National Park. The elephant is one of the largest land mammals on Earth. The trunk of the Asian elephant has two finger-like structures at its tip that allow the animal to perform both delicate and powerful movements. Elephants have long, coarse hairs sparsely covering their body. Their skin is brown to dark gray. They are popularly for Wildlife Safari and festivals. According to survey of the year 2011 its population is 1165 while it was 1246 in 2005.

2.7 Concern of Biodiversity Conservation in Kaziranga National Park:

Erosion: The KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK is located in the flood plain of the Brahmaputra river and is affected by floods each year. Flooding has caused large scale erosion in the park and adjoining areas. Erosion is detrimental to the biodiversity conservation of the area. A number of researchers have studied the erosion problem of KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK

According to JN Sharma, the loss of habitat is summarized in the Table below:-

Year/ Period	Area Lost (Sq. Km)	Area Gained (Sq. Km)
1912-1916 to 1972	84.87	24.49
1972 to 1998	44.70	29.47
1998 to 2008	20.41	7.89
TOTAL	149.98	60.85

Fishing:

The KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK is a rich habitat for a variety of fishes. Fishing is a traditional practice in the area and the communities residing in the fringe villages continue practice fishing in the Beels, mostly those that are along the National highway 37.

Collection of Thatch Grass:

People from the fringe villages collect thatch grass mostly during the thatch grass season from December to March, despite restrictions. They use thatch grass for house roofing and some families also sell the thatch grass which is a source of livelihood.

Poaching:

Poaching is a major concern in Kaziranga National Park. The Rhino is the most targeted animal for poaching. Poaching of tigers is also reported. Poaching of other animals and reptiles are also reported. Most of these animal parts are used in Chinese medicine and other traditional medicines.

3. Village Socio-Economic Profile and EDC Profile

3.1 Key Information

The Amguri Chang Gaon EDC is under the Eastern Assam Wildlife Division. The EDC was registered on 10th of September in the year 2002 with the office of the Director, Kaziranga National Park, Bokakhat. (**Appendix III** as per the registration certificate)

The key information of the EDC is furnished below.

Table A- Key Information Of EDC

Name of the EDC	Amguri Chang Gaon
Name of Revenue Village	Amguri Chang Gaon
Revenue Circle	Kaliabor
District	Nagaon
Forest Division	Eastern Assam Wildlife Division
Forest Range	Burapahar
Year Formed	2002
Registration No.	KNP/EAWL/31 of 2002
Description of Boundary of EDC	As below North: NH 37 & KNP South: Bagsa R.F West: Amguri bagan EDC East: Nepali bosti phulaguri EDC

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

3.2 Brief Details of the Executive Committee

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

Table-B: Brief Details of Executive Committee

SL. No.	Name	Age	Qualification	Address	Contact No.	Designation
1	Mensing Engti	32	10 th	Amguri Chang	9706085 195	Member
2	Jayanta Engti	36	10 th	Amguri Chang	7896433 708	Member
3	Manik Rongphar	32	11 th	Amguri Chang	9957309 498	Member
4	Ramsingh Tokbi	65	7 th	Amguri Chang	9706976 062	Member
5	Samual Engti	16	9 th	Amguri Chang		Member
6	Medimi Gogoi	33	B.A pass	C/o: The Forest Range officer Burapahar village Range	9401441 786	Member
7	Jiten Rongphar	36	9 th	Amguri Chang		Member
8	Raju Kro	19	12 th	Amguri Chang	8486465 917	Member
9	Gupi Engti	28	Illiterate	Amguri Chang	9706194 662	Member
10	Mongal Singh Engti	26	9 th	Amguri Chang	8751980 794	President
11	Jayanta Kro	22	8 th	Amguri Chang	7399519 653	Member

12	Lakhiram Rongphar	19	12 th	Amguri Chang		Member
13	Mohesh Rongphar	17	10 th	Amguri Chang		Member
14	Priti Rongpharpi	28	12 th	Amguri Chang		Member
15	Kiron Engtipi	55	Illiterate	Amguri Chang		Member
16	Kabi Kropi	40	Illiterate	Amguri Chang		Member
17	Kachang Kropi	24	7 th	Amguri Chang		Member
18	Rina Kropi	47	8 th	Amguri Chang	9957040 536	Member
19	Dunali Tesongpi	22	10 th	Amguri Chang		Member
20	Karik Ksopi	22	7 th	Amguri Chang		Member

Source: EDC Records

3.3 Households & Population Composition

The village has 163 households of which 149 households were surveyed.

As per the survey report, 97 households are BPL (Below Poverty Line) households.

Table-C: Demographic Profile

Category	No of Households	Male	Female	Total
OBC	26	65	62	127
ST	105	247	259	506

SC	1	2	2	4
Other	17	37	37	74
Total	149	351	360	711

The total population of surveyed household is 711 of which 351 are male and the rest are female members. The population includes 127 in OBC, 506 in ST, 4 in SC and 74 in other category. The average number of persons in a household is 5

Table-D: Age Group Distribution

Age Class	< 5 years	5-18 years	18-45 years	45-60 years	>60 years
Male	35	102	143	46	25
Female	29	85	171	46	29
Total	64	187	314	92	54

3.4 Education & Skill Development

Over 82 % of the population is reported to be literate. Most of the community members have received school level education. On the other hand, relatively fewer households have college educated members.

Table-E: Educational Profile

Age Class	Illiterate	Primary	Mid dle	High	12th	Graduate	Post graduate
<25 years	13	86	55	52	3	2	0
>25 years	119	187	89	39	1	1	0
Total	132	273	144	91	4	3	0

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

traditional skills in the following areas:

- (a) Weaving
- (b) Eriworm rearing
- (c) Tailoring
- (d) Masonry
- (e) Carpentry
- (f) Local wine making.

3.5 Land Use Pattern

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

Crop land-47%

Tree cover- 24%

Habitation- 11%

Water bodies-6%

Barren land-5%

Others-7%

3.6 Land Holdings

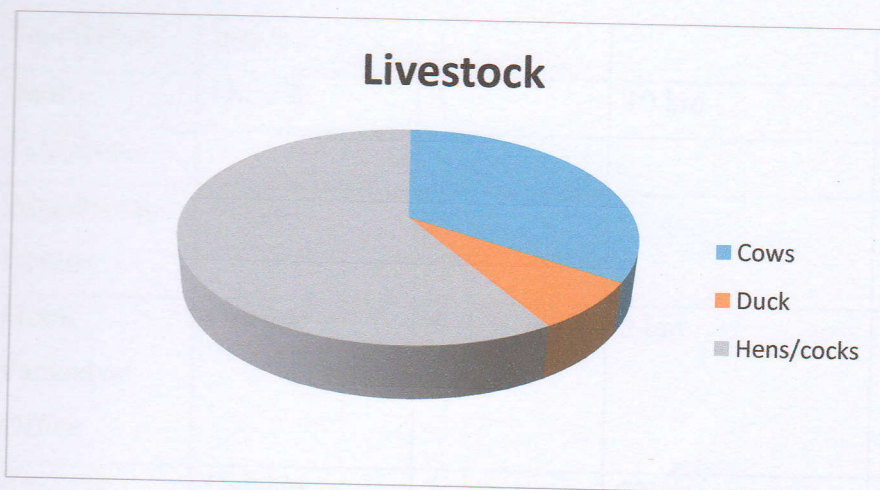
From the type of households as per land-holding, it is seen that:

- 13 % of the households are landless.
- 79 %of the households are marginal farmers (less than 2 Ha); and
- 8% of the households are small farmers (2-10 Ha).

3.7 Livestock

The main types of livestock possessed by the households include:

SL.No	Livestock	Numbers
1	Cows	230
4	Duck	50
5	Hens/Cocks	400



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. The following table gives the present status of the village infrastructure.

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE (POINT) :

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	10 km	Good
2	Primary Health Centre	Outside	1	10km	Good
3	Primary School	Inside	1		Good
4	Middle School	Inside	1		Good
5	High School	Outside	1	10 km	Good
6	HS School	Outside	1	10 km	Good
7	College	Outside	1	22 km	Good

8	Post Office	Inside	1		
9	Bank	Outside	1	10 km	Good
10	Telephone				
11	Anganwadi Centre	Inside	5		
12	Gram Panchayat Office	Outside	1	3 km	Good
13	Revenue Circle Office	Outside	1	22km	Good
14	Police Outpost/ Thana	Outside	1	10km	Good
15	Forest Beat Office	Outside	1	7 km	
15	Forest Range Office	Outside	1	3km	Good
16	Railway Station	Outside	1	10km	Good
17	Drinking Water Sources	Inside	1		Bad
18	Community Hall	No	1		
19	House with Electricity	150			
20	Street Lighting	-----			
21	No. of Tractors	-----			
22	No. of Power Tillers	-----	5		
23	Temple/	Inside			

	Church	Temple=5 Church=2			
24	District Head Quarter	Nagaon		70 km	
25	No. of Vehicles (Cars/ Trucks)		4 no.s mini truck		
26	No. of JCB				
27	Nearest Market	Outside	1	4 km	Amguri

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

Physical Infrastructure: The habitation is deprived of basic physical infrastructure like Public Health centre, water supply, mobile network etc.

