



Panbari Mising Adarsa Gaon Eco-Development Committee
Kaziranga National Park
Eastern Assam Wildlife Division, Bokakhat

MICRO-PLAN

(2016-17 to 2025-26)

Prepared by Panbari Mising Adarsa Gaon EDC

Assisted by

Assam Forest Department

&

COMPELO

(IIE & RGVN)



Approved
[Signature]
2/6/17

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	<i>Agence France de Développement</i>
APFBC	Assam Project on Forest & Biodiversity Conservation
APL	Above Poverty Line
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CCF	Chief Conservator of Forests
CF	Conservator of Forests
COMPELO	Consulting Service for Micro Planning Enhancing Livelihood Opportunities
DCF	Deputy Conservator of Forests
DFO	Divisional Forest Officer
EDC	Eco-Development Committee
EPA	Entry Point Activity
FCA	Forest (conservation) Act, 1981
FD	Forest Department
FRA	Forest Rights' Act
FV	Forest Village
FYP	Five Year Plan
GHG	Green House Gases
GoI	Government of India

GP	GaonPanchayat
Ha	Hectare
IEC	Information Education & Communication
IIE	Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship
JFMC	Joint Forest Management Committee
MDR	Major District Roads
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Produce
OBC	Other Backward Classes
ODR	Other District Roads
PCCF	Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
PHC	Primary Health Center
PMU	Project Monitoring Unit
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
REDD+	Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation Plus
RGVN	RashtriyaGraminVikasNidhi
RO	Range Officer
Sc	Scheduled Caste
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SLF	Sustainable Livelihood Framework
Spp	Species

ST	Scheduled Tribe
SWOT	Strength Weakness Opportunity & Threat
TV	Taungya Village
TV	Television
WLS	Wildlife Sanctuary
WPA	Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
WPC	Working Plan Circle

GRASS

1.	Kauri-moni	<i>Coffelacryma</i> Linn
2.	Keya bon	<i>Koeleria</i> <i>trifoliata</i> Villars. & Spreng
3.	Lokochu Bon	<i>Hemichia</i> <i>compressa</i> (Linn) P. B. Br
4.	Prali Bon	<i>Leersia</i> <i>umbra</i> Swartz
5.	Roka	<i>Phragmites</i> <i>Katun</i> (Retz) Trin
6.	Ulscher	<i>Impatiens</i> <i>Cylindrica</i> (Linn) P. Beauv
7.	Snakher	<i>Pennisetum</i> <i>illita</i> Trin
8.	Dol	<i>Arundo</i> <i>Donax</i> Linn
9.	Birna	<i>Briantia</i> <i>Kavanna</i> (Linn) P. Beauv
10.	Chawhan	<i>Cynodon</i> <i>Dactylon</i> Pers.

LEGS

1.	Jaghuola	<i>Litsea</i> <i>bilifera</i> Pers.
2.	Azar	<i>Leguminosia</i> <i>regombi</i> Pers.
3.	Ja	<i>Lantana</i> <i>grandis</i> A. Rich.
4.	Lary-bandha	<i>Mallotus</i> <i>foeniculreus</i> Muell. Arg.
5.	Karva	<i>Sarcocolla</i> <i>per</i> Lour
6.	Uda	<i>Sterculia</i> <i>villosa</i> Roxb.
7.	Kalyana	<i>Syzygium</i> <i>cuminii</i> (L.) Skell.
8.	Amar	<i>Sporidium</i> <i>pinnatifid</i> J. King
9.	Khad-jana	<i>Sesuvium</i> <i>portulacastrum</i> (L.) Moench & Perry.
10.	Eh-mara	<i>Fernandina</i> <i>per</i> Lour

Glossary of Vernacular Name of Trees, Shrubs, Herbs and 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>Riccinuscommunis.Linn</i>
3.	Garakhiakoroi	<i>Hibiscus ablemoschus.Linn</i>
4.	Kuchia-kata	<i>Mimosa rubicaulis-Lamk.</i>
5.	Pani-Bhotora	<i>Ipomaea cornea. Jack</i>
6.	Xon-borolua or sokamara	<i>Urenalobota. Linn</i>
7.	Dighalati	<i>Litsaeasalicifolia.Roxb.</i>
<u>GRASS</u>		
1.	Kauri-moni	<i>CoixLacryma.Linn</i>
2.	Keya bon	<i>KoeleriaBrevifolia(Willd)Spreng.</i>
3.	Lokocha Bon	<i>HemarthiaCompressa. (Linn.F)R.Br</i>
4.	Erali Bon	<i>LeersiaHexandra Swartz</i>
5.	Ikora	<i>PhragmitesKakra. (Retz).Trin.</i>
6.	Ulukher	<i>ImperetaCylindrica. (Linn)P.Beauv.</i>
7.	Sonkher	<i>PolliniaCilata. Trin.</i>
8.	Dol.	<i>ArundoDonax.Linn</i>
9.	Birina	<i>ErianthusRavannae (Linn)P.Beauv</i>
10.	Duboribon	<i>CynodonDoctylon Pers.</i>
<u>TREES</u>		
z1.	Baghnola	<i>Litsaeasebifera.Pers.</i>
2.	Azar	<i>Legerstromiaflosregance.Pers.</i>
3.	Jia	<i>Lannaegrandis.A.Rich.</i>
4.	Laru-bandha	<i>Mallotusfezocugireus.Muell& Arg.</i>
5.	Xarua	<i>Streblusasper.Lour</i>
6.	Udal	<i>Sterculiavillosa.Roxb.</i>
7.	Kolajamu	<i>Syzygiumcumini (L) Skeels.</i>
8.	Amera	<i>SpondiumpinnataL.f. Kurz.</i>
9.	Khud-jamu	<i>Seziziumsyzzysioides. (Miq) Merril& Perry.</i>
10.	Bhomora	<i>Terminaliabellirica.Roxb.</i>

11.	Xilikha	<i>Terminaliachebula. Retz</i>
12.	Tetelit	<i>Tamarindusindica. Linn</i>
13.	Bhelkor	<i>Trewianudiflora. Linn</i>
14.	Bogori	<i>Ziziphusmauritiana. Lamk</i>
15.	Kodom	<i>Anthocephaluscadamba. Miq.</i>
16.	Gomari	<i>Gmelinaarborea. Linn.</i>
17.	Dhutkhuri	<i>Holarrhenaantidysenterica. Wall</i>
18.	Cheleng	<i>SapiumbaccatumRoxb.</i>
19.	Bor-thekera	<i>GarciniapedunculataRoxb.</i>
20.	Moder	<i>ErythrinastrictaRoxb.</i>
21.	Tenga-bor	<i>Ficusgeniiculata. Kurz</i>

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

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7. Village Development Plan
8. Livelihood Development Plan
9. Forest Development Plan
10. Implementation Strategies, Timelines and Budget

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PANBARI MISING ADARSA GAON ECO DEVELOPMENT

COMMITTEE

KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK

EASTERN ASSAM WILDLIFE DIVISION, BOKAKHAT

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 PanbariMisingAdarsaGaonEDC

This document gives the Micro-Plan for the PanbariMisingAdarsaGaonEDC, which is located in the Golaghatdistrict of Assam. The EDC falls under the jurisdiction of Eastern Assam Wildlife Division. The profile of the community is given in the next section.

