



Burigaon Joint Forest Management Committee

Inner line Reserve Forest

Nagaon South Division, Nagaon

MICRO-PLAN

(2016-17 to 2025-26)

Prepared by Burigaon JFMC

Assisted By

Assam Forest Department

&

COMPELO
(IIE, RGVN)



Approved
on 6/11/17
18/15/17

Divisional Forest Officer
Nagaon South Division
Hojai.

Md. Shafiqur Rahman

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	Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi
RO	Range Officer
Sc	Scheduled Caste
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SLF	Sustainable Livelihood Framework
Spp	Species
ST	Scheduled Tribe
SWOT	Strength Weakness Opportunity & Threat
TV	Taungya Village
TV	Television
WLS	Wildlife Sanctuary
WPA	Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
WPC	Working Plan Circle

NAGAON SOUTH DIVISION GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY OF LOCAL AND BOTANICAL NAMES OF SPECIES

Local Name	Botanical Name
Agar	<i>Aquilariaagallocha</i>
Amora	<i>Spondees mangifera</i>
Amlaki	<i>Phyllanthusemblica</i>
Badam(jungalibadam)	<i>Sterculiaalata</i>
Bahara(bhomora)	<i>Terminaliabelerica</i>
Bon jalakia	<i>Cryptocaryaamygdalina</i>
Bel	<i>Aeglemermelos</i>
Bogijamuk	<i>Eugenia praecox</i>
Boguri	<i>Ziziphus jujube</i>
Bon-baguri	<i>Ziziphusrugosa</i>
Bon-hunalu	<i>Cryptocarya floribunda</i>
Borthakera	<i>Garciniapedunculata</i>
Dhuna	<i>Canariumresiniferum</i>
Ghoranim	<i>Meliaazedarach</i>
Gomari	<i>Gmelinaarborea</i>
Hilika	<i>Terminalia citrine</i>
Kadam	<i>Anthocephaluscadamba</i>
Kathal	<i>Articapureintegrifolia</i>
Kanchon	<i>Bauhinia species</i>
Kuhir	<i>Bredeliaratusa</i>
Lale	<i>Walsurasobusta</i>
Lohajum	<i>Eugenia Formosa</i>
Leluk	<i>Beisehmidbrandisii</i>
Mahidal	<i>Cordial fragrantissima</i>
Makahi	<i>Phoebe cooperiana</i>
Madar	<i>Erythrinastricts</i>
Mon	<i>Same as kathora</i>
Moj	<i>Albizzialucida</i>
Mota-dhuna	<i>Canariumbengalensis</i>
Moroi	<i>Albizzialebbak</i>
Nahor	<i>Masuaferrea</i>
Naga-dalchini	<i>Cinnamomumobtusifolium</i>
Naga kola	<i>Alphonssaventricosa</i>
Naga udal	<i>Sterculiaguttata</i>
Nimtita	<i>Picrasmajavanica</i>
Pahari	<i>Starculiaalata</i>
Panikadam	<i>Cephalenthussoccidentails</i>
Phakdima	<i>Tremaorientails</i>
Phulkath	<i>Styraxserrulatum</i>
Phulhingori	<i>Castanopsisindica</i>
Peniol	<i>Flacourtiacataphracta</i>
Pichola	<i>Kydiacalcina</i>
Rali	<i>Dryptesassamica</i>
Sal	<i>Shorearobusta</i>

Sam	<i>Artocarpuschaplasha</i>
Satine	<i>Alstoniascholaris</i>
Saw	<i>Albizzia stipulate</i>
Seleng	<i>Sapiumbaccatum</i>
Simul	<i>Salmaliamalabaricum</i>
Sissu	<i>Dalbargiasisoo</i>
Sida	<i>Lagerstroemia parviflora</i>
Silgomari	<i>Pramnamilleflora</i>
Soom	<i>Machilusbombycina</i>
Sopa	<i>Magnolia, michelia species</i>
Sonaru	<i>Cassia fistula</i>
Tejpat	<i>Cinnamomumtamala</i>
Tepoltenga	<i>Garciniaanthochymus</i>
Thekero	<i>Garcinia species</i>
Uriam	<i>Bischofia javanica</i>
Udal	<i>Strculiavillosa</i>

SHRUBS

Assm-lota	<i>Eupatorium odoratum</i>
Bogi-tora	<i>Alpiniamolluccensis</i>
Dhopatita	<i>Phlogocanthuscurviflorus</i>
Dighloti	<i>Litseasalicifolia</i>
Dhopat-tita	<i>Clerodendronhastatum</i>
Habida-cha	<i>Polyathiasuberosa</i>
Han boka	<i>Olax acuminata</i>
Jhau	<i>Tamarixdioica</i>
Kaupat	<i>Phrynium species</i>
Lekluru	<i>Coffeabengalensis</i>
Mechaki	<i>Debregeasiaspeciesq</i>
Patidoi	<i>Cinogynedichotoma</i>
Phutuka	<i>Melastomamalabathricum</i>
Soratgoch	<i>Laporteaacrenulata</i>
Tora	<i>Alpiniaallughas</i>
Tita-phul	<i>Phlogocanthustheyriflorus</i>

GRASSES

Ikra	<i>Erianthusravaneae</i>
Kush	<i>Saccharumspontaneum</i>
Meghela	<i>Saccharumarujdinacea</i>
Nal	<i>Phragmiteskarka</i>
Sau	<i>Pollinia ciliate</i>
Sungrass	<i>Impertaarundinacea</i>

Bamboo

Bojal	<i>Pseudostachympolymorphum</i>
Dalu	<i>Teinostachyumdullon</i>
Hill-jati	<i>Bambussa pallid</i>
Kako	<i>Dendrocalamushamiltoni</i>
Kanta	<i>Bambusaaroundinaceae</i>
Kuli	<i>Melocannabambusoides</i>

CLIMBERS

Amroliolota	<i>Tapiria hirsute</i>
Arkeng-lota	<i>Combretum species</i>
Baghasora	<i>Mexoneurumcucullatum</i>
Bakul-lota	<i>Embeliaribes</i>
Bel-lota	<i>Uncariamacrophylla</i>
Bel-lota	<i>Willousghbeiaedulis</i>
Bhedalilota	<i>Paederiafoetida</i>
Bogalota	<i>Strychnoslaurina</i>
Bokalbhi	<i>Derris elliptica</i>
Bologlokha	<i>Ziziphusrugosa</i>
Cham lota	<i>Conocephalussuaveolens</i>
Chongelota	<i>Thunbergiacocinea</i>
Datbijla	<i>Dalbergiastipulacea</i>
Deobhi	<i>Linostomadecandrum</i>
Dhekialota	<i>Stenochleanapalustre</i>
Dhobailota	<i>Heptaplsurumvenulosum</i>
Gahoralota	<i>Myxopyrumsmilacifolium</i>
Ghilalota	<i>Myxopyrumsmilacifolium</i>
Ghilelota	<i>Entadascandens</i>
Gulancha	<i>Tinosporacordifolia</i>
Hogunilota	<i>Same as Gulancha</i>

BURIGAON JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
NAGAON SOUTH DIVISION, NORTHERN ASSAM CIRCLE

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

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**BURIGAON JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
NAGAON SOUTH DIVISION, NORTHERN ASSAM CIRCLE**

**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 Burigaon JFMC:

This document gives the Micro-Plan for the Burigaon JFMC, which is a forest village located in the Hojai district of Assam. The JFMC falls under the jurisdiction of Jamuna valley Range of Doboka Revenue Circle. The profile of the community is given in the next section.

2. General Description of the Area

2.1 General Description:

Nagaon South division was bifurcated from Erstwhile Nagaon with its Headquarters at Hojai for better management and control. The reserve forests of Nagaon district under civil jurisdiction of Hojai sub division (presently Hojai district) were included in the Nagaon South division. Doboka RF is spread over in two Divisions, Nagaon and Nagaon South Division. Following are the reserve forests under Nagaon south division:

1. Lumding RF.
2. Habaipur RF.
3. Hojai RF.
4. Kumurakata RF.
5. Kaki RF.
6. Jamuna-Maudanga RF.
7. Doboka RF(a part)

List of Forest Villages under Nagaon South Division

Name of F.V	Area of F.V	No of Families	Total Population	Remarks
Ambari	158.00h	52	592	s/cast
Ghaniapar	130.0"	54	577	Do
Burigaon	202.0"	75	580	Mixed
Hojai Kurkut	53.0"	24	173	ST &other
Komarakata	100.80"	42	355	SIC&other
Kaki	420.0"	165	1080	Other
Tapanpur	144"	48	389	S.T.
Ramnagar	50.50"	30	179	S.T.

The Taungya villages are (1) Gangadisa (2) Hawaipur(Lankajan) (3) Nayabasti(4) Kaki

But at present the taungya villagers do not raise plantation in lieu of raising agricultural crop inside R.F. areas.

2.2 Location:

The Reserved Forest is situated between geographical limit of longitude 92°45' E to 93°15' E and latitude 25°45' N to 26°15' N. (**Appendix I- Location map and Appendix II- Approach Map**).

2.3 Soil

In the hilly areas, Soil is generally clayey loam, which is good and suitable for forest growth. It is generally deep except in some exposed hill surface. The soil is formed after weathering of most Gneiss and Sand stone. It is reddish in colour due to presence of ferruginous materials. The Soil is extremely slippery and clay like when wet, though when dry it look friable and sandy,

In the plain, the soil is alluvial origin belongs to Jamuna-Kapili alluvium.

2.4 Climate

The climate is characterized by the excessive moisture in air and rise in temperature is checked by frequent showers and thunder storm. There is no frost. Fog occurs during Nov/Dec in the early morning. The forests are on the whole healthy during winter.

2.5 Water

The RFs of this division falls within the rain shadow area which makes it drier than other parts of the district. The main rivers in this area are Borlangfar, Lankajan, River Jamuna and Kapili. The Kapili is the most important water body of the Division and the catchment of this river spreads over Karbi- Anglong Hills, N.C Hill and Jaintia hills of Meghalaya. Kapili originates from Jayantia hills of Meghalaya and passing through N.C. Hills and Karbi – Anglong enters Nagaon District in Khernoni situated in Southern corner of the district. The principal tributaries of Kapili in Nagaon South are Diyung, the Lankajan and Jamuna.

The water table in Lumding, Lamsakhang, and Lanka etc is rather low which creates problem in the supply of drinking water. Sinking of well in these areas is difficult. The ground water in this area contains heavy iron contents. Some of the natural water courses are river Borlangfar, Jamuna and Kapili and small rivulets like Lamsakhang Nala , Lankajan, Kakijan, Dimarujan, Khring Khring nala, Taralangsojan, Thaisujan etc.

2.6 The Eco-system and Biodiversity:

Starting from dry and moist Sal forest in the hills and foothills of some of the reserve forests, the vegetation gradually changes from moist deciduous forests to riverein, savannah and swamp forest in the plains. Due to this variation, large numbers of forest species are available in this division. Some of the common species are Sal, Teak, Gamari, Haldu, Titasopa, Makrisal, Ahoi, Azar, Sida, Odal, Moj, Kodoim, Bhatghila, etc.

Due to diversity in vegetation this division is rich in fauna also. A wide variety of wildlife are found in the forests of this division. Some of the common wildlife are elephant, leopard, monkey, squirrel, hare, mongoos, jackel etc. are found in this division.

2.6.1 Forest type:

Following types of forests are found in this division:

a) Eastern hill sal forests – khasi hill sal. This type occurs in the hilly area of Doboka R.F common associates are Makari sal, Haldu, Titasopa, Sida, Bahara etc.

b) Moist plain sal forests-kamrup sal. This type occurs in lower slope of foot hills and alluvial plain of Doboka R.F are occupied by this type. Common association are Makrisal, Ahoi, Gia, Jam etc.

c) Secondary euphorbiaceous scrub:

This type occurs in the area in left over areas after jhuming especially in some hilly areas under Lumding and Doboka R.F bordering Karbi Anglong district. Jagiru, Grewia, kadam, Machkoita are some of the species available under this formation.

d) Riverein type:

This type occurs in the area like bank of Jamuna and Kapili River under hawaipur, kumurakata, kaki anf Jamuna moudanga R.F. Principal species under this formation are simul, Ajhar, ow, urium species etc.

e) Savanah type:

Two types of savannah forests are available in this division, namely dry savannah and wet savannah in hawaipur and kumurakata R.F. Common species occurring under this type of formation are Imperata arundinacea, sacchrum narenga etc.

f) Swamp type:

This type founds in the depressions and beels under this division and is not capable of supporting any forest.

2.7 Rights and Concessions

The following are the details of Rights and Concessions granted to people as mentioned against each of the R.F. as per notification published at the time of initial constitution of the same.

a. Doboka Reserve

The following areas lying within the boundaries mentioned in the schedule is excluded from the R.F. as Asram of Sadhu covered by a demarcated area of 7.5 acre near Burigaon on

the side Burigaon Deragaon Forest road passing through the Reserve. As a concession revocable at the will of the Govt. the public are permitted to use the Burigaon Deragaon Forest Road.

b. Kaki Reserve

Right and Privileges: The right of way is allowed through the following paths.

- (a) From kaki to Lanka station
- (b) From kaki to Kandura
- (c) From kaki to Bokulia.

Right Holders:

For the villagers of kaki Lalung gaon, kaki-kacharigaon, kaki Mikirgaon the following concessions are allowed in the reserved forest subject to the provision that may be withdrawn at any time under the order of the Chief Commissioner.

- i) Villagers will be allowed to draw water from and catch fish in these portions of the Dimaru, the Dikhoom khiring and the kakijan which forms the boundary of the R.F.
- ii) Free grazing is allowed in the R.F area to the following extent:
 - Kaki lulunggaon : 200 cattle
 - Kaki kacharigaon: 50
 - Kaki mikirgaon: 30
- iii) Villagers of kaki Lalunggaon, kaki kacharigaon and kaki Mikirgaon are allowed to take firewood, thatching grass, edible roots and other minor forest produce from the RF between June 15th and March 15th of each year.

C. Hawaipur Reserve

(a) The public is permitted to use the path through the reserve from village Habaipur to Komorakata. Fishing will be allowed in Bor Densa beel on the condition that fire will not be lighted in Reserve

(b) The following right of way through the Reserve is conceded.

(i) The mikir path running south ward from Habaipur to the mustered Cultivation beyond Lankajan

(ii) The Forest Road from Hojai to Kopili River

d. Jammuna: (a) The public is allowed right of way over the existing footpath from Madanga to Doboka.

(b) As a concession revocable at the will of Govt. the public is allowed the use of path, 16' wide from the Jammunagaon village along the eastern boundary of the addition.

2.8 Concern of biodiversity conservation:

The worst kind of injuries to the forests comes from men- the worst enemy of forests and nature. Injuries caused to the forests by men are as follows:

a) Encroachment:

Population explosion and influx of refugees from east while east Bengal has very adverse effect on the forests of this division. Moreover, people effected by flood and erosion caused by river Brahmaputra and Kapili make the reserve forests under this division easy target for their settlement .

b) Illicit felling:

Almost all the R.F s under this division is surrounded by villages. The inhabitants of these villages are mostly poor people who solely dependent on forests except a few families. They collect poles, timbers, fuel wood, thatches, and bamboos and other minor forest produces for their own consumption, illegally.

Unplanned and unauthorised felling of trees is not only detrimental to the cause of scientific management of forests but also severely affects the habitation.

c) Jhuming (Shifting cultivation):

Shifting cultivation is still carried out by Chakma tribe in some hilly areas under Lumding and Doboka R.F bordering Karbi Anglong district. Shifting cultivation causes severe damage to the topical which resulted in conservation of valuable deciduous forests and scrub forests. It also severely affect the habitat both flora and fauna.

d) Man Animal conflict:

Severe biotic pressure on forests leads to depredation of habitat of wild animals. Animals especially elephants have to come out of forests in search of food. In this process, they cause severe damage to the paddy crops in the winter season. Conflicts start when farmers attempt to resist the elephants from damaging the crops. In the conflict any one side or sometimes both sides may suffer causally.