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

Govt. Offices: The government offices (such as Police station, Forest Beat office and Revenue office etc.) are located at a considerable distance of 10 km, 7 km and 22 km from the habitation which gets amplified as the villagers do not have access to regular public transport from either the habitation or from nearby areas.

Financial Inclusion: Facilities for financial inclusion like bank and post office are located at a considerable distance from the habitation. 700 community members have bank accounts or postal savings accounts and 60 members have availed for micro finance.

3.9 Agricultural Crops

The following are the main crops grown in the village.

Kharif Crops: Paddy: Sali & Boro

3.10 Crop production profile

The maximum number of households are involved in growing crops like Paddy

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

Paddy: Production 1280 quintal; Yield:15quintal/ha

3.11 Fodder Availability

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

- (a) Forest
- (b) Homestead garden
- (c) Local village area

3.12 Markets

Access to the main markets by the community are as follows:

- (a) Grocery : Inside the village
- (b) Weekly / Bi-weekly Market: at Jokhola Bondha : 10 km away
- (c) Major Market: at Jokhola Bongha :10 km

3.13 Water Resources

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

- (a) Check dams/ Reservoir: 1 (Water quality: Poor; Availability: Perennial)
- (b) Tube wells : 4 no.s (Water quality: Iron; Availability: Perennial)
- (c) Ring Well : 4: (Water quality: Poor; Availability: Perennial)
- (d) Spring:5: (Water quality: Poor; Availability: Perennial)
- (e) Supply Water: 1: (Water quality: Poor; Availability: Perennial)

3.14 Energy Consumption

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

- (a) Fuel wood: Households Depending: 163Nos. (Source: Forest, local village area)
- (b) LPG Households Depending: 130Nos. (Source: Gas Agency)

3.15 Socio-economic status

Social set-up: The village is inhabited by Karbi, Adivasi and Nepali community. They do not have any caste system. The society is not marked by social divisions. The observed position of women is satisfactory.

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

Additional details are available in the next section.

4. Livelihood Assets profiles and vulnerability contexts

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

4.1 Livelihoods Assets Analysis

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

Human capital

Human capital determines the skill, knowledge and experiences possessed by the population or individuals which are required for functioning and accomplishing their goals. The women of this village are skilled in weaving and tailoring. There are 7 male in carpentry along with 20 mason and 20 in cane and bamboo craft. Besides these, professionally 140 male members are recognised as farmer, 6 community members as shopkeeper, 120 members as daily wage earner including the women worker and 1 member as third grade government job. This job profile shows the workforce of this area where 6 members are working in private companies and 1 in government school. The community people are skilled in Eri cultivation. Women actively contribute to their household economy through their traditional skill and labour work. 57% of the total population is in working age group of (18-60). The immense potentiality of the rural youth can be productive by providing training in both traditional and modern skills.

Physical capital

Physical capital comprises of basic infrastructure and the assessment of the physical capital can be analysed from the point of view of the presence and absence of roads, banks and post office in the village area. There is one primary school and one Anganwadi Centre inside the village which is not satisfactory. The higher educational institutions like higher secondary school and colleges are 10 km and 22 km from the habitation. The area is also deprived of proper drinking water facility. Over all, the village requires proper water facility, higher institutions for the benefit of the villagers.

Natural Capital

Amguri Chang Gaon village is situated near to Bagsa R.F in Nagaon district. The area is rich with all natural units. There are five streams namely Dak bangle, Mirat Langsho, Sima Langsho, Kama langsho, Langsung Lepi. About 400 bighas of agricultural land is fertile area with 200 bighas of low productivity area and 200 bighas of high land area. The area also covers 50 bighas of grazing land with low fodder availability for the livestock. The area is also rich with common birds and wildlife animals like Hornbill bird, crane, King cobra, Python etc.

Social Capital

Social capital can be understood as a process for accessing various forms of resources and support through networks of social relations. The village has 2 churches and 5 temples. There are 5 Self-Help Groups, 5 Anganwadi Centres and VDP committees for the village development in different functions of social structure. With the help of these social and religious institutions community people become more efficient and effective in performing key development tasks including decision- making, resource mobilization and management. Gaon burha plays an important role in managing the coordination of community people and their activities along with conflict resolution.

Financial capital

Financial capital can be assessed with analysis of the mode of savings and regular inflows of capital. The financial establishment like bank branches are located around 10 km from the habitation except Post office which is inside. About 700 of the total population of the village have bank accounts and 10 members have access to bank loans and 60 members have availed for micro finance. There are 5 SHG that are involved in saving and disbursing petty loans to the members within the group and other fellow community people.

4.2 Livelihood Asset Pentagon

Based on the analysis and assessment of the existing five livelihood assets in the village 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 village development plan and livelihood development plan.

4.3 Vulnerability Context Analysis

The analysis of vulnerability to external shocks is also an inevitable livelihood issue of the village people. Dysentery, malaria, floods are the major hazards that affect the people in this village. Floods and malaria affects mainly in the period of June to September. Some other

hazards like pest attack during June to November which causes damage to lives and agricultural property. The area is also affected by wild animal depredation of Elephant, Wild buffalo, Wild pig etc. The elephant destructed the agricultural crops and household property and in 2013 due to human elephant conflict, it caused loss of human capital.

4.4 Seasonality

Seasonality of crops grown and vulnerabilities due to floods and animal depredation was prepared through participatory approach. The community members are mainly dependent on cultivation of Sali and Boro and Ahu paddy cultivation for their livelihoods. Sali paddy is cultivated during June to November. The hazards like dysentery, malaria and floods cause damage to the lives and property of the area.

Seasonality calendar of Amguri Chang Gaon EDC

Months	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Crops						Sali Paddy						
	Boro											
Risk Factors & Hazard						Flood						
				Dysentery								
						Malaria						
						Pest Attack						
	Elephant											

5. Existing plans and programs

This Chapter deals with certain essential linkages with other key planning and execution mechanisms and processes which have direct bearing upon microplanning. The topmost among these is the Working Plans which provide an overall umbrella for sustainable development and forestry and wildlife conservation in forest areas of the State. In wildlife areas, these plans are known as Management Plan, and in Tiger Reserves, as Tiger Conservation Plans. In addition, there are several plan scheme components such as the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP), and Scheduled Caste Component Plan (SCP) which also get implemented in forest villages through the Forest Department. There are several line departments providing health, education, power, irrigation and livelihood services. Often these departments also implement schemes in the forest villages.

After the promulgation of the Assam Joint (Peoples' Participation) Forestry Management Rules, 1998 in Assam, the joint forest management got initiated, and the JFMCs and EDC were constituted in 2002. Prior to this, some working plans had prescriptions for joint forest management or constituted JFM circles. However, the National Working Plan Code, 2014 gave the right impetus to the microplanning and has incorporated detailed guidelines to this effect. This Microplan is based on the 2014 National Working Plan Code.

Eco-Development Committees:

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

As on today there are 33 registered EDCs under Eastern Assam Wildlife Division FDA and another 28 registered numbers of EDCs under the Nagaon Wildlife Divisional FDA, Kaziranga Tiger Reserve. Moreover 40 and 10 EDCs have been proposed by the Eastern

Assam Wildlife Division FDA and Nagaon Wildlife Division FDA respectively. Eco Development Committees will be formed in all the fringe villages bordering Kaziranga National Park on the south as well as the north side. A Confederation of EDCs comprising of representatives of all the EDCs would be constituted once the remaining EDCs have been registered. In each village, Self Help Groups will be formed for different income generating activities. Existing Eco-Clubs under National Green Corps in the fringe village schools of the area will be converted to Nature Clubs. Wherever Eco Clubs are lacking, efforts would be made to constitute them. The Nature Clubs may also include institutions and organisations formed independently to educate people on environment and its values.

Livelihood Support Initiatives through Village Micro Plans:

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

The eco development programme of the KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK has been undertaken with the following objectives-

- To create a congenial relation between the KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK management and the people, this will act as an effective barrier against attempt of poachers and miscreants.
- To improve capacity of Protected Area management to conserve resources of the Park and to achieve local co-operation in achieving Park management objectives.
- To develop effective and extensive support for eco-development by putting in places an effective participatory conservation model for KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK.

Specific Issues to be tackled through the Eco Development Programme -

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

Broad strategies for operationalizing the Eco Development Programme -

1. Conduct participatory micro-planning and provide implementation support for eco-development.
2. Provide assistance for village Eco-development program which specify measurable action by villagers to strengthen conservation effort of the Park management.
3. Implementation of Eco-development activities which will encourage alternative livelihood and resource use, conservation and protection of the Protected Area.

