

**Bura Rojagaon Joint Forest Management Committee**  
**Nagaon Division, Nagaon**

**MICRO-PLAN**

**(2016-17 to 2025-26)**

**Prepared by Bura Rojagaon JFMC**

**Assisted by**

**Assam Forest Department**

**&**

**COMPELO**

**(RGVN & IIE)**



*Approved*  
  
**Divisional Forest Officer,**  
**Nagaon Division**

## List of Acronyms

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Full Form</b>
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
NBM	National Bamboo Mission
NaRMIL	National Resource Management and Integrated Livelihood
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>Aquilaria agallocha</i>
Ahot	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>
Ajhar	<i>Lagerstoemia flosreginae</i>
Aam	<i>Mangifera indica</i>
Amari	<i>Amoora wallichii</i>
Amora	<i>Spondias magnifera</i>
Amlokhi	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>
Ashok	<i>Saraca indica</i>
Badam (Jungali badam)	<i>Sterculia alata</i>
Bahara (Bhomra)	<i>Terminalia belerica</i>
Ban-am	<i>Mangifera aylvatica</i>
Ban-jalakia	<i>Crptocarya amygdalina</i>
Bandar lathi	<i>Cassia nodosa</i>
Barthekera	<i>Garcinia pedunculata</i>
Bel	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>
Bhatghilla	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i>
Bhelkor	<i>Trewia nudiflora</i>
Bogi-jamuk	<i>Eugenia praecox</i>
Boguri	<i>Ziziphus jujube</i>
Bohat	<i>Artocaprpus lakoocha</i>
Bon-lichu	<i>Nephelium longana</i>
Bon-poniol	<i>Miliusa roxburghiana</i>
Borpat	<i>Ailanthus grandis</i>
Bor-thakera	<i>Garcinia pedunculate</i>
Gendheli-poma	<i>Dysoxylum hamiltonii</i>
Ghora-neem	<i>Melia azedarach</i>
Hilikha	<i>Terminalia citrina</i>
Hingori	<i>Castanopsis species</i>

Hoanlu	<i>Listsaea polyantha</i>
Jamuk	<i>Syzygium cuminii</i>
Jati-poma	<i>Toona ciliata</i>
Kadam	<i>Anthocephalus cadamba</i>
Kathal	<i>Artocarpus integrifolia</i>
Kathi-jamuk	<i>Syzygium cuminii</i>
Leteku	<i>Baccaurea sapida</i>
Manipuri urahi	<i>Parkia roxburghii</i>
Mani Sal	<i>Sapindus mukorosii</i>
Modar	<i>Erythrina stricta</i>
Mahudi	<i>Croton joufra</i>
Moj	<i>Albizia lucida</i>
Nahar	<i>Mesua ferea</i>
Owtenga	<i>Dillenia indica</i>
Peniol	<i>Flacourtia cataphracta</i>
Poma	<i>Toona ciliata</i>
Sal	<i>Shorea robusta</i>
Satiana	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>
Sonaru	<i>Cassia fistula</i>
Tejpat	<i>Cinnamomum tamala</i>
Teteli	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>
Titasopa	<i>Talauma phellocarpa</i>
Owtenga	<i>Dillenia indica</i>
Uriam	<i>Bischofia javanica</i>
Udal	<i>Sterculia villosa</i>

### **LIST OF NTFP**

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

Dhekia	<i>Diplazium esculentum</i>
Kolmou	<i>Ipomea aquatic Frosk</i>
Mati Kanduri	<i>Alternanthera sessilis (L)</i>
Pippali	<i>Piper longum L</i>
Tora	<i>Alpinia allughas</i>
Kochu	<i>Colocasia esculenta L</i>