The 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 town 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 8444.

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 D gives the Approach Map of the EDC

The PanbariMisingAdarsaGaon Eco Development Committee (EDC) has been formed to cover the existing community dwelling in PanbariMisingAdarsaGaon, a village located on the Bokakhat range of Kaziranga National Park. The area covered by the above BDC falls within the Bokakhat Development Block of Golaghat District of Assam.

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.

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2.3 Soil:

The plain areas of Kaziranga predominantly comprise of recent composite alluvial plains 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), MihiBeel, Borbeel, Hanuman Beel (in the Central Range), RaomariBeel, DoongaBeel, Borbeel, DaflangBeel (in the Western Range), PatahiBeel (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 (*Ipomearepans*), Helonchi (*Enhydrafluctuans*) Borpuni (*Pistiastrafioles*), Harupuni

(*Lemnapanciostata*) 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 (*Melarsusursinus*) 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 (*Hylobateshoolock*) visit the wooded areas of the Park near Kanchanjuri and Panbari R.F. Common Langur (*Presbytes entellus*), Capped Langur (*Presbytespileatus*) are also found in this area. During 1999 census operation, 139 capped Langur were found in the park. Rhesus monkey (*Macacamulatta*), Assamese macaque (*Macacaassamensis*) are also found in the forested areas of the park. However their number is small. Indian porcupine (*Hystrixindica*), Hog badger (*Aratonyxcollaris*), Fishing cat (*Felisviverrina*), etc. are some of the smaller animals found in the Park. Amongst the reptilian fauna, python (*Python molurus*), common (*Najanaja*) and king cobra (*Ophiophagushannah*), water monitor lizards *Salvator monitor*), Tortoises and Turtles of various species and Indian gharial (*Gavialusgangeticus*).

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 (AnwaruddinChoudhary) 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

Panbari Mising Adarsa Gaon is located in Golaghat District. It is an undertaken village of Panbari Nigam Corporation act 1973. The EDC was registered on September 2002 (Appendix III as per the registration certificate) with the office of the Director, Kaziranga National Park, Bokakhat. This forest village is adjacent to the Panbari R.F.

Table-A: Key Information of the EDC

Name of the EDC	Panbari Mising Adarsa Gaon
Name of the Gram Panchayat / VCDC	North-East Kaziranga GP
Revenue Circle	Bokakhat
District	Golaghat
Forest Division	Bokakhat
Forest Beat	Bokakhat
Year Formed	2002
Registration no.	KNP/EAWL/13 of 2002
Description of Boundary of EDC	As below North: NH 37 South: Panbari RF West : Borguri TE East: Borbheta 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- Signed list, APPENDIX V- Group photo of the EDC members)

Table-B: Brief Details of Executive Committee

SL. No.	Name	Age	Guardian's Name	Educationa l qualification	Phone No	Designat ion
1	Nipon Doley	48	Late KanchaDoley	B.A	9954281828 7002383665	President
2	Suneswar Kutum	40	Late BoluramKutu m	10 th		Vice President
3	Dhoroni Borah				9954927943	Secretary
4	Kanak Loying	38	BapdhonLoyi ng	10 th	9954813674	Joint Secretary
5	Bogai Doley	42	Late SeniramDoley	9 th	9957170482	Member
6	Ajit Kutum	44	Late AdamulKutu m	10 th	9859089284	Member
7	Monomoti Morang	38	Ajit Morang	Nil		Member
8	Biddeswari Pegu		BedopPegu	H.SL.C	8472869272	Member
9	Jeeten Pathory	45	Late BabulalPathor y	8 th	9957288452	Member
10	Krishna Tied	40	Jugen Tied	10 th		Member

11	Dinesh Kaman	38	Vebela Kaman	10 th	8136087406	Member
12	Biman Loying	23	Late Narayun Loying	H.S	9854610001	Member
13	Binud Loying	35	Late Tetera Loying	H.S.L.C	9678864846	Member
14	Saityaaram Loying	41	Late Bineswar Loying	H.S	9957008572	Member
15	Indeswar Kardong	33	Late Dhaniya Kardong			Member
16	Prosenjit Morang	39	Late Nishyananda	H.S	9678212866	Member
17	Numal Doley	42	Late Donke Doley	H.S	9957008485	Member
18	Bikash Kardong	40	Late Thoga Kardong		7399779443	Member
19	Ranjit Doley	35	Phonidhar Doley	H.S		Member

Source: EDC Records

3.3 Households & Population Composition

The village has 167 households, of which 147 households were surveyed. According to the survey report, there are 104 BPL (Below Poverty Line) households.

	Illiterate	Primary	Middle	High	H.S.	Graduate	Post graduate
<25 years	9	69	113	73	5	1	0
>25 years	24	110	65	75	3	9	0

Table-C: Demographic Profile

Category	No of Households	Male	Female	Total
OBC	2	3	5	8
ST	135	310	322	632
Other	10	39	27	66
Total	147	352	354	706

Total population of the 147 surveyed households, is 706, of which 352 are male and the rest are female members. The population includes 632 ST, 8 OBC and 66 other community persons.

From this, it is inferred that:

- (1) The average number of persons in a household is 5.
- (2) The sex ratio is 1005 females per 1000 males in the village.