Other suggested initiatives are-

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

Monitoring and Evaluation

Expected Commitments from the EDCs:

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

Microplan Implementation Strategy: Micro-planning support teams composed of protected area personnel, NGOs and villagers will assist village communities to develop and implement Micro-plans on a continuing basis. Micro-plan should accommodate all issues such as guidelines, investment criteria, training programme, schedule, and commitment etc. so as to ensure achieving the set objectives. Strengthening of EDCs should be carried out in the fringe villages of the Reserve Forest buffer area components. The rural development works in the fringe villages can be taken up in collaboration with other line departments. The monitoring and evaluation of the eco development activities will be carried out by other than the implementing agencies. Local NGOs, Institutions, university can be asked to evaluate the ongoing activities. All the eco-development programmes should have in- built Monitoring and Evaluation mechanism so as ascertain the progress in right direction and also keep the ongoing activities in right track through timely corrective measures.

5.3 Forest Department Initiatives in the past:

5.4 Schemes of other departments:

**AMGURI CHANG GAON ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE KAZIRANGA
NATIONAL PARK, EASTERN ASSAM 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 microplan 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) in April 2017. The various steps followed are enumerated briefly below:-

- a) Community meetings organized at the outset in April 2017 to discuss the objective of the project and obtaining their cooperation to gather the required information about the community and its contexts;
- b) Collection of the baseline data on the community and its contexts as per the available formats;
- c) Validation of collected information through community discussions held thereafter; and
- d) Preparing the outline of the Action Plan as per the community participation and feedback.
- e) The micro-plan has been compiled by RGVN based on the project guidelines. The document has been discussed and finalized for adoption in May 2017.

6.2 Need Assessment and Gap Analysis

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

Training Need Assessment:

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

Gap Analysis:

- a. Lack of work culture among the male members and seasonal labour work.
- b. Wild animal depredation like elephant, wild pig, and wild Buffalo etc
- c. Involvement of young generations into crime, related to Rhino poaching.
- d. Lack of irrigation facilities and modern techniques in agriculture.
- e. More concentration on tea garden work as casual labour.
- f. Lack of proper sanitation and drinking water facility.

6.3 SWOT Analysis

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

Strengths

- i. Traditional skill in Eri cultivation.

- ii. Women are skill in weaving and piggery farming.
- iii. Scope of eco tourism.
- iv. Availability of NTFP mainly the medicinal herbs.

Weaknesses

- i. Alcohol addiction
- ii. Lack of work culture among the male members.
- iii. Lack of knowledge on marketing of finished products.
- iv. Seasonal labour work.

Opportunities

- i. There is opportunity to develop eco tourism through eco camp as the area is naturally rich with biodiversity.
- ii. Expansion of Eri (Rasom) cultivation.
- iii. Processing and value addition of NTFP

Threats

- i. Wild animal depredation like elephant, wild pig, wild Buffalo etc.
- ii. Involvement of young generations into crime related to Rhino poaching.
- iii) Lack of drinking water during the drought period in the month of March to May.

6.4 PRA exercise

Date: 04-04-2017 **Location:** Community people's house near forest camp

Numbers Present: 42

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

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

In Presence of: EDC office bearers, Village Headman, community members, Forest Department personnel, etc. **Appendix VI & VII** list of members present during PRA and FGD. **Appendix VIIIA to VIII D** gives PRA maps.

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

- Participatory Planning
- Participatory tools & Methods

- Importance of Micro planning and role of EDC
- Environmental issues
- Climate change and Climate variation
- Ecological balance and Ecosystem management (traditional and scientific)
- Sustainable livelihood Framework
- Livelihood Assets Pentagon and importance of social capital
- Cluster formation & SHG , Financial inclusion
- Marketing and Value addition
- Development agenda and its relationship with environment and ecological balance
- 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: The structural needs of the people have direct and indirect linkage with livelihood improvement. These include improvement of infrastructure like roads, school buildings, Health care infrastructure, drinking water supply system, water tanks, ring wells etc. Construction of toilets, community halls and training sheds, market sheds.

2. Non Structural needs: The non structural needs of the people include provision for skill training, provision of veterinary services, health care services, mobile doctors team, requirement of teachers for schools in the villages, capacity building through training and awareness on financial inclusion, SHG and cluster formation, provision for raw materials, village maintenance & development fund/ community fund for EDC, Value addition of traditional products and marketing linkages. Exposure visits to best practice sites relating to joint forest management, community participatory project sites, artisans villages and participation in melas, trade fairs etc.

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

7. Village Development Plan

Based on the long term –short term needs and structural –Non structural needs for village development, the village development plan was developed in consultation with the Village community and EDC members and Forest staff/ member secretary of the EDC. The following are the measures planned by community members for overall development -

- a) Community centre plays an increasingly important role in bringing local communities together. Construction of community hall cum EDC office along with drinking water facility is required in this area to provide a network for cooperation and improved natural resource management.
- b) There is an L.P school and a middle school which need to be repaired with boundary walls and amenities. But higher educational institutions are absent in this EDC area for further study.
- c) There is no proper source of drinking water in the area. Stream water is used to drink by the community people through PHE pipeline. Water supply or PHE in all the village areas is to be made available so as to ensure proper source of water in the village.
- d) The community people required a tent house with utensils and generator and a community fishery which can be included as an income generating source under the EDC.
- e) The village needs a proper training centre for skill development like weaving & tailoring to enhance their livelihood.
- f) The community people have traditional knowledge on Eri cultivation. Hence, development and commercialization of Rasom may be beneficial for enhancing the sustainable livelihood of the community people.
- g) There is scope to develop eco tourism to enhance the natural areas that conserves the environment and improves the well beings of local community.
- h) Wild animals like elephant, wild pig, Buffalo depredate the agricultural areas as well as destructed the household property. Hence, power fencing in agricultural land can prevent the destruction to some extent in this area.
- i) Since Agriculture is the main source of livelihood for most of the community members, development of irrigation facilities and use of modern equipment in agriculture would help in increasing the agricultural production.

j) The area has scope for growing medicinal plants to commercialize and to generate income source as the village community have the traditional knowledge on the utility of it.

k) The infrastructure development of village road, cremation ground, playground and street solar light facility is required for the community to fulfill the unit of physical capital of this area.

7.1 Ranking of EPA

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

Sl. No.	Activity	Details(size & quantity)	Budget
1	Community hall cum training centre with EDC office toilet with water facility. GPS- N- 26°35'55.9" E- 93°04'13.6"	Community Hall- 25×35 (in meters) EDC office- 20×12(in meters) Toilet- 3×6(in feet)	10,000.00
2	LP School Boundary wall with benches	Length- 320 meters	50,000.00
3	Tent House (Utensil, Generator set)		50,000.00
4	Drinking Water system	Source from Bagser hill, through dam & pipe system Tube wells- 10 Nos	1,50,000.00
5	Weaving & Tailoring	With all training	
6	Scientific Piggery rearing		2,50,000.00
7	Community Fishery	Area- 3 Bigha	3,00,000.00
8	Development of Playground		
9	Village Road Development	1. Mensang to Debera Sang 2. From Mensang to Cremation Ground	1,50,000.00

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10	Development of Cremation	Building & Boundary	1,50,000.00
11	Development Eco Tourism	1. Eco- Camp 2. Traditional Food	4,00,000.00
12	Development Rasom (Eri)		
13	Development of Agriculture		
14	Power Fencing for agriculture land		
15	Solar street light lamp	Total- 15 Nos	
16	Medicinal Plantation	Traditional Medicine	

8. Livelihood Development Plan

8.1 Ranking

Ranking of Livelihood and skill development:

- a. Weaving
- b. Cane and Bamboo Crafts
- c. Piggery
- d. Carpentry

8.2 Livelihood Opportunities

Livelihood Opportunities are identified as follows

- a. Agriculture and horticulture
- b. Piggery/Livestock
- c. NTFP
- d. Skill Development
- e. Labour work at tea garden.

8.3 Agriculture & Horticulture

Constraints:

- a) Poor market linkage facilities
- b) Animal depredation and pest attacks
- c) Lack of modern tools and equipment

Opportunities:

- a) Suitable area for variety of plantation crops due to high land area.
- b) Commercialization of agricultural crops
- c) Opportunity to increase agricultural production to increase surplus value.

8.4 Livestock

Constraints:

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

Opportunities:

- a) Scientific piggery farming.
- b) Poultry farming

8.5 NTFP

Constraints:

- a) Lack of processing unit.
- b) Lack of knowledge on market potential of NTFP

Opportunities:

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

8.6 Specialized Skills

The main constraints are:

- a) Lack of training on traditional skill
- b) More emphasis on tea garden works.
- c) Lack of access to modern tools and equipment
- d) Lack of product diversification

The opportunities are:

- a) Expansion of Weaving
- b) Product diversification
- c) Promoting Eri cultivation

8.7 Credit Facility

The main constraints with the reasons are:

- (a) Poor awareness about micro finance institutions.
- (b) Lack of knowledge about different schemes.
- (c) Higher rate of interest charged by private money lenders.

The opportunities are:

- (a) Micro finance institutions
- (b) Empowerment of women through SHG.
- (c) Provision of coverage under different government schemes.

8.8 Strategic Interventions

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

- a) Expansion of weaving

- b) Promotion of Eri cultivation and market linkage
- c) Commercial processing and value addition of medicinal herbs
- d) Scientific piggery farming.

