

Baghekhaity Joint Forest Management Committee
Nagaon Division , Nagaon

MICRO-PLAN

(2016-17 to 2025-26)

Prepared by Baghekhaity JFMC

Assisted by

Assam Forest Department

&

COMPELO

(RGVN & IIE)




Divisional Forest Officer,
Nagaon Division.

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, 1980
FD	Forest Department
FRA	Forest Rights' Act
FV	Forest Village
FYP	Five Year Plan
GHG	Green House Gases
GoI	Government of India

GP	Gaon Panchayat
Ha	Hectare
IEC	Information Education & Communication
IIE	Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship
JFMC	Joint Forest Management Committee
MDR	Major District Roads
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change
NAP	National Afforestation Programme
NaRMIL	National Resource Management & Integrated Livelihood
NBM	National Bamboo Mission
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

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

TREES

<u>Local Name</u>	<u>Botanical Names</u>
Agar	<i>Aquilariaagallocha</i>
Ahot	<i>Ficusreligiosa</i>
Ajhar	<i>Lagerstoemiaflosreginae</i>
Aam	<i>Mangiferaindica</i>
Amari	<i>Amoorawallichii</i>
Amora	<i>Spondiasmagnifera</i>
Amlokhi	<i>Phyllanthusemblica</i>
Ashok	<i>Saracaindica</i>
Badam (Jungalibadam)	<i>Sterculiaalata</i>
Bahara (Bhomra)	<i>Terminaliabelerica</i>
Ban-am	<i>Mangiferaaylvatica</i>
Ban-jalakia	<i>Crptocaryaamygdalina</i>
Bandar lathi	<i>Cassia nodosa</i>
Barhekera	<i>Garciniapedunculata</i>
Bel	<i>Aeglemarmelos</i>
Bhatghilla	<i>Oroxylumindicum</i>
Bhelkor	<i>Trewianudiflora</i>
Bogi-jamuk	<i>Eugenia praecox</i>
Boguri	<i>Ziziphus jujube</i>
Bohat	<i>Artocaprpuslakoocha</i>
Bon-lichu	<i>Nepheliumlongana</i>
Bon-poniol	<i>Miliusaroxburghiana</i>
Borpat	<i>Ailanthus grandis</i>
Bor-thakera	<i>Garciniapedunculate</i>
Gendheli-poma	<i>Dysoxylumhamiltonii</i>
Ghora-neem	<i>Meliaazedarach</i>
Hilikha	<i>Terminaliacitrina</i>
Hingori	<i>Castanopsis species</i>

Hoanlu	<i>Listsaeapolyantha</i>
Jamuk	<i>Syzygiumcuminii</i>
Jati-poma	<i>Toonaciliala</i>
Kadam	<i>Anthocephaluscadamba</i>
Kathal	<i>Artocarpusintegrifolia</i>
Kathi-jamuk	<i>Syzygiumcuminii</i>
Leteku	<i>Baccaureasapida</i>
Manipuri urahi	<i>Parkiaroxburghii</i>
Mani Sal	<i>Sapindusmukorosii</i>
Modar	<i>Erythrinastricta</i>
Mahudi	<i>Croton joufra</i>
Moj	<i>Albizzialucida</i>
Nahar	<i>Mesuaferrea</i>
Owtenga	<i>Dilleniaindica</i>
Peniol	<i>Flacourtiacataphracta</i>
Poma	<i>Toonaciliala</i>
Sal	<i>Shorearobusta</i>
Satiana	<i>Alstoniascholaris</i>
Sonaru	<i>Cassia fistula</i>
Tejpat	<i>Cinnamomumtamala</i>
Teteli	<i>Tamarindusindica</i>
Titasopa	<i>Talaumaphellocarpa</i>
Owtenga	<i>Dilleniaindica</i>
Uriam	<i>Bischofiajavanica</i>
Udal	<i>Sterculiavillosa</i>

LIST OF NTFP

<u>Local Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
Bon Naharu	<i>Allium tuberosum</i> Rottl. Ex Spreng
Bontulasi	<i>Ocimumbasilicum</i> L

Dhekia	<i>Diplaziumesculentum</i>
Kolmou	<i>Ipomea aquatic Frosk</i>
MatiKanduri	<i>Alternantherasessilis (L)</i>
Pippali	<i>Piper longum L</i>
Tora	<i>Alpiniaallughas</i>
Kochu	<i>Colocasiaesculenta L</i>

LIST OF HERBS &SHRUBS

<u>Local Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
Abu-Tenga	<i>Antidesmaacidum Retz</i>
Agora	<i>TriumfettarhomboideaJacq</i>
Assam lota	<i>Eupatorium odoratum</i>
Bogitora	<i>Alpiniamolluccensis</i>
Bhat-tita	<i>Solanumtorvum Swartz</i>
Bhedelilata	<i>Hedyotisscandens</i>
Bhekuri	<i>Solanumindicum</i>
BhotuaXak	<i>Chenopodium album Linn</i>
BorManimuni	<i>Hydrocotyleasiatica Linn</i>
Bondhonia	<i>Ranunculussceleratus Linn</i>
Durunxak	<i>Leacuslanata</i>
Dighlati	<i>LitseaSalicifolia</i>
Helochi	<i>Enhydrafluctuans Lour</i>
Jamlakhuti	<i>Costus specious Sm</i>
Kana-ximalu	<i>CommelinaduffusaBarun F</i>
Kaupat	<i>Phrynium species</i>
Khutura	<i>Amaranthusviridis Linn</i>
Lajukilota	<i>Mimosa pudica Linn</i>
Mati-kaduri	<i>Altermantherasessils (L) Br</i>
Makhi-loti	<i>Flemingiastrobilifera</i>

Ikora	<i>Phragmiteskakra (Retz) Trin</i>
Tengesi	<i>Marsileaquadrifolia</i>
Tita-phul	<i>Phlogocanthusthysiflorus</i>
Xaru-manimuni	<i>HydrocotylesibthorpioidesLimk</i>

LIST OF GRASSES

<u>Local Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
Ikra (Ekra)	<i>Erinthusravaneae</i>
Jarmaniban	<i>Eupatorium odoratum</i>
Kush	<i>Saccharumspontaneum</i>
Meghela	<i>Saccharumarundinaceum</i>
Nal	<i>Phragmiteskarka</i>
Sau	<i>Pollinia ciliate</i>
Sungress	<i>Imperataarundinacea</i>

LIST OF BAMBOOS


<u>Local Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
Bojal	<i>Pseudostachympolymorphum</i>
Hill-jati	<i>Bambusa pallid</i>
Kanta	<i>Bambusaarundinaceae</i>
Muli	<i>Melocannabambusoides</i>

**BAGHEKHAITY JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
NAGAON DIVISION, NORTHERN ASSAM CIRCLE**

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

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Divisional Forest Officer,
Nagaon Division

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PART-I

1. Introduction

1.1 About the Project

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

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

1.2 Micro-Planning & Livelihood Development

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

A consortium comprising of Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) Guwahati and *RashtriyaGraminVikasNidhi* (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 plans for 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 Baghekhaity JFMC

This document gives the Micro-Plan for the Baghekhaity JFMC, which is located in the Nagaon district of Assam. The JFMC falls under the jurisdiction Baghekhaity Range of the Koliabor Revenue Circle. The profile of the community is given in the next section.

2. General Description of the Area

2.1 General Description

The area of Nagaon Forest Division consists of 19 (nineteen) Reserved Forests and 16 (sixteen) Proposed Reserved Forests within the modified boundaries of the civil District of Morigaon and two Sub Divisions viz Nagaon and Koliabor under Nagaon District within the geographical limits of East Longitude-92⁰ 0' & 93⁰ 30', North Latitude-25⁰ 30' & 26⁰ 30'.

The district wise distributions of these reserves are shown below:

a. Nagaon District (Nagaon & Kaliabo Sub divisions)

1. Borpani RF
2. Lutumai RF
3. Pilkhana RF
4. 1st addition to Jakota RF
5. Hirapuja RF
6. Daboka (part) RF
7. Kafitoli RF
8. Bamuni RF
9. North Dijoo RF
10. South Dijoo RF
11. Swang RF
12. Bagsar RF
13. Kamakhya Hill RF
14. Madhapara PRF
15. 1st addition to Borpani (Dhansila) PRF
16. Kondoli PRF
17. Deosur Hill PRF
19. Hatimura PRF
20. Salbari PRF
21. Sakuranga PRF
22. Borjuri PRF
23. Dholpahar PRF
24. Lengteng PRF
25. Kothalguri Lalpahar PR

b. Morigaon District

1. Sonaikuchi RF
2. Kholahat RF
3. Borbari RF
4. Killing RF
5. Duadoloni RF
6. TeteliaBoghora RF
7. Basundhari PRF
8. Boha PRF
9. CharaihagiHatimuria PRF
10. Gobardhan PRF

Most of the Reserves are situated on the outlying stretches of the Karbi-Anglong Hills and Meghalaya Hills and often contain steep slopes such as are found in the Sonaikuchi Kholahat Daboka (part), Kafitoli, Swang, South Dijoo & Bagser. The slopes are comparatively moderate and terrain is more or less undulating with khurkhani mounds dotted with beels and swamps in case of the reserves.

2.2 Location

The reserves are not well distributed over the territory of the division. Most of the reserves are situated on the Southern part of the division. Out of the 22 Nos of reserve forests 13 reserves are situated along the periphery of the common boundaries in between Nagaon and Karbi-Anglong and the state of Boundaries of Meghalaya. The total area of the reserve forests of the entire division is approximately 371 square km. The reserves are situated between the geographical limits of East Longitude 92° 0' & 93 30' and North Latitude 25° 30' and 26° 30'.

2.3 Soil Type

The southern slopes of the Khasi Hills are said to be of gneissic origin. Nearly the whole of the North Karbi-Anglong hills are composed of massive gneiss or foliated granite. The gneiss is composed mostly of quartz feldspar with magnetic hornblende and mica. A mottled earthy trap is often found at the junction of gneiss and the sedimentary rocks, but there is a remarkable absence of trap dykes in the gneissic area. There are great quantities of ferruginous sandstone passing locally into sandy haematite and haematitic conglomerate.

In the hilly areas, the soil found in the forest is generally clayey loam which is good and suitable for the forest growth. It is generally deep, except on some hill slopes where rocks occur near the surface. In the hills, the soil is derived by the decomposition and weathering of mostly

gneiss or sand stones. It is reddish in colour due to the presence of ferruginous material in both rocks and is of very fine texture, so that it becomes extremely slippery and claylike when wet, though when dry it looks friable and sandy. On exposure, the soil on the ridges and slopes loses its fertility very quickly due to washing away of the fine material and with it the organic and mineral matter.

In the plains, the soil is of alluvial origin and can be divided into classes viz, (a) Brahmaputra alluvium up to Kollong river (b) JamunaKapili alluvium. The differences in the soil are due to the rocks in the sources of the river being geographically different and also due to the rates of flow and rise and subsidence of flood water, which determines the size of the particles deposited being different. There is more Sand and Silt in the Brahmaputra alluvium.

2.4 Water

There are a number of rivers and streams which runs through or flows along the neighbourhood of the reserves of the division, and scarcity of water is not common except on the top of the hills. The principal river is the Brahmaputra which flows along the whole of the Northern boundary of the terrain into which all the drainage of the division ultimately finds its ways. The Kollong is the most important water course of the Division, which gets many drainage coming from Karbi-Anglong, N.C. Hills & empties itself into the Brahmaputra.

The water table is generally high and sinking of well is not difficult. During rains, the water level rises even within 5 feet in some places and during the driest part of the year, it does not generally sink below 30 feet.

2.5 Climate

The climate is characterized by the excessive humidity in the air and the rise of temperature is checked by frequent showers and thunder storms. The change of season is therefore not marked by the extreme contrasts of temperature and humidity. The annual rainfall, on an average varies from 2.96 mm to 341.62 mm. A comparatively dry zone with average rainfall between 1270 to 1524 inches exists around Dhing (Brahmaputra plains).