Table-D: Age Group Distribution

Age Class	<5years	5-18 years	18-45 years	45-60years	>60	Total
Male :	25	102	158	46	21	352
Female :	18	122	162	36	16	354
Total :	43	224	320	82	37	706

3.4 Education & Skills Development

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

Table-E : Education Profile

Age Class	Illiterate	Primary	Middle	High	H.S.	Graduate	Post graduate
<25 years	9	69	113	73	5	1	0
>25years	114	110	65	75	3	9	0

Over 76 % 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) Livestock rearing
- (d) Ethnic wine making

Table-F: Livestock Details

SL No	Livestock	Number
1	Cows	50
2	Bulls	165
3	Hens	200
4	Goats	67

3.5 Land Use Pattern

The population is largely dependent on Agriculture and Livestock.

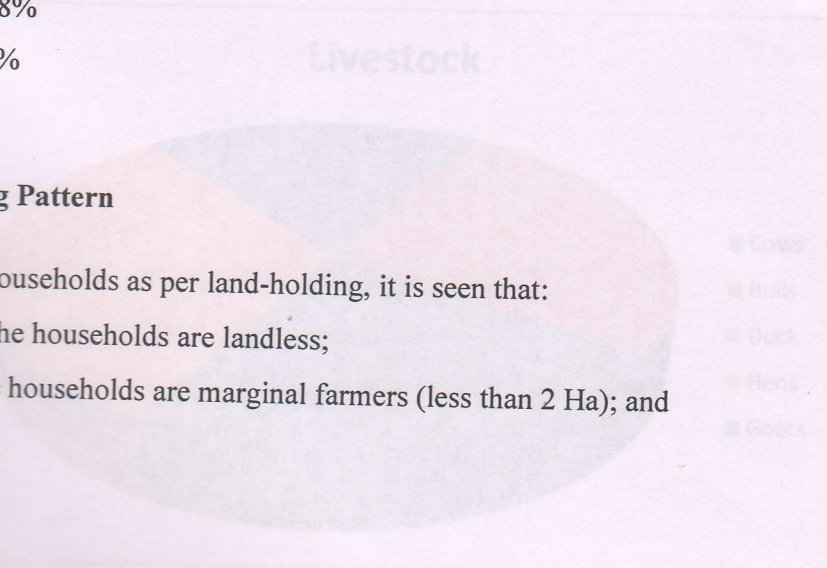
From the land-use pattern of the village, it is seen that the land-use in the village is as follows:

- Crop Land: 20%
- Tree Cover: 4.5%
- Habitation: 18%
- Water Bodies: 11.8%
- Tea Garden : 36.3%
- Other: 9%

3.6 Land Holding Pattern

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

- 13.6 % of the households are landless;
- 86 % of the households are marginal farmers (less than 2 Ha); and



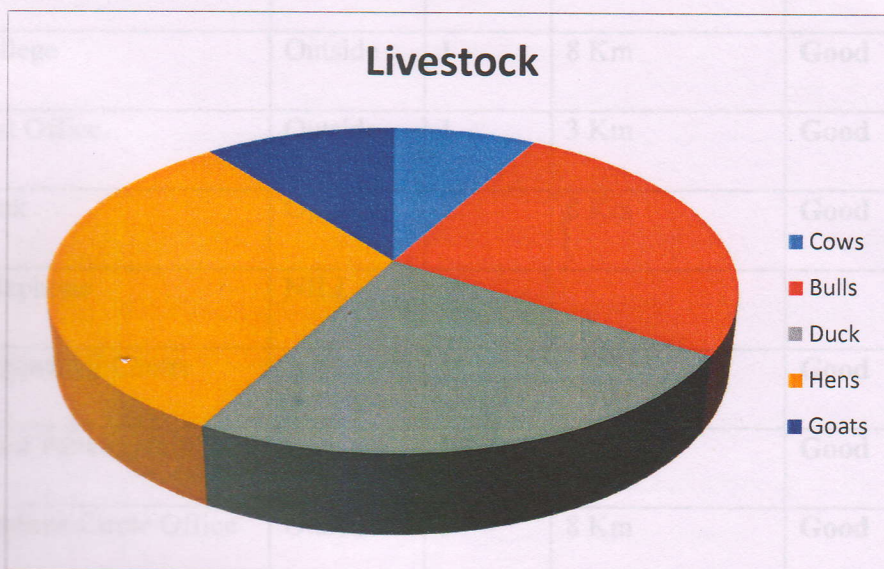
3.7 Livestock

The main types of livestock possessed by the households include:

Table-F: Physical Infrastructure

Table-F: Livestock Details

Sl.No	Livestock	Number
1.	Cows	50
2.	Bulls	165
3.	Duck	150
4.	Hens	200
5.	Goats	67



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 Km	Good
2	Primary Health Centre	Outside	1	3 Km	Good
3	Primary School	Inside	1		Good
4	Middle School	Outside	1	3 Km	Good
5	High School	Outside	1	3 Km	Good
6	HS School	Outside	1	8 Km	Good
7	College	Outside	1	8 Km	Good
8	Post Office	Outside	1	3 Km	Good
9	Bank	Outside	1	8 Km	Good
10	Telephone	NILL			
11	Anganwadi Centre	Inside	1		Good
12	Gram Panchayat Office	Outside	1	3 Km	Good
13	Revenue Circle Office	Outside	1	8 Km	Good
14	Police Outpost/ Thana	Outside	1	8 Km	Good
15	Forest Beat Office	Outside	1	8 Km	Good

16	Forest Range Office	Outside	1	8 Km	Good
17	Railway Station	Outside	1	65 Km	Good
18	Drinking Water Sources	NILL			
19	Community Hall	NILL			
20	House with Electricity	Inside			60% hh
21	Street Lighting	NILL			
22	No. of Tractors	Inside			
23	No. of Power Tillers	NILL			
24	Temple/ Church/ Mosque/ Namghar	1 Temple, 2 Church, 5 Namghar			
25	District Head Quarter	Golaghat		50 Km	
26	No. of Vehicles (Cars/ Trucks)	NILL			
27	No. of JCB	NILL			
28	Nearest Market	Outside	1	3 Km	Good

From the ab-Oove table, the following have been noted with regard to village infrastructure:

Physical Infrastructure: The habitation has very poor physical infrastructure facilities like paved roads, electricity coverage, water supply, mobile network etc.

Education & Health Facilities: Apart from one LP school, there are no educational and health infrastructure inside the village. Public transport facility is inadequate, and the community members have to rely on limited E-Rickshaw and bicycles to move around.

Govt. Offices: The government offices (such as Police station, Revenue office, Forest Beat office etc.) are located 8kms away and in absence of regular public transport, the village people face much difficulty commuting to these important establishments.