8.9 Income Generating Activities

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

1. Weaving
2. Agricultural and Horticultural Activities
3. Eri cultivation
4. NTFP processing.
5. Livestock farming

8.10 SHG Activities

SHGs of the village can plan the following activities:

1. Weaving
2. Tailoring
3. Credit facility
4. Eri worm rearing

8.11 Exposure Trips

The following exposure trips are planned:

1. Good practices of EDC on Livelihood in North-East and other states of India
2. Participation in melas and fairs like SARAS mela and other melas organised by TRIFED
3. Trips to nearby countries on training on bamboo treatment and 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 KrishiVikasYojana (RKVY) - for agricultural and allied development
- (c) RashtriyaKrishiSinchayYojana (RKSY) - for irrigation, including watershed

development

- (d) National Rural Livelihoods Mission
- (e) Skills Development schemes
- (f) Prime Minister Ujjwala Yojana
- (g) NRLM
- (h) NRHM
- (i) Bamboo Mission
- (j) Other schemes for rural development and livelihoods as found appropriate.

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

Name of the Project	Main aim of Project	Output
	Integrated Market & Service Centre	Household Market
	Market Kiosk Anganwadi	Market Kiosk
	Market Kiosk	Market Kiosk
	Integrated Market & Service Centre	Household Market
	Market Kiosk Anganwadi	Market Kiosk
	Market Kiosk	Market Kiosk
	Integrated Market & Service Centre	Household Market
	Market Kiosk Anganwadi	Market Kiosk
	Market Kiosk	Market Kiosk
	Integrated Market & Service Centre	Household Market
	Market Kiosk Anganwadi	Market Kiosk
	Market Kiosk	Market Kiosk

9. Forest Development Plan of Amguri Chang Gaon EDC

This Forest Development Plan has been prepared after a detailed PRA exercise at the village level as a part of the Micro-Plan of Amguri Chang Gaon EDC. The objective of this plan is to meet the dual objective of conserving forest and bio-diversity and at the same time meeting the livelihood needs of the community in a sustainable manner.

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

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

ii. Forest Village Management in the past.

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

iii. Domestic Requirements of Forest Produce

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

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

Name of Forest Produce	How met at Present	Source
Firewood	Homestead/Market & Forest(Karbi Anglong Hills)	Homestead/Market & Forest(Karbi Anglong Hills)
Timber for House	Homestead/Market & Forest(Karbi Anglong Hills)	Homestead/Market & Forest(Karbi Anglong Hills)
Small timber for Implements	Homestead/Market & Forest(Karbi Anglong Hills)	Homestead/Market & Forest(Karbi Anglong Hills)
Pole / Bamboo	Homestead/Market & Forest(Karbi Anglong Hills)	Homestead/Market & Forest(Karbi Anglong Hills)

	Hills)	Anglong Hills)
Fodder from Forest	Homestead/Market & Forest(Karbi Anglong Hills)	Homestead/Market & Forest(Karbi Anglong Hills)
NTFP (Thatch grass, jharu etc.)	Homestead/Market & Forest(Karbi Anglong Hills)	Homestead/Market & Forest(Karbi Anglong Hills)
Other		

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

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

Name of Forest Produce	Community Requirement (Kg per annum)	Remarks
Firewood	815,775	
Timber for House	745 k.B	
Small Timber for Implements	17,880	
Pole / Bamboo	14,304	
Fodder from Forest	815,775	
NTFP	271,925	
Other (Castor leave for Eri worm)	12,775	Approximately 7 no.s of Household

9.2 Forest Protection Issues

✓ Protection Problems

The protection issues of the forests of Amguri Chang Gaon EDC have been summarized below

Table-2: Protection Problems of the Amguri Chang Gaon EDC

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

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

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

(a) Grazing - Local Animals

9.2.2 Reasons for Degradation of the Forest

Grazing was observed due to lack of community grazing ground and awareness among the people at Amguri Chang Gaon EDC.

9.3 Components of the Forest Development Plan

9.3.1 Protection Plan

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

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, 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 Kaziranga National Park. 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. They should be provided with minimum wages/ honorarium
2. The squad should be made at par with (Village Defence Party) VDP.
3. The squad should be well armed with boots, raincoats, torch, battery.
4. Regular training and motivational camps to be held for the Local Protection Squad
5. EDC to monitor the works and performance of the Local Protection Squad youths every month.

Forest Protection:

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

1. The EDC should create awareness among the people about proper sanitation and waste management issues.
2. All the EDC households to be given an alternate source for cooking such as bio-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 Kaziranga National Park.

Habitat Improvement Plan:

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

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

1. EDC members should be made aware to completely stop the grazing of cattle inside the Kaziranga National Park.

2. EDC members shall participate on request of RO for removal of weed and desiltation 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:

Kaziranga National Park 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 Kaziranga National Park:

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

Man -Animal Conflict Reduction Plan:

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

1. Small tongies / watch towers to be created by the Forest Department to keep watch and ward on stray wildlife.
2. Anti Depredation Squad to be created in the EDC

3. Torches & search lights, crackers and kerosene should be supplied regularly by the Department to the Anti Depredation Squads.
4. The EDC should monitor the functioning of the Anti Depredation Squad
5. All the crops should be insured regularly
6. All persons should be covered under the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana
7. The Forest Department should enhance the ex-gratia grant.
8. The process of awarding ex-gratia should be simplified so that the affected families do not have to wait for long to receive compensation.
9. The EDC president's certification should be sufficient to certify that the damage has occurred.

Grazing Plan for village

The following prescriptions are made for control of grazing:

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

Eco-Tourism Plan:

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

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

1. Educational wildlife tourism has a great potential in Kaziranga National Park

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

10.1.1 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	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Organic farming/vermicompost	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Forest Development Plan

Stakeholders	EDC	Forest Department	Line Departments	NGO	Training Institutions	District Admin
Forest Protection	✓	✓		✓		✓
Wildlife Protection	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Habitat Improvement	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Nursery Development	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Wetland Conservation	✓	✓		✓		✓
Man-Animal Conflict	✓	✓		✓		
Grazing Control	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Eco-Tourism	✓	✓	✓			

10.2 Finance and Budget

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

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

Livelihood Development Plan

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

14.	Eco-tourism & Home Stays		
	TOTAL		

Annual Village Development Plan:

SI No.	Item of Work	Amount	Remarks
1.	Solar Power		
2.	Solar/Hybrid Street Lights		
3.	Irrigation system		
4.	LPG connection		
5.	Power Pumps		
6	Training Center		
7	EDC office cum library		
8	Roads		
9	WATSAN		
10	School building along with boundary wall		
11	Health Infra		
12	Renovation of Namghar and Shiv Mandir		
13	Organic farming/ Vermi-compost		
	TOTAL		

Annual Forest Development Plan

SI No.	Item of Work	Amount	Remarks
1.	0.25 Ha Nursery		
2.	50-100 Ha Fuelwood Plantation Creation		
3.	Local Protection Squad Cost for 5 nos of	511,000.00	

	youth from the EDC (Wages component) @ Rs. 280.00 per day or 365 days for 5 persons per annum		
4.	Uniform and equipment cost	60,000.00	
5.	Training of Local Protection Squad	5000.00	
6.	Desiltation of water bodies	5,00,000.00	
7.	Anti Depredation Squad	5000.00	
8.	Tongi Construction (Temporary)	50,000.00	
9.	Crop Insurance	100,000.00	
10.	Life Insurance	200,000.00	
11.	Cattle Insurance	50,000.00	
	TOTAL		

1.3 Action Plans and Strategies:

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

Livelihood Development Action Plan:

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

Village Development Action Plan:

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

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

10.4 Institution Building, Networking and Partnership

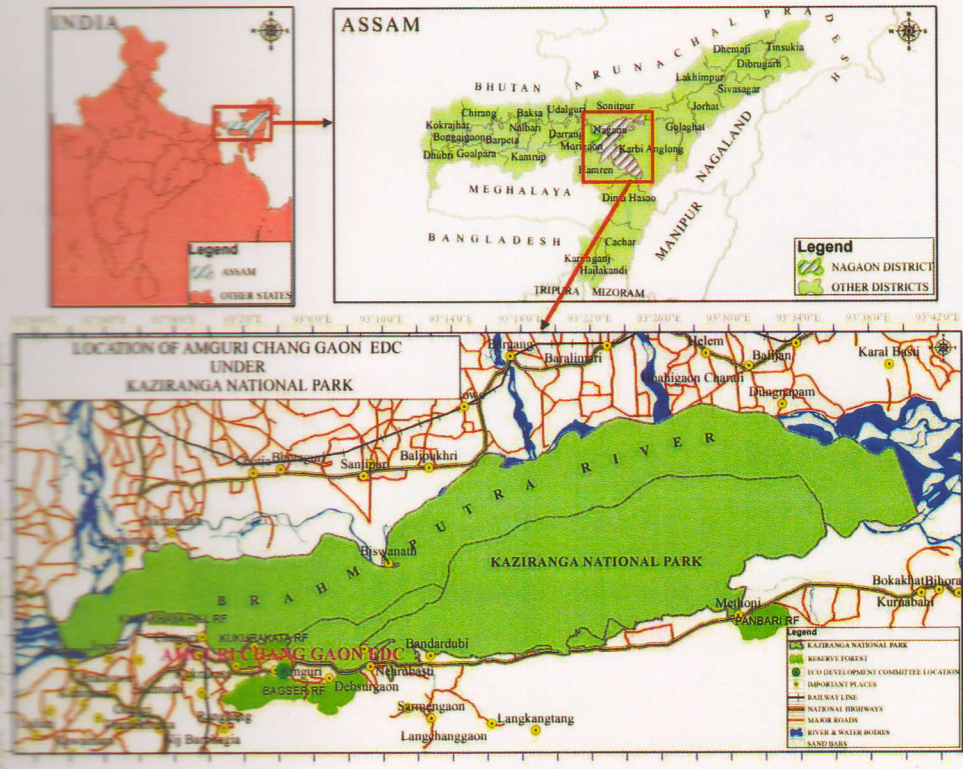
EDC: The EDC to be upgraded both in terms of its infrastructure assets and in terms of acting as a resource centre for village and forestry development. The proposed EDC office along with the community hall in the entry point activity to be provided with modern equipment like computer/ TV and support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