2.6 Ecosystem & Bio-diversity

The forests of the tract dealt with come generally under the type Northern Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests (Sub group - 36). The Forests included under this type fall into two categories, sal forests and the rest. But biotic factors like age long shifting cultivation, unregulated felling and

uncontrolled burning have given rise to a number of variations and for the purpose of convenient description, the following classification has been adopted:-

- I) Sal Type
- II) Dry miscellaneous type
- III) West Miscellaneous type
- IV) Riverine type
- V) Savannah type
- VI) Swamp type

The sal bearing reserves are situated, with the Sonaikuchi Reserve in south West and ending in the Dijoo Valley (North) reserve in the north east. A number of other species also occur mixed with sal according to the local variations in the site. Species like Koroi, Jamuk, Ajhar, Sam etc., occupy the moist localities, while Gomari, Sopa, Amari, Poma, Bhelu, Simul etc., occupy the typical sal areas.

The main tree species found in the Reserve forests are Ajhar, Bhelkor, Kholiori, Bajiw, Tinpati, Amlokhi, Soura, Bon-Jamuk, etc. It is also comprise of Bhelkor, Ajhar, Bamboo, Amlokhi, Kholiori, Bon-Jamuk, Soura, Kanchan, Tinpati, Dhekia, Tora, Keturi, Jarmoni, Murphula etc.

2.7 Concern of Bio-diversity Conservation

- Illegal trespass and settlement, fishing, poaching, grazing and felling and removal of trees and timber and other forest produce
- **Flood and River Erosion:** Flood causes bank erosion and cuts away slices of reserves on main river bank taking away plantations and valuable forests under simul, and other species, as has been generally happening in Sonaikuchi, Kukurakata Hill reserves.
- **Storms:** Storms are experienced during the rains and are responsible for breaking and uprooting of trees. The damage is more visible in the open Sal forests.
- **Fires:** Plantations raised in grassland are vulnerable to fire danger.
- **Annual Floods:** Floods are annual phenomena in the Brahamaputra valley of Assam. With the onset of flood, wild animals usually washed away and are found to be injured killed.

2.8 Rights and Concession

The details of rights and concessions granted to the people as mentioned against each of the reserve forest as per notifications published at the time of initial constitution of the reserves are

i. Borpani RF - Rights of way by the following paths passing through the reserve was granted:

(a) Singimari to Bothalangsua

(b) Singimari to Lengri

ii. Lutumari RF- The following rights was granted to the public:

(a) The path from Dahpara to Borthol

(b) The path from Domaitagi to the Borpani River

iii. Bagser RF- Public rights of way by the following paths passing through the reserve was granted:

(a) From Phulaguri village to Kahangtaran.

(b) From Sirang (Deosur) village to Kahangtaran

3. Village Socio-Economic Profile and JFMC Profile

3.1 Key Information

Baghekhaity is a forest village and is located in Nagaon District. The JFMC was registered on 19/10/2006(Appendix III as per the registration certificate) under the jurisdiction of Nagaon Division. This forest village is located near the R.F Swang.

Table-A: Key Information of the JFMC

Name of the JFMC	Baghekhaity
Name of the Gram Panchayat / VCDC	Chapanala
Revenue Circle	Koliabor
District	Nagaon
Forest Division	Nagaon
Forest Range	Baghekhaity
Forest Beat	Chapanola
Year Formed	2006
Registration no.	UASFC/2006-07/N FDA-F.V 4
Description of Boundary of JFMC	As below North: Champawatipahar&Dholpahar South: Matiapahar tea estate &Champawati stream West: Chapanala tea estate & village road towards chapanala water fall. East:Matiapahar tea estate &Champawati stream

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
Sri Kritannayak	50	Baghekhaity	(V)	8473965682	President
Pranabkumer bora	42	Baghekhaity Forest range		9476535422	Member secretary
Budhunayak	60	Baghekhaity	Ill		Member
Ajiyaktna	37	Baghekhaity	(IV)		Member
BishalChetry	30	Baghekhaity	(V)		Member
Tapannayak	18	Baghekhaity	(XI)		Member
Dhanchetry	22	Baghekhaity	(X)		Member
Ranjitnayak	29	Baghekhaity	(IV)		Member
Shibachetry	35	Baghekhaity	(V)		Member
Sharnayak	48	Baghekhaity	Ill		Member
Dipalinayak	27	Baghekhaity	Ill		Member
Pakhilanayak	25	Baghekhaity	Ill		Member
Sharainayak	50	Baghekhaity	Ill		Member
Binitachetry	20	Baghekhaity	(V)		Member

Source: JFMC Records

3.3 Households & Population Composition

The village has 35 households, of which 20of households are BPL (Below Poverty Line) households

Table-C: Demographic Profile

Category	No of Households	Male	Female	Total
OBC	26	39	29	68
ST	3	7	15	22
Other	6	8	16	24
Total	35	54	60	114

The total population is 114, of which 54 are male and the rest are female members. The population includes 22 members in ST and 68 members in OBC category.

From this, it is inferred that:

- (1) The average number of persons in a household is 3
- (2) The sex ratio is 1111 females per 1000 male in the village.

Table-D: Age Group Distribution

Age and Sex Distribution					
Age Class	< 5 years	5-18 years	18-45 years	45-60 years	>60 years
Male	5	7	27	13	2
Female	6	15	30	8	1
Total	11	22	57	21	3

3.4 Education & Skills Development

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

Table-E : Education Profile

Age class	Primary	Mid dle	High School	H. S	Gradu ate	Masters	Illiterate
<25 years	17	8	5	0	0	0	3
>25 years	3	6	0	1	0	0	17
Total	20	14	5	1	0	0	20

Over 35% 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) Weaving
- (b) Cane & bamboo craft
- (c) Carpentry

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: 26%

Tree Cover: 9%

Habitation: 36%

Water Bodies: 8%

Barren Land: 9%

Other: 12%

3.6 Land Holding Pattern

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

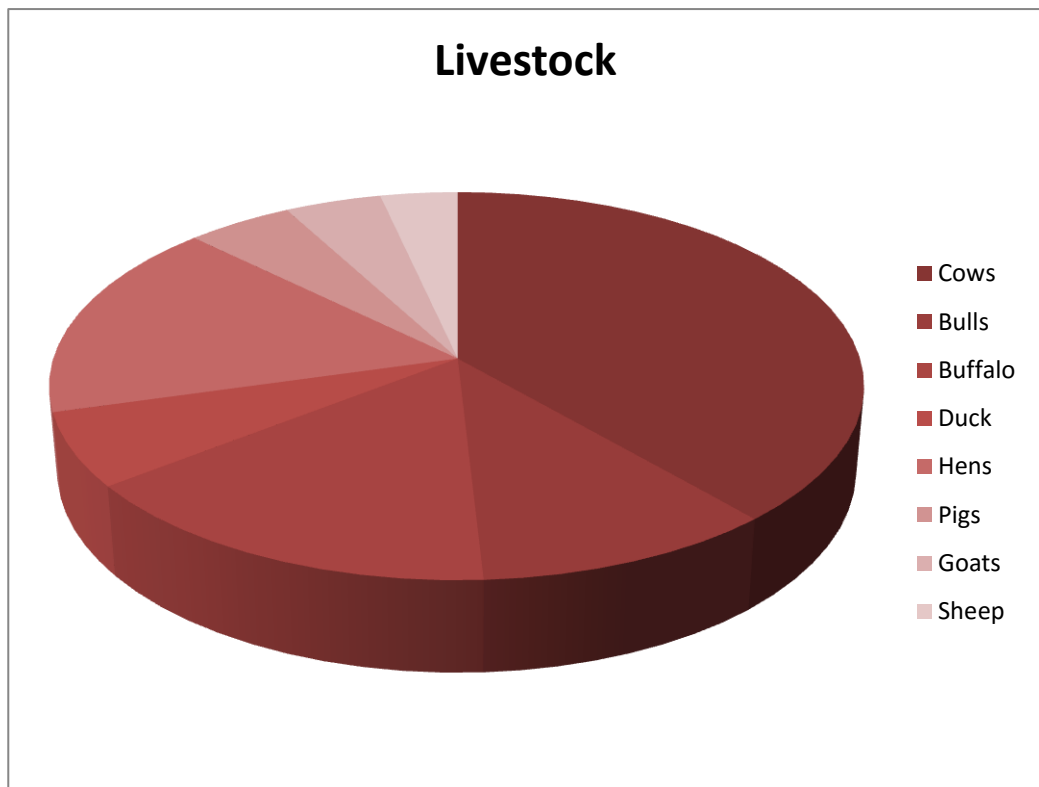
- 6% of households are FRA
- 20 % of the households are landless; and
- 74 % of the households are marginal farmers (less than 2 Ha).

3.7 Livestock

The main types of livestock possessed by the households include:

Table-Livestock Details

Sl. No	Livestock	Number
1	Cows	88
2	Bulls	24
3	Buffalo	35
4	Duck	14
5	Hens	38
6	Pigs	11
7	Goats	10
8	Sheep	8



3.8 Village Infrastructure & Communication Facilities

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

Table-F: Physical Infrastructure

Sl. No	Point Infrastructure	Location inside village or Outside	Number (If applicable)	Approximate Distance from Village, if outside (m/Km)	Condition and status of present use
1	Bus stand	Outside	1	3 km	Good
2	Primary Health Centre	Outside	1	4 km	Good
3	Primary School	Outside	1		Good
4	Middle School	Outside	1	4 km	Good
5	High School	Outside	1	4 km	Good
6	HS School	Outside	1	4 km	Good
7	College	Outside	1	35 km	Good
8	Post Office	Outside	1	4 km	Good
9	Bank	Outside	1	34 km	Good
10	Telephone	-----	-----	----	-----
11	Anganwadi Centre	Inside	1		Good
12	Gram Panchayat Office	Outside	1	2.5 km	Good
13	Revenue Circle Office	Outside	1	34 km	Good
14	Police Outpost/ Thana	Outside	1	34 km	Good
15	Forest Beat Office	Outside	1	3 km	Good
16	Forest Range Office	Outside	1	18 km	Good
17	Railway Station	Outside	1	34 km	Good
18	Drinking Water Sources	-----			

19	Community Hall	-----			
20	House with Electricity	24			
21	Street Lighting	No			
22	No. of Tractors	-----			
23	No. of Power Tillers	-----			
24	Temple/ Church/ Mosque/ Namghar	2			
25	District Head Quarter	Nagaon		30 km	
26	No. of Vehicles (Cars/ Trucks)	-----			
27	No. of JCB	-----			
28	Nearest Market	Chapanol a bazar	1	4 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, electricity, water supply, mobile network etc.

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

Govt. Offices: The government offices (such as Police station, Revenue office, Forest Beat office etc.) are located at 34km and 4 km respectively, 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 34 km and 4 km from the habitation. Hence, 40 community members have bank accounts or postal savings accounts.

3.9 Agriculture/Crops

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

Kharif Crops: Sali

Maximum numbers of households are involved in growing crops of Sali paddy.

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

Paddy: Production 80 Quintal Yield 2250 kg /ha

3.10 Fodder Availability

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

- a) Forest
- b) Local area
- c) Crop residue

3.11 Markets

The main markets used by the community are as follows:

- (a) Grocery / PDS: Inside the village.
- (b) Weekly / Bi-weekly Market: Chapanola bazar at 4 km away.
- (c) Major Market: Nagaon at 34 km away.