3. Village Socio-Economic Profile and JFMC Profile

3.1 Key Information

Burigaon is a forest village and is located in Hojai District. The JFMC was registered on 2006-2007(Appendix III as per the registration certificate) under the jurisdiction of Nagaon south Division. This forest village is located near to the Doboka R.F

Table-A: Key Information of the JFMC

Name of the JFMC	Burigaon
Name of the Gram Panchayat / VCDC	Akashiganga
Revenue Circle	Doboka
District	Hojai
Forest Division	Nagaon South Division
Forest Range	J.V Doboka Range
Forest Beat	Doboka
Year Formed	2016-2017
Registration no.	NS/B/JFMC/16/6759
Description of Boundary of JFMC	As below North: Doboka R.F South: Paddy field West: N.H 36 East: Jamuna River

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

3.2 Brief Details of the Executive Committee

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

Table-B: Brief Details of Executive Committee

Name	Age	Address	Educational qualification	Phone No	Designation
Md. Farid Ahmed	45	S/O -Late Hazi Angrab	VII	9853557331	President
Jahirul Bhuyan			Graduate	9435243417	Member secretary
Md. Swarif Uddin	31	S/O-Late Mubeswar Ali	Madrasa School Part 1		Treasurer
Sri Debakanta Gogoi	70	S/O- Bapuram Gogoi	VIII		Member
Samur Uddin	55	S/ AliO- Late Mahabbat	V		Member
Sri Bijoy Karmakar	32	S/O- Sitaram Karmakar	VIII		Member
Abdur Rahman	45	S/O- Late Alim Uddin	IV		Member
Mrs. Rekhamai Ghotuwal	26	W/O- Late Santoosh Ghotuwal	IV		Member
Aleyaraa Begum	35	W/O-Abdul Gaphur	IV		Member
Anuwara Begum	45	W/O- Abdul Kadir	Illiterate		Member
Abdul Jobbar	58	S/O- Late Hanif Miya	Illiterate		Member
Ajgar Ali	44	S/O-Rahul Amin	IV		Member
Nur Islam	33	S/o- Ang Hamid	VII		Member

Source: JFMC Records

3.3 Households & Population Composition

The village has 165 households, of which 165 households are BPL (Below Poverty Line) households.

Table-C: Demographic Profile

Category	No of Households	Male	Female	Total
Gen	104	306	652	958
OBC	3	6	11	17
ST	20	49	99	148
SC	7	16	34	50
Min	1	2	4	6
Other	27	72	132	204
Total	162	451	932	1383

The total population is 1383 numbers, of which 451 numbers are male and the rest are female members. The population includes 50 numbers of SC, 149 numbers of ST, 17 numbers of OBC and 958 numbers of General category people.

From this, it is inferred that:

- (1) The average number of persons in a household is 8 numbers.
- (2) The sex ratio is 2066 numbers of females per 1000 numbers of males in the village.

Table-D: Age Group Distribution

Age Class	< 5 years	5-18 years	18-45 years	45-60 years	>60 years
Male	54	155	170	36	15
Female	43	146	164	27	17
Total	97	301	334	63	32

3.4 Education & Skills Development

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

Table-E : Education Profile

Age class	Primary	Middle	High School	H.S	Graduate	Masters	Illiterate
<25 years	97	66	17	0	0	0	22
>25 years	91	79	9	1	0	0	13
<25 years	31	21	9	1	0	0	75
>25 years	19	18	11	2	1	0	84
Total	238	184	46	4	1	0	194

Over 60% of the population is reported to be literate.

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

- (a) Agriculture.
- (b) Cane and bamboo craft.
- (c) Tailoring.

3.5 Land Use Pattern

The population is largely dependent on Agriculture and Livestock.

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

Crop Land: 30%

Tree Cover: 40 %

Habitation: 10%

Water Bodies: 2 %

Barren Land: 18%

Other: NIL

3.6 Land Holding Pattern

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

- 2 % of the households are landless;
- 68 % of the households are marginal farmers (less than 2 Ha); and
- 30 % of the households are small farmers (2-10 Ha).

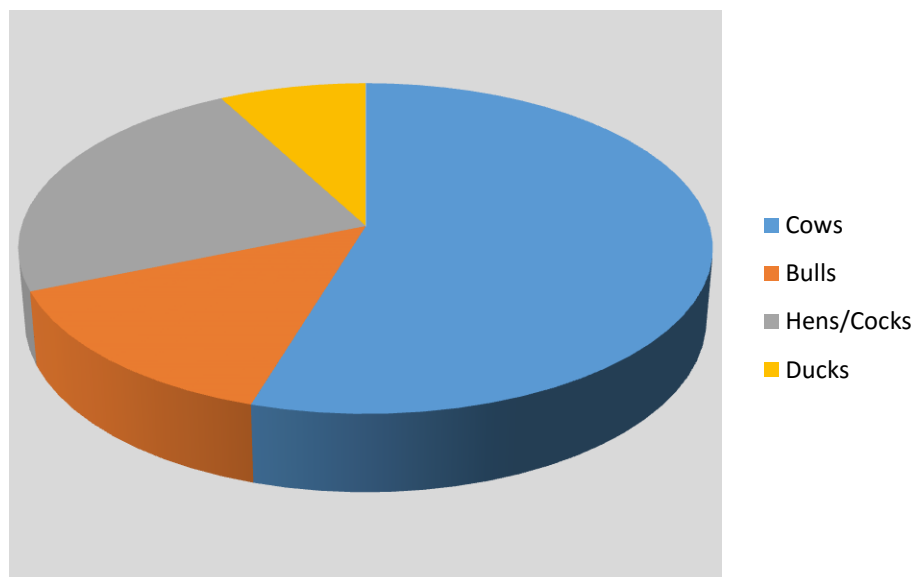
3.7 Livestock

The main types of livestock possessed by the households include:

Table-F: Livestock Details

Sl. No	Livestock	Number
1	Cows	350
2	Bulls	90
3	Hens/Cocks	150
4	Ducks	50

Number Of Livestock



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, outside (m/Km)	Condition and status of present use
1	Bus stand	Outside	-	6 km	Good
2	Primary Health Centre	Outside	-	4 km	Good
3	Primary School	Inside	3	-	Good
4	Middle School	Outside	-	6 km	Good
5	High School	Outside	-	7 km	Good
6	HS School	Outside	-	7 km	Good
7	College	Outside	-	7 km	Good
8	Post Office	Outside	-	7 km	Good
9	Bank	Outside	-	7 km	Good
10	Telephone	Outside	-	7 km	Good
11	Anganwadi Centre	Inside	2	-	Good
12	Gram Panchayat Office	Outside	-	7 km	Good
13	Revenue Circle Office	Outside	-	7 km	Good
14	Police Outpost/ Thana	Outside	-	7 km	Good
15	Forest Beat Office	Outside	-	2 km	Good
16	Forest Range Office		-	1 km	Good
17	Railway Station	Outside	-	20 km	Good
18	Drinking Water Sources	-	-	-	-
19	Community Hall	Inside	2	-	Good
20	House with Electricity	Inside	120	-	-
21	Street Lighting	-	-	-	-
22	No. of Tractors	-	-	-	-
23	No. of Power Tillers	-	-	-	-
24	Temple/ Church/ Mosque/ Namghar	Inside	Temple-2, Mosque-2	-	-
25	District Head Quarter	-	-	-	-
26	No. of Vehicles (Cars/ Trucks)	-	-	-	-
27	No. of JCB	-	-	-	-
28	Nearest Market	Outside		7 km	Good

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

Physical Infrastructure: The habitation is deprived of basic physical infrastructure like paved roads, water supply, mobile network etc. Electricity facility is available in 120 households in this area.

Education & Health Facilities: There are minimal educational facilities where public health facility is not available inside the village. Public transport is not available, and the community members have to use bicycles or other vehicles to move around.

Govt. Offices: The government offices (such as Police station, Revenue office, Forest Beat office etc.) are located at a distance of 7 km, 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 of 7 km from the habitation. Hence, a 150 community members have bank accounts or postal savings accounts with 2 numbers of person availing Micro finance.

3.9 Agriculture/Crops

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

Kharif Crops: Sali

3.10 Fodder Availability

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

- a) Forest
- b) Local village Areas.
- c) Crop residue.

3.11 Markets

The main markets used by the community are as follows:

- (a) Grocery / PDS: Inside at 0 km away.
- (b) Weekly Market: : Doboka at 7 km away
- (c) Major Market: Doboka at 7 km away

3.12 Water Resources

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

- (a) River/Stream: 2 (Water Availability: Perennial)
- (b) Hand pump: 50 (Water Availability: poor)
- (c) Ring well: 11 (Water Availability: dead)

3.13 Energy Consumption

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

- (a) Fuel wood: Households Depending: 160 Nos. (Source: forest).
- (b) Kerosene: Households Depending: 165 Nos. (Source: Dealer).
- (c) L.P.G: Households Depending: 5 Nos. (Source: Other source).

3.14 Socio-economic status

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

Economic Condition: The economic position is not satisfactory. The main livelihood is Agriculture. Most households earn Rs 30000 to Rs. 40000 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:

Human capital comprises the collective value of community or individual skill and knowledge with renewable resources of ability. The village people are skilled in weaving, cane and bamboo craft along with tailoring. 17 numbers of women members are engaged in weaving, 22 numbers of women in bamboo craft with 15 numbers of man. Above this both man and women are skilled in tailoring and the job profile shows that 3 numbers of villagers are employed at state forest. Total 58% of the population are working under the age group of 18-60 years.

Physical Capital:

Physical capital incorporate the basic infrastructure which includes roads, water supply, schools etc that people need to make a living. The Poor condition of the roads as well as the bus stand makes daily commuting, a difficult thing for the villagers. As far as primary education is concerned, the village has 3 primary schools inside the village .There is no Middle school, High school, Higher secondary and college. Only 120 households have electric facility. There are no PHC for meeting up the primary health. Overall, the area is poor in physical capital.

Natural Capital:

Natural capital consists of forest, land, water, biodiversity, pasture and many environmental services available to people. The village is near to the dense Reserve Forest of Doboka which is a rich forest with wildlife like elephant, monkey, deer, and tiger. The Jaljuri beel is located in this area with rich flora and fauna .The aqua fauna like snakes and variety of fish locally named as borali, khoriya, sol, kuhi are found in this water body .There are 600 bighas of fertile land, 200

bighas of waterlogged area and 4 hectare of high land area. The local birds like cuckoo, sparrow, dove, crow, housemaina, parrot etc are found in this area.

Social Capital:

The social life is an important component of the assets pentagon of the sustainable livelihood framework. There are 2 temples and 2 Mosque which is socio- cultural symbol and places for congregational worship. Social capital concerns the institutions that help us to maintain and develop human capital in partnership with others; e.g. families, communities, committees, businesses, trade unions etc. The villagers have 2 anganwadi centres, 1 Panchayat and gaon burha to maintain the village structure. People are friendly and ready to take up new projects and implement new ideas for overall improvement of the community.

Financial Capital:

Financial capital comprises savings, access to credit and debt, remittances, variability over time and other cash assets of an area. The nearest bank branch situated 7 km away from the village. Only 150 numbers of people have bank accounts and 2 persons availing for bank loans. To fulfill the dreams of financial inclusion, setting up a bank or post office is urgently need in this area. In rural areas self help groups may be a way for community to access financial services. There is no self help group. Hence, motivation to create self help group can help the villagers to empower themselves.

4.2 Livelihood Asset Pentagon

Based on the analysis and assessment of the existing five livelihoods assets in the village a livelihood pentagon was studied. The livelihood pentagon is not balanced and gaps could be plugged by taking appropriate livelihood strategies and actions that are mentioned in the village development plan and livelihood development plan

4.3 Vulnerability Context Analysis:

The vulnerability analysis shows that the village areas is vulnerable to hazards and are at the risk of disasters. Dysentery, malaria and flood are the major hazards that affect the people in this village. Dysentery and malaria affects mainly in the period of May to August and flood affects during June to September. The agricultural crops, fisheries as well as households are mostly affected by flood during the rainy reason. Due to wildlife depredation the area is also affected mostly elephant destroyed village property and damage crop production during the whole year.

4.4 Seasonality:

Seasonality is a visual method of showing the distribution of seasonally varying agricultural crops production. The calendar is prepared in consultation with the community. The villagers are mainly involved in paddy cultivation while Sali paddy is cultivated during the period of July to November. Total production is 2400 monds in 1000 bigha of crop land.

Seasonality Calender of Burigaon JFMC

<i>Months</i>	<i>Jan</i>	<i>Feb</i>	<i>Mar</i>	<i>Apr</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug</i>	<i>Sep</i>	<i>Oct</i>	<i>Nov</i>	<i>Dec</i>
<i>Crops</i>							<i>Sali</i>					
<i>Hazards/Risk Factor</i>					<i>Malaria</i>							
						<i>Flood</i>						
					<i>Dysentery</i>							
<i>Animal Depredation</i>	<i>Elephant</i>											

5. Existing Plans and Programmes

This Chapter deals with certain essential linkages with other key planning and execution mechanisms and processes which have direct bearing upon micro planning. 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 micro planning and has incorporated detailed guidelines to this effect. This Micro plan is based on the 2014 National Working Plan Code.

5.1 Linkages with Working Plan:

Prior to the bifurcation, the reserve forests of Nagaon South division were managed by erstwhile Nagaon division. Scientific management is started in some of the R.Fs of this division as early as 1908-09 when Mr. Coventry prepared working plan for erstwhile Nagaon division. The latest available working plan for Nagaon south division was prepared by P. Kakoty D.C.F. He constituted participatory Eco- Restoration working circle in his plan. 12,970.0 Ha of kaki R.F (out of which 8000.0 Ha under encroachment) under compartment no. 1 to 7 and 1456.0 ha (all under encroachment) under compartment 1 & 2 of gamung Moudanga R.F were allotted to this working circle.

5.1.1 Pre Conservation Period:

The tract dealt with was originally a part of old kingdom of Kamrup of Mohabharat about the tenth century A.D. the northern part of the district appeared to have formed a part of the territories of the line of pal kings. At that time the valleys of JamunaKopili and Diyungwerw ruled by the kachari kings. About sixteen hundred A.D. the kachari kingdom was conquered by the Ahoms but they continued to rule over this part of the country as fuditory chief till the entire territory come

under British rule in 1826 after historical Eandabo treaty was executed by the Burmees invaders with the East India Company. The existence of Siba temple at Akashiganga in Doboka reserve and recent discovery of some old relics of stone images in Jamuna-Madanga reserve provide ample evidence to the effect that the present reserves originated round about the time of that transitional period.

The hill areas were subjected to continuous processes of Jhum cultivation practiced by the hill people. Although the adverse affects of such practice has apparently came to the notice of the British people no attempt was made to interfere with their tradition probably for fear of injuries to the practices of the tribal people on political ground.

Indiscriminate felling of trees by the neighboring people for opening land for cultivation is another factor which contributes to the destruction of most of the valuable forests. Most of the trees of commercially valuable species were ruthlessly felled to meet the demand of the public works department for construction of bridge and culverts on Assam trunk road.

It was in the year 1868 that an earnest attempt of preserving the forest wealth of this region was made by Govt. and Mr. Gustav Mann, an Assistant Conservator of Forest was detailed by Govt. of India to inspect the forest accordingly and submitted his final report to Govt. in 1869-70 which laid the foundation stone for ultimate constitution of few R.F .s in the year 1873. It was therefore in the year 1873 that Doboka reserve forests was first constituted into regular reserve forest which actually contains bulk of sat forests of the Division.

5.1.1 Wild life Depredation:

Major depredation is caused by the elephants in the neighbouring villages of Forests by damaging paddy crop and destroying dwelling houses during the period from October to February each year. Herds of elephants come out of forests in search of food and enter the crop field and home stead areas of villages. Some time loss of human life is also caused by rouge elephants.

Cattle lifting by Tiger and Leopard in the vicinity of Forest are also reported time to time. In that process, human encounter with tiger and leopard also takes place, and rarely loss of human life is also reported.

5.1.2 Watershed Management and Soil Conservation

Doboka RF of this Division is mostly hilly and several streams are coming out from the hill. ParticulatlyUrdhagaon, Akashiganga,Burhiganga etc. are streams flowing from RF to Jamuna River.

So, maintenance of vegetative cover in the hills of Doboka R F is very much essential for interception of precipitation and reduction of runoff. The pure Teak plantations created in hill slope of Doboka RF. Causes lot of soil erosion beneath due absence of ground flora and drip effect of big leaves of Teak. So, pure plantations are to be under planted with bamboo and other species which are good soil binder.

Kaki RF and Lumding RF forms the catchment of kaki Jan, DimaruNala and Lankajan. Part of Lumding R F if caychment of Borlangfar River also. So protections of Vegetation in these two RFS are very important from water and soil conservation point of view.

Howaipur and Komorakata RF.s are located on the bank of river Kapili and protects the basin from the stream bank erosion.