Financial Inclusion: Facilities for financial inclusion like bank and post office are located at a

considerable distance from the habitation. Branches of all major banks are located 8kms away in Bokakhat and nearest post office is 3kms away at Sapjuri.

3.14 Socio-economic status

Social set-up: The village is inhabited by Mising, Nepali and Bodo community. They do have the society is not marked by deep social divisions. The observed position

3.9 Agriculture/Crops

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

Kharif Crops: Paddy(Boro&Sali)

Rabi Crops: Pulses

Maximum numbers of households are involved in growing Paddy.

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

- (a) Paddy: Production 800Quintal ;Yield 3000kg /ha
- (b) Pulses: Production 40Quintal ;Yield 1481kg /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 land
- b) Nearby forest

3.11 Markets

The main markets used by the community are as follows:

- (a) Grocery : Inside at Panbari.
- (b) Weekly / Bi-weekly Market: : Sapjuriat 3 km away
- (c) Major Market: Sapjuri at 3 km away

3.12 Water Resources

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

- (a) Tube Wells: 150 Nos. (Water Availability: Perennial; Water quality: high Iron content)
- (b) Spring : 1(Water Availability: Poor)

3.13 Energy Consumption

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

- (a) Fuelwood: Households Depending: 167 Nos.(Source: Forest)

(b) Kerosene: Households Depending: 167 Nos.(Source: Market)

3.14 Socio-economic status

Social set-up: The village is inhabited by Mising, Nepali and Bodo community. They do not have a defined caste system. The society is not marked by deep social divisions. The observed position of women is satisfactory.

Economic Condition: The economic position is not satisfactory. The main livelihood is agriculture, small scale tea cultivation and daily wage earning. Many of the households also depend on Fuel wood for earning livelihood. Most households earn Rs.35000 to Rs. 96000 per annum.

Additional details are available in the next section.

4. Livelihood assets profile and vulnerability contexts

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

4.1 Livelihood Assets Analysis

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

Human Capital

The human capital of PanbariMisingAdarsaGaon has been assessed taking into consideration the different development criteria like literacy profile, skills present and the professional profile of the community. A satisfactory level of literacy and occupational prosperity is a major asset to the community and for village development too.

The literacy rate of the EDC is 76.4% which indicates a good human capital. But the point of concern is that majority of the literate population has attained primary and middle school level education only.

Among the skills present in the community members, the Mising community people have very good skills in weaving. There are around 160 people who are skilled in weaving, 12 people skilled in cane & bamboo craft, 11 people skilled in tailoring, 30 people skilled in carpentry. As far as occupational profile is concerned, more than 200 persons in the village are engaged in farming activities, agriculture being the main livelihood. Daily wage earning is another occupation and 170 people are engaged in it. Since there is regular elephant depredation in the area causing damage to crops, a new source of livelihood that the community members are getting engaged in is tea cultivation. Around 20 people from the village have small scale tea gardens in and around their households. Among other professions, 20 people work in private company, 3 school teachers, 36 factory workers and 3 in state forest department.

Physical Capital

The livelihood conditions of a community and overall development of the village in general is largely dependent on the presence of basic physical infrastructure. Water supply, electricity, medical facilities, educational facilities etc. are some of the basic needs of a community that define the physical capital.

The physical capital of PanbariMisingAdarsaGaon cannot be termed good as the area is deprived of some important infrastructure facilities. The nearest bus stand, public health centre and post office are at Sapjuri,3kms away. The road connecting the village to Sapjuri is partially paved and broken in patches.In educational infrastructure,there is only one primary school inside the EDC.Nearest middle school and high school are in Sapjuri,3kms away and the nearest college is located 8kms away in Bokakhat. The electricity connection has covered 150 households of the village.There is no water supply plant inside the village, hence the community people depend on the tube wells for drinking water, which has high Iron content. Water from the natural stream flowing through the village is also used by the people for various activities.

Natural Capital

The EDC area can boast of a good natural capital in terms of fertile crop land, presence of water bodies and vegetation in and around the village. The fertile agricultural land is suitable for cultivation of paddy and other crops. There are a number of ponds inside the village where there is abundance of local varieties of fish. As the village is adjacent to the Panbari RF,wide variety of tree species like Gomari,Ajar,Amlokhi,silikhaand different types of shrubs and herbs are present. Of the total land area,36.3% is covered by tea garden which adds to the natural capital and also adds to the scenic beauty of the place. Among wild life, different animal species like elephant, deer, wild boar,Bon rou etc.and reptile species like Python and King cobra are seen in and around the locality. Endangered species of birds like Hornbill is also present in the area.

Social Capital

The social capital encompasses the cultural, social and religious elements in a village. PanbariMisingAdarsaGaon has rich social capital with the presence of various social institutions. There are 5 Namghar, 1 temple and 2 churches in the village,which apart from being prayer places, 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 are 3anganwadi centres which look after the pre natal care for women and child care. In the absence of PHC inside the village, these centres play a crucial role in women & child care.

There is a "Village Development Committee" which is formed to look after the developmental needs of the village. A "Pothar Parichalana Samiti" is also present in the village which offers a

platform to the farmers to do the agricultural activities in an organised and community based method. The village headman helps in resolving social conflicts that may arise. There are 10 SHGs in the village which are mainly involved in activities like savings and money lending for the members at lower interest rates. These SHGs, if they function actively, can play an important role in up lifting the economic condition of the community through diverse income generating activities.

Financial Capital

The financial capital of a place is based mainly on two factors, first the availability of financial institutions in near proximity and second, financial literacy of the community members. Panbari Mising Adarsa Gaon does not have financial institutions like bank and post office inside the village. However, the village people can avail the services of a post office located in Sapjuri, which is 3kms away. The nearest bank branches are in Bokakhat which is 8 km from the village. Number of persons in the village having bank account is 300 which is not even 50% of the total population. Only 20 people have availed bank loan and 400 people have availed micro finance.

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:

Various research studies have shown that even if there is a rich natural capital like forests or fertile agricultural land, the vulnerability and sudden shocks due to animal depredation, flooding or spread of epidemics have a direct negative impact on livelihoods and livelihood assets.

While studying the vulnerability of Panbari Mising Adarsa Gaon EDC, it has been found that the Panbari RF adjacent to the EDC is a core zone of elephants, and the animals use this area as their breeding ground as well. This results in the crop fields of the EDC being regularly visited and damaged by elephants. Besides elephants, wild boar depredation and pest attacks are the other hazards that affect the crop production negatively. Among the seasonal diseases, Malaria is prevalent among the community during the period of May-August.