3.12 Water Resources

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

- (a) Tube wells : 1(Water Availability: Poor: Perennial)
- (b) Ring well: 5(Water Availability: Poor: Seasonal)
- (c) Steam: 1(Water Availability: Poor: Perennial)

3.13 Energy Consumption

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

- (a) Fuelwood: Households Depending: 35 Nos. (Source: Forest)
- (b) Kerosene: Households Depending: 35Nos. (Source: Local shop)

3.14 Socio-economic status

Social set-up: The village is inhabited by Adivashi and Nepali community. They have not 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 very low which is not satisfactory. The main livelihoods are Agriculture, fire wood sale along with casual labour work at tea factory. Most households earn Rs36,000 to Rs. 45,000 in agriculture and firewood sale 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 is a collection of all knowledge, skills, abilities, training possessed individually and collectively by individuals in a population. The male members of this area are skilled in weaving, cane & bamboo craft. There are 3 male members involved in carpentry along with 3 electricians. Besides these, professionally 10 male members are recognised as farmers, 5 community members as shopkeepers, 120 members as daily wage earner and 5 members as factory worker. Women of this area work as casual labour in tea gardens. 69% of the total population is in working age group of (18-60) denoting a strong workforce.

Physical Capital:

Physical capital determines the basic infrastructure that people need to make a livelihood as well as the tools and equipment that the community people use to sustain their livelihood. It can be assessed with the presence and absence roads, banks, post office and other necessary facilities in the village area. There is one primary school and one Anganwadi centre inside the village. The higher educational institutions like higher secondary school and colleges are 5 km, 35 km respectively from the habitation. The area is also deprived of paved roads and proper drinking water facility due to the scarcity of water in Baghekhaity and surrounding areas of this JFMC. The financial establishments like bank and post office are 35 km from the habitation. Over all, the village requires proper road connectivity, higher institutions and at least one bank or post office for the benefit of the community members.

Natural Capital:

Natural capital denotes the access to land, forests, water, grazing, fishing, wild products and biodiversity of an area. The village has fertile land of 50 bigha, low productivity area of 10 bigha which produces 80 quintal of paddy in 25 bigha. The village is covered with 5 bigha of grazing land but fodder availability is low. The area is near the Baghekhaity R.F and wildlife animals like elephant, tiger, pig, deer, monkey, snake, python, cobra and common birds like dove, parrot, crane, crow, hornbill and Cuckoo are found. Champawati stream is another resource which fulfils the unit of natural resource.

Social Capital:

Social capital has an intrinsic value in the livelihood of community people in an area. Social capital can be seen in various forms with the network of relationships among the people of the village. Community land has been allotted for two temples but no construction has begun as yet. The governmental institutions like Panchayat is present in the village which helps improve the quality of Government involvement and strengthen the democratic structure of the society. The Anganwadi centre provides pre-primary education to children and other activities such as pre natal medical care for women.

Financial Capital

The economic asset inside the village determines the financial capital where the village is inadequate due to the absence of post office and bank. There are 40 members who have bank accounts and 30 members have availed for the micro finance benefits. The bank and post office are outside the village of 4 km and 34 km distance respectively.

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 is vulnerable to hazards and are at the risk of disasters. Dysentery, malaria are the major hazards that affect the community people in this village during the period of April to June and June to September. Flood affects the area during the rainy season in the months of June and July. Pest attack is another risk factor which damages agricultural crops and quality of production during the period of April to August. Wild animal depredation resultant negative impact on village community people. Elephant destroyed village property and damage crop production during the whole year in this JFMC area.

4.4 Seasonality:

Seasonality refers to the recurring variations of crop production at certain period. The seasonality calendar is prepared in consultation with the community. The community people are mainly involved in paddy cultivation where Salicrops are cultivated during the period of July to November. Total production is 200monds in 25 bigha of crop land.

Seasonality Calendar of Baghekhaity JFMC

<i>Months</i>	<i>Jan</i>	<i>Feb</i>	<i>Mar</i>	<i>Apr</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>Jun</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>Risk Factor/ Hazards</i>						<i>Malaria</i>						
					<i>Pest attack</i>							
				<i>Dysentery</i>								
						<i>Flood</i>						
<i>Animal depredation</i>	<i>Elephant</i>		<i>Elephant</i>							<i>Elephant</i>		

5. Existing Plans and programs

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

5.1: Linkages with the working Plan:

The thickly populated parts of the present day Nagaon, earlier spelt as Nowgong, were amongst the chosen targets of violence during the Burmese rule in the late 1810s. There was no leadership to organize resistance movement against the Burmese. The people heaved a sigh of relief when the British came down heavily on the Burmese and compelled them to withdraw from Assam. Following the treaty of Yandaboo in 1826, this area of the province passed off silently into the hands of the British. Nagaon was carved out as a separate district administrative unit in 1832. It took a couple of years before the British finally settled on the present site on the bank of the Kollong River as the district headquarters in 1839. The district headquarters was called Nagaon and gradually it emerged into a town. It became a municipality in 1893.

It is based on the Working plan of Nagaon Division (2000-2001 to 2009-2010) by Sri Shashi Kant Srivastava, IFS. In order to obtain the various objectives set for the management purpose of the working plan, the following six circles were constituted:

- a. Sal Working Circle (S.W.C)
- b. Teak Working Circle (T.W.C)

- c. Miscellaneous Plantation Working Circle (M.P.W.C)
- d. Afforestation Working Circles (A.W.C)
- e. Bamboo Overlapping Working Circle (B.O.W.C)
- f. Protection Working Circle (P.W.C)

5.1.2 Protection of Forests

It is most essential to conserve and protect the natural heritage of the division by preserving the remaining natural forests with the vast variety of flora & fauna. As forest the forest protection is most important aspect of forestry these days, the following measures were suggested in the Working Plan:

- i. It is suggested to keep strict vigilance in the vulnerable R.F. areas in order to minimize illegal felling etc.
- ii. Patrolling vehicles should be provided to all vulnerable ranges for protection of forest wealth.
- iii. Motor boats for river patrolling is to be provided in Borpani, Kapili, Killing rivers etc.
- iv. All existing vehicles are to be immediately repaired.
- v. A new facilities like wireless communication is absolutely necessary to communicate urgent matters
- vi. All effective measures should be taken to prevent new encroachment. Efforts should be made to recover the already encroached areas and plant up the same at the earliest opportunity.
- vii. Sufficient budgetary allocation should be there to protect forest wealth.
- viii. Local Forest Protection and Regeneration Committees should be formed at every range and beat level to take up Protection measures.

5.2 Forest Department Initiative in the Past

5.2.1 Formation of JFMC:

The formation of Joint Forest Management Committees, within forest areas and in fringe forest areas were initiated during 2003-04, with an objective of protection of forests in association with JFM Committees. During the initial period many Entry Point Activities were taken up through the JFMCs, such as Construction of Community Halls, Drinking water provision, Repairing of existing school buildings, supply of School Uniform, supply of Desk-bench, construction of waiting shed, construction and repairing of roads, etc.

In addition to the above Entry Point Activities plantations and nurseries were also created. The plantation activities under JFMCs were taken up under NAP, NBM, ACCP-NaRMIL, Forest Village Development Schemes, Medicinal & Aromatic Plants Board, Jatropha Scheme, through 86 Nos. of JFMCs covering the districts of Nagaon and Morigaon under Nagaon Forest Division, Nagaon.

5.2.2 Special works of improvement under Nagaon division:

Under State Plan Scheme, various plantation activities like RDF, ABY etc. have been taken up to improve the degraded forest areas and for restocking of the existing R.F.'s, Aided Natural Regeneration was taken up in Sal forest & Misc. species forest under state plan scheme and under Externally aided project under NaRMIL & APFBC. Also many Joint Forest Management Committees were created to take up plantations, Soil & Moisture Conservation works through participatory mode involving the forest fringe villagers and people dependent/destructive to forests, so as to help them lead an alternative livelihood activity.

Under the National Bamboo Mission, for enabling alternative livelihood of the people/JFMC members under Nagaon Divisional areas, various training were given in production of Agarbatti sticks, Bamboo Furniture & other local Handicrafts in the Handicraft Production Centre which was established in Bajiagaon, Samoguri along with Bamboo seasoning unit. Bamboo plantations were also taken up under JFMC areas.

Under the Medicinal Plant schemes, plantation of medicinal plants was taken up under Salona Range.

5.2.2.1 Forest Village of JFMC. Scheme 2006-07.

Year	Name of Range	Name of JFMC	Species	Area in Hect.
2006-07	Kampur Range, Kampur	Pilkhana- 1	Arti. Regeneration	20.00 Hect.
	Kampur Range, Kampur	Pilkhana- 2	Arti. Regeneration	20.00 Hect.
	Northern Range, Salona	Barhula	Arti. Regeneration	15.00 Hect.
	Northern Range, Salona	Baghakhaity	Arti. Regeneration	15.00 Hect.
	Northern Range, Salona	Bapudaloni	Arti. Regeneration	5.00 Hect.
Total =				75.00 Hect.

5.2.2.2 Medicinal & Aromatic Plants:

Year	Name of Range	Name of JFMC	Name of RF	Area in Hect.
2010-11	W.R. Dharamtul	Jagiroad Bon	Sonaikuchi	Agar = 25
		Unnayan		Bhatghila = 25
		Deosal	Sonaikuchi	Agar = 70
	N.R. Salona	Kalapani	South Dijoo	Agar = 75 Bhatghila = 50 Kala Haldhi = 25
		Majigaon	Swang	Agar = 25 Pioli = 25
		Solal	Bagser	Bhatghila = 50
		Baghekhaity	Swang	Pioli = 50
	Kathiatoli Range	Modertoli	Doboka	Agar = 80
		Kathiatoli	Doboka	Agar = 25
	Morigaon Range	Sonjukta	Tetelia-Boghora	Bhatghila = 25

5.2.2.3 Scheme NAP (National Afforestation Programme)

Year	Name of Range	Name of JFMC	Location	Artificial Regeneration	Mixed Plant ⁿ	Bambo Plant ⁿ	Total area
				Phy (Ha.)	Phy(Ha.)	Phy (Ha.)	(Ha.)
2004-2005	Western Range, Dharamtul	Banabandhu	Satipur	10	5	5	20
		Pragati	Buraraja	10	5	5	20
		Barbori	Borigaon	10	5	5	20
		Deosal	DeosalMandir	5	5	10	20
		Kamarkuchi	Gova	5	10	10	25
		Naldhara	Sindhisur	5	10	5	20
		Silchang	AkaraGaon	10	5	10	25
		Amsoi	Majargaon	10	5	5	20
		BasundhariKakatigaon	Gospara	10	5	5	20
		Dalimbari	Dalimbari	5	10	5	20
	Sivakunda	Hatigarh	5	10	5	20	
	Kampur Range	Garugaon	Garugaon	5	10	5	20
		Kandapara	Bilpar	10	5	5	20
		Kherani	KheraniGaon	5	10	5	20
		Padumoni	Bilpar	5	10	5	20
	Northern Range, Salona	HatimuraTengabariTopahula	Hatimura	5	10	5	20
		Pulibagan	Jiyajuri	5	10	5	20
		Rekhapahar	RekhapaharVill.	10	5	5	20
	2006-07	Kampur Range	Padumoni	Bilpara	5	5	5
Northern Range, Salona		Rekhapahar	Rekhapahar Village	5	5	5	15

5.2.2.4 Assam Project on Forest & Bio-Diversity Conservation (APFBC):

Year	Name of Range	Location	MHW (Hect.)	NTFP (Hact.)	Sal Regn. (Hect.)	ANR (Hect.)
2013-2014	W.R. Dharamtul	Kholahat RF	20	20	0	20
	N.R. Salona	Kathalguri PRF	0	0	0	20
		South Dijoo	10	10	0	0
	Kampur Range	Lutumari RF	10	10	0	30
	Morigaon Range	TeteliaBoghora RF	5	10	0	10
	Kathiatoli Range	Doboka RF	5	0	0	0
		Sub-Total =	50	50	0	80
2014- 2015	W.R. Dharamtul	Kholahat RF	20	0	95	0
	N.R. Salona	Swang RF	0	0	55	0
		South Dijoo RF	30	0	0	0
	Morigaon Range	TeteliaBoghora RF	0	0	0	5
	Kathiatoli Range	Kafitoli RF	0	40	100	0
		Sub-Total =	50	40	250	5

5.3: Schemes of other Departments:

**BAGHEKHAITY JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
NAGAON DIVISION, NAGAON**

**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 RashtriyaGraminVikasNidhi (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 2017.