LIST OF APPENDIX

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

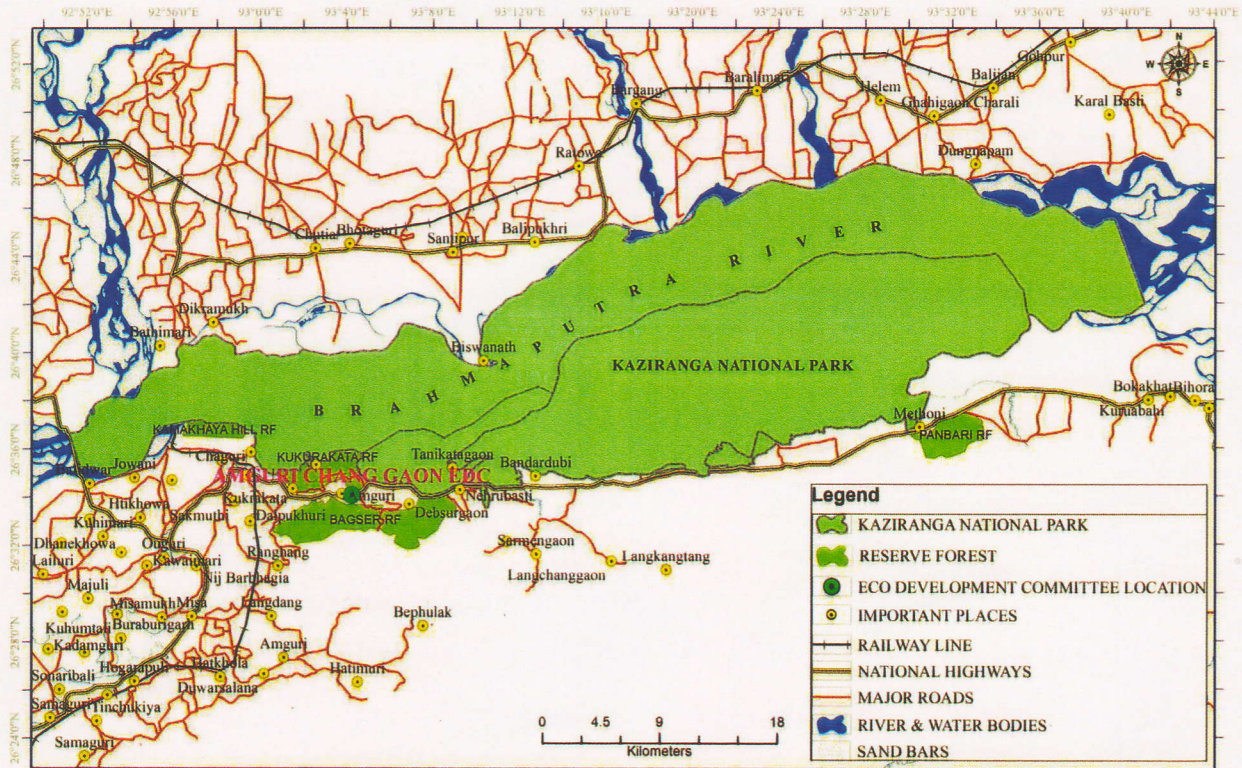
Appendix I (A)

Location Map of EDC in India



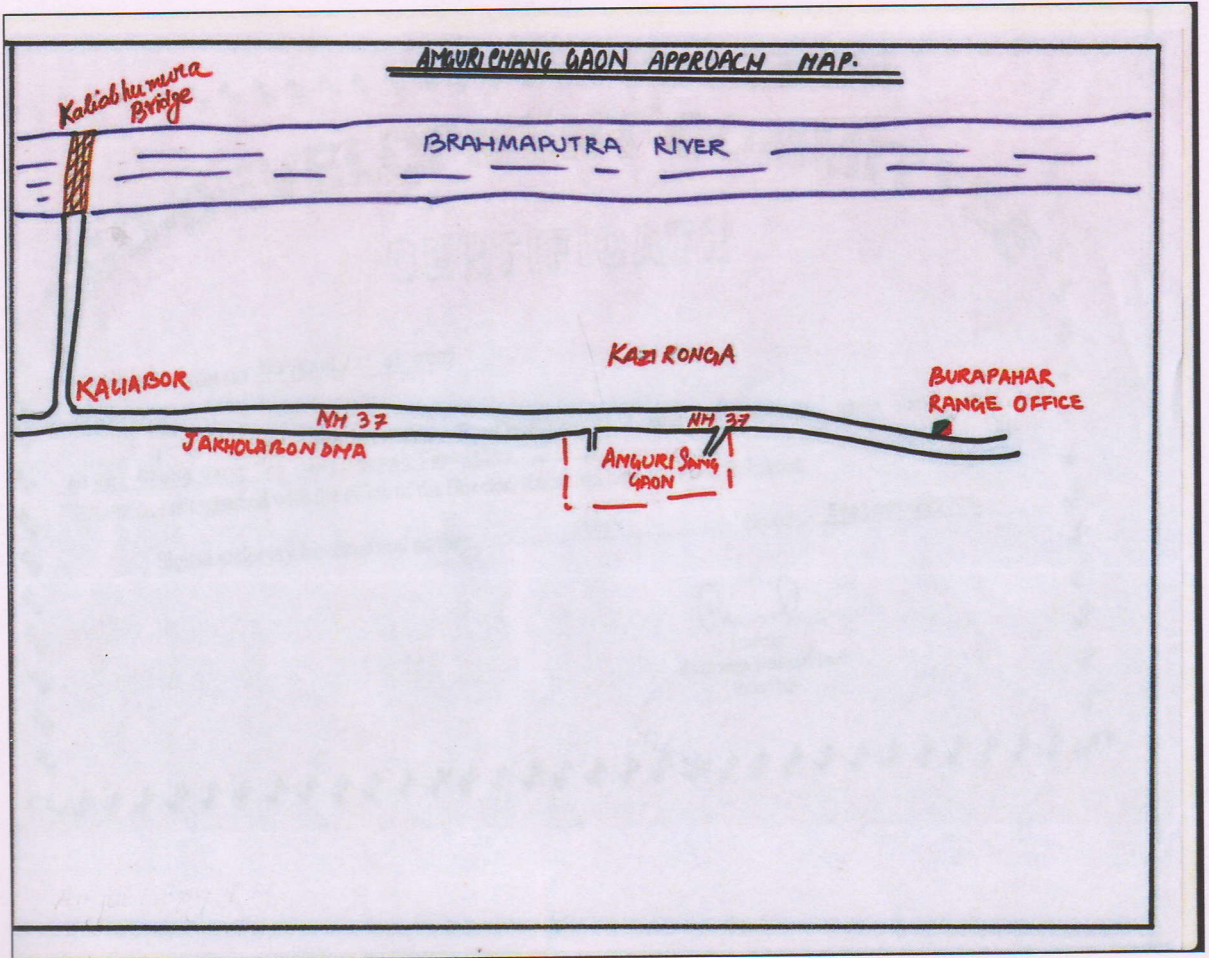
Appendix I (B)

LOCATION OF AMGURI CHANG GAON EDC
UNDER KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK



Appendix II

EDC Report Approach of the EDC



Appendix III (A)

EDC Registration Certificate

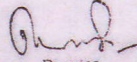
MoU/Resolution Certificate

ECO-DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
CERTIFICATE

REGISTRATION NO. KNP/EAWL/31 of 2002

It is hereby certified that Eco-Development Committee in the name and style of Amuri Chang Gaon Eco Development Committee of District Nagaon is registered with the office of the Director, Kaziranga national Park, Bokakhat.

Signed under my hand and seal on the 10th day of September, 2002.