4.4 Seasonality:

The seasonality calendar has been prepared in consultation with the community. This calendar clearly shows the different cropping seasons as well the hazard profile of the EDC area. The major crop grown is Paddy. Although both Boro and Sali varieties are cultivated, but Sali paddy is preferred by the community because of the availability of water during the season. Among the rabi crops, mainly Pulses are cultivated during Sept-Feb.

Major hazards faced by the community is frequent attacks by wild elephants that destroy the standing crop each year. Due to such regular depredation of crop land, small scale tea cultivation has gained popularity in recent times as an alternative source of income. Another hazard for agriculture is pest attack during the period of June-Sept and No-Dec.

Seasonality Calendar of Panbari Mising Adarsa Gaon EDC

Months	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
<i>Crops</i>	<i>Boro Paddy</i>											
	<i>Pulses</i>								<i>Pulses</i>			
							<i>Sali Paddy</i>					
	<i>Tea cultivation</i>											
<i>Hazards</i>	<i>Elephant Depredation</i>											
					<i>Malaria</i>							
						<i>Pest Attack</i>						<i>Pest Attack</i>

5. Existing Plans and programs

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

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

Eco-Development Committees:

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

As on today there are 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

6.1 Micro plan Objectives

**PANBARI MISING ADARSA GAON ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK,
EASTERN ASSAM WILDLIFE DIVISION, BOKAKHAT CIRCLE**

- i. Enhancing livelihoods
- ii. Biodiversity conservation and maintaining the ecological balance

Micro-Plan

(2016-17 to 2026-27)

In India, micro-plans have become 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-plan of EDC are to be incorporated into the working plans of the Forest Department.

PART-II

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 NakhyaGreen/KazNidhi (RGVN) in April 2017. The various steps followed are summarized 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 resources;
- c) Validation of collected information through community discussions held thereafter;
- d) Finalizing the content 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 by adoption in May 2017.

6. Micro plan Objectives, SWOT and GAP Analysis

6.1 Micro plan Objectives

A village level Micro-Plan is a village development plan and forest development plan, which is need based and site specific, commensurate to available resources. As the unit of the plan is small, it is called a micro plan. The Micro plan tries to meet the twin objectives of:

- i. Enhancing livelihoods
- ii. Biodiversity conservation and maintaining the ecological balance

In India, micro-plans have become an integral part of the joint forest management approach adopted by the Government of India. In this context, a micro-plan is a simple document prepared with the active participation of the community members. The community (village) is the unit for such micro-planning. The document aims to link local forest based resources to local needs and programme objectives of the Forest Department. As per the JFM Guidelines of 2000, the Forest Officers and EDC should prepare a micro plan after having detailed PRA exercise in the village. The micro-plans of the EDC are to be incorporated into the working plans of the Forest Department.

The present micro-plan has been prepared by members of the community, including both male and female members. This document has emerged as an outcome of the following Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) process undertaken by the community and personnel of Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi (RGVN) in 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 programmes on important development issues like Forests and Biodiversity, Sustainable development, climate change issues, Gender issues, Financial inclusion, importance of WATSAN. Soil and water conservation, Flood management should be carried out. A mechanism for the same is proposed in the action plan for village development.
- b. **Skill Development:** Conducting regular review of livelihood skills and providing specialized training on use of equipment and tools and processes and procedures for livelihood enhancement to be conducted on a regular basis as proposed in the action plan for livelihood development.

GAP Analysis

The Gap analysis for Panbari Mising Adarsa Gaon village reveals the following facts:

- The village is not yet covered under Government schemes like PMAY, Swachh Bharat Mission etc. This, along with ignorance of the population, has led to poor sanitation standard in the village.
- Lack of adequate education & health facilities in near proximity leading to poor development of human capital.
- Low economic profile and absence of a conducive environment leading to considerable percentage of school drop outs.
- Poor physical infrastructure and absence of regular public transport.
- Limited access to modern tools and techniques of diversified livelihood options.
- Frequent elephant depredation leading to poor motivation for agricultural activities.

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 of weaving
- ii. Fertile agricultural land
- iii. Active female population.
- iv. Convenient location near the highway (NH 37).
- v. Rich natural resource.

Weaknesses

- i. Open defecation leading to poor health and hygiene.
- ii. Low interest level for education leading to school drop outs.
- iii. Poor infrastructure & communication facilities.
- iv. Outward migration of semi skilled/unskilled youth to urban areas.

Opportunities

- i. Weaving industry development through skill up gradation and design intervention.
- ii. Promotion of eco-tourism through measures like construction of home stay facilities and organising ethnic food & handloom festival.
- iii. Increase agriculture productivity through proper irrigation.
- iv. Development of small scale tea industry into an organised sector through measures like registration of tea growers association, establishment of bought leaf factory, create direct market linkage etc.
- v. Fishery development in the existing ponds.
- vi. Enhance the traditional practice of piggery by introducing scientific rearing methods.

Threats

- i. Human-Elephant conflict.
- ii. If employment opportunities are not developed, more number of youth may migrate to urban areas causing loss of human capital.
- iii. Possibility of community members being lured into illegal timber business.

6.4 PRA Exercise

Appendix VI(A) to VI(D) gives the PRA maps

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

Date: 2/4/17 **Location:** LP School compound.

Numbers Present: 104

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

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

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

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

- The community was originally based in Dhonsirimukh from where due to flood and erosion problem they were shifted and resettled to the current location by the govt. in the year 1973.
- 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.

- 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 about farming, livestock rearing, pest control etc.
- 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. The long term measures planned by the community members for the village development are as follows:

- a) The community people are unaware about the health hazards of improper sanitation. Most of the villagers prefer open defecation. The village needs to be covered under different developmental schemes of the Govt. Like PMAY, Swacch Bharat Yojana etc. so that the required infrastructure is constructed. Proper awareness campaign should also be provided among the villagers on the use of concrete toilet.
- b) There are no paved roads in the village. Proper roads and culvert are to be constructed for better communication. Coverage under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana will be helpful in this context.
- c) The existing sources of drinking water (tube wells) have very high Iron content. A water supply plant which provides safe drinking water is required for the village.
- d) Cost effective and renewable source like solar energy can be installed for street lights.
- e) To minimise elephant depredation, a natural water reservoir can be made for the animals inside the RF by partially blocking the stream water flow.