6.2 Need Assessment and GAP Analysis

Based on the resource assessment, capacity assessment, livelihoods assets mapping and vulnerability assessment through focused group discussions, PRA exercises, village level and household level survey, the need assessment, gap analysis and SWOT analysis was carried out. The action plan, livelihood, village development strategies and forestry development plan were conceptualized for the **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 equipment and tools and processes and procedures for livelihood enhancement to be conducted on a regular basis as proposed in the action plan for livelihood development.

GAP Analysis: A gap analysis may be referred to as need analysis and it seeks to define the current status of the village.

- Scarcity of water with poor drinking water quality adversely affecting the health of the people
- Lack of higher educational institutions which hampers the future of the younger generations in this area.
- Remote location of the area makes communication with outside world a major issue and thus hampering daily life functions.
- Lacks basic infrastructural facilities such as paved roads and important offices like banks and post offices

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. Homogeneous community which have similar shared values and attributes.
- ii. Rich in biodiversity with presence of all natural elements.
- iii. High rate of work force to generate income for livelihood.

Weaknesses

- i. Alcoholism.
- ii. Lack of social institutions.
- iii. Low standard of living.

Opportunities

- i. Youth entrepreneurship to build new opportunities in context of sustainable livelihood.
- ii. Promotion of social awareness on health and hygiene.
- iii. Opportunity of alternative strategies of livelihood through skill development.

Threats

- i. Elephant depredation and destruction of agricultural production.
- ii. Loss of human capital as an impact of man-elephant conflicts.
- iii. Addiction of local wine i.e. *Haria*.

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 Baghekhaity village as follows:

Date: 24/03/2017 **Location:** L.P school

Numbers Present: 45

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:

- There have been very few awareness and orientation programs in the JFMC in the past.
- They appreciated the importance of micro planning and were very supportive and cooperated during the micro planning process.
- While some NGOs have been visiting the JFMC they only collected data and information but did not take up any development activity.
- It was for the first time that Under the APBFC the NGO has come and interacted with the community and created awareness and proper orientation not only about the project but also on the development issues including environmental and ecological aspects to growth and development.
- The communities have good local wisdom and traditional knowledge regarding the environment, forestry and other livelihood issues like pest control, livestock management etc.
- The community people have good knowledge on traditional skill of tea plucking and most of them are depends on tea garden.
- They shared their concern over the climate variation and its ill effects on agriculture and health in the village. They are keen to learn more on the scientific facts about climate change issues.
- A sense of importance was observed among the people as they understood the important

role they had towards reducing causes leading to climate variation by protecting the nearby forests and a sense of ownership seems to be gripping them boosting their self esteem.

Community Need Assessment: Based on the PRA exercise, Focus group discussions, consultations with village community, 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 etc. Construction of toilets, community halls and training sheds, market sheds.

2. Non Structural needs: The non structural needs of the people include provision for skill training, provision of veterinary services, health care services, mobile doctors team, requirement of teachers for schools in the villages, capacity building through training and awareness on financial inclusion, SHG and cluster formation, provision for raw materials, village maintenance & development fund/ community fund for 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

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 measures planned by the community members for the village development are as follows:

- a) The construction of community hall in the village would act as an important centre where members of community tend to gather for group activities, social support and a cultural ground for social programmes to boost the harmony and integration of the community.
- 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 L.P school are necessary.
- d) There is a scarcity of water in the area. Therefore, water supply or PHE is to be made available with construction of a reservoir and pipeline for all households to ensure proper source of water.
- e) The construction of *Mandir* is important as the temple provides a social environment to maintain the bonds between the community people as well as to improve the socio cultural aspects inside the village area.
- f) As an alternative source of livelihood, training of tailoring and skill development of livestock farming will be helpful for the community people.

7.1 Ranking of EPA

For village development, the community proposes to take up a number of Entry Point Activities. The EPA includes infrastructure development and skill development and both are directly linked with other.

SL. No.	Activities	Details (size & quality)	Budget
1	Community Hall J.F.M.C office	1. Conference Hall = 15×30 feet. 2. J.F.M.C office = 12×12 feet. 3. Toilet = 4 ×8 feet. 4. Ring Wall = 1 NOS. 5. Table = 2 NOS. 6. Almira = 1 NOS. 7. Chair = 20 NOS. 8. Solar Light, Boundary wall near- R.F area.	10 Lakh.
2	School Boundary	Wall 2000 qr. feet. (school wall boundary)	2.5 Lakh.
3	Water supply (Drinking water)	From Champawatikunda to Baghekhaity village (J.F.M.C) Reserver construction to store water and pipeline for house to house distribution.	8 Lakh.
4	Tailoring Sewing machine & Piggery	After Training beneficiary will get Sewing machine financial assistance/ distribution of Piglet among 30 H/H	4 Lakh.
5	Mandir	Mandir Construction.	50,000 Rs.


 Divisional Forest Officer,
 Nagaon Division

8. Livelihood Development Plan

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

8.1 Ranking

Ranking of Livelihood and Skill Development

- Daily wage labourers in tea gardens
- Weaving
- Cane and bamboo craft
- Piggery

8.2 Livelihood Opportunities

Livelihood were identified as follows:

- Agriculture
- Casual labour work at tea factory
- Livestock farming

8.3 Agriculture & Horticulture

The main constraints are:

- (a) Lack of modern agricultural tools and equipment
- (b) Lack of Irrigation system
- (c) Crop damage due to wild animal depredation
- (d) Pest attack

The opportunities are:

- (a) Organic farming.
- (b) Use of modern technology and equipment.
- (c) Relay cropping system.

8.4 Livestock

The main constraints are:

- (a) Lack of infrastructure such as veterinary services.
- (b) Inadequate nutrition in livestock production.

The opportunities are:

- (a) Improvement in the quality of fodders.
- (b) Opportunity of scientific piggery farming.
- (c) Cattle farming.

8.5 NTFP

The main constraints are:

- (a) Lack of knowledge on NTFP utility.
- (b) Poor utility of Available NTFP

The opportunities are:

- (a) Homestead garden of medicinal plants.
- (b) Fruits and Medicinal plant can be used for commercial processing.
- (c) Awareness about conservation of NTFP

8.6 Specialized Skills

The main constraints are:

- (a) The lack of availability of modern tools and machines to help encourage better skill building
- (b) Lack of Product diversification and market linkage.

The opportunities are:

- (a) Provide better opportunities of skill development programmes.
- (b) Specialisation of tailoring and weaving as a source of income.
- (c) Development of nurseries to make an alternate source of livelihood.

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) Motivation to create SHG.

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

8.8 Strategic Interventions

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

1. Use of modern agricultural tools, equipment and irrigation system to increase productivity.
2. Proper training of weaving and tailoring will help the community to enhance their livelihood.
3. Motivation to create SHG and establishment of financial linkage for the community.
4. Homestead garden of medicinal plants with commercialization and processing of fruits.

8.9 Income Generating Activities

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

1. Agriculture and allied activities.
2. Livestock farming.
3. Organic farming
4. Tailoring.
5. Nursery with medicinal plants.

8.10 SHG activities

SHGs of the village can plan the following activities:

1. Credit facility among the community people.
2. Empower the women through the development of weaving and tailoring skill
3. Formation of enterprises such as piggery and handicrafts

8.11 Exposure Trips

The following exposure trips are planned:

1. Good practices/project of JFMC in North East and other states of India
2. Participation in fairs (melas) like Agri-Horti Expo, SARAS and other exhibitions organised

by TRIFED.

8.12 Convergence

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

- (a) National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme - for rural employment
- (b) RashtriyaKrishiVikasYojana (RKVY) - for agricultural and allied development
- (c) RashtriyaKrishiSinchayYojana (RKSJ) - 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 Baghekhaity 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 Baghekhaity 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 **Baghekhaity 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 **Baghekhaity JFMC** have been summarized below.

Table-1: Conditions of the Forests of Baghekhaity 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 / PF Name: Suwang RF Beat: Chapanala Compartment: -	50	2	Good Area: 50 Ha Degraded Area: 0 Ha	Over 9 m
(B) Other Planted Area				
Location: Type of Forest: Moist Deciduous Mixed Forest VF / Other -----	50	2	Good Area: 0 Ha Degraded Area: 50 Ha	Over 9 m
TOTAL	50		Good Area: 50 Ha Degraded Area: 50 Ha	

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

It is seen that the Baghekhaity **JFMC** has 100 ha under its forests, of which 50 Ha is 'Good' (Crown density >40%) and the rest is 'Degraded'.

9.1.1 Forest Soil Type

The forests of **Baghekhaity JFMC** are located in Loamy Sandy & red 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 Baghekhaity JFMC

Parameter	Status in Assigned Forests	Status in Other Planted Areas
Fertility Level	Medium	Medium
Soil Erosion Status	Medium	Medium
Presence of:		
(a) Silt	-	-
(b) Mud-flat	-	-
(c) Newly accreted land	-	-
(d) Sand dune	-	-

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

For the **Baghekhaity JFMC**; the salient points of the forest soil type are summarized below:

- (a) Sandy & red
- (b) Loamy

9.1.2 Existing Composition of Flora

In the forests of the Baghekhaity **JFMC**, the existing composition of the flora has been given as follows.

Table-3: Existing Composition of Flora in the BaghekhaityJFMC

Parameter	Local Name(s)	Botanical Name(s)
Major Forest Species	Sal, Segun, Tita-Sopa	Shorearobusta, Tectonagrandis, Michelliachampaca,
Associates	Gamari,Amalokhi, Koroi,Arjun	Gmelinaarborea, Kirganeliarecticulata, Albezziaprocera, Terminaliaarjuna.
Shrubs		
Medicinal Plants	Outenga, Hilikha, Bohera	Dilleniaindica, Terminaliachabuja.
Produces	Bambo Spp.	
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 Baghekhaity **JFMC** for forest protection in the past have been discussed as follows.

(a) Number of households involved: Nos.35nos.

(b) Number of people involved: 137Nos.

(c) Summary of the measures:

- 1) Joint Patrolling
- 2) Information sharing on illegalities

[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 Baghekhaity JFMC

Name of Forest Produce	Average Household Requirement		How met at Present	Source
	Frequency of Requirement	Approx. Qty		
Firewood	Per Day basis	15 Ton /month		Homestead Dead drywood
Timber for House	Per Day basis	200 nos. big bamboo	From Homestead	Bamboo and wood
Small timber for Implements	Per Day basis	100 nos.		From Homestead and Forest
Pole / Bamboo	Per Day basis	100 to 150 m		Cultivable land and Forest
Fodder from Forest	Per Day basis	2 bosta		Homestead and forest
NTFP	Annually		Broom, bamboo, thatch, cane etc.	Home stead and forest
Other				

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

There are 97 households in the Baghekhaity **JFMC**. From the above table and this number of households, it is inferred that the total annual requirements of the Baghekhaity village for forest produce for own use is as follows:

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

Name of Forest Produce	Community Requirement (Kg per annum) (*)	Remarks
Firewood	1550 ton	
Timber for House	2720 nos.	
Small Timber for Implements	980 nos.	
Pole / Bamboo	9100 m	
Fodder from Forest	1 bosta	
NTFP		
Other __broom_____	4520 kg	

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

(*) = Approx. Qty. of Average Household Requirement (from Table-4 (A) x 131 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 Baghekhaity JFMC is given in the following table.