### **LIST OF HERBS & SHRUBS**

<b><u>Local Name</u></b>	<b><u>Scientific Name</u></b>
Abu-Tenga	<i>Antidesma acidum Retz</i>
Agora	<i>Triumfetta rhomboidea Jacq</i>
Assam lota	<i>Eupatorium odoratum</i>
Bogi tora	<i>Alpinia molluccensis</i>
Bhat-tita	<i>Solanum torvum Swartz</i>
Bhedelilata	<i>Hedyotis scandens</i>
Bhekuri	<i>Solanum indicum</i>
Bhotua Xak	<i>Chenopodium album Linn</i>
Bor Manimuni	<i>Hydrocotyle asiatica Linn</i>
Bondhonia	<i>Ranunculus sceleratus Linn</i>
Durun xak	<i>Leacus lanata</i>
Dighlati	<i>Litsea Salicifolia</i>
Helochi	<i>Enhydra fluctuans Lour</i>
Jamlakhuti	<i>Costus speciosus Sm</i>
Kana-ximalu	<i>Commelina duffusa Barun F</i>
Kaupat	<i>Phrynium species</i>
Khutura	<i>Amaranthus viridis Linn</i>
Lajuki lota	<i>Mimosa pudica Linn</i>
Mati-kaduri	<i>Altermanthera sessils (L) Br</i>
Makhi-loti	<i>Flemingia strobilifera</i>

Ikora	<i>Phragmites kakra (Retz) Trin</i>
Tengesi	<i>Marsilea quadrifolia</i>
Tita-phul	<i>Phlogocanthus thyrsiflorus</i>
Xaru-manimuni	<i>Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides Link</i>

### **LIST OF GRASSES**

<b><u>Local Name</u></b>	<b><u>Scientific Name</u></b>
Ikra (Ekra)	<i>Erinthus ravaneae</i>
Jarmaniban	<i>Eupatorium odoratum</i>
Kush	<i>Saccharum spontaneum</i>
Meghela	<i>Saccharum arundinaceum</i>
Nal	<i>Phragmites karka</i>
Sau	<i>Pollinia ciliate</i>
Sungress	<i>Imperata arundinacea</i>

### **LIST OF BAMBOOS**

<b><u>Local Name</u></b>	<b><u>Scientific Name</u></b>
Bojal	<i>Pseudostachym polymorphum</i>
Hill-jati	<i>Bambusa pallid</i>
Kanta	<i>Bambusa arundinaceae</i>
Muli	<i>Melocanna bambusoides</i>




**BURA ROJAGAON JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE  
NAGAON DIVISION, NORTHERN ASSAM CIRCLE**

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

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*Approved*  
  
20/1/17  
Divisional Forest Officer,  
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**PART-I**

## **1. Introduction**

### **1.1 About the Project**

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

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

### **1.2 Micro-Planning & Livelihood Development**

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

A consortium comprising of Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) Guwahati and *Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi* (RGVN) has been formed to implement (*inter-alia*) the micro-planning and livelihood development under the above project. The above consortium has been titled as ‘Consulting Service for Micro Planning Enhancing Livelihood Opportunities’ - COMPELO in short.

As per project guidelines, this micro-plan includes ‘various operations of village and forest development ... livelihood support of forest dependent members and keeping sustainable forest management as the broad objective’. It includes both forest development and livelihood development.

### **1.3 Micro-Plan for the BURA ROJAGAON JFMC**

This document gives the Micro-Plan for the **Bura Rojagaon JFMC**, which is located in the Nagaon district of Assam. The JFMC falls under the jurisdiction of the Nagaon Division of the Northern Assam 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-92<sup>0</sup> 0' & 93<sup>0</sup> 30', North Latitude-25<sup>0</sup> 30' & 26<sup>0</sup> 30'.

The district wise distributions of these reserves are shown below:

#### **a. Nagaon District (Nagaon & Kaliabor 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. Bagser RF
13. Kamakhya Hill RF
14. Madhapara PRF
15. 1<sup>st</sup> 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 PRF

### b. Morigaon District

- 1.Sonaikuchi RF
- 2.Kholahat RF
- 3.Borbari RF
- 4.Killing RF
- 5.Duadoloni RF
- 6.Tetelia Boghora RF
7. Basundhari PRF
8. Boha PRF
9. Charaihagi Hatimuria 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) Jamuna Kapili 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 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 comes 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 an annual phenomena in the Brahmaputra valley of Assam. With the onset of flood, wild animals are 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 Bothalangsui
- (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 Domaithagi 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

Bura Rojagaon is a revenue village and is located in Nagaon District. The JFMC was registered on 20<sup>th</sup> July 2015 (Appendix III as per the registration certificate) under the jurisdiction of Nagaon Division. This forest village is located in the R.F.