7.1 Ranking of EPA

Apart from the above, the community proposes a number of Entry Point Activities which need to be taken up on an immediate basis. These are ranked as follows:

Rank	Activity	Details (Size & Quantity)	Budget
1	Community Hall toilet Bathroom running water	1. Conference Hall 2. EDC office room 3. Training & production centre 4. Toilet & Bathroom running water	10 Lakhs

		<p>5. Local Product show room</p> <p>6. Rest room- 2 Nos</p> <p>7. Location at Morang ghar</p>	
2	Girls Toilet is already there. They need a Boundary Wall	<p>1. Brick Boundary wall of 28,800 square feet</p> <p>Location- Panbari Tribal L.P School</p>	10 Lakhs
3	Tent House	<p>1. Screen- 2000 mt.</p> <p>2. Tinsil- 1000 piece</p> <p>3. Chair- 2000 Nos</p> <p>4. Dining Table- 30 Nos</p> <p>5. Gamla (big)- 10 Nos</p> <p>6. Jar- 10 Nos</p> <p>7. Karahi- 10 Nos</p> <p>8. Spoons- 40 Nos</p> <p>9. Balti- 40 Nos</p> <p>10. Bamboo- 2000 Piece</p> <p>11. JalnaHata (big)- 5 piece</p> <p>12. Belsa- 4 piece</p> <p>13. Hand Washing Bucket- 5 Nos</p> <p>Location: PanbariMurangghar</p>	5 Lakhs
Total			25 Lakhs



Divisional Forest Officer
-cum, FTU APFB Society
E A L. Division, Bokakhat

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, Livestock rearing, mushroom farming, decentralized nursery, weaving, tailoring, small 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, equipment, 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
- Eco-Tourism
- Tea plantation
- Livestock

8.2 Livelihood Opportunities

Livelihood were identified as follows:

- Agriculture & Horticulture
- Livestock
- NTFP
- Specialized Skills
- Credit Facility

8.3 Agriculture & Horticulture

The main constraints are:

- (a) Traditional practice of agriculture leading to low yield
- (b) Lack of scientific irrigation facilities
- (c) Low interest level of the young generation for farming practice.

(d) Crop damage due to regular animal depredation

The opportunities are:

- (a) Optimum utilization of the fertile land by doing multiple cropping.
- (b) More rabi crop cultivation with the help of scientific irrigation system.

8.4 Livestock

The main constraints are:

- (a) Diseases
- (b) Lack of veterinary facilities inside the village.
- (c) Traditional methods of rearing.

The opportunities are:

- (a) Commercial rearing of piggery

8.5 NTFP

The main constraints are:

- a) Lack of processing unit
- b) Lack of knowledge by community about NTFP utility

The opportunities are:

- 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 access to modern tools and technique.
- (b) Poor market linkage.
- (c) Lack of entrepreneurial qualities.

The opportunities are:

- a) Skill up gradation and value addition to the finished products.
- b) Introduce modern tools and technique.
- c) Improve market linkage thereby encouraging the skilled people to become entrepreneurs.

8.7 Credit Facility

The main constraints with the reasons are:

(a) Irregularity and delay in repayment of loans.

(a) Spending the loan money in household purpose instead of utilising it in income generating activities

The opportunities are:

(a) Increase awareness about micro finance schemes and explain importance of regular repayment of loans

(b) Encourage SHGs to avail credit facilities, engage in income generating activities and share financial

8.8 Strategic Interventions

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

1. Increase agricultural productivity by doing multiple cropping with the help of scientific irrigation methods.

2. Weaving industry development through skill up gradation and design intervention.

3. Promotion of eco-tourism through measures like construction of home stay facilities and organising ethnic food & handloom festival.

4. Introduce scientific piggery rearing methods to increase the profitability.

5. Encourage SHGs to avail credit facilities, engage in income generating activities and share financial

8.9 Income Generating Activities

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

1. Agriculture multiple cropping

2. Weaving

3. Eco-Tourism

4. Tea cultivation

5. Piggery

8.10 SHG activities

SHGs of the village can plan the following activities:

1. Weaving

2. Piggery

3. Eco-tourism

8.11 Exposure Trips

The following exposure trips are planned:

1. Good practices/project of EDC in North East and other states of India
2. Participation in fairs (melas) like Handloom Expo, Agri-Horti Expo, SARASmela etc. thereby exploring the existing and potential market.

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) RashtriyaKrishiVikasYojana (RKVY) - for agricultural and allied development
- (c) RashtriyaKrishiSinchayYojana (RKSRY) - for irrigation, including watershed development
- (d) National Rural Livelihoods Mission
- (e) Skills Development schemes
- (f) Prime Minister UjjwalaYojana
- (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.

Name of the project	Location	Area
Firewood	Forest(KarbiAnglong Hills)/ Panbari RF	Forest(KarbiAnglong Hills)/ Panbari RF
Handloom	Homestead/Market & Forest(KarbiAnglong Hills)	Homestead/Market & Forest(KarbiAnglong Hills)
Agri-Horti	Homestead/Market & Forest(KarbiAnglong Hills)	Homestead/Market & Forest(KarbiAnglong Hills)

9. Forest Development Plan of Panbari Mising Adarsa 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 PanbariMisingAdarsaGaon 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 PanbariMisingAdarsaGaon EDC

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

i. Forest Village Management in the past.

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

ii. Domestic Requirements of Forest Produce

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

Table-1(A): Domestic Requirement of Forest Produce per Household of the Panbari Mising Adarsa Gaon EDC

Name of Forest Produce	How met at Present	Source
Firewood	Homestead/Market & Forest(KarbiAnglong Hills)/ Panbari RF	Homestead/Market & Forest(KarbiAnglong Hills)/ Panbari RF
Timber for House	Homestead/Market & Forest(KarbiAnglong Hills)	Homestead/Market & Forest(KarbiAnglong Hills)
Small timber for Implements	Homestead/Market & Forest(KarbiAnglong Hills)	Homestead/Market & Forest(KarbiAnglong Hills)

Pole / Bamboo	Homestead/Market & Forest(KarbiAnglong Hills)	Homestead/Market & Forest(KarbiAnglong Hills)
Fodder from Forest	Homestead/Market & Forest(KarbiAnglong Hills)/ Panbari RF	Homestead/Market & Forest(KarbiAnglong Hills)/ Panbari RF
NTFP (Thatch grass, jharu etc.)	Homestead/Market & Forest(KarbiAnglong Hills)/ Panbari RF	Homestead/Market & Forest(KarbiAnglong Hills)/ Panbari RF
Other		

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

Table-2 (B): Total Domestic Requirement of Forest Produce - All Households of the Panbari Mising Adarsa GaonEDC

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 Panbari Mising Adarsa Gaon EDC have been summarized below

Table-2: Protection Problems of the Panbari Mising Adarsa Gaon EDC

Type of Problem	Relevant (Yes / No)	Significant (Yes / No)
Grazing - Local Animals	Yes	No
Grazing - Animals from Other Area	Yes	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 Panbari Mising Adarsa 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 Panbari Mising Adarsa 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

The following (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 Kaziranga 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 MantriSurakshaBimaYojana
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 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.	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:

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

Annual Forest Development Plan

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

10.3 Action Plans and Strategies:

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 Micro plan. 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.