Jhumming is also seen in the compartment of Lumding and Doboka RF adjoining the boundary of KarbiAnglong District. The Karbi and Chakma are the tribes doing Jhum cultivation (shifting)in these areas. Shifting cultivation do lot of damage to top soil and causes erosion. Hence motivating these people for permanent cultivation practices and planting up of these jhum effected areas are very much essential.

Micro-watershed Development schemes to be taken up in these areas for the benefit of the people and eco-restoration.

Range wise distribution of R.F, area into Diff. Working Circle:

Range	RF &Compt	Total area	Sal work ing circle	Area allocated to w .c. in hect		Kopili River Bank protection w.c.	Participator y Eco Restoration w.c.
				Habitat improveme nt w.c.	Bio diversity conservatio n w.c.		
Jamun a Valley Range, Dobok a	Doboka 1-29 JamunaMaudan ga 1 &2	7859 1456	1867	1775			1456

5.1.3 Participatory Eco-Restoration working circle:

The whole of Jamuna- Madanga RF measuring 1456.0 hactre and the compartment. No1, 3.4 and 6 of kaki RF measuring 8006 hecets are completely encroached and converted to cultivated field & village Hamlet. The rest area of kaki R.F in compartment, No. 2, 5 and 7 measuring 4964 hactre has some forest cover which is also under constant threat of encroachment. Lot of efforts was made from mid sixties to evict the encroachers but without any result. Hence these two RFs are put in people's participatory working circle so that efforts can be made to motivate the people to raise forestry crop in these areas to restore the forest Eco-system.

5.1.3 Working Plan for Participatory Eco-Rstoration Working Circle:

5.1.3.1 General Constitution:

The working circle is constituted comprising the compartment of Kaki R.F and Jamuna-Moudanga R.F out of total 12,970.0 hactres of Kaki R.F area, approximately 8000.0 hecets are under encroachment. In the similar way whole Jamuna-Moudanga R.F of 1456.0 hecets are under encroachment.

Lot of efforts has been made to evict the encroachers since early sixties but the result is not much encouraging. These areas are included in this working circle to restore the Forest Eco-System with people's participation.

5.1.3.2 General character of Vegetation:

Present open areas were covered by moist mixed deciduous Forest approximate to type 3c/c3b.

5.1.3.3 Blocks and compartment:

This working circle includes all the 7(seven) compartment of Kaki R.F and 2(two) compartments of Jamuna-Moudanga R.F.

Felling series:

The working circle is divided into 2(two) Felling series:

(1) Kaki FS

(2) Jamuna-Moudanga FS.

5.1.3.4 Special object and Management:

- 1) The National Forest Policy, 1988 envisage people's involvement in the development and protection of Forests. The requirement of firewood , Fodder, small timber, thatch etc. as house building material of the villagers living in and around Forest are to be treated as first charge on forest produce. The policy documents envisage it as one of the essential of forest management that the Forest communities should be motivated to identify themselves with the development and protection of Forests from which they derive benefits.
- 2) To convert encroached deforested land into productive asset.
- 3) To protect the existing forest cover in the working circle with people's participation.
- 4) To conserve soil and water by application of scientific treatment increasing the vegetative bio mass.

Area and allotment:

The area statement is given below:

Felling Series	RF	Comptt. No	Area in Hect	Remarks
Kaki F.S.	Kaki	1	1906	
		2	1747	
		3	942	
		4	1730	
		5	1651	
		6	3428	
		7	1566	
Total of F.S			12970	
Jamuna-Moudanga-F.S.	Jamuna Moudanga	1&2	1456	
Total F.S.			1456	

5.1.4 Silviculture System:

Reforestation by artificial regeneration in open areas and nursing of existing natural regeneration in forested area involving the forest community living in and around the R.F.

5.1.4.1 Rotation:

Rotation is fixed at 60 years for economic species like Teak, Gamari, Koroi, Som,Am,Uriam,Titachapa etc.

5.1.4.2 Method of Execution of works:

- (i) Identification of villages having willingness to participatory management practice is to be done by the local forest officer.
- (ii) Small homogeneous group of cohesively working villagers will constitute one forest protection committee (F, P.C.) and to be registered in Divisional office.
- (iii) Micro-planning is to be done meticulously as the micro plan is the plan for linkage of resources in given area with specific targeted groups or individuals through mutual consultation with these members by planners. This plan is to be prepared as below
 - a) The plan should be prepared by the Range officer with active involvement and consultation with the members of committee.
 - b) The service of existing clubs, panchayat, religious body to be utilized for collecting the data and preparation of the plan.
 - c) For collection of field data, the method of PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal) is to be adopted.
 - d) The micro-plan consists of 7(seven) profoma
Proforma No. I=Deals with basic information.
Proforma No. II= deals with Demographic information.
Profoma No. III= Deals with Resource data
Profoma No, IV= Deals with assessment information.
Proforma No, V=Annual beat work target.
Proforma No. VI= Beat level micro plan for the year.
ProformaNo.VII=F.P.C. level micro plan for 5/10 years.
- iv) The participatory management system being a new concept needs constant discussion at Beat staff level. Field level staff should be adequately trained and tuned for P.R.A exercise and for approaching people and report building.

**BURIGAON JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
NAGAON SOUTH DIVISION, HOJAI**

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

PART-II

6. Micro plan Objectives, SWOT and GAP Analysis

6.1 Micro plan Objectives

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

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

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

The present micro-plan has been prepared by members of the community, including both male and female members. This document has emerged as an outcome of the following Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) process undertaken by the community and personnel of Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi (RGVN) in March 2017. The various steps followed are enumerated briefly below:-

- a) Community meetings organized at the outset in March 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.

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 JFMC primarily based on this analysis.

Training Need Assessment:

- a. **Capacity building** of communities through regular awareness programmes on important development issues like Forests and Biodiversity, Sustainable development, climate change issues, Gender issues, Financial inclusion, importance of WATSAN, Soil and water conservation, Flood management should be carried out. A mechanism for the same is proposed in the action plan for village development.

- b. **Skill Development:** Conducting regular review of livelihood skills and providing specialized training on use of equipments and tools and processes and procedures for livelihood enhancement to be conducted on a regular basis as proposed in the action plan for livelihood development.

GAP Analysis:

A gap analysis is an approach for determining the need of an area for a regional transformation in terms of development.

- Poor drinking water quality with high iron content which need to be tested to enable a healthy life.
- Lack of awareness on micro finance and absence of financial establishment like bank and post office.
- Lack infrastructural unit inside the village and 100% people are below property line which determines their poor economic as well as the social status.

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. The people have traditional skill in cane and bamboo craft.
- ii. Women are skilled in weaving and tailoring.

iii. People are friendly and ready to take up new projects and implement new ideas for overall improvement of the community.

Weaknesses

- i. *Kaccha* road connectivity.
- ii. Lack of proper measure for flood control.
- iii. Poor drinking water facility.

Opportunities

- i. Through the development of a small scale industry like cane and bamboo, the villagers, especially the women can empower themselves with contributing in household economy.
- ii. Nursery of medicinal plants and its commercialization can be helpful for the entire society in this area.
- iii. The village people have the opportunity to increase agricultural production by using modern equipments in agriculture.

Threats:

- I. Loss of agricultural crops and village property during wild animal depredation.
- ii. River bank erosion is another issue during the flood period in this area.
- iii. Disease as an effect of flood.

6.4 PRA Exercise

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

Team from RGVN Guwahati carried out PRA exercise in March 2017 village as follows:

Date: 15/3/2017 **Location:** Community hall.

Numbers Present: 35

In Presence of: JFMC office bearers, Village Headman, Community members, Forest department personal 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 Micro planning and role of JFMC

- (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 raise their main issues like embankment and high rate of river bank erosion faced by them during the flood period which restrain in their livelihood in the JFMC area.
- There have been very few awareness and orientation programs in the JFMC in the past.
- It was for the first time that Under the APFBC 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.
- While some NGOs have been visiting the JFMC they only collected data and information but did not take up any development activity.
- . They appreciated the importance of micro planning and were very supportive and cooperated during the micro planning process
- 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: A needs assessment plays an important role in discovering a community's recreational needs and opportunities. Based on the PRA exercise, Focus group discussions, consultations with village community, JFMC members, forest staff and other stakeholders the Village Development plan and Livelihood development Plan was prepared for the JFMC. 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, construction JFMC office, construction of bridge, community hall 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 to empower the area in different aspects, provision for raw materials, village maintenance & development fund/ community fund for JFMC, 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

The purpose of preparing village development plan is to identify the development issues of a village for the community. 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 JFMC members.

The basic developmental measures planned in short term by the community members for the village development are as follows:

- a) There is no proper source for drinking water in this area. The water qualities of the existing water sources are very poor and the fluoride content in the water is high. Provision of water supply with filtration of water along with ring well and hand pump can be made available so as to ensure proper source of water in the village.
- b) The village has no JFMC office. Construction of JFMC office with toilet and water facility is required to support the livelihood of the people through improved natural resource management with community participation.
- c) The village has no higher educational institutions like middle school, higher secondary school; college and the infrastructure of the existing non government primary school are also not in good condition. Therefore, for the upliftment of the village, constructions of such higher educational institutions and infrastructural development of Dighal Jaruni Alful academy are necessary.
- d) The area is affected by flood mostly in the month of July and August. The community members required a boat over the Jamuna River for the communication of the students to Udmari for higher education.
- e) The construction of boundary wall at ganesh mandir and koborthan of didhal jaruni are important to improve the socio cultural aspects inside the village area.

However, the village people proposed for the long term village development programme as follows:

a) The villagers are traditionally skilled in Cane and bamboo crafts. Women villagers prepare *bisoni, pati and khaloi* from bamboo manually and contribute their household economy. A small scale industry of bamboo and cane can empower the village people economically.

b) There are no pakka roads inside the village. Construction of proper roads and culvert will be helpful for better communication and transportation.

c) Agriculture (Sali crop) is the major source of livelihood in this village area. Due to lack of irrigation facilities; the agricultural production is not satisfactory. A proper irrigation system inside the village may help to increase the productivity of agriculture.

d) River bank erosion is another problem during the flood period. Repairing of the existing embankment in the bank Jamuna River may work as measures for control the flood.

7.1 Ranking of EPA

For village development, the community proposes to take up a number of Entry Point Activities. The following are the village development plans which to be carried out on immediate basis:

Rank	Village EPA as ranked	Details	Budget
1	Construction of JFMC office room with toilet and water facility.	15x 20 one room with 5x7 feet toilet for gents and 6x8 ft toilet for female Location- Near forid Ahmed house. Land area-25 lecha donated by Forid ahmed	7,00000 lakhs only
2	Tent house.	Pandal, sound system, generator, chair, table, screen with tarpolin etc.	5,00000 lakhs only
3	Boundary wall construction of dighal jaruni Ganesh mandir.	5x80 mts Location- Didhal jaruni ganesh mandir near L.P school of Burigaon F.V	1,00000 lakhs only
4	Cost of cc block from tiniali.	12x200 mts Location- From dighal jaruni Tiniali to Masjid	5,00000 lakhs only
5	Boundary wall construction.	5x160 mts Location- Dighal jaruni koborthan	2,00000 lakhs only
6.	Required one number of boat.	6x36 ft boat Location-Jamuna River from	40,000 thousand only

Approved
on 18/5/19 39
Divisional Forest Officer
Nagaon South Division
Hojai.
Md. Shafiqur
Rehman

		dighal jaruni to udmari for student	
7.	Require 10 numbers of ringwell	3x40 ft ring for community at different places of the village	4,00000 lakhs only
8.	Hand pump 10 numbers.	100 ft. Boring with 4x5 feet floor for community at different places of the village	1,00000 lakh only
9.	Infrastructure development of private school.	Torja, desk, bench require Location- dighal jaruni Alful academy.	1,00000 lakh only

MSR
 Divisional Forest Officer
 Nagaon South Division
 Hojai.

Md. Shafiqur Rahman

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 JFMC members and RGVN in order to prepare micro plan 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:- pisci culture, vegetable farming, poultry, dairy farming, apiculture, mushroom farming, decentralized nursery, tailoring, small crafts, jute crafts, bamboo crafts, candle making, incense stick making, pickle making, etc. Value addition to the products can be made by processing, grading packing/ bottling and labelling professionally. Inputs, equipments, raw materials required for the IGA were identified. A marketing platform, called Van Bazar, is proposed to be established to showcase and sell products from JFMCs.

8.1 Ranking

Ranking of Livelihood and Skill Development

- Agriculture
- Cane and bamboo craft
- Poultry farming
- Tailoring

8.2 Livelihood Opportunities:

- Cane and bamboo craft industry.
- Livestock farming.
- Credit facilities from micro finance groups.

Livelihood were identified as follows:

- Agriculture
- Cane and bamboo crafts.
- Daily wage labour.

8.3 Agriculture & Horticulture

The main constraints are:

- (a) Lack of irrigation facilities.
- (b) Flood and pest attack
- (c) Crop damage due to wild animal depredation.

The opportunities are:

- (a) Use of modern technology and equipments.
- (b) Organic farming
- (c) High yielding varieties.

8.4 Livestock

The main constraints are:

- (a) Poor access of veterinary facility
- (b) Disease.
- (c) Flood.

The opportunities are:

- (a) Poultry farming
- (b) Piggery.

8.5 NTFP

The main constraints are:

- (a) Low availability of NTFP
- (b) Lack of knowledge on NTFP's.

The opportunities are:

- (a) Commercialization of fruits and medicinal plants.
- (b) Awareness about the conservation of NTFP

8.6 Specialized Skills

The main constraints are:

- (a) Lack of Product diversification and market linkage.
- (b) Lack of modern equipments and advanced technology
- (c) Lack of training in traditional skill.

The opportunities are:

- (a) Young entrepreneurs.
- (b) Provision for cane and bamboo industry.
- (c) Nursery development.

8.7 Credit Facility

The main constraints with the reasons are:

- (a) Lack of financial establishments like bank and post office
- (b) Poor knowledge on micro finance institutions.
- (c) Poor economic condition.

The opportunities are:

- (a) Development of SHG to empower the women.
- (b) Different governmental schemes.
- (c) Micro finance institutions.

8.8 Strategic Interventions

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

1. Modern equipment, irrigation facility and high yielding seeds can improve the agricultural production in this area.
2. Proper training of weaving and tailoring can open up new opportunities for livelihood.
3. Motivation to create SHGs and establishment of financial linkage for the community.
4. Nursery development of medicinal plants and its commercialization.

8.9 Income Generating Activities

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

1. Agricultural activities
2. Cane and bamboo craft industry
3. Poultry
4. Nursery development with medicinal plants.
5. Weaving.

8.10 SHG activities

SHGs of the village can plan the following activities:

1. Cane and bamboo craft work
2. weaving
3. tailoring
4. Poultry

8.11 Exposure Trips

The following exposure trips are planned:

1. Good practices of JFMC/ EDC/ Livelihood in North-East and other states of India

2. Participation in melas and fairs like Agri- horti expo, 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) RashtriyaKrishiVikasYojana (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 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

9. Forest Development Plan of Burigaon JFMC

This Forest Development Plan has been prepared after a detailed PRA exercise at the village level as a part of the Micro-Plan of Burigaon JFMC. The objective of this plan is to provide for the sustenance of the conservation and bio-diversity values, environmental functions and productive potential of the forests assigned to the JFMC; while meeting the consumption and livelihood needs of the community in a sustainable manner.

The micro-plan takes into consideration the following categories of the JFM Forests of the Burigaon JFMC:

- (a) Forest areas assigned to the JFMC by the Forest Department; and
- (b) Areas planted / to be planted on community lands and other lands outside the notified forest area.

The status of both the above categories of JFMC forests is briefly discussed below.

9.1 Forests & Existing Their Conditions

The conditions of the forests of the Burigaon JFMC have been summarized below.

Table-1: Conditions of the Forests of Burigaon JFMC

Identification	Area of JFMC Forest (Ha)	Distance from Village (Km)	Condition of Forest [Good - Forest with crown density of 40% of more Else 'Degraded']	Frequency of Use by Community [2-3 m / 3-6 m / 6-9 m / Over 9 m]
(A) Assigned Forest				
RF Name: Doboka Beat: Haldiati Compartment:	300 Ha	(Same Locality)	Good Area: 90 Ha Degraded Area: 210 Ha	Over 9m
(B) Other Planted Area				
Location: Lambatana Area Type of Forest: VF / Other _____	600 Ha	1 km	Good Area: 180 Ha Degraded Area: 420 Ha	
TOTAL	900 Ha		Good Area: 270 Ha Degraded Area: 630 Ha	

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

It is seen that the Burigaon JFMC has 900Ha under its forests, of which 270 Ha is 'Good'

(Crown density >40%) and the rest is 'Degraded'.