**Table-A: Key Information of the JFMC**

<b>Name of the JFMC</b>	Bura Rojagaon
<b>Name of the Gram Panchayat</b>	Amchoi Gaon Panchayat
<b>Revenue Circle</b>	Raha
<b>District</b>	Nagaon
<b>Forest Division</b>	Nagaon
<b>Forest Range</b>	Dharomtul
<b>Forest Beat</b>	Amchoi
<b>Year Formed</b>	2012
<b>Registration no.</b>	NAC/N/36
<b>Description of Boundary of JFMC</b>	As below North: Amchoi Karbialong Path South: Bargaon Tangia Village West: Sibakunda Mandir East: Amchoi Bazar

**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**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Guardian's Name/Address</b>	<b>Educational qualification</b>	<b>Phone No</b>	<b>Designation</b>
Ghana Senapati	29	C/o Durga Senapati Bura Rojagaon, Nagaon	VII	8724912952	President

Balin Chandra Nath	49	C/o Dinakanto Nath Nathgaon, Sivasagar	H.S.L.C.	9577097991	Secretary
Bhadra Senapati	51	C/o Pilinga Senapati Bura Rojagaon, Nagaon	10 <sup>th</sup>	9854168664	Member
Raheswar Senapati	39	C/o Sargasing Senapati Bura Rojagaon, Nagaon	VI	848294346	Member
Jugeswar Konwar	61	C/o Mangal Konwar Bura Rojagaon, Nagaon	V		Member
Robin Patar	51	C/o Bhutuka Patar Bura Rojagaon, Nagaon	V		Member
Monosing Teron	56	C/o Sarthe Teron Bura Rojagaon, Nagaon	10 <sup>th</sup>		Member
Nayani Boro	23	C/o Dhone Boro Bura Rojagaon, Nagaon	VII	8751881501	Member
Gohin Patar	46	C/o Leder Patar Bura Rojagaon, Nagaon	IV		Member
Rekha Senapati	31	C/o Dipan Senapati Bura Rojagaon, Nagaon	10 <sup>th</sup>		Member
Sagar Mosrong	21	C/o Padra Senapati Bura Rojagaon, Nagaon	12 <sup>th</sup>		Member

Source: JFMC Records

### 3.3 Households & Population Composition

The village has 243 households, of which 125 households were surveyed. According to the household survey 88 households are BPL (Below Poverty Line) households.

**Table-C: Demographic Profile**

<b>Demography</b>				
<b>Category</b>	<b>No of Households</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>OBC</b>	3	9	11	20
<b>ST</b>	122	261	268	529
<b>Total</b>	125	270	279	549

The total population is 549 of which 270 are male and the rest are female members. The population includes 529 ST and 20 OBC persons.

From this, it is inferred that:

- (1) The average number of persons in a household is 4
- (2) The sex ratio is 1033 females per 1000 males in the village.

**Table-D: Age Group Distribution**

<b>Age and Sex Distribution</b>					
<b>Age Class</b>	<b>&lt; 5 years</b>	<b>5-18 years</b>	<b>18-45 years</b>	<b>45-60 years</b>	<b>&gt;60 years</b>
<b>Male</b>	14	66	132	39	19
<b>Female</b>	23	75	128	35	18
<b>Total</b>	37	141	260	74	37

### 3.4 Education & Skills Development

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

**Table-E : Education Profile**

<b>Age class</b>	<b>Primary</b>	<b>Middle</b>	<b>High School</b>	<b>H. S</b>	<b>Graduate</b>	<b>Masters</b>	<b>Illiterate</b>
<b>&lt;25 years</b>	44	46	17	32	4	0	89
<b>&gt;25 years</b>	56	39	25	23	3	0	134
<b>Total</b>	100	85	42	55	7	0	223

Over 56.44% of the population is reported to be literate.