Table-5 (A): Collection & Marketing of Forest Produce by Villagers of the Baghekhaity JFMC

Name of Forest Produce	Collection for Marketing			Location of Collection
	Season / Months	No of Households Collecting	Average Qty. Collected (Kg)	
Firewood	Rainy season/	20 hh	10 kg/hh/day	Homestead and forest

	Winter			
Timber for House	Winter	10-20 hh	10 nos.	Homestead and forest
Small timber for Implements	Annually	10-20 hh	10 nos.	Homestead and forest
Bamboo	April-May	20 hh	10 nos.	Homestead and forest
Pole	April-May	20 hh	10 nos.	Homestead and forest
Fodder from Forest	Not regular	10-20	10-20 m	Homestead and forest
NTFP	Dec-January	10-20 hh	50-100 kg.	
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
[Baghekhaity JFMC]**

Name of Forest Produce	Surplus Marketed (Kg)	How marketed	Average Income per HH from sale of Forest Produce
Firewood			
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 Baghekhaity 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 Baghekhaity 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			
Timber for House			
Small timber for Implements			
Bamboo / Pole	68 m		
Fodder from Forest			
NTFP_ thatch	600 bags		
Other	-	-	-

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 Baghekhaity JFMC have been summarized below.

Table-7: Protection Problems of the Baghekhaity 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	Yes	Yes
Smuggling of Timber	Yes	Yes
Accidental Fires	Yes	Yes
Encroachment of Forest Lands	Yes	Yes

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members Thus, it is seen that the significant forest protection issues facing the above JFMC are:

- (a) Seizing illegal timbers through patrolling
- (b) Creating awareness among locals.

9.2.2 Reasons for Degradation of the Forest

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

- (a) Grazing of animals
- (b) Illegal removal of timber
- (c) Firewood Collection

[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 Baghekhaity 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 **Baghekhaity**JFMC from the issues discussed earlier at Sub-section 3.1

Table-8: Protection Plan of Baghekhaity 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]
FPRC/JFMC protection force duty to control the forest area	Forest village area	-	During day time and also night	Medium

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

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

- (a) To protect the plantation area.
- (b) Medium protection duty at day and night.

9.3.2 Types of Operations Proposed

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

Table-9: Types of Operations Proposed in the Baghekhaity 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		50

Treatment	Required (Yes/ No)	Responsibility of JFMC (Yes / No)	Month / Year when can be done	Extent of Area proposed for Treatment (Ha)
Protection to Cut Stumps of Trees	Yes	Yes		50
Watershed Treatment	Yes	Yes		50
Water Reservoirs	Yes	Yes		50
Grass & Silvi-pasture	Yes	Yes		
Bamboo Plantation	Yes	Yes		
Seed Sowing	Yes	Yes		50
Root & Shoot Cutting & Plantation	Yes	Yes		50
Cut Back & Coppice Treatment	Yes	Yes		50
Physical Fencing	Yes	Yes		
Social Fencing	Yes	Yes		100
Other Activities	Yes	Yes		

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 Baghekhaity **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 Baghekhaity JFMC

Treatment	Area in Ha under Plantation Module	Priority for Block Plantation	Species	Spacing (metre x metre)
Assisted Natural Regeneration (with plantation in gap)	20 Ha	Yes	Indigenous	4m x 4m
Block Plantation	20 Ha.	1 Ha. each	Specific	2m*2m
Sowing of Neem, Amla, Mahua, Bahera(Medicinal Plants)	10 Ha.	1 Ha. Each	Site Specific	2m * 2m
Enrichment Plantation	--	--	--	--
Direct Plantation	--	--	--	--
Other	--	--	--	--
Total Area (in Ha)	50 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 Baghekhaity JFMC Year-1 to (Year-5)

Treatment	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Assisted Natural Regeneration (with plantation in gap)	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.
Block Plantation	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.
Sowing of Neem, Amla,	2 Ha.	2 Ha.	2 Ha.	2 Ha.	2 Ha.

Treatment	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Mahua, Bahera (Medicinal Plants)					
Enrichment Plantation	--	--	--	--	--
Direct Plantation	--	--	--	--	--
Silvi-cultural Operations	--	--	--	--	--
Intermediate Operations	--	--	--	--	--

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

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

Treatment	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Aided Natural Regeneration (with plantation in gap)	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.
Block Plantation	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.
Sowing of Neem, Amla, Mahua, Bahera(Medicinal Plants)	2 Ha.	2 Ha.	2 Ha.	2 Ha.	2 Ha.
Enrichment Plantation	--	--	--	--	--
Direct Plantation	--	--	--	--	--
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 Baghekhaity 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 Baghekhaity JFMC. This includes the Departmental Nursery involved in JFMC works.

Table-11 (A): JFMC Nurseries of the Baghekhaity JFMC

Location of Nursery	Species	Year of Development	Number of Seedlings	Remarks

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

Other Nurseries

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

Table-11 (B): Other Nurseries near the Baghekhaity 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 Baghekhaity JFMC is given below. This covers a period of ten years.

Timber Species:

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

Year(s)	Treatment
2015-16	Advance work & creation
2016-17	As per approved norms of the project for the year. i.e 4(four) weeding in a year
2017-18	-Do-
2018-19	-Do-

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

(A) Bamboo

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

Year(s)	Treatment
2015-16	Advance work & creation
2016-17	As per approved norms of the project for the year. i.e 4(four) weeding in a year
2017-18	-Do-
2018-19	-Do-

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

(B) Fuel wood Plantation

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

Year(s)	Treatment
2015-16	Advance work & creation

Year(s)	Treatment
2016-17	As per approved norms of the project for the year. i.e 4(four) weeding in a year
2017-18	-Do-
2018-19	-Do-
Year(s)	Treatment

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

(C) NTFP / Medicinal Plantation

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

Year(s)	Treatment
2015-16	Advance work & creation
2016-17	As per approved norms of the project for the year. i.e 4(four) weeding in a year
2017-18	-Do-
2018-19	-Do-

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.4.3 Miscellaneous Operations Plan

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

Table-13): Miscellaneous Operations in the BaghekhaityJFMC

Operation	Required (Yes / No)	Responsibility	Month / Year	Area (Ha)

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.4.4 Marketing Operations

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

- (a) Local Market facility
- (b) Value addition
- (c) Group activity to be developed.

9.5 Expected Benefits

This sub-section furnishes the benefits expected from the forests protected by members of the **Baghekhaity**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 Baghekhaity **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 Baghekhaity JFMC

Item	Month	Year (Indicative)	Quantity
Firewood	Oct –Feb	7 th -10 th year	80
Timber for House	March –April	20 th year	100
Small timber for Implements	Mar-May	4 th in year	200
Bamboo	Nov-Mar	4 th year	900
Pole	Mar- Aug	4-5 year	75
Fodder from Forest Trees & Grass	Oct- March	1 st year	200
NTFP	Nov-Jan	2 nd year	1000 K.g
Wages	Rs. 300/- per person		
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 **Baghekhaity JFMC**.

Table-15: Sharing Mechanism for Baghekhaity JFMC

Method	Items
To be shared equally	Timber, Firewood, Bamboo etc.
To be freely collected by the members	NTFP
Other Methods	A schedule for production increased 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 microplan has been prepared based on annual requirement of the three sub plans namely the Livelihood Plan, Village Development Plan and Forest Development Plan. The consolidated table is given below.

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

Livelihood Development Plan

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

Annual Village Development Plan:

SI No.	Item of Work	Amount	Remarks
1.	Solar Power		
2.	Solar/Hybrid Street Lights		
3.	Sprinkler Irrigation		
4.	LPG		

5.	Power Pumps		
6	Training Center		
7	Community Hall cum JFMC Office		
8	Roads		
9	WATSAN		
10	School		
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		
2.	10 Ha Fuelwood Plantation Creation		
3.	Desiltation of water bodies		
4.	Anti Depredation Squad		
5.	Crop Insurance		
6.	Life Insurance		
7.	Cattle Insurance		
	TOTAL		

10.3 Action Plans and Strategies:

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

Livelihood Development Action Plan:

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

Village Development Action Plan:

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

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

10.4 Institution Building, Networking and Partnership

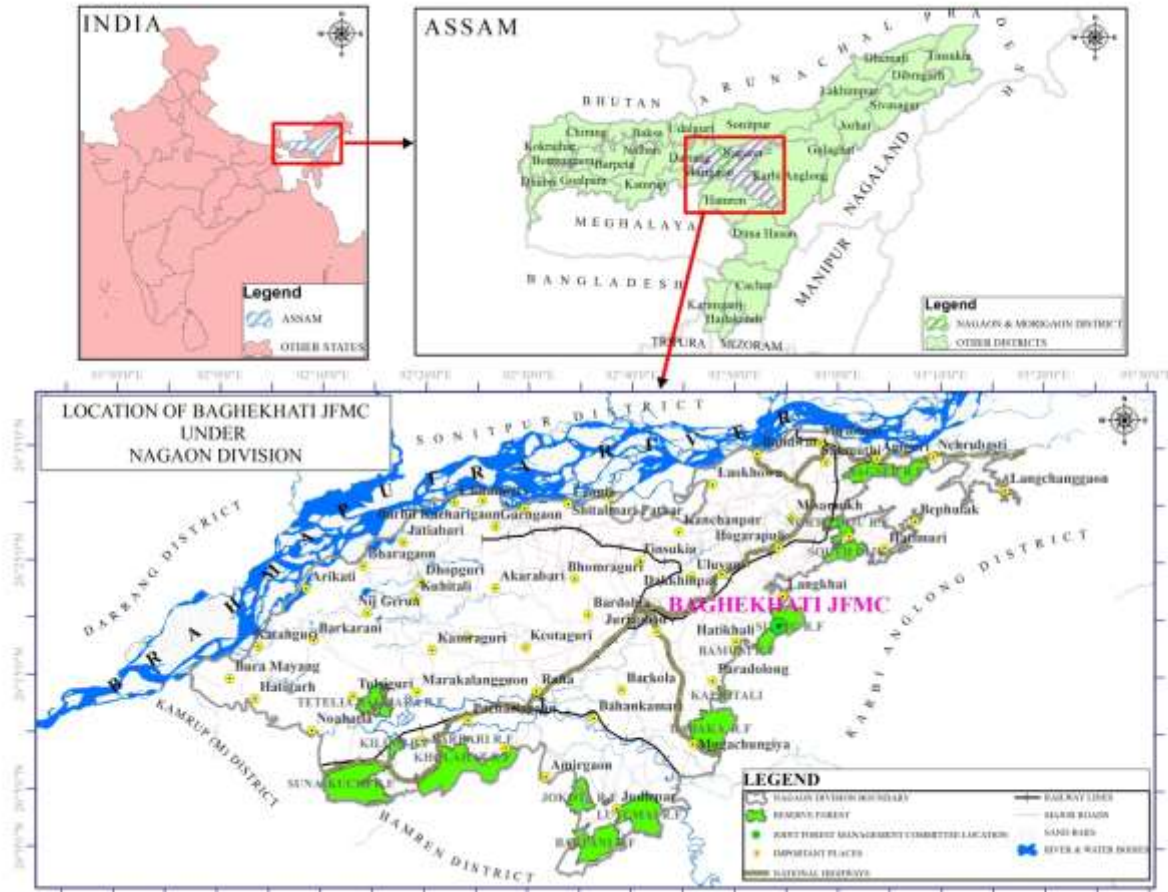
JFMC: The JFMC to be upgraded both in terms of its infrastructure assets and in terms of acting as a resource center for village and forestry development. The proposed JFMC office along with the community hall in the entry point activity to be provided with modern equipment like computer/ TV and support 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 center, an activity and training hub. Improving their networking skills and creating awareness regarding development schemes of other departments and modalities for partnership.