Director
Kaziranga National Park
Bokakhat

Appendix IV

Members of Amguri Chang Gaon EDC

List of Eco Development Committee Members
Amguri Chang, Burapahar Wildlife Range, Ghorakati

Sl. No.	Name	Age	Qualification	Address	Contact No.	Designation
1	Sti Menising Engti	32	X	Amguri Chang	9706085195	Member
2	Sti Jayanta Engti	36	X	- do -	9896483908	do
3	Sti Manik Rongphar	32	XI	do	9957309498	do
4	Sti Romising Tokbi	65	VII	do	9706976062	do
5	Sti Samuel Engti	16	IX	"	-	do
6	Sti Medini Gogoi	33	BA	O/o the Forest Range Officer, Burapahar Wildlife Range	9401441786	Member Secretary
7	Sti Ditem Rongphar	36	IX	Amguri Chang	-	Member
8	Sti Reju Kiro	19	XII	do	8486465917	Member
9	Sti Gropi Engti	28		do	9706194662	do
10	Sti Mangal sing Engti	26	IX	do	8751980794	President
11	Sti Jayanta Kiro	22	VIII	do	7299519653	Member
12	Sti Lakshman Rongphar	19	XII	do	-	Member
13	Sti Mohesh Rongphar	17	X	do	-	do
14	Smt. Priti Rongpharpi	28	XII	do	-	do
15	Smt. Kitom Engtipi	55	-	do	-	do
16	Smt. Kake Kropi	40	-	do	-	do
17	Smt. Kaehang Kropi	24	VII	do	-	do
18	Smt. Rina Kropi	47	VIII	do	9957040536	do
19	Smt. Sumali Tehangpi	22	X	do	-	do
20	Smti. Karik Kropi	22	VII	do	-	do

Medini Gogoi, P-1
President/Secretary
Amguri ECO Development
Committee
Date 11/04/2017

Mangal Singh Singh
President/Secretary
Amguri ECO Development
Committee
Date 11/04/2017

Appendix V

Executive Members group Photo of Amguri Chang Gaon EDC



Standing from left hand Side: 1. Mensing Engti 2. Mahesh Rongphar 3. Jayanta Engt 4. Manik Rongphar 5. Ramsing Tokbi 6. Priti Rongpharpi 7. Samuel Engti 8. Medini Gogo (Secretary) 9. Kiron Engtipi 10. Jiten Rongphar 11. Kabe Kropi 12. Raju Kro 13. Gupi Engti 14. Kachang Kropi 15. Mangalsing Engti (President) 16. Rina Kropi 17. Jyanta Kro 18. Junali Terangpi 19. Lakhiram Rongphar 20. Karik Kropi

Appendix VI

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

FGD/PRA: AMGURI CHANGI.
DATE:- 04 APRIL 2017

Amguri Changi Acpn - Date - 04 April - 2017

SL	NAME	Village	Phone NO.	Signature
1	JYOTI BIKASH CHAKR.	RAVN	9854090690	<i>Jyoti</i>
2	Puspadhar Borjohain	FRO, Burapada	9435338164	<i>Puspadhar</i>
3	Manoj Satena	RGN		<i>Manoj</i>
4	Soni Anand Teram	Amguri sang		<i>Anand</i>
5	Manoj Singh Jngli	Amguri	8751980794	<i>Manoj</i>
6	Jayanti Jngli	Amguri	9896433708	<i>Jayanti</i>
7	Jiten Rongphar	Amguri sang	9706740175	<i>Jiten</i>
8	শ্রীমতী সত্যজিৎ কলিতা			
9	শ্রীমতী সত্যজিৎ কলিতা			
10	শ্রী সত্যজিৎ কলিতা			
11	শ্রীমতী সত্যজিৎ কলিতা			
12	শ্রীমতী সত্যজিৎ কলিতা			
13	শ্রীমতী সত্যজিৎ কলিতা			
14	শ্রীমতী সত্যজিৎ কলিতা		8720967763	
15	Jemali Kzari		8724991267	
16	Uma Rong Phari Pi	Amguri	9957845589	
17	Anam Rong Phari			
18	Rupa Rong Phari			
19	Moima Teram Rong Phari			
20	শ্রীমতী সত্যজিৎ কলিতা			
21	শ্রীমতী সত্যজিৎ কলিতা			
22	Miss. Rosmi Teram Rong Phari		8812017713	
23	শ্রীমতী সত্যজিৎ কলিতা			
24	শ্রীমতী সত্যজিৎ কলিতা			
25	Rina Rong Phari		9957043538	
26	শ্রীমতী সত্যজিৎ কলিতা			
27	শ্রীমতী সত্যজিৎ কলিতা			
28	Pranab Koro	Amguri	8399015058	<i>Pranab</i>
29	Manya Kelena	Amguri		
30	Sucha Janiti			
31	শ্রীমতী সত্যজিৎ কলিতা			
32	শ্রীমতী সত্যজিৎ কলিতা		8753922433	
33	শ্রীমতী সত্যজিৎ কলিতা			

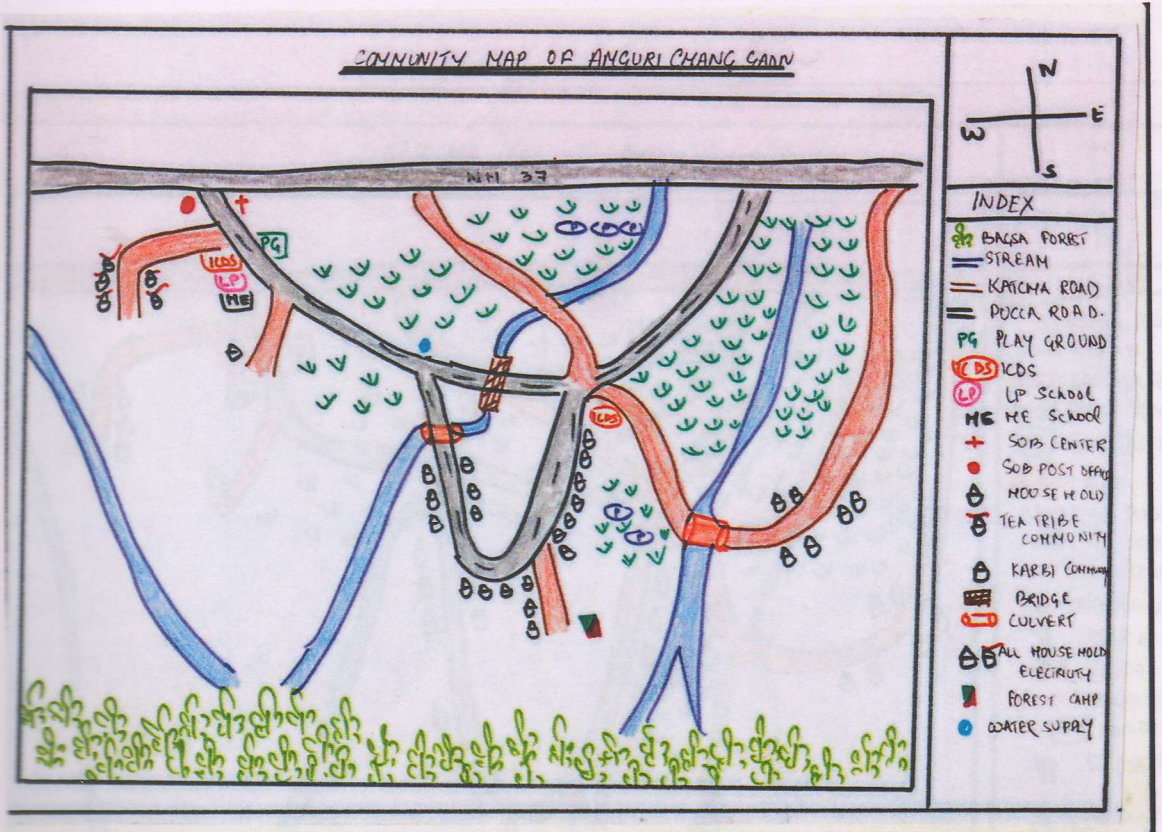
27	Pranab Kgo	Amguri	8299015058	<i>[Signature]</i>
28	manya Kelene	Amguri		
29	budha Tanti			
30	<i>[Illegible]</i>			
31	<i>[Illegible]</i>		8753922433	
32	<i>[Illegible]</i>			
33	Angel Son Terang			
34	<i>[Illegible]</i>			
35	<i>[Illegible]</i>			

SL NO	Name	Village	phone NO	Signature
36	ponmila Timungpi	Amguri chang		
37	<i>[Illegible]</i>			
38	Sri Manik Rongpham			
39	Sri Ranni Taron			
40	Sri Manik Rongpham			
41	<i>[Illegible]</i>			
42	<i>[Illegible]</i>			

Appendix VII (A)