9.1.1 Forest Soil Type

The forests of Burigaon JFMC are located in Red sandy gravel Soil type(s) of soil. Some salient points of the forest soil type have been given in the following table.

Table-2: Forest Soil Type in Burigaon JFMC

Parameter	Status in Assigned Forests	Status in Other Planted Areas
Fertility Level	Good	Good
Soil Erosion Status	Yes	Yes
Presence of:		
(a) Silt	No	No
(b) Mud-flat	Yes	Yes
(c) Newly accreted land	No	No
(d) Sand dune		

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

For the Paschim Singla JFMC; the salient points of the forest soil type are summarized below:

- (a) Good fertility
- (b) Red sandy gravel
- (c) Existence of mud-flat

9.1.2 Existing Composition of Flora

In the forests of the Burigaon JFMC, the existing composition of the flora has been given as follows. It may be noted that the local forests are classified as Semi- Evergreen Forests.

Table-3: Existing Composition of Flora in the Burigaon JFMC

Parameter	Local Name(s)	Botanical Name(s)
Major Forest Species	Sal, Khokon	Tectona grandis, Duabanga sonneritoides
Associates	Azar, Bohera, Arohi, M. Sal	Legerstromia flosregance. Pers., Terminalia bellirica, Shorea robusta
Shrubs		

Medicinal Plants	Hilikha, Bohera, Amlokhi, Bhatghila	Terminalia chebula. Retz, Terminalia bellirica, Phyllantus emblica, Oroxylum indicum
Produces	Bamboo species	Bambusoideae
Others, if any		

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.1.3 Forest Village Management in the Past

The measures taken by the Burigaon JFMC for forest protection in the past have been discussed as follows.

(a) Number of households involved: 150 Nos. Households

(b) Number of people involved: 600 Nos. Persons.

(c) Summary of the measures: Patrolling by villagers with the forest staff.

[**Source:** Discussions with Forest Department personnel & JFMC members]

9.1.4 Domestic Requirements of Forest Produce

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

Table-4 (A): Domestic Requirement of Forest Produce per Household of the Burigaon JFMC

Name of Forest Produce	Average Household Requirement		How met at Present	Source
	Frequency of Requirement	Approx. Qty		
Firewood	Daily	10 kg	Reserved forest and homestead	Reserved forest and homestead
Timber for House	Yearly	30 cft		Market
Small timber for Implements	Yearly	1 cft	Reserved forest	Reserved forest
Pole / Bamboo	Daily	1 no.	Homestead and market	Homestead and market
Fodder from Forest				
NTPF : Hilikha, Aam, Amlokhi, Kosu, Madhuri, Outenga	Seasonal	5 – 7 kg	Reserved forest	Reserved forest
Other (Ikara)	Yearly	60 kg	Reserved forest	Reserved forest

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

There are 150 households in the Burigaon JFMC. From the above table and this number of

households, it is inferred that the total annual requirements of the Burigaon village for forest produce for own use is as follows:

Table-4 (B): Total Domestic Requirement of Forest Produce - All Households of the Burigaon JFMC

Name of Forest Produce	Community Requirement (Kg per annum) (*)	Remarks
Firewood	547500	
Timber for House	4500 cft	
Small Timber for Implements	150 cft	
Pole / Bamboo	54750 nos.	
Fodder from Forest		
NTFP	1050 kg	
Other _____	9000 kg	

Source:Table - 4(A) at above & Total Household Number from Community records

(*) = Approx. Qty. of Average Household Requirement (from Table-4 (A) x 150 Households

9.1.5 Collection & Marketing of Forest Produce by Villagers

Apart from use in the households, the community dependency on forest produces also includes the collection of such items for sale in local markets. The collection and marketing of forest produce by villagers of Burigaon JFMC is given in the following table.

Table-5 (A): Collection & Marketing of Forest Produce by Villagers of theBurigaonJFMC

Name of Forest Produce	Collection for Marketing			Location of Collection
	Season / Months	No of Households Collecting	Average Qty. Collected (Kg)	
Firewood	NIL			
Timber for House				
Small timber for Implements				
Bamboo				
Pole				
Fodder from Forest				
NTFP				
Other ____				

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

In the above connection, the following table gives additional pertinent information.

Table-5 (B): Collection & Marketing of Forest Produce - Additional Information
[Burigaon JFMC]

Name of Forest Produce	Surplus Marketed (Kg)	How marketed	Average Income per HH from sale of Forest Produce
Firewood	NIL		
Timber for House			
Small timber for Implements			
Bamboo			
Pole			
Fodder from Forest			
NTFP			
Other _____			

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.1.6 Total Requirements of Forest Produce - Domestic Use & Marketing

The total requirements of forest produce by the community members of the **Burigaon JFMC** have been summarized below - based on the information in the previous sub-sections.

Table-6: Total Requirements of Forest Produce by Villagers of the Burigaon JFMC

Name of Forest Produce	Community Requirement (Kg per annum) From Table-4(B)	Surplus Marketed (Kg) From Table-5(B)	Total Requirements (Kg)
Firewood	547500		547500
Timber for House	4500 cft		4500 cft
Small timber for Implements	150 cft		150 cft
Bamboo / Pole	54750 nos.		54750 nos.
Fodder from Forest			
NTFP	1050 kg		1050 kg
Other	9000 kg	-	9000 kg

Source: Tables 4 (B) & 5 (B) of this Section, given at the previous pages

9.2 Forest Protection Issues

9.2.1 Protection Problems

The protection issues of the forests of Burigaon JFMC have been summarized below.

Table-7: Protection Problems of the Burigaon JFMC

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

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

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

- (a) Grazing
- (b) Accidental fires

9.2.2 Reasons for Degradation of the Forest

In the Burigaon JFMC, the reasons for degradation of forest are as follows:

- (a) Over grazing
- (b) Accidental fire

[Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members]

9.3 Components of the Forest Development Plan

The following sub-sections discuss the main components of the Forest Development Plan of Burigaon JFMC; viz. the plans for Protection, Forest Improvement (Treatment), Nursery Development, Maintenance and Miscellaneous Operations.

9.3.1 Protection Plan

The Protection Plan given at below, discusses the measures for the protection of the forests of Burigaon JFMC from the issues discussed earlier at Sub-section 3.1

Table-8: Protection Plan of Burigaon JFMC

Protection Work [to be filled from Table 3.7 of Proforma-3 as applicable]	Location in Forest Area	Quantification of the Measures [Length, Area, Size etc.]	Timing	Priority [High / Medium / Low]
Over grazing	Reserved forest	30 Ha	8 A.M. – 4 P.M.	High
Accidental fire control by fireline cutting	Reserved forest	30 Ha	Jan - Apr	High

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

Thus, it is seen that the significant protection measures planned to be undertaken in the Burigaon JFMC (with high / medium priority) are as follows:

- (a) Fireline cutting
- (b) Over grazing controlmeasures-
 - Establishment of Pounds for keeping cattle as per the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871.
 - Joint Patrolling along with Forest Department by the J.F.M.C members in those areas for protection of the same.
 - Organize Awareness campaign in that area for importance of forest among that

locality.

- Protection of river embankment by the J.F.M.C in consultation with Forest Department in that locality.

9.3.2 Types of Operations Proposed

The types of operations proposed for the treatment of degraded areas of the JFMC Forest of Burigaon JFMC are given hereunder.

Table-9: Types of Operations Proposed in the Burigaon JFMC

Treatment	Required (Yes/ No)	Responsibility of JFMC (Yes / No)	Month / Year when can be done	Extent of Area proposed for Treatment (Ha)
Restoration of Degraded Forests	Yes	Yes	Apr – Jun	210 Ha
Protection to Cut Stumps of Trees				
Watershed Treatment	Yes	Yes	Nov – Feb	10 Ha
Water Reservoirs	Yes	Yes	Dec – Mar	5 Ha
Grass & Silvi-pasture	Yes	Yes	Apr – Jul	2 Ha
Bamboo Plantation	Yes	Yes	Mar – May	5 Ha
Seed Sowing	Yes	Yes	Apr – Jun	25 Ha
Root & Shoot Cutting & Plantation	Yes	Yes	Apr – Jun	10 Ha
Cut Back & Coppice Treatment				
Physical Fencing	Yes	Yes	Jan – Dec	Whole area
Social Fencing	Yes	Yes	Jan – Dec	Whole area
Other Activities				

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

Thus, it is seen that the following are the treatment operations which have been proposed in the forest area of the Burigaon JFMC:

9.3.3 Forest Improvement Plan - Advance Works & Creation

The pertinent details in the above connection have been tabulated as follows.

Table-10: Forest Improvement Planned in Burigaon JFMC

Treatment	Area in Ha under Plantation Module	Priority for Block Plantation	Species	Spacing (metre x metre)
Assisted Natural Regeneration (with plantation in gap)	30 Ha	1 Block	Indigenous species	2 X 2
Block Plantation				
Sowing of Neem, Amla, Mahua, Bahera (Medicinal Plants)				
Enrichment Plantation				
Direct Plantation				
Other				
Total Area (in Ha)				

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.4 Forest Improvement - Annual Targets

The annual targets in the above connection are given below for a ten year period.

Table-10 (A): Annual Targets of Forest Improvement Burigaon JFMC Year-1 to (Year-5)

Treatment	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Assisted Natural Regeneration (with plantation in gap)		20 Ha	20 Ha	20 Ha	20 Ha
Block Plantation		5 Ha	5 Ha	5 Ha	5 Ha
Sowing of Neem, Amla, Mahua, Bahera (Medicinal Plants)		5 Ha	5 Ha	5 Ha	5 Ha
Enrichment Plantation		10 Ha	10 Ha	10 Ha	10 Ha
Direct Plantation		10 Ha	10 Ha	10 Ha	10 Ha
Silvi-cultural Operations					
Intermediate Operations					

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

Table-10 (B): Annual Targets of Forest Improvement in Burigaon JFMC (Year-6 to Year-10)

Treatment	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Aided Natural Regeneration (with plantation in gap)	20 Ha	20 Ha	20 Ha	20 Ha	20 Ha
Block Plantation	5 Ha	5 Ha	5 Ha	5 Ha	5 Ha
Sowing of Neem, Amla, Mahua, Bahera (Medicinal Plants)	5 Ha	5 Ha	5 Ha	5 Ha	5 Ha
Enrichment Plantation	10 Ha	10 Ha	10 Ha	10 Ha	10 Ha
Direct Plantation	10 Ha	10 Ha	10 Ha	10 Ha	10 Ha
Silvi-cultural Operations					
Intermediate Operations					

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.4.1 Nursery Development Plan

The Nursery Development Plan for the Burigaon JFMC depends on the following types of Nurseries:

- (a) JFMC Nurseries (incl. Departmental Nursery)
- (b) Other Nurseries - SHG & Private.

The details are given below.

JFMC Nurseries

The following table gives the details of the nurseries of the Burigaon JFMC. This includes the Departmental Nursery involved in JFMC works.

Table-11 (A): JFMC Nurseries of theBurigaon JFMC

Location of Nursery	Species	Year of Development	Number of Seedlings	Remarks
Jabrakhowa	Sal, Agar, Amla, Bahera, Arjun, Titasop, Chandan, Outenga, Kumbhir, Koroi, etc. (50 species)	2016	Above 1 lakh	Inadequate fur for developme

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

Other Nurseries

The following table gives the details of other nurseries near the Burigaon JFMC.

Table-11 (B): Other Nurseries near theBurigaon JFMC

Name of Nursery	Species	Year of Development	Number of Seedlings	Remarks
No other nurseries have been found near the JFMC				

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.4.2 Maintenance Plan - 10 Years

The maintenance plan for plantations raised in the Burigaon JFMC is given below. This covers a period of ten years.

(A) Timber Species :

Table-12 (A): Maintenance Plan of Firewood Plantation in theBurigaon JFMC

Year(s)	Treatment
2016 – 2025	Weeding, Climber Cutting, Mulching, Thinning, Vacancy Filling

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

(B) Bamboo

Table-12 (B): Maintenance Plan of Bamboo Plantation in the Burigaon JFMC

Year(s)	Treatment
2016 – 2025	Mulching, Weeding, Thinning, Vacancy Filling

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

(C) Fuel wood Plantation

Table-12 (C): Maintenance Plan of Fuel Wood Plantation in the Burigaon JFMC

Year(s)	Treatment
2016 – 2025	Weeding, Mulching, Vacancy Filling

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

(D) NTFP / Medicinal Plantation

Table-12 (D): Maintenance Plan of NTFP / Medicinal Plantation in the Burigaon JFMC

Year(s)	Treatment
2016 – 2025	Weeding, Mulching, Thinning, Vacancy Filling

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.4.3 Miscellaneous Operations Plan

The miscellaneous operations planned in the Burigaon JFMC are given below.

Table-13): Miscellaneous Operations in the Burigaon JFMC

Operation	Required (Yes / No)	Responsibility	Month / Year	Area (Ha)
Weed Cleaning	Yes	JFMC	Apr - Sep	In existing and newly created areas in future
Mulching	Yes	JFMC	Jan – Feb	
Vacancy Filling	Yes	JFMC	Apr – Jul	
Plantation	Yes	JFMC	Apr – Jul	
Check Cattle Grazing	Yes	JFMC	Jan - dec	

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.4.4 Marketing Operations

For produce from the Burigaon JFMC, the planned marketing operations are:

- (a) Nursery
- (b) Firewood

(c) Sustainable Yield Development

9.5 Expected Benefits

This sub-section furnishes the benefits expected from the forests protected by members of the Burigaon JFMC, as well as the sharing mechanism for the usufruct benefits.

9.5.1 Expected Benefits Related to Wood & Grass

The above has been tabulated below for the Burigaon JFMC. The benefits are expected from the forests protected by its members under this Forest Development Plan.

Table-14: Expected Benefits from Forests Protected by Members of Burigaon JFMC

Item	Month	Year (Indicative)	Quantity
Firewood	Oct - Feb	7 – 10 Years	800 Quintal
Timber for House	Dec - Feb	20 Years	1000 cft
Small timber for Implements	May - Aug	4 th year	200 nos.
Bamboo	Nov - Mar	4 th Year	1000 nos.
Pole	May - Aug	4 th – 5 th year	200 nos.
Fodder from Forest Trees & Grass	Oct - Mar	1 st Year	2000 kg
NTFP	Apr - Dec	1 st year	500 kg
Wages	Rs. 300/Day		
Other _____			

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.5.2 Sharing Mechanisms

The sharing mechanism for the benefits is indicated below for members of the Burigaon JFMC.

Table-15: Sharing Mechanism for BurigaonJFMC

Method	Items
To be shared equally	Timber, Firewood, Bamboo, etc.
To be freely collected by the members	Grass, NTFP
Other Methods	A schedule for requirement of production capacity increase method

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

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
JFMC	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
NGO	✓	✓			✓	✓	
Skilling Agencies	✓	✓			✓		
Forest Deptt	✓	✓				✓	✓
Line Deptt.	✓	✓					✓

Village Development Plan

Stakeholders	JFMC	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 JFMC Office		✓	✓			
Roads		✓	✓			
WATSAN		✓	✓			✓
School		✓				
Health Infra		✓	✓		✓	✓
Organic farming/ vermicompost		✓	✓		✓	✓

Forest Development Plan

Stakeholders	JFMC	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 micro plan has been prepared based on annual requirement of the three sub plans namely the Livelihood Plan, Village Development Plan and Forest Development Plan. The consolidated table is given below.