LIST OF APPENDIX

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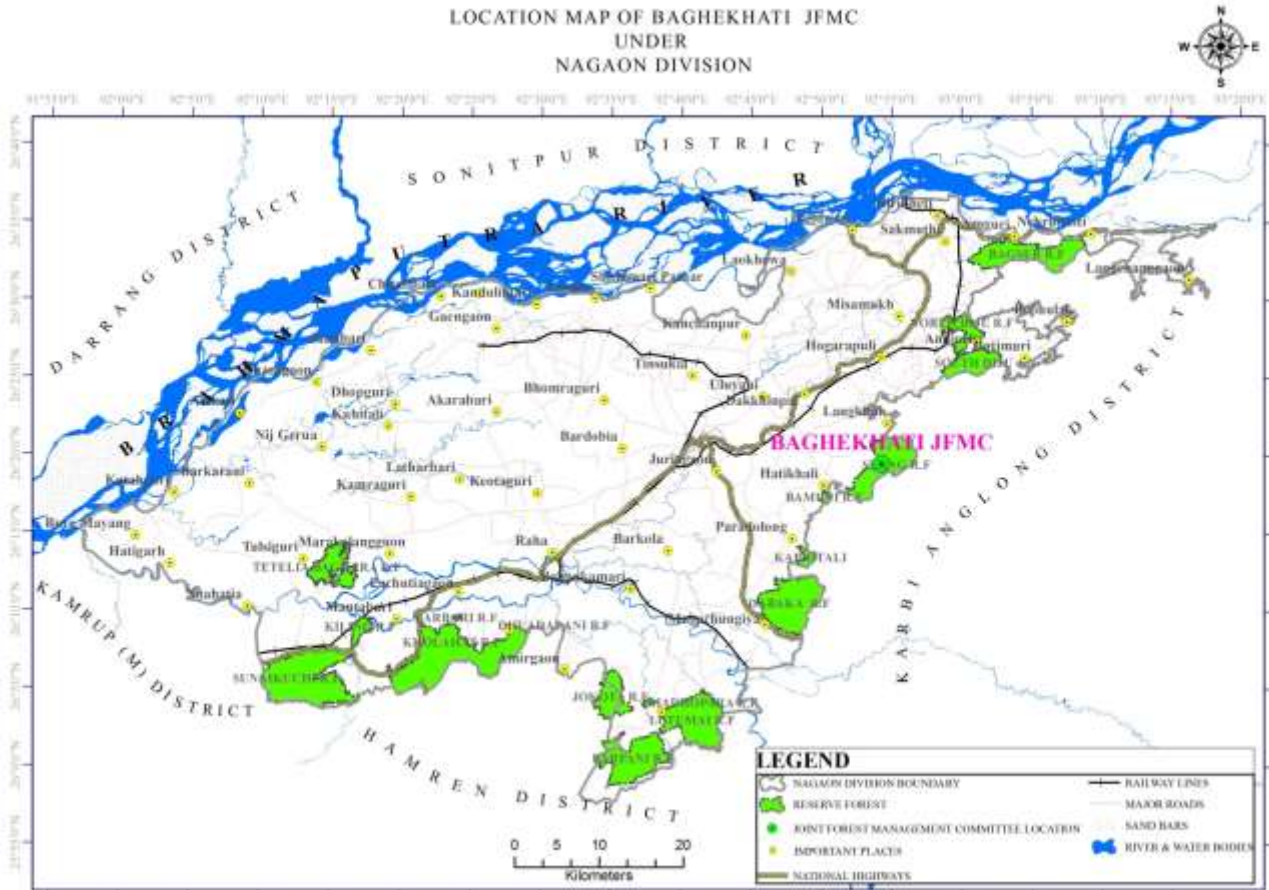
Appendix I(A)

Location Map of JFMC in India



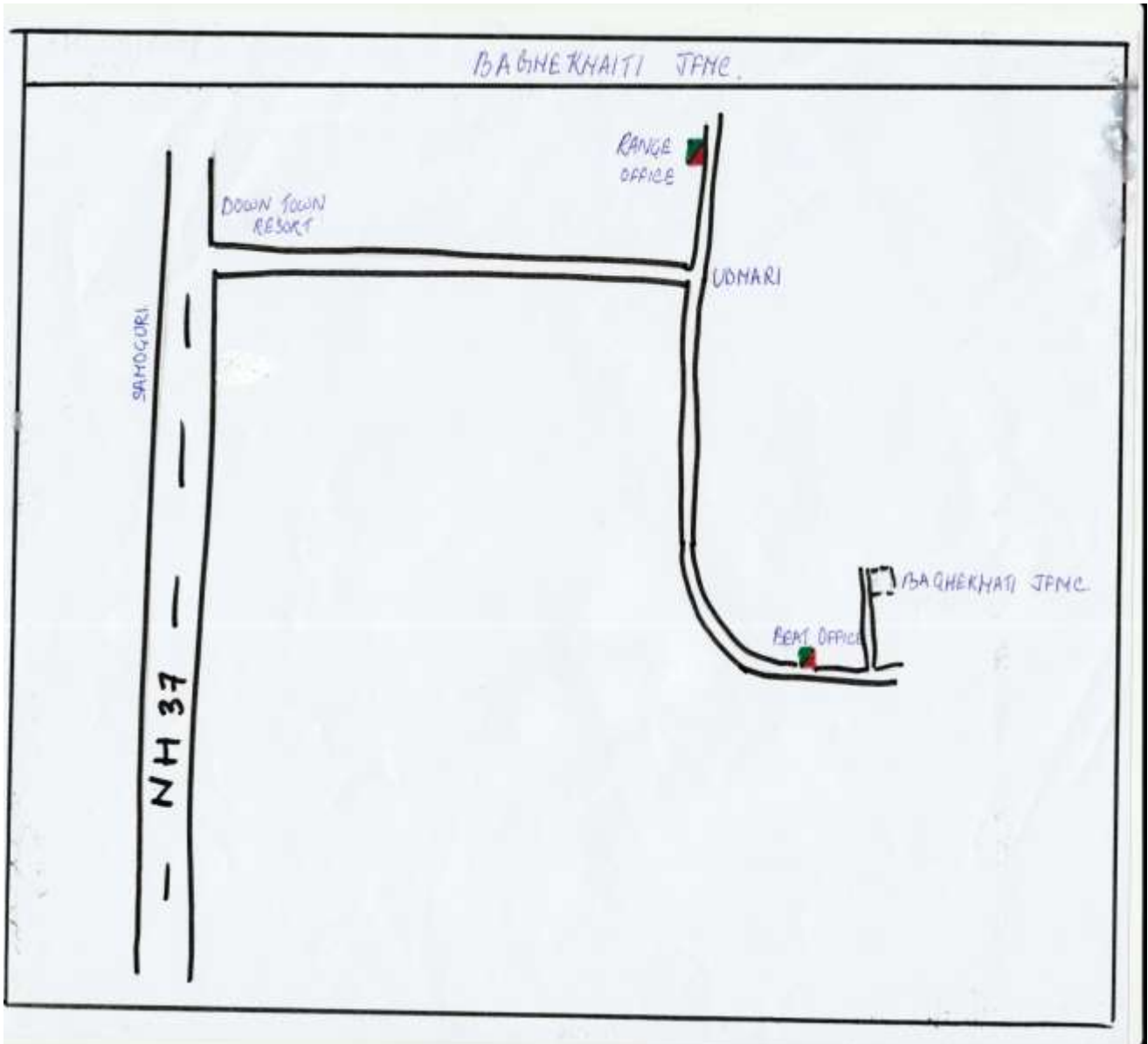
Appendix I(B)

LOCATION MAP OF BAGHEKHATI JFMC
UNDER
NAGAON DIVISION




Appendix II

Approach Map to JFMC



Appendix III(A)

JFMC Registration Certificate


सत्यमेव जयते


GOVT. OF ASSAM
OFFICE OF THE CHAIRPERSON, FDA's CUM CONSERVATOR OF
FORESTS, UPPER ASSAM SOCIAL FORESTRY CIRCLE, NAGAON

Registration No. UASFC/2006-07/N FDA- F.V. 4 Date :- 19-10-06

REGISTRATION OF JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The Baghekhaity F.V. Joint Forest Management Committee
formed under Northern Range, Salona within the jurisdiction of
Nagaon Division in the District of Nagaon is hereby
registered in the Office of the Conservator of Forests, Upper Assam Social Forestry
Circle, Nagaon.

The Registration of the Committee has been done to facilitate implementation
of forestry related projects for development of forest village scheme under special
central assst. for TSP.


(J. M. Kouli, IFS)
Chairperson, Nagaon FDA-Cum-
Conservator of Forests
UASF Circle, Nagaon

Appendix III (B)

MoU/Resolution Certificate

Page No.

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 24th day of Dec 2015 between the Divisional Forest Officer Nagaon District Nagaon 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 Baghekhaity Joint Forest Management Committee Village Chapanatta P.O. Chapanatta Chapanatta Block Chachampur Sub-Division, Nagaon District Nagaon (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	<u>Baghekhaity J.F.M.C.</u>
b. District	<u>Nagaon</u>
c. Division	<u>Nagaon</u>
d. Range	<u>Northern Range, Selona</u>
e. Section	<u>Chapanatta Forest Beat</u>
f. Beat	<u>50 Ha</u>
g. Block, Compartment No.	
h. Area (Ha)	
i. Boundary:	
North <u>Danghat Village</u>	East <u>Sowang R.F.</u>
South <u>Sowang R.F.</u>	West <u>Matta pahar TE Est.</u>

j. Pictorial 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-I 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's 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

Contd...

- 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.

Contd..

- v. the Forest and plantation areas; non-cooperation and disobedience towards decisions of the General Body and Executive committee and infractions as per the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual, DMC & JDC Manual as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party
- vi. 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
- vii. The Second Party shall be responsible for bringing any discrepancy or irregularity to the notice of the representative of the First Party
- viii. The Second Party shall abide by the technical suggestions/directions of the First Party or his representatives.
- ix. The Second Party shall ensure that there is no mis-utilization of the fund during execution of the Project Works.
- x. The Second Party shall pay all duties, taxes and other levies payable against procurement of inputs
- xi. The Second Party shall exercise its rights under this agreement in such a manner as to protect the interests of the French Development Agency and First Party
- xii. 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 DAO.