LIST OF APPENDIX

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 centre, an activity and training hub. Improving their networking skills and creating awareness regarding development schemes of other departments and modalities for partnership.

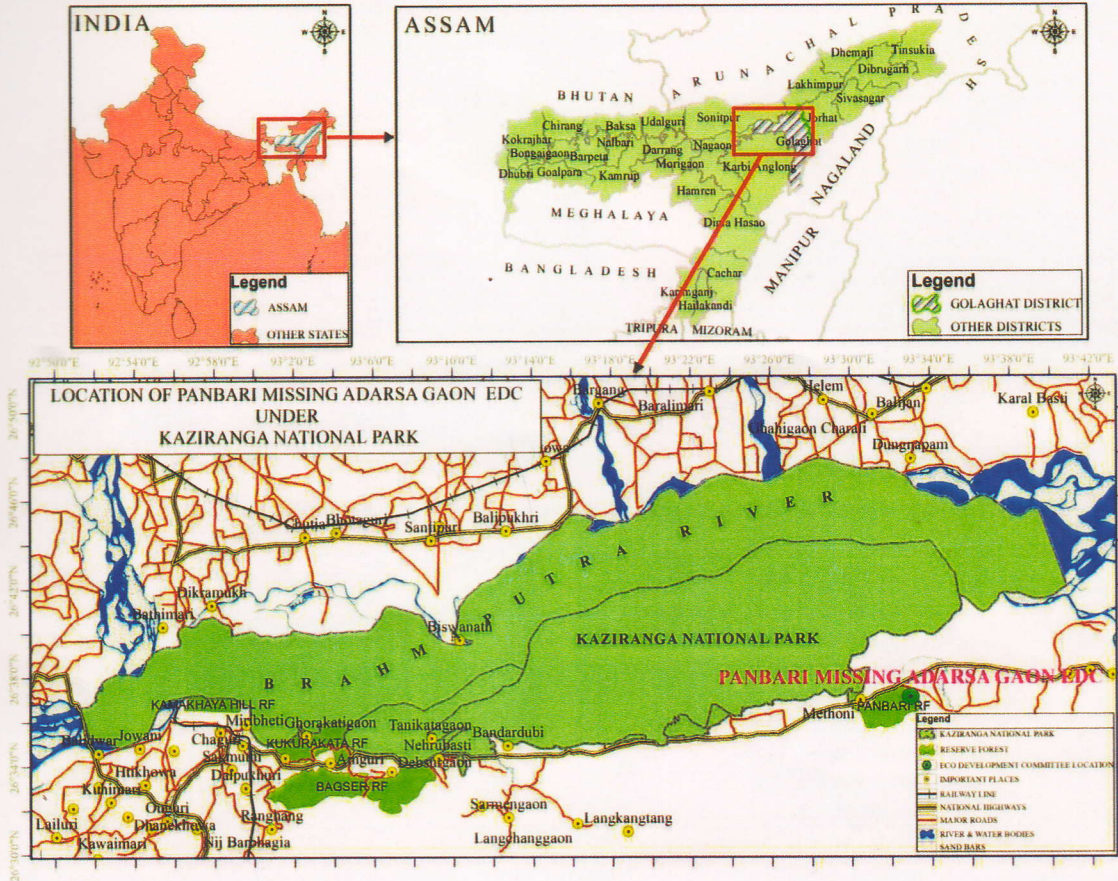
IV	Executive Members of Panbari Mising Adarsa Gaon EDC
V	Executive Members group Photo of Panbari Mising Adarsa Gaon EDC
VI	List of members present during PRA & FGD(Signed list)
VII(A)	Community map of Panbari Mising Adarsa Gaon EDC
VII(B)	Resource map of Panbari Mising Adarsa Gaon EDC
VII(C)	Hazard map of Panbari Mising Adarsa Gaon EDC
VII(D)	Venn Diagram
VIII	Entry point Activities
IX(A)	Training list of Panbari Mising Adarsa Gaon EDC (Proposed)
X	Photographs
XI	GPS Coordinates