Community map of Amguri Chang Gaon EDC

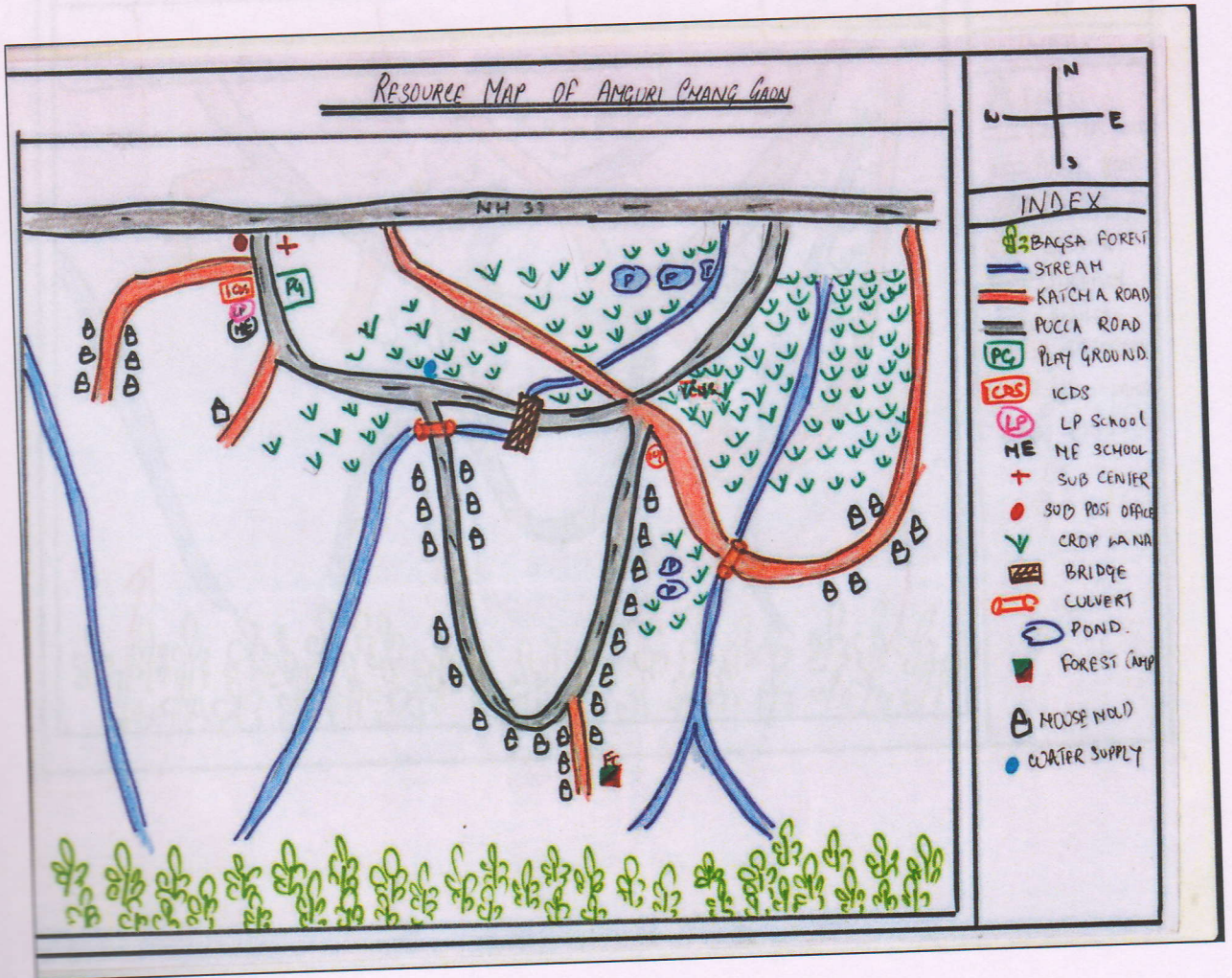
Resource map of Amguri Chang Gaon EDC



Appendix VII (B)