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

Sl.No.	Name & Designation	Signature
1.	(Divisional Forest Officer)	<i>A. mal Chandra Lomah</i>
2.	(Forest Range Officer)	Divisional Forest Officer, Nagaon Division

Signature of the Second Party (Members of the Committee)

Name & Address:	Signature
1. (President) <i>Sri Kitan Nayak</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
2. (Treasurer) <i>Sri Pradip Bawri</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
3. (Member-Secretary) <i>Sri Pranab KS Borah</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>

Signature of Witnesses

Name & Address :

- 1. Sayaj Banu
- 2. Anabeyyoti Bora, Fr-I
- 3. Hishim Rahman Fr-I

Signature

- 1. Banu
- 2. Anabeyyoti
- 3. Hishim Rahman

Appendix IV

Executive Members of Baghekhaity JFMC

কমিটিৰ সদস্য সদস্যৰ নাম আৰু ঠিকনা					
সদস্যৰ নাম	ঠিকনা	পদবী	নিৰ্বাচিত তাৰিখ	বয়স	স্মাৰক নং
1. শ্ৰী কৌশল সামৰু	1. বাহেখাইটি	স্বত্বাধিকাৰী	1. V	1. 50	8473965682
2. " সুনীল সামৰু	2. বাহেখাইটি	সদস্য	2. NO	2. 60	-
3. " অজিত " "	3. বাহেখাইটি	সদস্য	3. IV	3. 37	- 4678922993
4. " বিমল হুদা	4. বাহেখাইটি	সদস্য	4. V	4. 30	-
5. " উপেন নামৰু	5. বাহেখাইটি	সদস্য	5. XI	5. 18	- 7399363902
6. " বীণা, হুদা	6. বাহেখাইটি	সদস্য	6. X	6. 22	-
7. " অক্ষয় সামৰু	7. বাহেখাইটি	সদস্য	7. IV	7. 29	-
8. " শ্ৰী বালকৰাম	8. বাহেখাইটি	সদস্য	8. V	8. 35	-
9. " অক্ষয় সামৰু	9. বাহেখাইটি	সদস্য	9. NO	9. 48	- 7399376488
10. " অক্ষয় সামৰু	10. বাহেখাইটি	সদস্য	10. NO	10. 27	-
11. " অক্ষয় সামৰু	11. বাহেখাইটি	সদস্য	11. NO	11. 25	-
12. " অক্ষয় সামৰু	12. বাহেখাইটি	সদস্য	12. NO	12. 50	-
13. " অক্ষয় সামৰু	13. বাহেখাইটি	সদস্য	13. V	13. 20	-

Appendix V

Executive Members group Photo of Baghekhaity JFMC



Standing from left hand side : 1. Ajit Nayak 2.Kritan Nayak 3. Budhu Nayak 4. Binita Chetry 5. Chirai Nayak 6. Dipali Nayak 7. Prokhila Nayak 8. Chor Nayak 9. Mira Ghatowal 10.Bishal Chetry 11.Ranjit Nayak 12.Dhon chetry 13 Topan Nayak

Appendix VI

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

Beghekhanti JFMC				
Beghekhanti JFMC - FGD/PRA				
S.No	Name	Village	Contact no	Signature
1	Sh. Kuntal Babbar	Beghekhanti	9678922993	
2	श्री विजय नारायण	=	9628005795	
3	AIT मयंक	=	9678922993	
4	श्री विजय नारायण	वाराहवाडी		
5	श्री विजय नारायण	वाराहवाडी		
6	Samsodh Narsik			
7	श्री विजय नारायण			
8	श्री विजय नारायण			
9	श्री विजय नारायण			
10	श्री विजय नारायण			
11	श्री विजय नारायण	वाराहवाडी	7035860064	
12	श्री विजय नारायण			
13	श्री विजय नारायण			
14	श्री विजय नारायण			
15	श्री विजय नारायण			
16	श्री विजय नारायण			
17	श्री विजय नारायण			
18	श्री विजय नारायण			
19	Miss Pinky Gushait			
20	श्री विजय नारायण		4896392504	
21	श्री विजय नारायण			
22	श्री विजय नारायण			
23	श्री विजय नारायण			
24	श्री विजय नारायण			
25	श्री विजय नारायण			
26	श्री विजय नारायण			
27	श्री विजय नारायण			
28	श्री विजय नारायण			
29	श्री विजय नारायण			
30	श्री विजय नारायण			
31	श्री विजय नारायण			
32	श्री विजय नारायण			

Contd..

- 34) দুইটি ঘাটুগালা
- 35) লিলাধূনি - মেয়াদ
- 36) বন ঘাটুগালা
- 37) হুকালালা মঠ
- 38) শ্রী বগ নীচবন কঠিকা
- 39) ম/সি/সি/সি
- 40) বিত্তন নাড়ক
- 41) Japan New
- 42) Dhruv Chakravarty
- 43) ফালিমা ঘাটুগালা
- 44) Joti Chakravarty
- 45) Manoj Barma

10008207

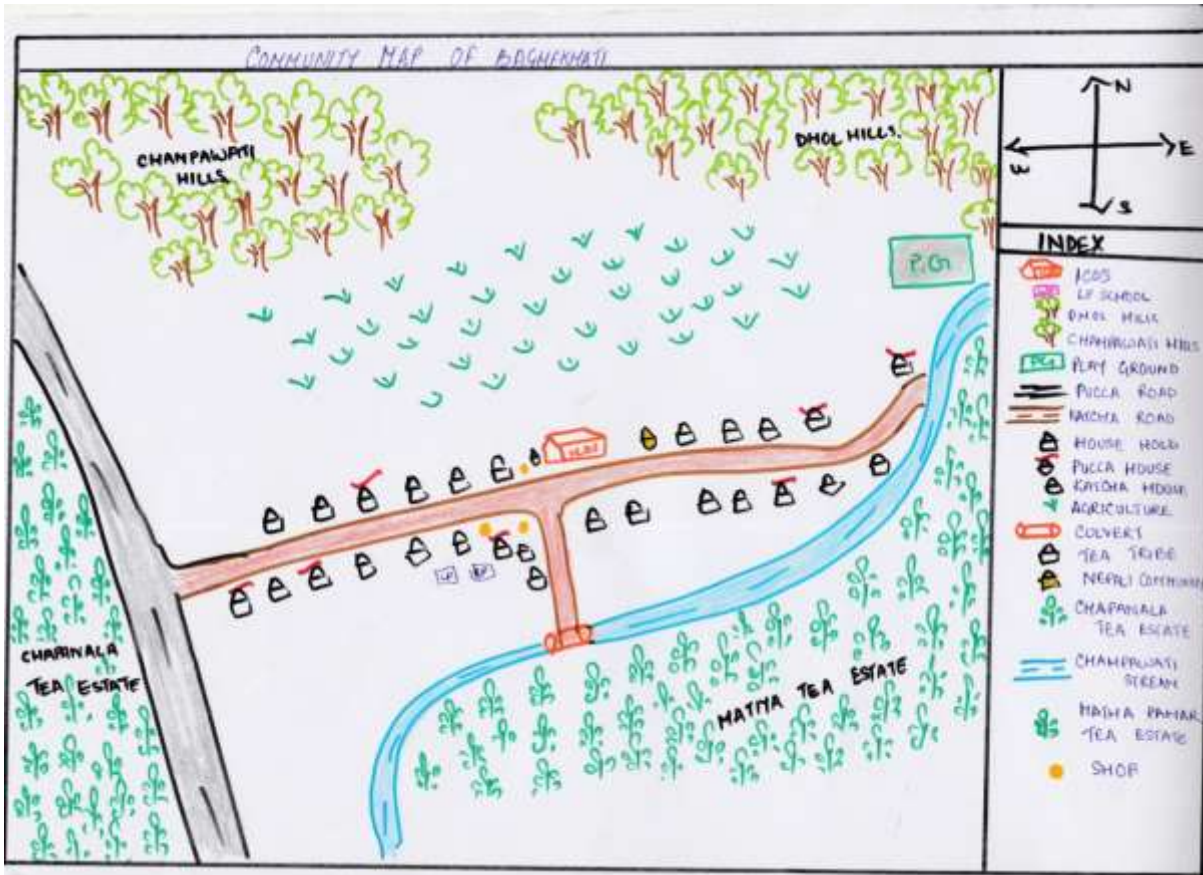
10008207

গণনা

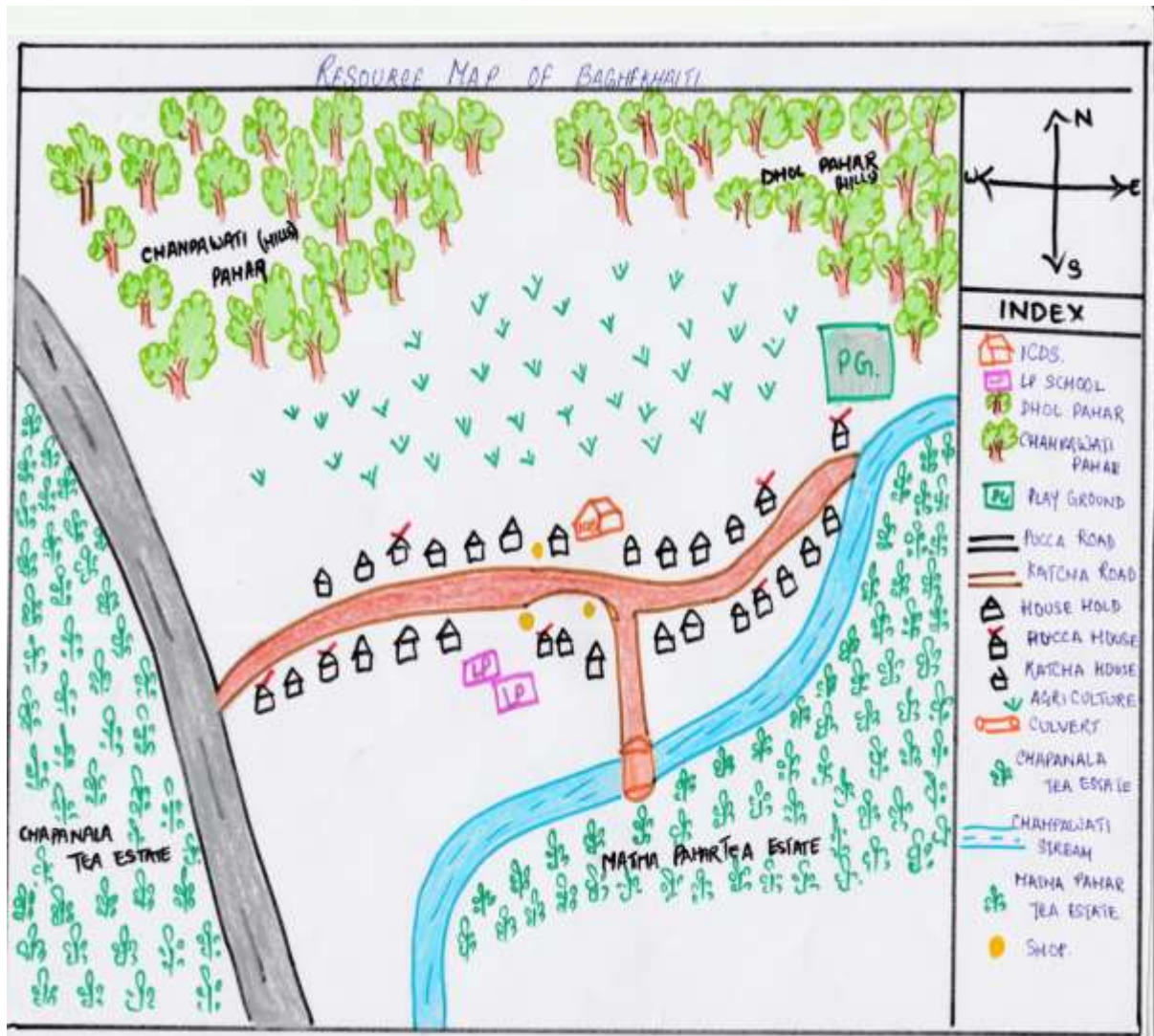
ক্র.সং.	নাম	পরিচয়
34	দুইটি ঘাটুগালা	
35	লিলাধূনি - মেয়াদ	
36	বন ঘাটুগালা	
37	হুকালালা মঠ	
38	শ্রী বগ নীচবন কঠিকা	
39	ম/সি/সি/সি	
40	বিত্তন নাড়ক	
41	Japan New	
42	Dhruv Chakravarty	
43	ফালিমা ঘাটুগালা	
44	Joti Chakravarty	
45	Manoj Barma	

Appendix VII (A)