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

- (a) Agriculture
- (b) Piggery

### **3.5 Land Use Pattern.**

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

Crop Land: 48.42%

Tree Cover: 10%

Habitation: 29.28%

Barren Land: 12.3%

### **3.6 Land Holding Pattern**

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

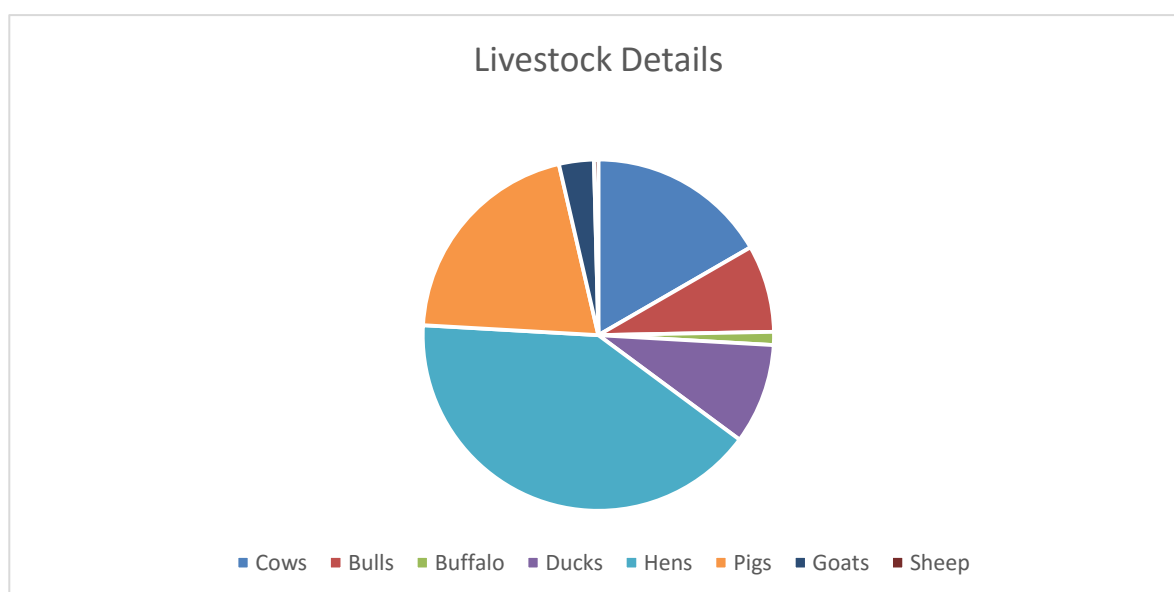
- 25 households are landless;
- 60 households are marginal farmers (less than 2 Ha); and
- 35 households are small farmers (2-10 Ha).

### 3.7 Livestock

The main types of livestock possessed by the households include:

Cows	Bulls	Buffalo	Ducks	Hens	Pigs	Goats	Sheep
83	40	6	46	203	102	16	2

**Table: Livestock Details**



### 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	Out	1	1km	Medium
2	Primary Health	Out	1	1.5km	Medium

	Centre				
3	Primary School	In	1	--	Medium
4	Middle School	Out	2	1.5km	Medium
5	High School	Out	2	1.5km	Medium
6	HS School	Nil	---	---	---
7	College	Nil	---	---	---
8	Post Office	Out	1	1.5km	Medium
9	Bank	Out	1	1km	Medium
10	Telephone	---	---	---	---
11	Anganwadi Centre	In	3	---	---
12	Gram Panchayat Office	Out	2	---	---
13	Revenue Circle Office	Out	1	34km	Medium
14	Police Outpost/Thana	Out	1	34km	Medium
15	Forest Beat Office	Out	1	1.5km	Medium
16	Forest Range Office	Out	1	10km	Medium
17	Railway Station	Out	1	36km	Medium
18	Drinking Water Source	Out	1	3km	Medium
19	Community Hall	Nil	---	---	---
20	Houses with Electricity	----	70	---	Medium
21	Street Lighting	Nil	---	---	---
22	No. of Tractors	Nil	---	--	---
23	No. of Power Tillers	9	9	----	Medium
24	Temple/Church/Mosque/Namghar	In	3 namghars/ 3 temples		Medium
25	District Head Quarter	Nagaon			Medium
26	No. of Vehicles	In	Three		Medium

	<b>(Cars/Trucks)</b>		cars/three trucks		
<b>27</b>	<b>No. of JCB</b>	Nil			Medium
<b>28</b>	<b>Nearest Market</b>	Amchoi Market			Medium

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 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 a considerable distance, 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 outside the habitation.

### 3.9 Agriculture/Crops

Maximum numbers of households are involved in growing crops like Sali Paddy.