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

Livelihood Development Plan

SI No.	Item of Work	Amount (Rupees)	Remarks
1.	Skill Development & Training		
2.	Dairy Farming		
3.	Poultry/ Fishery/ Duckery		
4.	Computers		
5.	Trades and Callings		
6.	Handicrafts		
7.	Kits and Equipment		
8.	Value Addition & Certification		

9	Packaging and Marketing		
10	Exposure Visits		
11	SHG/ JLG/ Cluster Formation & Credit		
	TOTAL		

Annual Village Development Plan:

SI No.	Item of Work	Amount	Remarks
1.	Solar Power		
2.	Solar/Hybrid Street Lights		
3.	Sprinkler Irrigation		
4.	LPG		
5.	Power Pumps		
6	Training Center		
7	Community Hall cum JFMC Office		2(two) community halls 1(one) JFMC office
8	Roads		3.5 km (Renovation)
9	WATSAN		
10	School		1(one) no. for repairing/renovation
11	Health Infra		
12	Organic farming/ vermi-compost		
	TOTAL		

Annual Forest Development Plan

SI No.	Item of Work	Amount	Remarks
1.	0.25 Ha Nursery		As per CAMPA scheme for 10 years maintenance
2.	10 Ha Fuelwood Plantation Creation		For creation only
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, and 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

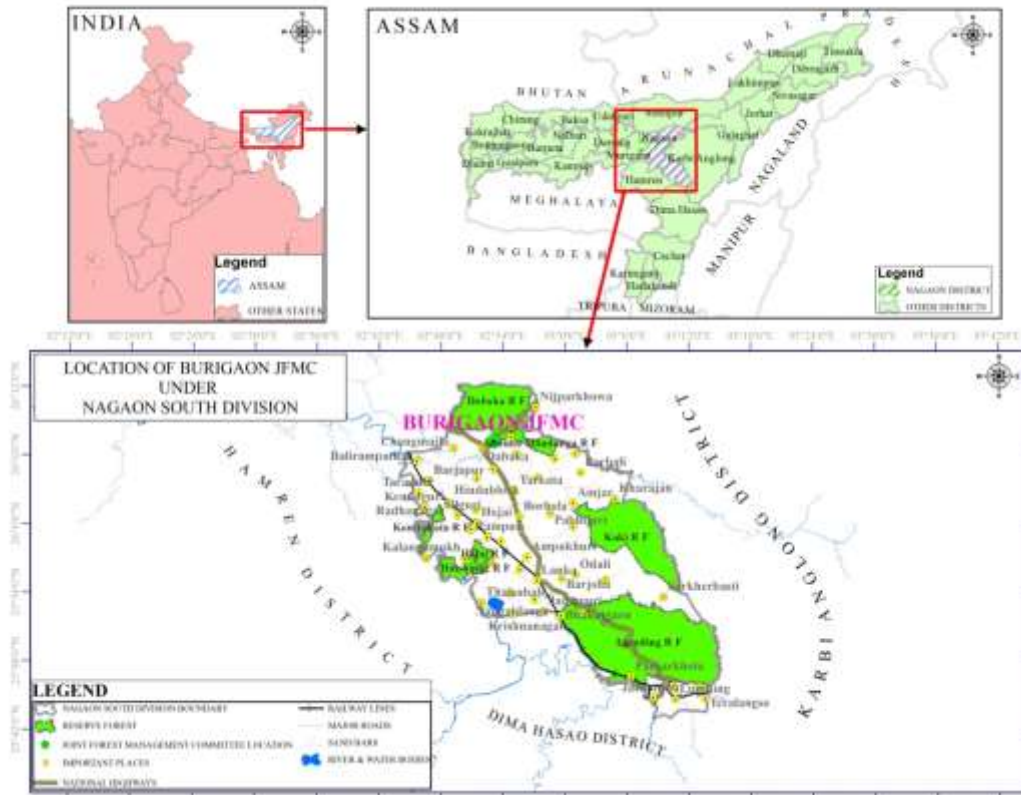
JFMC: The JFMC to be upgraded both in terms of its infrastructure assets and in terms of acting as a resource centre for village and forestry development. The proposed JFMC office along with the community hall in the entry point activity to be provided with modern equipment like computer/ TV and support equipment like generator etc. Building capacity of JFMC members through training programs on use of computers, maintaining and updating records/ accounts keeping and village level/ forestry data on a regular basis. The JFMC 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.

LIST OF APPENDIX

Appendix No.	Title
I(A)	Location Map of JFMC in India
I(B)	Location Map of Burigaon JFMC
II	Approach of the JFMC
III(A)	JFMC Registration Certificate
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V	Executive Members group Photo of Burigaon JFMC
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VII(A)	Community & Resource map of Burigaon JFMC
VII(B)	Hazard map of Burigaon JFMC
VII(C)	Venn Diagram
VIII	Entry point Activities
IX(A)	Training list of Burigaon JFMC (Proposed)
X	Photographs
XI	GPS Coordinates

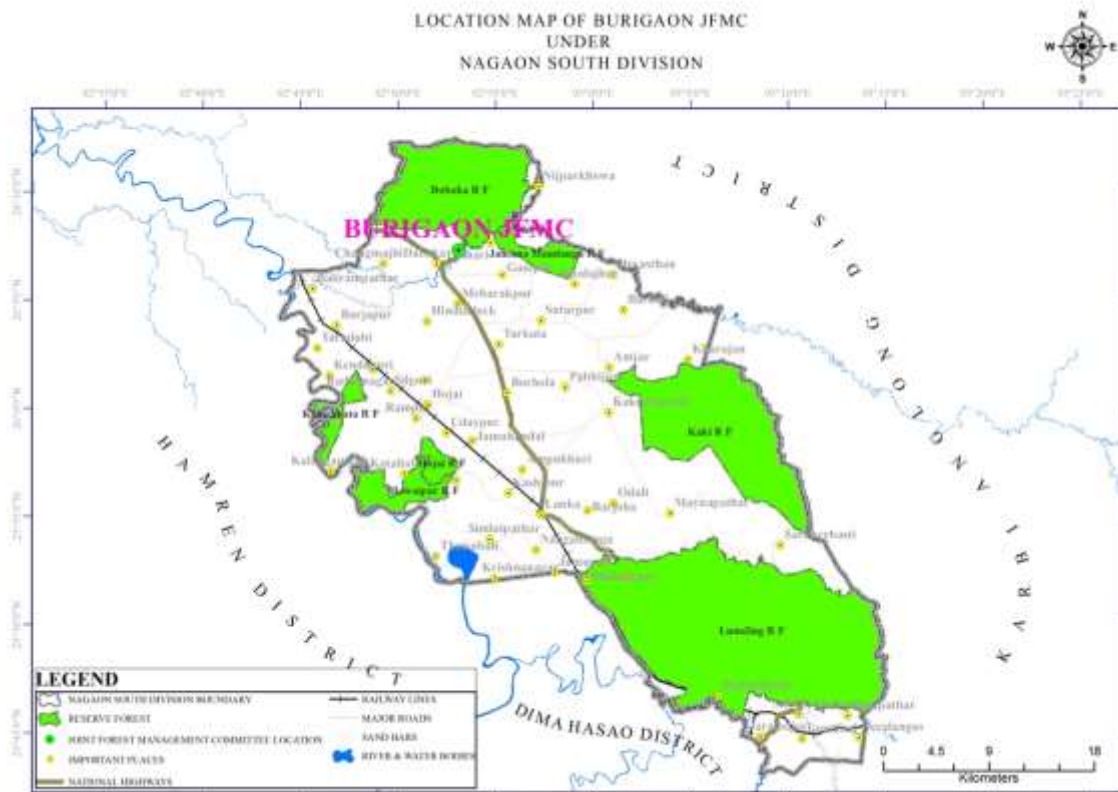
Appendix I(A)

Location Map of JFMC in India



Appendix I(B)

Location Map of Burigaon JFMC



Appendix II

Approach of the JFMC



Appendix III(A)

JFMC Registration Certificate



Government of Assam
Department of Environment & Forests
Office of the Divisional Forest Officer
Nagaon South Division, Hojai.

Renewal No. NS/B/ JFMC/16/6759

Dated:01-04-2016

RENEWAL OF REGISTRATION OF JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The Burigaon Joint Forest Management Committee Registered under Jamuna Valley Range, Doboka within the jurisdiction of Nagaon South Division, Hojai in Nagaon District vide Registration No.UASFC/2006-07/N(FV-1) Dt. 19/10/06 is hereby renewed in the office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Nagaon South Division, Hojai for the year 2016-17.

The renewal of registration of the committee has been done to facilitate implementation of forestry related projects under the scheme APFBC Society.

(S.Rahman,AFS)
Divisional Forest Officer
Nagaon South Division, Hojai

Appendix III(B)

MoU/Resolution Certificate

FORMAT OF AGREEMENT TO BE EXECUTED BETWEEN
THE JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE AND
DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER OF THE RESPECTIVE FIELD IMPLEMENTATION UNIT

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT

Agreement No: & Date (To be filled up by the Divisional Forest Officer)

1. This deed of Agreement made in the form of Agreement on the 1st day of July 2015 between the Divisional Forest Officer Nagaon South Division, Hojai, Department of Forest, Assam on behalf of the Project Implementation Unit of the Assam Project on Forest and Biodiversity Conservation Society (APFBCS; hereinafter referred to as the First Party) and the President, Treasurer and Member-Secretary of the Executive Committee duly elected by the General Body of the Banigaom F.V. Forest Management Committee Village Banigaom F.V., P.O. Daboka (Hereinafter referred to as the Second Party) to execute the project works under the Assam Project on Forest and Biodiversity Conservation (APFBC; hereinafter referred to as Project Works) on the following terms and conditions for proper protection and development of the Forest(s)/ Plantation(s) assigned to this committee as per the schedule given hereunder.

SCHEDULE:

- a. Name of the Joint Forest Management Committee Banigaom F.V. JFMC
b. District Nagaon
c. Division Nagaon South, Hojai
d. Range J.V. Range, Daboka
e. Section
f. Beat
g. Block, Compartment No:
h. Area(Ha) 30 Hect.
i. Boundary:
North Hills East Lambetama (R.F) Teak plantation
South R.F. Daboka (Teak plantation) West Balijua (R.F) Teak plantation
j. Picorial Map showing JFMC area (not to scale)

2. Disbursement of funds:

- i. The Second Party shall open a Joint Current Account in the name of 'Forestry Account and Community Account' in any Nationalized Commercial Banks, as per the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual, JFMC & EDC Manual as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party.
- ii. The First party in consultation with the Circle Conservator shall nominate an Officer not below the rank of Forester-1 for opening and operating the Joint Account in the name of 'Forestry Account' as per the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Operational Manual and/ or JFMC&EDC Manual as annexed herewith and as per amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party.
- iii. Payment of necessary funds to the Second Party shall be released by the First Party as per the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Society' Operational Manual as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party.

3. Maintenance of Accounts:

- i. The second party shall maintain separate accounts for all expenditure incurred out of the fund provided from time to time for execution of Project works. Such Accounts shall be made available to the First Party or Project Implementation Unit or its authorized representatives for the purpose for inspection. The First Party shall be responsible for submission of expenditure statement and also necessary records to the PMU, as per the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual, JFMC & EDC Manual as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party.
- ii. The First Party and also the Second Party shall have to maintain a register where all relevant data of civil works and inputs receipt records etc. shall be maintained properly. The register shall be kept open for all inspecting officers related to the implementation of the APFBC
- iii. In case of any event of misuse of funds, the First Party shall have right to stop operation of the Bank Accounts of the Second Party and to be followed by enquiry as may be deemed proper by the First Party.

4. Completion of Project work:

- i. The Project Work shall be completed within the time frame of the annual action plan prepared as per the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual, JFMC & EDC Manual as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party.

5. Duties and responsibilities of the First party

- i. The First party in consultation with the respective Circle Conservator shall demarcate the forest area, where the Second Party shall be allowed to undertake all the project activities and discharge all the responsibilities as per the guidelines

- prescribed in the APFBC's JFMC & EDC Manual, as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party.
- ii. The First Party shall ensure that the activities of the Second Party are in accordance with the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual and JFMC & EDC Manual, other rules, instructions and directions of Government of India and Government of Assam in force.
 - iii. Until such time as the Second Party can undertake the task, any Forest Officer not below the rank of the Range Officer, as nominated by the First Party, shall prepare estimates for works.
 - iv. The First Party in consultation with the PMU, APFBC Society shall impart training to Joint Forest Management Committee members on aspects of Forest Management including basic inventory collection, management planning, map interpretation, silviculture, nursery raising, grafting of HYV, etc.
 - v. The First Party shall have the right to instruct to stop or suspend any activity at any stage if there is any deviation from the specification prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual, JFMC & EDC Manual as annexed herewith and as per amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party, or violation of any of the terms of this agreement and demand recovery of its payments.

6. Duties and responsibilities of the Second Party:

- i. Apart from observing all the duties and responsibilities as prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual, JFMC & EDC Manual as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party, the Second Party shall be responsible to manage and implement all the decisions of the Joint Forest Management Committee.
- ii. The Second Party shall be responsible for maintaining the record of the proceedings and other documents like Chequebooks, joint Account, Minutes Book, Executive Committee Resolution book, Annual Plan, Micro-plan, and Estimates for Works etc.
- iii. The Second Party shall assign duties and responsibilities to the members and may constitute sub-committees as needed with a view to ensure implementation of the Joint Forest Management Committee micro-plan and for effective discharge of their prescribed duties and responsibilities.
- iv. The Second Party in consultation with the General Body shall evolve methodology on all issues relating to membership, conflict resolution, encroachments, customary rights and benefit sharing.
- v. The Second Party shall prepare a Micro Plan for Project Works as per the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual, JFMC & EDC Manual as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party.
- vi. It shall be the responsibility of the Second Party to account for and manage the funds and other resources received from the Government, other sources and the funds internally generated, in accordance with sound financial standards and practices.
- vii. The Second Party shall identify and fix the responsibility on the members of the Joint Forest Management Committee who commit specific offences like grazing



in the Forest and plantation areas, non-cooperation and disobedience towards decisions of the General Body and Executive committee and inflict Penalties as per the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual, IFMC & FDC Manual as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party

- viii. The Second Party shall ensure that the procurements are made as specified in the Procurement Procedure Manual of the APFBC Society as provided by the First Party and also as per the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual, as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party.
- ix. The Second Party shall be responsible for bringing any discrepancy or irregularity to the notice of the representative of the First Party
- x. The Second Party shall abide by the technical suggestion/ direction of the First Party or his representatives.
- xi. The Second Party shall ensure that there is no mis-utilization of the fund during execution of the Project Works.
- xii. The Second Party shall pay all duties, taxes and other levies payable against procurement of inputs.
- xiii. The Second Party shall exercise its rights under this agreement in such manner as to protect the interests of the French Development Agency and First Party.
- xiv. The second party shall be responsible for maintenance and security of the property / equipment, if any supplied to individuals / communities as part of the project and ensures the same is not mis-utilized.

7. Dispute Settlement:

During execution of work, any dispute arises between the two parties, relating to any aspect of this agreement, the parties shall first attempt to settle the dispute through mutual and amicable consultation. If the dispute is not settled through such consultation, the matter may be referred for arbitration to the Chairman of the DACC.

Signature of the First Party (Officers of the Forest Department, Assam.)