Community map of Baghekhaity JFMC

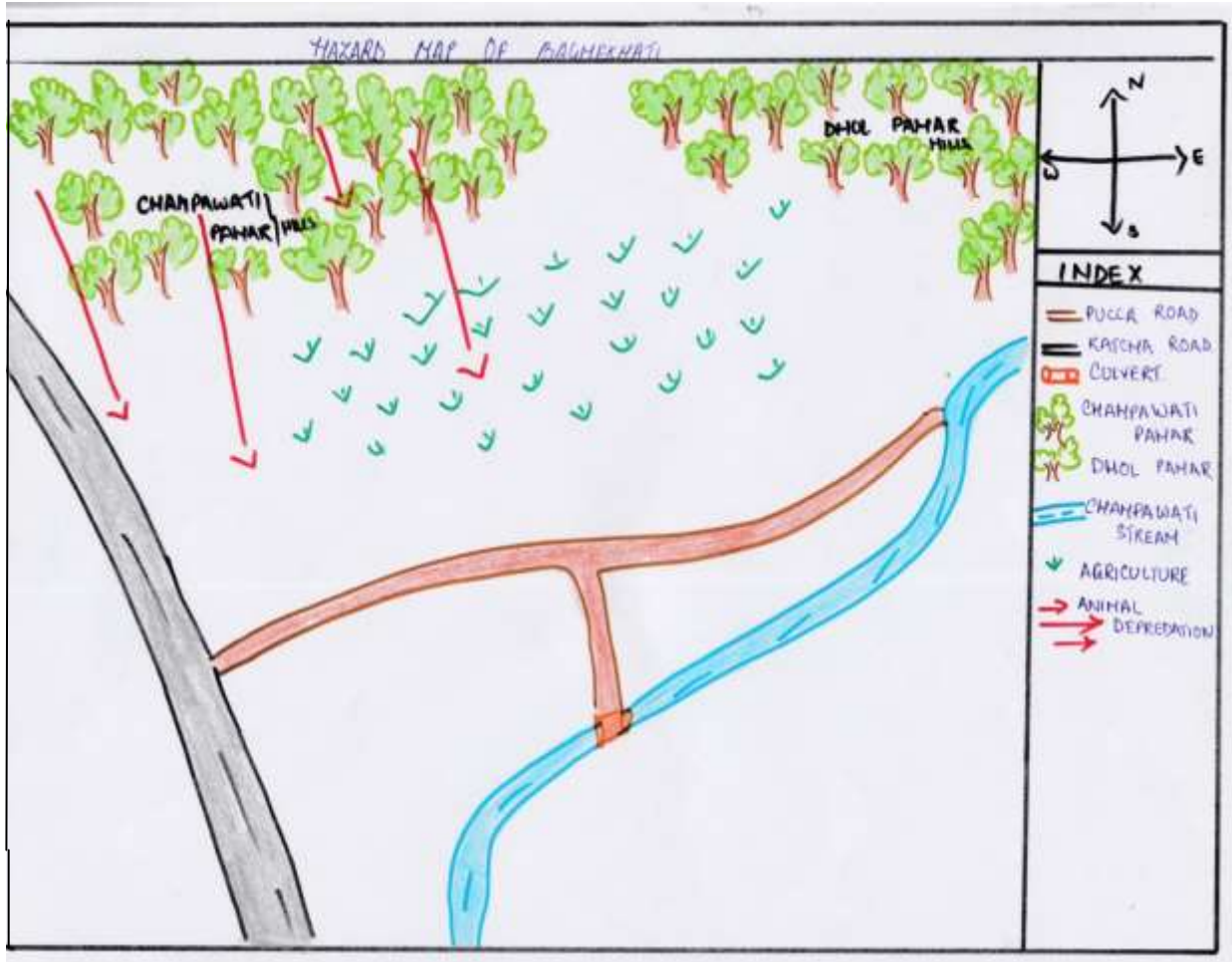


Resource map of Baghekhaity JFMC



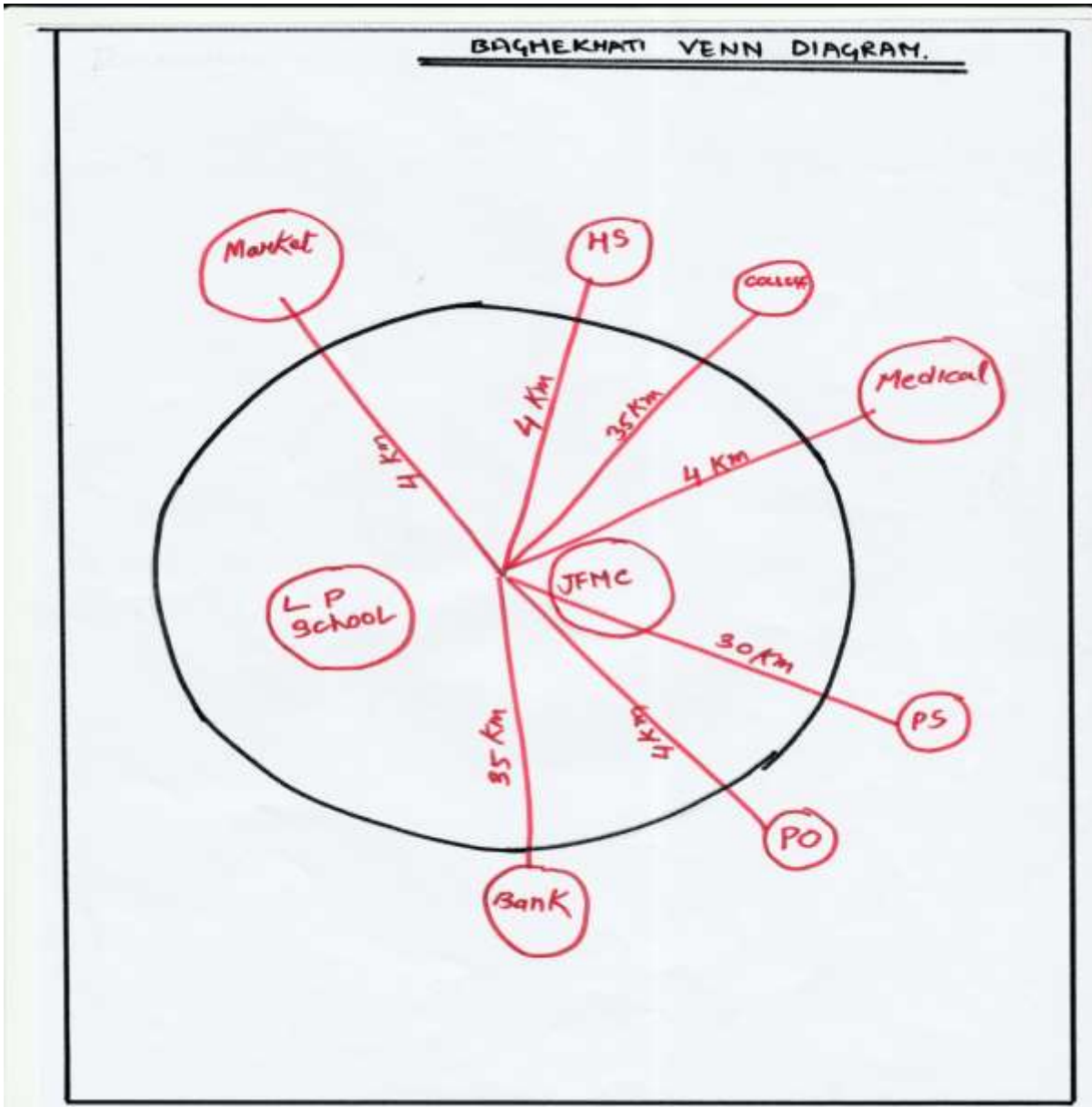
Appendix VII (B)

Hazard map of Baghekhaity JFMC



Appendix VII(C)


Venn Diagram

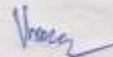


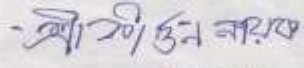
Appendix VIII


Entry point Activities

BAGHEKHAITI JFMC			
Sl. No	Activities	Details	Budget
1	Community Hall cum JFMC office	Conference Hall = 15X30 feet JFMC office = 12X12 feet Toilet = 4X8 feet Ring Wall 1, Table - 2 nos, Almirah - 1 nos, chair - 20 nos Solar Light, Boundary Wall Near - R.F. area.	10 lakhs
2	School Boundary	LP School Boundary Wall. 200 sq. feet.	2.5 lakhs
3	Water Supply (Drinking water)	from Champaoli Kunda to Baghekhaity Village (JFMC) Reservoir construction to store water and pipeline for house to have distribution	8 lakhs
4	Tailoring Sewing Machine and piggyery	after training beneficiary will get sewing machine financial Assistance/distrib- ution of piglet among 30 H/H.	4 lakhs
5	Mandire	Mandire Construction	50,000/-


Divisional Forest Officer,
Nagaon Division


Signature
R. P. S. Salona
Range Forest Officer
Northern Range Salona


President
Baghekhaity J.F.M.C.


Secretary
Baghekhaity J.F.M.C.


Appendix IX (A)

Training list of Baghekhaity JFMC (Proposed)

Mushroom Training List Baghekhaity JFMC

Name	Guardian	Education	SEX	Age
1. Tapan Nayak	Krcitan Nayak	XI	M	18
2. Samire Nayak	Ram Bahadur Chettri	X	M	19
3. Adward Urang	Dilkhur Urang	XI	M	18
4. Anju urang	Latho Bora	X	F	18
5. Dhan B. Chettri	Vim B. Chettri	X	M	22
6. Rabam Pradhan	Musa Pradhan	X	M	24
7. Sanjay Nayak	Budhu Nayak	✓	M	28
8. Sabita Gowala	Dipak Gowala	X	F	19
9. Bahula Nayak	Kucha Naya	XI	M	22
10. Gita Bordoloi	Koneswar Bordoloi	X	F	20
11. Chandra B. Chettri	Netro B. Chettri	<u>VII</u>	M	18
12. Ranjit Nayak	Budhu Nayak	✓	M	29
13. Purnima Ghatowal	Dilip Ghatowal	X	F	16
14. Bishnu Bhumiz	Sunil Bhumiz	<u>XII</u>	M	19
15. Pinki Bhumiz	Raju Bhumiz	IX	F	16
16. Upen Patro	Arun Patro	VII	M	17
17. Rasmi Patro	Arun Patro	VII	F	18


Divisional Forest Officer,
Nagaon Division


Secretary
Baghekhaity J.F.M.C.


President,
Baghekhaity J.F.M.C.

Appendix X

Photographs

	
<p>Orientation cum awareness Programme</p>	<p>Interactive session during Orientation Programme</p>
	
<p>Tree plantation during Orientation Programme</p>	<p>FGD</p>
	
<p>Interaction with community Members</p>	<p>Tree plantation during Orientation Programme</p>

Appendix XI

GPS Coordinates

1. Starting Point	N-26°32'8.18" E-92°90'29.2"
2. L. P. School	N-26°32'7.09" E-92°90'40.3"
3. Centre of the village	N-26°32'53.7" E-92°90'43.4"
4. End of the Village	N-26°32'6.35" E-92°90'40.1"



GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS

OFFICE OF THE DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER: NAGAON DIVISION, NAGAON

Phone & Fax No. 03672-233610

Email ID- dfonagaont@gmail.com

Letter No. FNGT/A/APFBC/2017/ 1451-52

Dated - 23/05/2017

To,

✓ The Project Director, APFBC, Society
Panjabari, Guwahati - 37.

Subject: Approval of Micro plan of 9 nos. of JFMC.

Sir,

With reference to subject cited above, I have the honour to inform you that Microplan of 9 nos. JFMCs i.e. Baghekaity JFMC, Borghat JFMC, Rekhapahar JFMC, Daponibori JFMC, Silsang Bengana Bari JFMC, Bura Raja Gaon JFMC, Kandapara JFMC, Madhabpara JFMC & Padumoni JFMC under Nagaon Division, Nagaon is hereby approved with minor modification and a copy of Microplan submitted to the Executive Director of Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi.

This is for favour of your kind information.

Yours faithfully,

(Suvasish Das, IFS)
Divisional Forest Officer,
Nagaon Division, Nagaon.

Copy to:-

1. The Conservator of Forests, Northern Assam Circle, Tezpur for favour of kind information.

(Suvasish Das, IFS)
Divisional Forest Officer,
Nagaon Division, Nagaon

Sl No.	Ammendments suggested	Corrections done
1	Correction in the year of Forest Conservation Act	Correction done in Acronym
2	Inclusion of the number of households involved in past protection measures	Included in Chapter 9, Sub heading 9.2


Divisional Forest Officer, 3/1/18
Nagaon Division