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

- (a) Sali Paddy: **Production** 1600 Quintal; **Yield** 2400 kg /ha

### 3.10 Fodder Availability

The main sources of fodder in the village are as follows:

- a) Forest
- b) Local village area

### 3.11 Markets

The main markets used by the community are as follows:

- (a) Grocery / PDS: 1 grocery shop inside the village
- (b) Weekly / Bi-weekly Market: : Amchoi weekly market at 1 km away
- (c) Major Market: Amchoi at 1 km away

### 3.12 Water Resources

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

- (a) Ring Well : 10 nos (Water Availability: Seasonal)
- (b) Tube Well: 1 nos (Water Availability: Perennial)
- (c) Spring: 2 nos (Water Availability: Seasonal)
- (d) Water Supply: 1 nos (Water Availability: Perennial)



### **3.13 Energy Consumption**

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

- (a) Fuel wood - Households Depending: 60 Nos. (Source: Forest)
- (b) Kerosene - Households Depending: 120 Nos. (Source: Market)
- (c) LPG - Households Depending: 20 Nos. (Source: Market)
- (d) Electricity - Households Depending: 60 Nos.

### **3.14 Socio-economic status**

**Social set-up:** The village is inhabited by the Tiwa Hindu community. They have a caste system but not marked by strong social divisions. The observed position of women is not satisfactory.

**Economic Condition:** The economic position is / not satisfactory. The main livelihood is agriculture. Most households earn Rs 25,000 to Rs. 35,000 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**

Focusing on the human capital of Bura Rojagaon, one of the points of emphasis is the literacy rate which is 56.44%. The villagers show skills in the area of weaving, cane and bamboo craft, computer and tailoring. In terms of the professional profile the maximum number of people earn their living through agriculture, while others are employed as factory workers, shop keepers, small business owners, government employee etc. In Bura Rojagaon, the total working age group percentage is 60.83%. A high working age group percentage suggests a stronger workforce which could add to the betterment of the economic condition of the village.

Also, there is a difference in gender roles with regard to physical activities, whereby men are more active with on-farm activities like ploughing, irrigation etc. and women are more involved with off-farm activities such as child care and cooking.

#### **Physical Capital**

The absence or presence of physical infrastructure in the village helps one ascertain the extent of physical capital. In terms of educational institutions in the area, only the primary school is located inside village, the middle and high schools are located at a distance of 1.5km. There are no HS schools or colleges in the area, such conditions tend to de-motivate children who wish to acquire higher education.

The unpaved roads in and around in the village, makes transportation and daily communication a major issue for the villagers. The primary health centre (PHC), which is a major source medical care, and other offices such as banks and post offices are also located at a distance of 1.5km. The overall condition of all the basic infrastructures in the village needs attention to help improve its efficiency.

### **Natural Capital**

The abundance of natural resources in the village helps ascertain the natural capital of the area. In Bura Rojagaon, we find a wide range of animals such as elephants, monkeys, foxes, deer etc. and birds like storks, sparrows and others.

In terms of agricultural land, around 500 bigha of land is classified as fertile, which helps increase the overall productivity of the land

### **Social Capital**

The social, cultural and religious institutions present in the area contribute to the social capital of the village. In Bura Rojagaon, as per religious institutions, there are 3 temples and 3 namghars and social/cultural institutions such as youth clubs and sports clubs along with Self Help Groups (SHGs). Centres such as Angadwadi help look after the basic health care, pre natal care for women and child care.

All such institutions help create a sense of harmony and unity among the people along with improvements in the overall social conditions.

### **Financial Capital**

A strong financial capital in a village is a crucial factor in the all-around development of the community. The banks and postal offices are located at a distance of 1.5km from Bura Rojagaon. It is important that such financial institutions be easily accessible to the people to help increase its efficiency. There are 15 SHGs (Self Help Group) in the village, which helps the community people to avail loans at low interests and hence

## **4.2 Livelihood Asset Pentagon**

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

## **4.3 Vulnerability Context Analysis:**

Various research studies have shown that even if the village is rich in the five livelihood capitals, livelihood enhancement targets are not achieved due to the existing vulnerabilities in the village. In many cases it has been found that even if there is a rich natural capital like forests and bamboo plantations, or fertile agricultural land the vulnerability and sudden shocks due to pest attacks and flooding or spread of epidemics retard the growth in the region and has a direct negative impact on livelihoods and livelihood assets.