Sl. No.	Name & Designation	Signature
1.	(Divisional Forest Officer)	
2.	(Forest Range Officer)	

Divisional Forest Officer
Nagaon South Division
Hojai

Signature of the Second Party (Members of the Committee)

Name & Address :	Signature
1. (President) <i>Md. Farid Ahmed</i>	<i>Md. Farid Ahmed</i>
2. (Treasurer) <i>Md. Sharif Uddin</i>	<i>Md. Sharif Uddin</i>
3. (Member-Secretary) <i>Jahurul Ahyan, Fo-I</i>	<i>Jahurul Ahyan</i>

RANGE FORESTER
Hojai Range, Dibrugarh

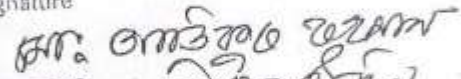

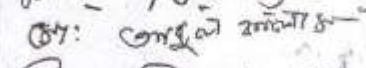
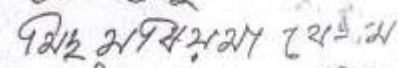
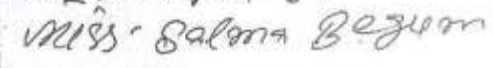
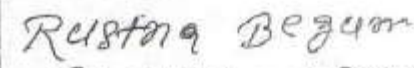
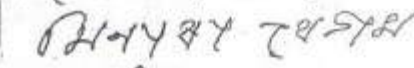
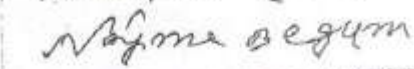
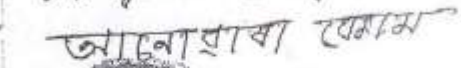
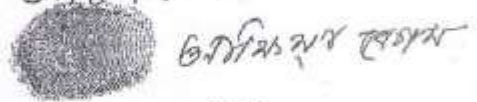
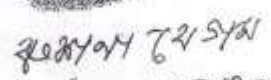
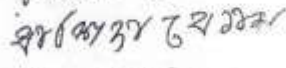
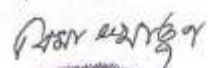
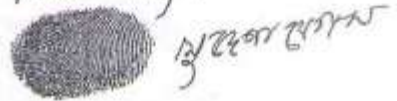
1. *Md. Farid Ahmed*
President
2. *Md. Sharif Uddin*
Treasurer
3. *Jahurul Ahyan*
Member Secretary
Borigaon, Jorhat

Signature of Witnesses

Name & Address :

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Signature

1. 
 ১ম: মোঃ ওমরুল হক
2. 
 ২য়: মোঃ মৌনুল হোসেন
3. 
 ৩য়: মোঃ মাসুম
- 
 ৪য়: মোঃ মাসুম
- 
 ৫য়: মোঃ মাসুম
- 
 ৬য়: মোঃ মাসুম
- 
 ৭য়: মোঃ মাসুম
- 
 ৮য়: মোঃ মাসুম
- 
 ৯য়: মোঃ মাসুম
- 
 ১০য়: মোঃ মাসুম
- 
 ১১য়: মোঃ মাসুম
- 
 ১২য়: মোঃ মাসুম
- 
 ১৩য়: মোঃ মাসুম
- 
 ১৪য়: মোঃ মাসুম

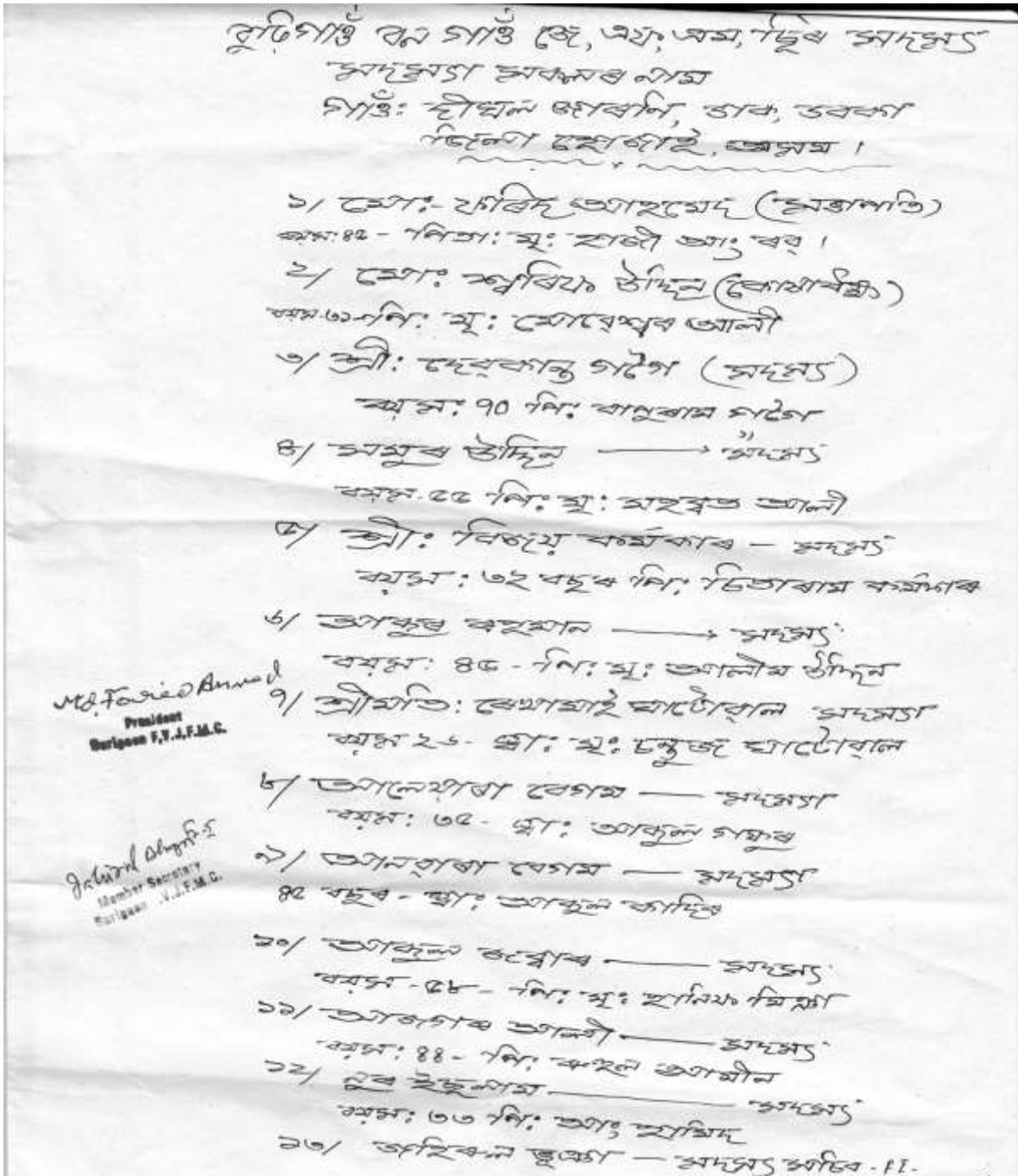
Signature of Witnesses

Name & Address: 1.2- G.B.R. THERY BAOH Signature

1. Mr. Nurul Hoque
2. Mr. Ashik Ulla
3. Mr. ...
4. ...
5. ...
6. Abdul marik
7. Jaymal Hoque
8. ...
9. ...
10. AHIM. UDDIN
11. Md Sahid Rahman
12. ...
13. ...
14. ...
15. ...
16. ...
17. ...
18. ...
19. ...
20. ...
21. ...
22. ...
23. ...
24. ...
25. ...
26. ...
27. ...
28. ...

Appendix IV

Executive Members of Burigaon JFMC



Appendix V

Executive Members group Photo of Burigaon JFMC



From left hand side : Anowara Begum , Alewara Begum, Rekhamai Ghatowal, Forid Ahmed
Standing From left hand side: Abdul Jobbar, Abdul Rahman, Samaruddin, Jahirul Bhuyan, Bijay
Karmakar,Nur Islam,Ajgar Ali, Sarifuddin

Appendix VI

List of members present during FGD(Signed list)

15/0/17. Pouligoon FGD (Ward-15 MC Community team)

Sl No	Name	Designation	Phno	Sign.
1	Dr. Fuleon (Lead FGD)	RANN	9508844746	
2	Dehial Bhyan FGD-1	Member secretary of MC	9435243417	Dr. F2
3	Anoop Das	RCVN	9954357578	
4	Roshal S Ghim	RCVN	9854112744	Dr. P. S.
5	ଅନୁପ ଦାସ			
6	ରୋଶାଲ ଶର୍ମା			
7	ଡି. ଫୁଲେନ			
8	MD. Fozia Ahmad	President	9854887371	
9	MD. Farhan Rahman		9864988649	
10	MD. Samudra			
11	ସମୁଦ୍ରା			
12	Sakir Isdar		9678769561	
13	ସକିର ଇସଦର			
14	ଆମିନା			
15	ଆମିନା			
16	ଆମିନା			
17	ଆମିନା	RW		
18	ଆମିନା			
19	MD Noor ulom		8011313991	
20	MD Faridul Islam		8011454612	
21	MD. Farhan		9474089199	
22	MD. Faruk Hussain		8021721627	
23	MD Amrullah Hussain			
24	ଆମିନା		708692353	
25	ଆମିନା			
26	ଆମିନା			
29	ଆମିନା			
30	Miss Aliza Begum			
31	ଆମିନା			
32	ଆମିନା			
33	ଆମିନା			
34	Artika Kish.	RCVN.		

List of members present during PRA (Signed list)

17/5/19

BURIGAOON (PRA)
F.V

(Alibi Academy)
Venue: Community Hall.

GIPS - N $26^{\circ}3'30''$
E $92^{\circ}51'39''$.

SL NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	PH. No	Sig.
1	Dakirul Bhuyan Fr I	Forester-I	9435243417	Dakirul
2	Md. Farid Ahmad	President	985455733	
3	Md Karil Uddin		9508968183	
4	শেখ মুহাম্মদ আলী		9954252905	
5			8896082338	
6	শেখ মুহাম্মদ আলী			
7	শেখ মুহাম্মদ আলী			
8	শেখ মুহাম্মদ আলী			
9	শেখ মুহাম্মদ আলী			
10	শেখ মুহাম্মদ আলী			
11	শেখ মুহাম্মদ আলী			
12	শেখ মুহাম্মদ আলী			
13	Shahjan Uddin			
14	Fareez Ahmad			
15	Burhan Uddin			
16	শেখ মুহাম্মদ আলী			
17	শেখ মুহাম্মদ আলী			
18	শেখ মুহাম্মদ আলী			
19	Md. Faruk Hossain			
20	Moh. Nizam Uddin			
21	Md. Noor Alam		8011313931	
22	শেখ মুহাম্মদ আলী		8139097735	
23	শেখ মুহাম্মদ আলী			
24	শেখ মুহাম্মদ আলী			
25	Miss Aliza Begum		9957657054	
26	শেখ মুহাম্মদ আলী			
27	শেখ মুহাম্মদ আলী			
28	শেখ মুহাম্মদ আলী			
29	শেখ মুহাম্মদ আলী			
30	শেখ মুহাম্মদ আলী			
31	শেখ মুহাম্মদ আলী			

17/3/17

BURIGAOON (F.V)

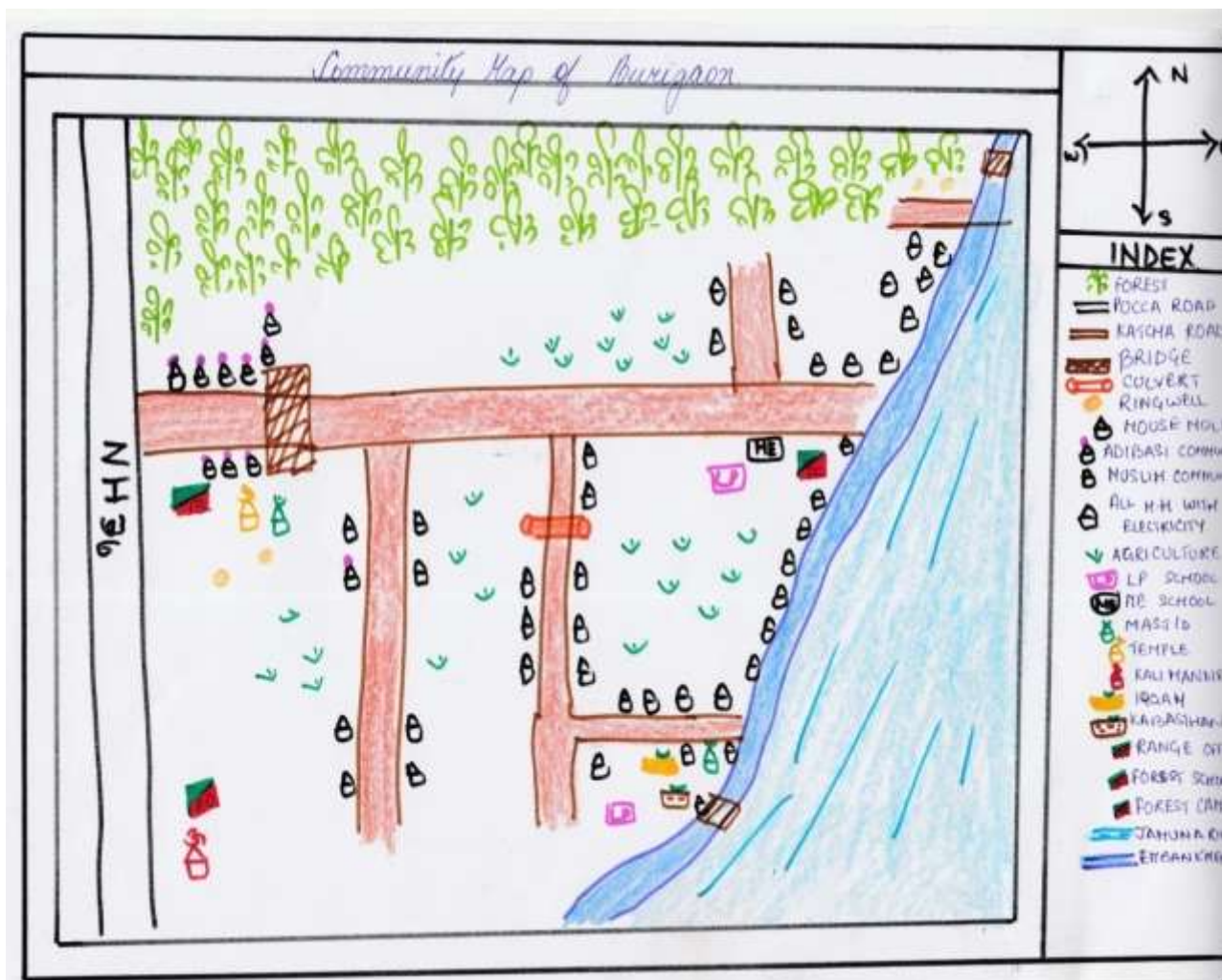
PRA

(B-Unit-Coordn) Venu Community Hall

Sl No.	NAME	DESIGNATION	Ph No	Sign.
32	Husnara Begum			
33	Fareeda Begum			
34	Fatima Begum			
35	Nunjaham Begum			
36	සම. මහා මානසික			
37	සම. මහා මානසික		9954551121	
38	Md Noor Salam			
39	ALIMUDDIN			
40	Kutub uddin			
41	Md. Shohanuddin			
42	Alimuddin	RHMN	95-08844446	AM
43	Rohul Solan	R.GVN	985-4112744	REK
44	Saffera Bibi			
45	Gmarang Begum			
46	Manjima Begum			
47	Kalchama Begum			
48	සම. මහා මානසික			
49	සම. මහා මානසික			
50	සම. මහා මානසික			
51	සම. මහා මානසික			
52	සම. මහා මානසික			
53	සම. මහා මානසික			
54	සම. මහා මානසික			
55	Md. Fayyaz Rahman	Member JFRC	986499864	AM
56	Saifu isharq		9678769561	
57	Subun uddin		9954314482	
58	Kotun miq		967829055	
59	Nazima Begum		8812097826	
60	සම. මහා මානසික		8721996813	
61	සම. මහා මානසික			
62	Anup Das	RGVN	9954357578	AM

Appendix VII(A)

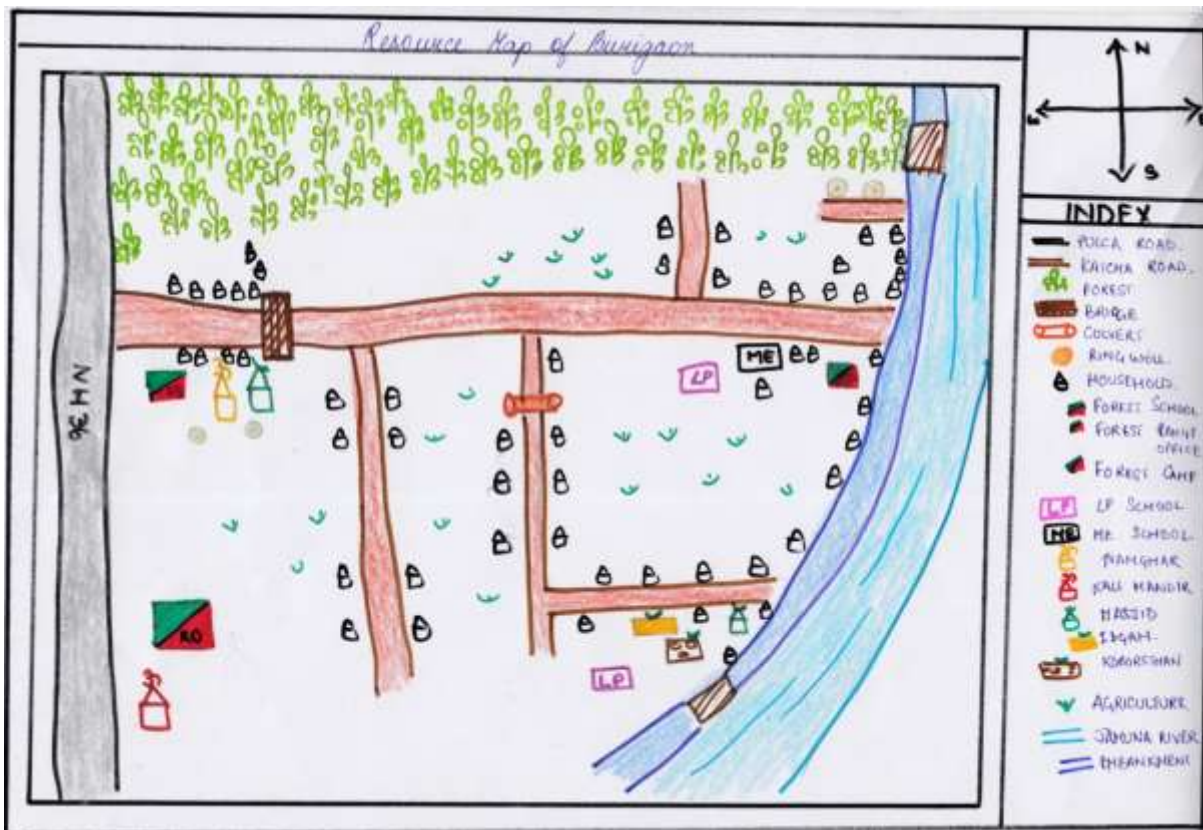
Community map of Burigaon JFMC



Sl. No	Name of the Facilitator	Address	Mobile No
1	Jahirul Bhuyan		9435243417
2	Forid Ahmed		985455733
3	Kajil Uddin		9508968183
4	Azgar Ali		9954252405