LIST OF APPENDIX

Appendix No.	Title
I(A)	Location Map of EDC in India
I(B)	Location Map of Panbari Mising Adarsa Gaon EDC
II	Approach map to EDC
III(A)	EDC Registration Certificate
IV	Executive Members of Panbari Mising Adarsa Gaon EDC
V	Executive Members group Photo of Panbari Mising Adarsa Gaon EDC
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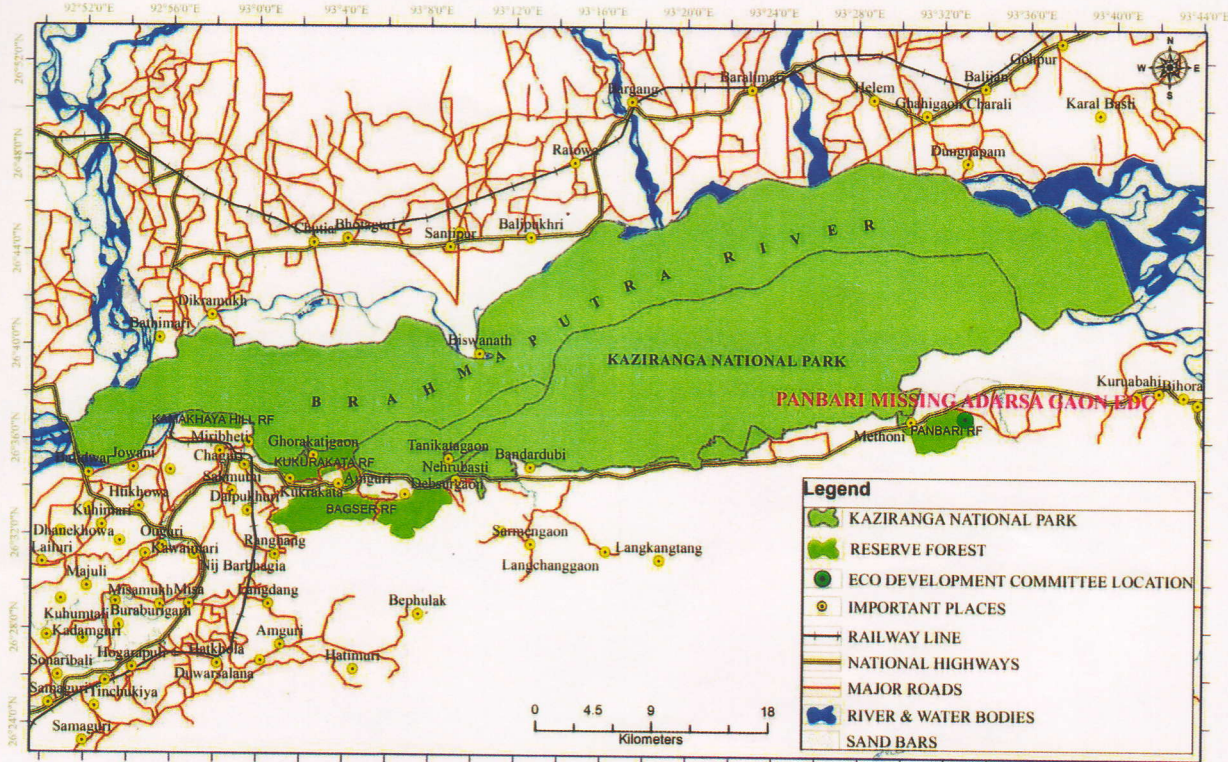
Appendix I (A)

Location Map of EDC in India



Appendix I (B)

LOCATION OF PANBARI MISSING ADARSA GAON EDC UNDER KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK



Appendix III (A)

EDC Registration Certificate

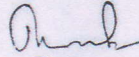
MoU/Resolution Certificate

ECO-DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE CERTIFICATE

REGISTRATION NO. KNP/EAM/L/13 of 2002

It is hereby certified that Eco-Development Committee in the name and style of Panbari Mising Adarsa Gaon Eco Development Committee of District Golaghat 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

Si Nipon Jaha
President/Secretary
Panbari Mising Adarsa Gaon
Eco Development Committee
Dima.

Si Nipon Jaha
President/Secretary
Panbari Mising Adarsa Gaon
Eco Development Committee
Dima.

Appendix III (B)

- MoU/Resolution Certificate

Appendix IV

Executive Members of Panbari Mising Adarsa Gaon EDC

PANBARI MISING ADHARSHA GAON ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

Sl	Name	Fathers/Husband Name	Designation	Qualification	Age	Phone No
1	Nipon Doley	Lt. Kancha Doley	President	BA	48	9954281328 7002383665
2	Suneswar Kutum	Lt. Baluram Kutum	vice President	8	40	
3	Dhotoni Borah		Secretary			9954927943
4	Kanak Loying	Bapdhor Loying	Jaine Secretary	8	38	9954813674
5	Bogai Doley	Lt. Serinam Doley	Publicity	8	42	9957170482
6	Ajit Kutum	Lt. Adamul Kutum	Member	8	44	9859089284
9	Monomati Mohang	Ajit Mohang	"	Null	38	
10	Mrs. Biddiswari Pegu	Bedop Pegu	"	HSLC	38	8472869272
11	Jeeten Pathory	Lt. Babulal Pathory	"	VIII	45	9957288452
12	Kristina Tied	Jugen Tied	"	8	40	
13	Dinesh Kaman	Vebeba Kaman	"	8	38	9136087406
14	Biman Loying	Lt. Narajun Loying	"	HS	23	9854610001
15	Binud Loying	Lt. Telesa Loying	"	HSLC	35	9678864846
16	Saityaram Loying	Lt. Bineswar Loying	"	HS	41	9957008572
17	Indeswar Kardong	Lt. Shaniya Kardong	"		33	

Contd...

18	Sri Prosoyo H. Nipon	G. Nisyananika	Member	HS	39	9678212866
19	" Numal Doley	G. Donke Doley	"	HS HS	42	9957008485
20	" Bikash Kardong	G. Thoga Kardong	"		40	7399779443
21	" Ranjit Doley	Sri Phonidhar doley	"	H.S	35	2010

Si Nipon Doley
 President/Secretary
 Panbari Mising Adarsa Gaon
 Eco Development Committee
 Date:

Si
 President/Secretary
 Panbari Mising Adarsa Gaon
 Eco Development Committee
 Date:

Standing From Left hand Side: 1. Numal doley 2. Saritaram Loring 3. Ajit Kuttum 4. Bikash Kar
 5. Nipon Doley 6. Dhoroni Borah 7. Bogal Doley 8. Dinash Karan 9. Krishna Tied 10. Siddeswari
 11. Binud Koying 12. Suneswar Kutum 13. Prosenjit Morang 14. Morunus Morang 15. Karak Loring

Appendix V

Executive Members group Photo of Panbari Mising Adarsa Gaon EDC



Standing From Lefthand Side: 1.Numal doley 2. Saitaram Loying 3.Ajit Kuttum 4. Bikash Kardong
5.Nipon Doley 6. Dhoroni Borah 7. Bogai Doley 8.Dinesh Kaman 9. Krishna Tied 10.Biddeswari Pegu
11.Binud Koying 12.Suneswar Kutum 13.Prosenjit Morang 14.Monumoti Morang 15. Kanak Loying

Appendix X

Photographs

Appendix XI



FGD



PRA



Fishery



Piggery



Paddy Field



Collection of firewood

Appendix XI

GPS Coordinates

1. Panbari L. P. School	N-26°37'0.29" E-93°32'57.22"
2. Dhansriporia Suba	N-26°36'49.55" E-93°32'58.52"
3. Tiniali point	N-26°37'24.3" E-93°32'41.9"
4. End Point	N-26°22'0.29" E-93°32'57.22"



Divisional Forest Officer
-cum, FIU APPBC Society
Panbari L. Division, Kokrajhar