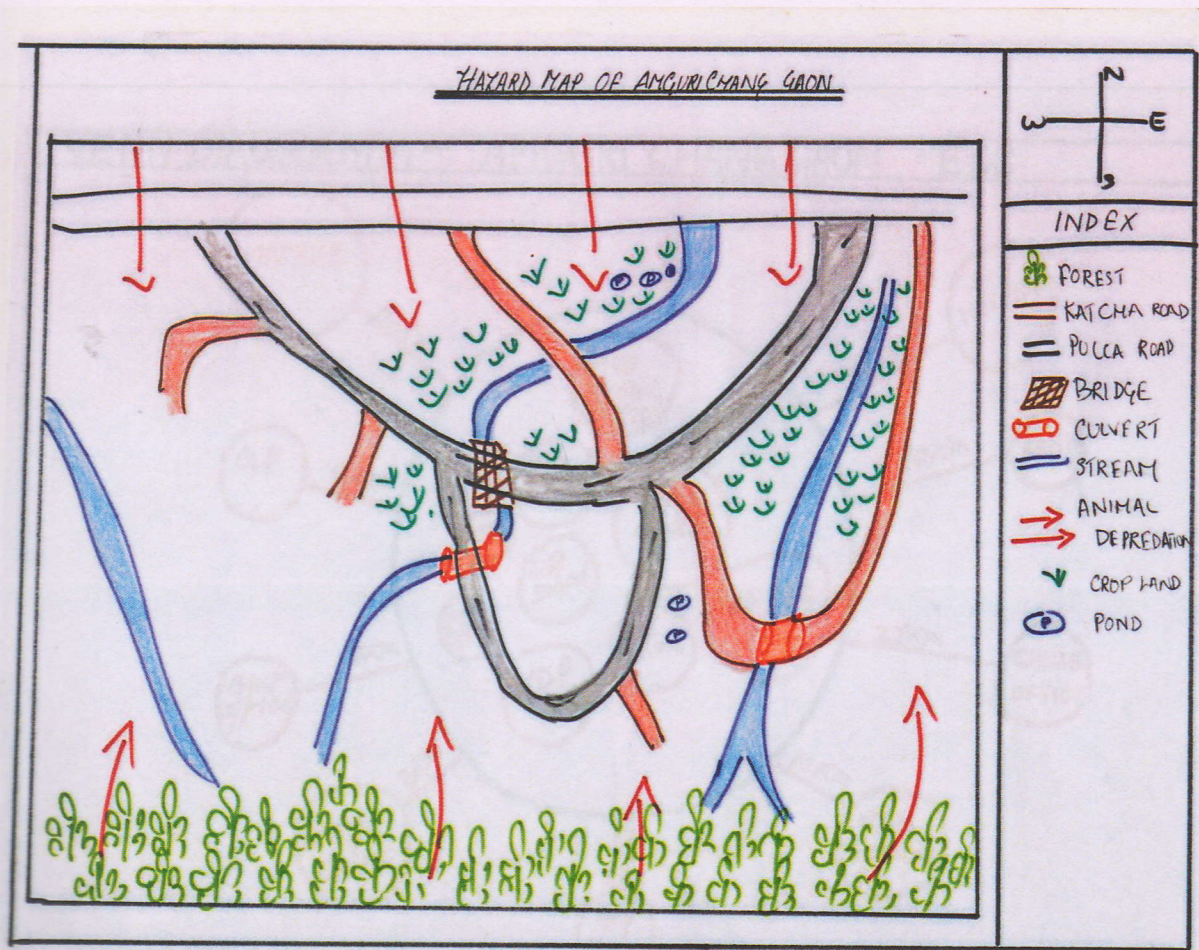
Hazard map of Amguri Chang Gaon EDC

Resource map of Amguri Chang Gaon EDC



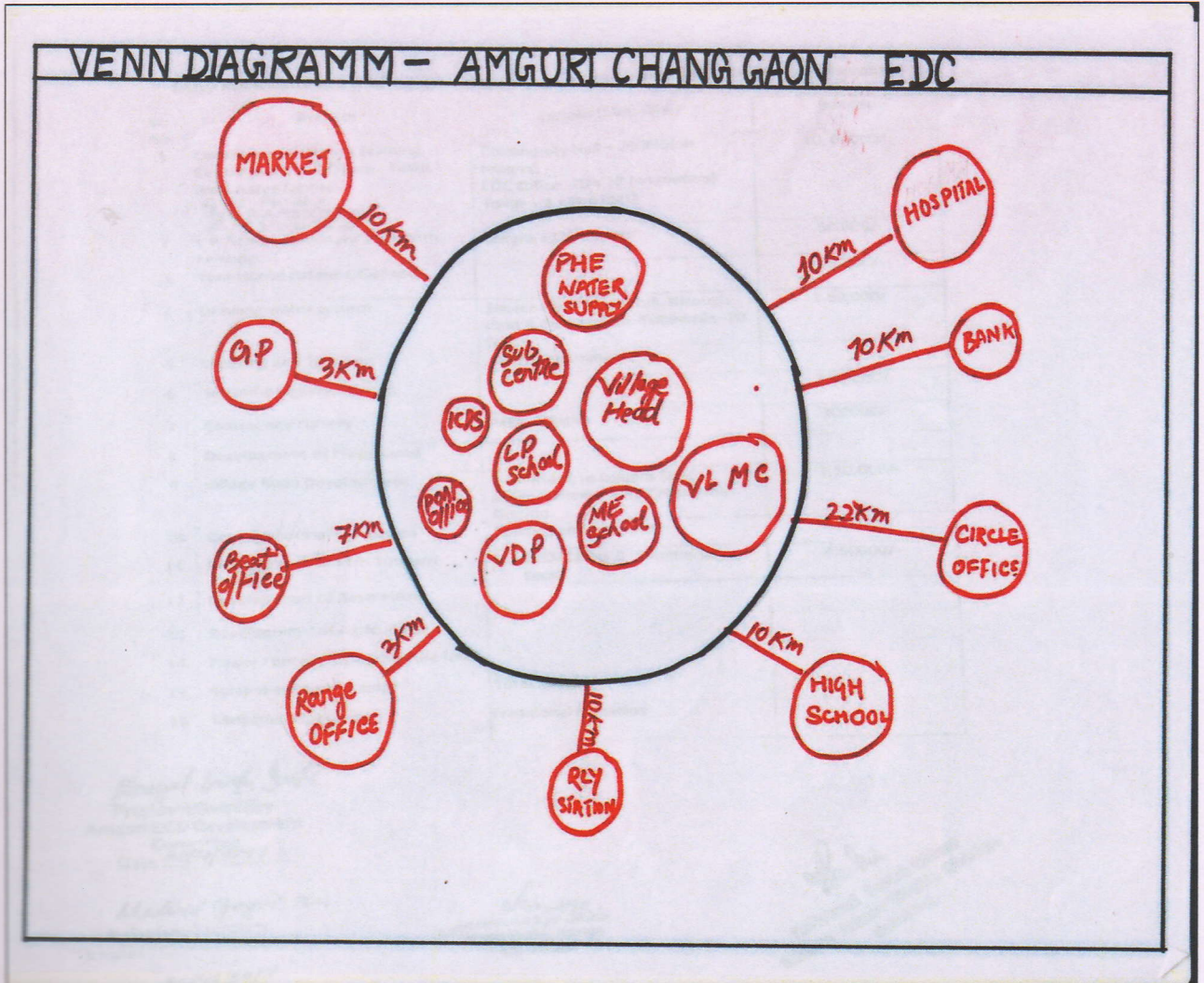
Appendix VII(C)

Hazard map of Amguri Chang Gaon EDC



Appendix VII (D)

Venn Diagram



Appendix VIII

Entry point Activities

Entry Point activity list of Amgurisang EDC under Burapahar Wild life Range Ghorakati

Sl No.	Activity	Details (Size, Qty.)	Budget
1	Community Hall cum Training Centre with EDC Office. Toilet with water facility <i>GPS Point - N-26°23'55.7" E-93°02'19.6"</i>	Community Hall - 25 x 35 (in meters) EDC Office - 20 x 12 (in meters) Toilet - 3 x 6 (in feet)	10,00,000/-
2	L.P. School Boundary Wall With Fencing	Length = 320 meters	50,000/-
3	Tent House (Utensil, Genset)		50,000/-
4	Drinking water system	Source from Bagser hill, through dam & Pipe system. Tubewells - 10 Nos	1,50,000/-
5	Weaving and Tailoring	With all training	2,50,000/-
6	Scientific Piggery, rearing		300,000/-
7	Community Fishery	Area - 3 Bigha	
8	Development of Playground		
9	village Road Development	1 Mensang to Debera Sang 2 From Mensang to Cremation Ground	1,50,000/-
10	Development of Cremation	Building and boundary	1,50,000/-
11	Development of Eco- Tourism	1. ECO- Camp 2 Traditional Food.	4,00,000/-
12	Development of Rasam(Ari)		
13	Development of Agriculture		
14	Power Fencing for agriculture land		
15	Solar street light (Lamp)	Total 15 Nos.	
16	Medicinal Plantation	Traditional Medicine	

Mangal Singh Jasti
President/Secretary
Amguri ECO Development
Committee
Date 20/11/2017

Medini Gogoi, B-1
President, Secretary
Amguri ECO Development
Committee
Date 20/11/2017

Chhaya
Forest Range Office
Burapahar Range
Ghorakati

W. B. B. B.
Divisional Forest Officer
Eastern Assam Wildlife Division
Bokathat

Appendix IX (A)

Training list of Amguri Chang Gaon EDC (Proposed)

Sl. No.	NAME	FATHER/HUSBAND NAME	ADDRESS	AGE	Qualification	classmate
						Date of Birth & Page
1	Jumali Terangpi	Mongalsingh Jngli	Amguri Song			
2	Preety Rongphorpi	Juganti Jngli	do	23	2nd year	7896435708
3	Kavei K Kropi	Mensing Jngli	do	27	class 8	
4	Kadom Toklai pi	Jor Toklai	do	20	class 10	
5	Kavei Rongpi pi	Horen Rongpi	do	32		
6	Lely mai Hansyppi	Singh Kilingi	do	35		
7	Ikon Rongpi pi	Karion Toklai	do	24	class 10	
8	Jumali Kropi	Kanchon Jngli	do	22	class 10	
9	Pokhilenek Khepi	Humber Lekhe	do	19	class 10	
10	Kasang Hansyppi	Zireen Hansyppi	do	19	class 10	
17	Bobai Rongphorpi	Lusey Rongphor	do	18	class vii	
12	Kavei Kropi	Manik Rongphor	do	28	class vii	9957309498
13	Pmy Rongphorpi	Noren Rongphor	do	17	class 10	
14	aloni Rongphorpi	Baikhon Jngli	do	35	class vi	
15	Mitabon Rongphorpi	Seresing Rongphor	do	18	class 10	
16	Radhika Rongphorpi	Bigy Rongphor	do	18	class 10	
17	Kamala Hansyppi	Breen Hansy	do			
18	Rupthien Lekhepi	Lakhim Rongphor	do	25	class 10 1st year	
19	Kache Kropi	Sween Kro	do	25		
20	Basanty Kropi	Chandro Kro	do	19		
21	Anima Hansyppi	Longlai Hansy	do	19		
22	Ju Sira Kropi	At Raetara Kro	do	19		
23	Rani Karmokets	Bipul Karmokets	do	20		
24	Jamara Karmi	Kidsta Karmi	do	19		
25	Brenpi Jngli pi	At Mensing Kro	do	26		
26	Anu. Bonyai	Rongke Biny	do	18		
27	Lakhima Jngli pi	Probin Kro	do	25		
28	Rubeen Rongphorpi	Suresing Rongphor	do	18		
29	Reeta Rongphorpi	At Ransing Rongphor	do	28		
30	Kavei Jngli pi	At Kania Jngli	do	28		
31	Kavei Karmi pi Medini Gogoi, B	Rai sing Jngli	do	29		

Mongal Singh Jngli
President Secretary
Amguri EDC Development
Committee
Date: 26/10/2017

President Secretary

Angusi Saugooan, ~~Wearing & Factoring~~

	NAME	FATHER NAME		ADDRESS	AGE	QUALIFICAT	CONTACT NO
	Mangalsing Ingli	At Ramsing Ingli	pres	Angveei Sang	28 Yrs	Class 10	8751980794
2	Ramsing Tokbi		rice press	Angveei Sang			
3	Ramsing Ingli	At Kanda Ingli	Mem bet	Angveei Sang			
4	Bicen Teron	At Bongkang Teron		do			
5	Chancho Ingli			do			
6	Jayant Ingli	At Sakman Ingli	Mem bet	Angveei Sang	37	Class 10	7896433708
7	Barsing Tokbi			do			
8	Kisla Kurmi			do			
9	Sambhuran Rangphor			do			
10	Rina Ingli pi			do			
11	Meena Kropi	At Jay		do			
12	Maina Rangphor pi			do			
13	Kabang Kropee			do			
15	Hiron Ingli pee			do			
16	Mari K Rangphor			do	33		9957309498
17	Jeetan Rangphor			do			
18	Gopi Ingli	Suroo Ingli		do			
19	Abison Tokbi			do			
20	Khojn Sing tokbi	Ramsing Tokbi		do			
21	Anand Teron			do			
22	Mensing Ingli	At Ramsing Ingli		do			
23	Jayanti Kroo	Ramesh Kroo					
24	Lakheswas Rangphor	Poodip Rangphor					
25	Rafu Kroo	Ramesh Kroo		do			
26	Icon Rangpi pi	At Barsing Rangpi		do		Class 10	
27	Junali Kroopi					Class 10	8724991267
28	Kare Ingli pi	At Ramsing Ingli		do		Class 10	87209711781
29							
30							

Mangal Singh Sauti
President/Secretary

Mangal Singh Sauti
President/Secretary

Appendix X

Photographs



PRA Mapping



FGD



Transact Walk



paddy field



Eriworm rearing



water resource

Appendix XI

GPS Coordinates

1. South point	N-26°33'39.8" E-93°04'27.9"
2. Tiniali	N-26°33'58.4" E-93°04'27.9"
3. Near Highway 1	N-26°34'21.7" E-93°04'33.4"
4. Near Highway 2	N-26°34'05.8" E-93°04'13.3"



Divisional Forest Officer
-cum- FIU APPBC Society
N.A.L. Division Bokakhat