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

Resource map of Burigaon JFMC

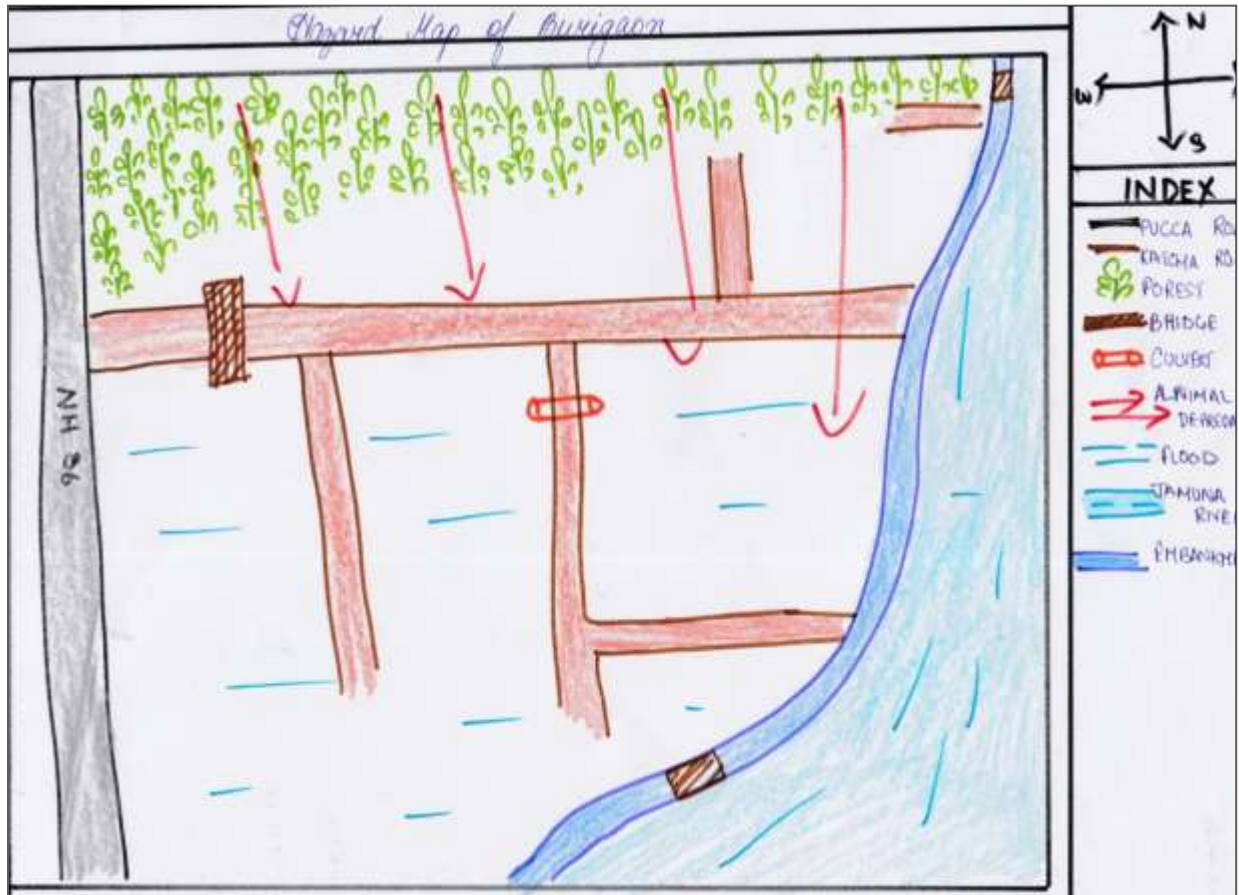


Sl. No	Name of the Facilitator	Address	Mobile No
1	Jahirul Bhuyan		9435243417
2	Forid Ahmed		985455733
3	Kajil Uddin		9508968183
4	Azgar Ali		9954252405

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

Appendix VII(B):

- Hazard map of Burigaon JFMC

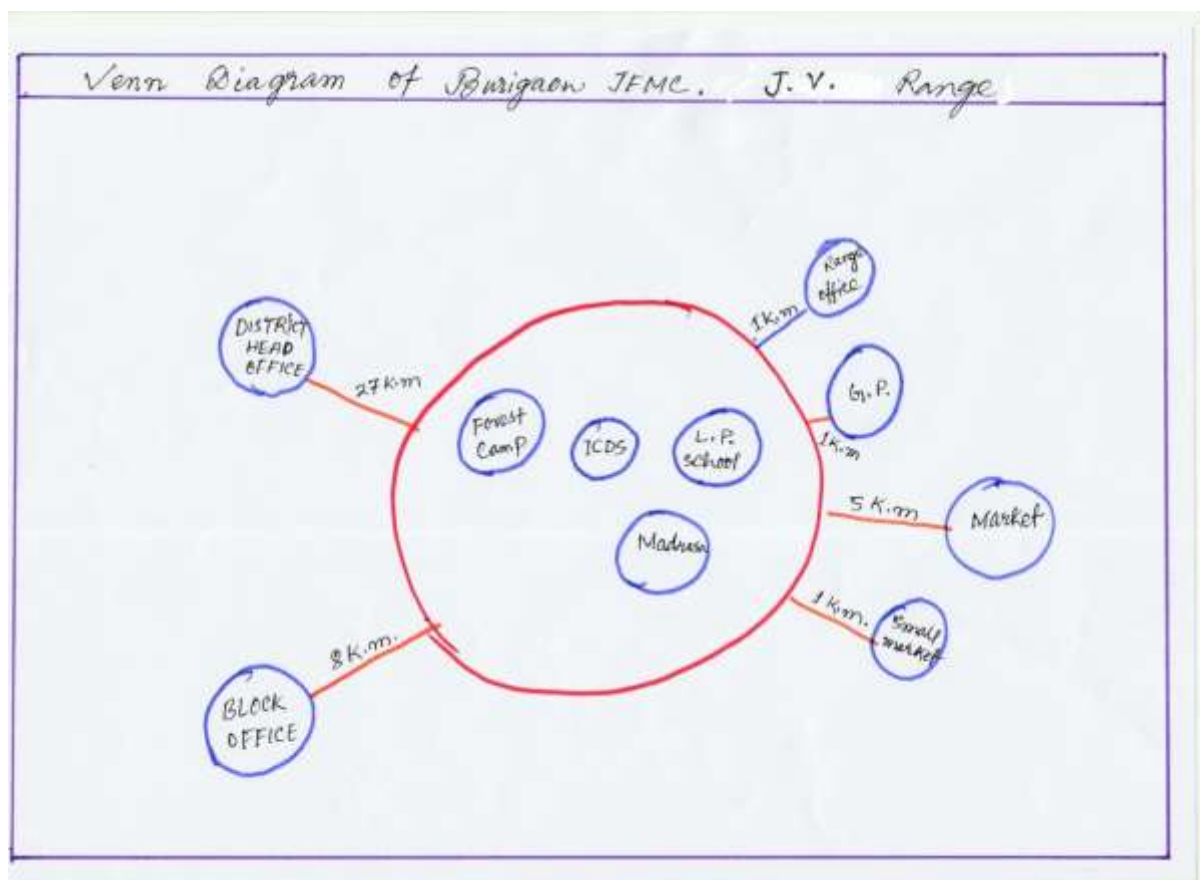


Sl. No	Name of the Facilitator	Address	Mobile No
1	Jahirul Bhuyan		9435243417
2	Forid Ahmed		985455733
3	Kajil Uddin		9508968183
4	Azgar Ali		9954252405

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

Appendix VII(C)

Venn Diagram



Sl. No	Name of the Facilitator	Address	Mobile No
1	Jahirul Bhuyan		9435243417
2	Forid Ahmed		985455733
3	Kajil Uddin		9508968183
4	Azgar Ali		9954252405

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

Appendix VIII

Entry point Activities

Burigaon F.V JFM.C
vill. Dighal jaruni P.O. PS Doboka
Range. Jomuna valley Range Doboka

S.L No	Activity	Details	Budget
1	JFMC Office Room with toilet and water facilities	15x20 one Room + 5x7 F.T Toilet for Gents and 6x8 F.T Toilet for Ladies Location - Near Poroid Ahmed House Land Area - 25 Lecha. donated by (land) Poroid Ahmed	700000/= Seven lakhs only
2	Tent House	Pandal, Dag, Generator, Chair Table, Skin with Jarpolim etc	500000/= Five Lakhs only
3	Boundary wall of Dighal jaruni Ganesha mandir	5 x 20 JMTs Location - Dighal jaruni Ganesha Mandir Near L.P School Burigaon F.V	100000/= one lakh only
4	Cost of cc Block from Timiali	12 x 200 JMTs Location - From Dighal jaruni Timiali to Masjid	500000/= Five Lakhs only
5	Boundary wall	5 x 160 JMTs Location - Dighal jaruni Kobozastan	200000/= Two lakhs only
6	ONE NOS Boat	3 x 36 F.T Boat Location - Jamuna River from Dighal jaruni to udumai for student.	400000/= Fourty thousand only
7	Ring Well 10 NOS	3 x 40 Ring F.T for community at Detaru Pleso of village	400000/= Four Lakhs only
8	Hand Pump 10 NOS	100 F.T Boring with 4x5 F.T Floor for community at Detaru Pleso of village	100000/= one Lakh only
	Hall for private school	Table, Desk, Bench, Location - Dighal jaruni Albul Academy	100000/= one lakh only

Balimil Shyapras
 Member Secretary
 Burigaon F.V JFM.C

FOREST RANGE OFFICER
 J.V. Range Doboka

Divisional Forest Officer
 Nugaon South Division
 Hojai

U. F. Saha Bhunia
 President
 Burigaon F.V JFM.C

Appendix IX(A)

Training list of Burigaon JFMC (Proposed)

Burigaon JFMC
 Burigaon and surrounding areas
 District: Nagaon, Assam

ক্র.সং	নাম	শিক্ষা / শ্রেণী code A	শিক্ষা / শ্রেণী code B	বয়স	স্বাক্ষর
১	আব্দুল হক	১	১	২২	
২	আব্দুল হক	২	২	২৭	
৩	আব্দুল হক	৩	৩	২৭	
৪	আব্দুল হক	৪	৪	৪৫	
৫	আব্দুল হক	৫	৫	৫৫	
৬	আব্দুল হক	৬	৬		
৭	আব্দুল হক	৭	৭	৩৭	
৮	আব্দুল হক	৮	৮	২৫	
৯	আব্দুল হক	৯	৯	৩৫	
১০	আব্দুল হক	১০	১০	৪৪	
১১	আব্দুল হক	১১	১১	৫৬	
১২	আব্দুল হক	১২	১২	৫৫	
১৩	আব্দুল হক	১৩	১৩	৪৫	
১৪	আব্দুল হক	১৪	১৪	৪৫	
১৫	আব্দুল হক	১৫	১৫	২৪	
১৬	আব্দুল হক	১৬	১৬	৪৬	
১৭	আব্দুল হক	১৭	১৭	৪২	
১৮	আব্দুল হক	১৮	১৮	৪০	
১৯	আব্দুল হক	১৯	১৯	৪৩	
২০	আব্দুল হক	২০	২০	৪৩	
২১	আব্দুল হক	২১	২১	৬০	

M. Farid Khan
 President
 Burigaon JFMC

FOREST RANGE OFFICER
 Nagaon South Division

Baharul Bhuyan
 Member Secretary
 Burigaon JFMC

আজিকা :-
 বুড়িগাওঁ বন গাওঁ, মৌথ বন বাধিচালনা কমিটি
 গাওঁঃ দৌল জামনী ডাক, ডবকা, হোজাই

ক্র.সং.	নাম	পিতা/প্ৰাৰ্থী Code 0 Code 1	শিক্ষা বৰ্গ	মবাইল
১/	চাৰুলল হালিম	১) আকুল হালিম	ম ২২	৯৪৫৪৭৫৩৭৩
২/	কামিল উদ্দিন	১) অফিক উদ্দিন	ম ৬২	
৩/	মহাতিয়া বেগম	২) কামিল উদ্দিন	ম ২৮	
৪/	আকুল আৰ্জি	১) আবুল আশী	ম ২৩	
৫/	জামাল উদ্দিন	১) অফিক উদ্দিন	ম ২০	
৬/	মিস্ত্ৰী আহমেদ	১) আঃ স্ব	ম ৩৬	
৭/	মুছাৰা বেগম	১) অফিক উদ্দিন	ম ২৬	
৮/	মহাতিয়া বেগম	২) আঃ স্বয়ান	ম ২৪	
৯/	স্বাহান উদ্দিন	১) জাকী জামাল উদ্দিন	ম ২০	
১০/	স্বামিকা উদ্দিন	১) মোঃ মুবিনা	ম ৬২	৯৫০৪২৪৫৩৫৬

Mr. Fozil Ahmad
 President
 Burigau F.V.J.F.M.C.

Divisional Secretary
 Member Secretary
 Burigau, V.J.F.M.C.

FOREST RANGE OFFICER
 J.V. Range, Dohola

Divisional Forest Officer
 Nagaon South Division
 Hojai.

21	চুলা চোয়াড	১০ মূল ফোর্ড	"	৬৬
22	বেখামারি চাওয়েল	১২ কনুড চাওয়েল	"	৬৮
24	আইনী কর্মকাণ্ড	১২ বাজারাম কাম	"	৬৭

Inhiul Chingari
 Member Secretary
 Buriguan, V.J.F.M.C.

FOREST RANGE OFFICER
 J.V. Range, Doboka

Divisional Forest Officer
 Nagaon South Division
 Hojai.

Md. Fozil Ahmed
 President
 Buriguan F.V.J.F.M.C.

1. ନାହିଁ ପ୍ରାମାଣ୍ୟର ଆଶ୍ରୟ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିମାନଙ୍କ
 ତାଲିକା:

ସାହିତ୍ୟ ବିଭାଗର ମୌଖିକ ବନ ନିର୍ବାଚନ କମିଟି
 ଗାଠି: ଦୈନିକ ଖାଦ୍ୟ ଡାକ, ଡବକା, ଜିଲ୍ଲା, ନିକଟରେ ଥିବା

କ୍ର.ନଂ	ନାମ	ନିର୍ବାଚନ/ସ୍ଥାନୀ Code 1 / Code 2	ଲିଙ୍ଗ	ବୟସ	ସର୍ବାଧିକ ନମ୍ବର
୧	ଆଇଜୁଜ୍ଜ ବସନ୍ତ	1 ଆଠ, ବସ	ମ	୫୨	3
୨	ନିର୍ବାଚନ ଉପସ୍ଥାପନ	1 ଆଠ, ବସ	ମ	୬୬	
୩	ଆଠ, ବସ	1 ଆଠ, ବସ	ମ	୫୫	
୪	ଆଠ, ବସ	1 ଆଠ, ବସ	ମ	୫୫	
୫	ଆଇଜୁଜ୍ଜ ବସନ୍ତ	1 ଆଠ, ବସ	ମ	୨୫	
୬	ଆଠ, ବସ	1 ଆଠ, ବସ	ମ	୫୫	
୭	ଆଠ, ବସ	1 ଆଠ, ବସ	ମ	୫୫	
୮	ଆଠ, ବସ	1 ଆଠ, ବସ	ମ	୫୫	
୯	ଆଠ, ବସ	1 ଆଠ, ବସ	ମ	୫୫	
୧୦	ଆଠ, ବସ	1 ଆଠ, ବସ	ମ	୫୫	
୧୧	ଆଠ, ବସ	1 ଆଠ, ବସ	ମ	୫୫	
୧୨	ଆଠ, ବସ	1 ଆଠ, ବସ	ମ	୫୫	
୧୩	ଆଠ, ବସ	1 ଆଠ, ବସ	ମ	୫୫	
୧୪	ଆଠ, ବସ	1 ଆଠ, ବସ	ମ	୫୫	
୧୫	ଆଠ, ବସ	1 ଆଠ, ବସ	ମ	୫୫	
୧୬	ଆଠ, ବସ	1 ଆଠ, ବସ	ମ	୫୫	
୧୭	ଆଠ, ବସ	1 ଆଠ, ବସ	ମ	୫୫	
୧୮	ଆଠ, ବସ	1 ଆଠ, ବସ	ମ	୫୫	
୧୯	ଆଠ, ବସ	1 ଆଠ, ବସ	ମ	୫୫	
୨୦	ଆଠ, ବସ	1 ଆଠ, ବସ	ମ	୫୫	

বৃষ্টিপাত বনপাত যৌথ পরিষদে পরিচালনা করি
 পাইলট হাট, ডাক, ডুবকা বিলা, হোকাই অঞ্চল

ক্র.সং	নাম	নিজা/ক্রমিক code ① / ② code	নিয়ম কমান্ড	সংখ্যা/বয়স
১/	স্বামিনাথ গোড়া	১) মৃত: সনুজ গোড়া	১	৬৪
২/	সুজানি	① কুলজিবজানিকা	"	
৩/	শ্যামিনা বেগম	② ভ্যাং গামুথ	২	২৪
৪/	জ্যোতিষা বেগম	② জ্যোতিষা	"	২২
৫/	অমলজান বেগম	① কটন গিয়া	"	২৭
৬/	গোমিনা গোড়া	১) মৃত: জয়বাম গোড়া	"	২৭
৭/	লালুগাম গোড়া	② বজ্জিত গোড়া	"	২৬
৮/	চন্দ্রপাত কর্মকার	① বাজাবাম কর্ম	"	২৬
৯/	বজ্জিত গোড়া	① ৩ বিলোল গোড়া	"	২৪
১০/	শালু গোড়া	① বলবাম গোড়া	"	২৩
১১/	কলা গোড়া	① কুলজি গোড়া	"	২৬
১২/	চরিতা কর্মকার	② চন্দ্রজিব কর্মকার	"	২৬
১৩/	চন্দ্রিনা কর্মকার	② বিলোল	"	৩৬
১৪/	বইজান বেগম	① ভ্যাং বারিক	"	২২
১৫/	বেঙ্গামিনা বেগম	③ গিয়াহু উদিন	"	২০
১৬/	শ্যামিনা বেগম	② জয়বাম বেগম	"	২৪
১৭/	লালুগাম বেগম	① ভ্যাং কর্মকার	"	২০
১৮/	ইমলা বেগম	② লুই উদিন	"	২০
১৯/	শ্যামিনা বেগম	② জ্যোতিষা	"	২৬
২০/	জামলা বেগম	① জয়বাম উদিন	"	২৪
২১/	জ্যোতিষা বেগম	① জ্যোতিষ উদিন	"	২৪
২২/	জ্যোতিষা বেগম	① ভ্যাং জয়বাম	"	২০
২৩/	কবিলা বেগম	① ভ্যাং হক	"	২৭

Mr. Fozil Ahmad
 President
 Barigeon V.J.F.M.C.


 FOREST RANGE OFFICER
 Range, Doboka
 ONM
 Divisional Forest Officer
 Nagaon South Division

Jahanul Hossain
 Member Secretary
 Barigeon V.J.F.M.C.

Appendix X

Photographs

	
<p>Orientation & Awareness</p>	<p>Focus Group Discussion</p>
	
<p>Community Members in Focus Group Discussion</p>	<p>Participation of Community members in PRA Mapping</p>
	
<p>PRA mapping</p>	<p>Interaction with community people during transect walk</p>

Appendix XI

GPS Coordinates

1. Village start point : N-26°07'20.1"
E-092°53'07.1"
2. L. P. School : N- 26°07'29.6"
E-92°53'10.3"
3. Masjid : N-26°07'22.0"
E-92°53'07.4"
4. village end Point : N-26°07'42.1"
E- 092°53'05.2"
5. Burigaon Water supply= N-26°07'36.9"
E-092°53'10.6"
6. Namghar Burigaon : N-26°07'38.7"
E-092°53'06.5"

Nagaon South Division

Sl. No	Amendment Suggested	Correction Done
1.	Incorporation of List of Beneficiaries	Incorporated in the end of Micro Plan



Divisional Forest Officer
Nagaon South Division
Hojai.

Md. Shafiqur Rahman



GOPAL CH DAS <webfordas@gmail.com>

Fwd: Submission of draft Micro-plan of JV Range, Doboka, under Nagaon South Division, Hojai

1 message

sangeeta borah <sangeeta.borah.speed@gmail.com>
To: GOPAL CH DAS <webfordas@gmail.com>

Thu, May 18, 2017 at 10:32 AM

----- Forwarded message -----

From: "Gyanasree Borthakur" <gyanasree.rgvn@gmail.com>

Date: May 17, 2017 8:45 PM

Subject: Fwd: Submission of draft Micro-plan of JV Range, Doboka, under Nagaon South Division, Hojai

To: "sangeeta borah" <sangeeta.borah.speed@gmail.com>, "Nirmali Baruah" <baruahnirmali1@gmail.com>, "Ankita Kakati" <ankita_kakati@yahoo.in>, <bjdeka@outlook.com>, "Rachna Yadav" <yadav.rachna@gmail.com>, "Dipukan Kalita" <dipu.cfpl@gmail.com>

Cc:

----- Forwarded message -----

From: "Divisional Forest Officer Nagaon South Division" <dfo.t.nagaonsouth@gmail.com>

Date: 17 May 2017 6:01 pm

Subject: Submission of draft Micro-plan of JV Range, Doboka, under Nagaon South Division, Hojai

To: <gyanasree.rgvn@gmail.com>

Cc: <pd.pmu.apfbc@nic.in>, "conservator.nac" <conservator.nac@gmail.com>, "ccft.uaz" <ccft.uaz@gmail.com>

Madam,

With reference to the subject cited above, I have the honour to inform you that after scrutinizing the Draft Micro plans of JFMCs namely **Akashiganga, Burigaon, Nahargaon and Urdhogaon JFMCs** by making necessary corrections in the list of beneficiaries for incorporating the same in the above mentioned JFMC Microplans.

This is for favour of your necessary action.

Yours Faithfully
DFO
NSD, Hojai

4 attachments

 **Akashiganga_JFMC.doc**
1384K

 **Burigaon JFMC.xlsx**
16K

 **Nahargaon JFMC.xls**
34K

 **Urdhogaon JFMC.xls**
37K

List of beneficiaries of Burigaon J.F.M.C

Sl No.	Name	Father/ Husband Name.	Age	Sex
1	Rahmat Ali	Abdul Rahman	48	Male
2	Sorafat Ali	Alim Uddin	50	Male
3	Samsher Ali	Sorafat Ali	30	Male
4	Sarif Uddin	Alim Uddin	35	Male
5	Noor Islam	Abdul Hamed	31	Male
6	Saiful Islam	Alim Uddin	35	Male
7	Moinul Haque	Alim Uddin	32	Male
8	Abdul Jabbar	Hanif Miya	60	Male
9	Abdul Jalil	Hanif Miya	48	Male
10	Abdul Rahim	Hanif Miya	46	Male
11	Abdul Karim	Hanif Miya	40	Male
12	Bahar Uddin	Hanif Miya	37	Male
13	Illas Ali	Mujoi Miya	62	Male
14	Alim Uddin	Illas Ali	38	Male
15	Misbah	Illas Ali	32	Male
16	Bilal Uddin	Siddique Ali	35	Male
17	Kalim Uddin	Siddique Ali	33	Male
18	Abdus Subur	Koton Miya	35	Male
19	Softera Banu	Kala Miya	52	Female
20	Sahan Uddin	Hazi Jalal Uddin	26	Male
21	Abdul Hannan	Ashir Ali	45	Male
22	Abdul Matin	Ashir Ali	42	Male
23	Abdul Kadir	Abbas Ali	48	Male
24	Dilwar Hussain	Abdul Kadir	24	Male
25	Sarif Uddin	Mabeshwar Ali	32	Male
26	Bitulal Karmakar	Ratna Karmakar	60	Male
27	Semanta Karmakar	Gajen Karmakar	49	Male
28	Hementa Karmakar	Gajen Karmakar	52	Male
29	Juges Gour	Dhanu Gour	49	Male
30	Robilal Gowala	Lakhi Gowala	39	Male
31	Sobilal Gowala	Lakhi Gowala	35	Male
32	Abdul Malik	Intaj Ali	60	Male
33	Firoj Ahmed	Hazi Abdul Rob	42	Male
34	Mofijur Rahman	Nobab Ali	55	Male
35	Mumin Ali	Sirajul Haque	70	Male
36	Sitaram Karmakar	Lakhi Karmakar	75	Male
37	Bijoy Karmakar	Sitaram Karmakar	35	Male
38	Golap Karmakar	Lakhi Karmakar	46	Male
39	Rajaram Karmakar	Lakhi Karmakar	42	Male
40	Ranjit Goala	Mohesh Goala	39	Male
41	Cheniram Khatawal	Milon Khatawal	55	Male
42	Ranjit Goala	Juganarayan Goala	32	Male
43	Ganesh Goala	Juganarayan Goala	30	Male
44	Abdul Matin	Mujaffar Ali	50	Male

45	Abdul Rahim	Sayed Ali	52	Male
46	Abu Sultan	Abdullah Miya	28	Male
47	Haris Ali	Abdur Rahman	38	Male
48	Shoyed Ali	Fojol Ali	39	Male
49	Fojjur Rahman	Hazi Abdul Rob	48	Male
50	Azgar Ali	Ruhul Amin	48	Male
51	Nizam Uddin	Fanna Ullah	50	Male
52	Manik Gour	Surya Gour	52	Male
53	Tulsi Gour	Honu Gour	44	Female
54	Boloram Gour	Honu Gour	49	Male
55	Abdul Noor	Isshak Ali	62	Male
56	Serag Ali	Moujoi Miya	55	Male
57	Rafik Uddin	Amin Ali	60	Male
58	Kapil Uddin	Rafik Uddin	38	Male
59	Abdul Sattar	Bosai Miya	72	Male
60	Abdul Monaf	Bosai Miya	38	Male
61	Abdul Kalam	Abdul Sattar	32	Male
62	Hassan Ali	Amir Uddin	35	Male
63	Abdul Rashid	Abdul Latif	40	Male
64	Rakib Ali	Lal Miya	39	Male
65	Majun Ali	Badar Uddin	32	Male
66	Abdul Gofur	Abdullah Miya	40	Male
67	Ajir Uddin	Mobeshwar Ali	40	Male
68	Jaifar Ahmed	Hazi Abdul Rob	32	Male
69	Nurul Alam	Ruhul Amin	38	Male
70	Abdul Kayam	Ruhul Amin	32	Male
71	Abdul Karim	Abdul Sukkur	35	Male
72	Suruji ali	Abbas Ali	72	Male
73	Dilwara Begum	Isshak Ali	32	Female
74	Forid Ahmed	Hazi Abdul Rob	46	Male
75	Kamal Uddin	Nabalak Miya	32	Male
76	Golapjan Bibi	Riyaz Ali	75	Female
77	Samsun Nehar	Muklias Ali	72	Female
78	Ruhul Amin	Sirajul Haque	85	Male
79	Akbar Ali	Ruhul Amin	42	Male
80	Fakar Uddin	Sayed Ali	50	Male
81	Nizam Uddin	Noor Ali	52	Male
82	Fakar Uddin	Noor Ali	32	Male
83	Jamir Uddin	Noor Ali	56	Male
84	Azir Uddin	Basir Uddin	29	Male
85	Manir Uddin	Noor Ali	46	Male
86	Ashad Ali	Ruhul Amin	38	Male
87	Abdul Kalam	Ruhul Amin	32	Male
88	Saifur Ahmed	Hazi Abdul Rob	30	Male
89	Mainul Haque	Ismail Ali	38	Male
90	Sanjib Karmakar	Rajaram Karmakar	45	Male
91	Ponaram Gour	Honu Gour	48	Male

92	Kanta Gour	Samonu Gour	38	Male
93	Madhab Gour	Samonu Gour	30	Male
94	Abdul Malik	Makhoi Miya	35	Male
95	Abdul Noor	Yeakhub ali	62	Male
96	Abdul Mannan	Abdul Latif	70	Male
97	Giyas Uddin	Abdul Mannan	40	Male
98	Abdul Haque	Ismail Ali	34	Male
99	Jamina Begum	Mujaffar Ali	70	Female
100	Ashuk	Mujaffar Ali	35	Male
101	Abdul Haque	Mujaffar Ali	41	Male
102	Nazima Begum	Muslim Ali	42	Female
103	Abdul Wahid	Abdul Sukkur	40	Male
104	Abdul Sahid	Abdul Sukkur	48	Male
105	Idris Ali	Lal Miya	50	Male
106	Eilas Ali	Lal Miya	39	Male
107	Eashub Ali	Lal Miya	48	Male
108	Yeakab Ali	Samsul Haque	39	Male
109	Abdul Sattar	San Miya	56	Male
110	Suruj ali	Ashad Ali	80	Male
111	Abdul Barik	Suruj Ali	40	Male
112	Moson Ali	Amir Uddin	35	Male
113	Hussain Ali	Alim Uddin	31	Male
114	Abdul Rahman	Alim Uddin	56	Male
115	Amir hussain	Sirajul Haque	51	Male
116	Abdur Rahman	Arjad Ali	49	Male
117	Somur Uddin	Mohabbat Ali	55	Male
118	Saddam Husain	Sonur Udin	28	Male
119	Junab Ali	Mohabbat Ali	50	Male
120	Tayabur Rahman	Badar Uddin	35	Male
121	Giyas Uddin	Kurdat Ali	39	Male
122	Kutub Uddin	Kurdat Ali	42	Male
123	Abdul Salam	Mujoi Miya	30	Male
124	Abdul Mojid	Bosai Miya	38	Male
125	Abdul Rahim	Bosai Miya	50	Male
126	Abdul Motin	Bosai Miya	60	Male
127	Abdul Jalil	Bosai Miya	49	Male
128	Abdul Ajj	Fajal Ali	35	Male
129	Alim Uddin	Kurdat Ali	58	Male
130	Abdul Razzak	Bosai Miya	39	Male
131	Abdul Manik	Bosai Miya	42	Male
132	Abdul Kadir	Bosai Miya	50	Male
133	Sirajul Haque	Abdul Kadir	30	Male
134	Moijul Haque	Nabab Ali	60	Male
135	Sahab Uddin	Moijul Haque	29	Male
136	Nakim Uddin	Moijul Haque	25	Male
137	Emaj Uddin	Sobirat Ali	42	Male
138	Najim Uddin	Sobirat Ali	31	Male

139	Boisakhu Gour	Baburam Gour	45	Male
140	Barun Mura	Lakhindhar Mura	40	Male
141	Tarun Mura	Lakhindhar Mura	52	Male
142	Biren Mura	Faguna Mura	39	Male
143	Kanta Mura	Jairam Mura	38	Male
144	Prakash Ghatawal	Akil Ghatwal	41	Male
145	Santaz Ghatawal	Akil Ghatwal	32	Male
146	Kartik Karmakar	Lakhana Karmakar		Male
147	Sabitri Gour	Nan Babu	70	Female
148	Patiram Ojha	Bhima Ojha	72	Male
149	Debakanta Gogoi	Bapuram Gogoi	78	Male
150	Narayan Gogoi	Debakanta Gogoi	40	Male
151	Dulu Senapati	Dinakanta Senapati	42	Male
152	Nipon Senapati	Dinakanta Senapati	38	Male
153	Nitu Senapati	Dinakanta Senapati	35	Male
154	Mimili lalung	Takla Lalung	70	Female
155	santiram baruah	Budeswar baruah	45	Male
156	Nazir Ahmed	Hazi Abdul	38	Male
157	Din Islam	Abdul Zabar	38	Male
158	Nur Islam	Abdul Zabar	32	Male
159	Ashab Uddin	Abdul Jallil	40	Male
160	Irfan Ali	Suruj Ali	30	Male
161	Imtaz Ali	Abdul Sukur	42	Male
162	Mahibur Rahman	Abdul Sukur	38	Male
163	Chamuta Begum	Kala Miya	79	Female
164	Abdus Subur	Abdul Hannan	30	Male
165	Nur Islam	Mainul Haque	38	Male
166	Suffan	Matahir Ali	35	Male