In Bura Rojagaon, the types of vulnerabilities are floods during the months of June, July and August; or diseases such as malaria which is common from the month of May-October. The village is also prone to animal depredation which results in damage of crops and property.

#### 4.4 Seasonality:

The seasonality calendar was prepared in consultation with the community. The different cropping seasons are reflected in the seasonal calendar. Sali Paddy is cultivated during the months of June to January, while Rabi crops are usually grown from September to March. The agricultural fields are prone to attack by wild animals that destroy the standing crop each year. Elephants depredate almost throughout the year. Floods cause spread of diseases like malaria and other water borne diseases. As no proper health care facilities are situated nearby, the people are prone to sickness for a long time during the monsoon season which impacts their livelihoods directly.

**SEASONALITY CALENDAR OF BURA ROJAGAON JFMC**

Months	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Crops						Sali Paddy							
	Rabi Crops								Rabi Crops (Vegetables)				
Hazards(floods & animal depredation)						Floods							
	Elephant Depredation												
Diseases					Malaria								
						JE (Japanese Encephalitis)							

## **5. Existing Plans and Programmes**

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

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

### **5.1 Linkages with 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 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 Cmmities 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 alongwith 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 J. F. M. C. 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.
<b>Total =</b>				<b>75.00 Hect.</b>

#### 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 Unnayan	Sonaikuchi	Agar = 25
				Bhatghila = 25
	N.R. Salona	Kalapani	South Dijoo	Agar = 70
				Agar = 75
				Bhatghila = 50

				Kala Haldhi = 25
		Majigaon	Swang	Agar = 25 Pioli = 25
		Solal	Bagser	Bhatghila = 50
		Baghekhaiti	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 <sup>n</sup>	Bamboo Plant <sup>n</sup>	Total area (Ha.)
				Phy (Ha.)	Phy(Ha.)	Phy (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	Deosal Mandir	5	5	10	20
		Kamarkuchi	Gova	5	10	10	25
		Naldhara	Sindhisur	5	10	5	20
		Silchang	Akaraogaon	10	5	10	25
		Amsoi	Majargaon	10	5	5	20
		Basundhari Kakatigaon	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	Kherani Gaon	5	10	5	20
		Padumoni	Bilpar	5	10	5	20
	Northern Range, Salona	Hatimura					
		Tengabari Topahula	Hatimura	5	10	5	20
		Pulibagan	Jiyajuri	5	10	5	20
		Rekhapahar	Rekhapahar Vill.	10	5	5	20



2006-07	Kampur Range	Padumoni	Bilpara	5	5	5	15
	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	Tetelia Boghora RF	5	10	0	10
	Kathiatoli Range	Doboka RF	5	0	0	0
		<b>Sub-Total =</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>80</b>
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	Tetelia Boghora RF	0	0	0	5
	Kathiatoli Range	Kafitoli RF	0	40	100	0
		<b>Sub-Total =</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>5</b>

**BURA ROJAGAON JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE  
NAGAON DIVISION, NORTHERN ASSAM CIRCLE**

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

**PART-II**

## **6. Micro plan Objectives, SWOT and GAP Analysis**

### **6.1 Micro plan Objectives**

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

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

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

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

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

### **6.2 Need Assessment and GAP Analysis**

Based on the resource assessment, capacity assessment, livelihoods assets mapping and vulnerability assessment through focused group discussions, PRA exercises, village level and household level survey, the need assessment, gap analysis and SWOT analysis was carried out.

The action plan, livelihood, village development strategies and forestry development plan were conceptualized for the 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**

- Illiteracy causes the community as well as the individual themselves to fall behind in terms of social, economic and other factors.
- Poor quality of drinking water leads to a number of health threats
- Lack of employment generation in diverse skills stagnating the economic growth of the village
- Unpaved roads in the village disrupts its day to day communication and transportation

**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. Homogenous community in the village reduces the instances of social conflicts
- ii. Traditionally skilled in agriculture and piggery
- iii. High percentage of working age group in the community

**Weaknesses**

- i. Poor connectivity in terms of transportation
- ii. Illiteracy in the community which causes lack of awareness
- iii. Alcoholism is a major social evil
- iv. Poor condition of drinking water

## **Opportunities**

- i. Scope for development of piggery
- ii. Dairy farming also can be promoted
- iii. Opportunity for development of weaving as a specialised skill

## **Threats**

- i. Elephant depredation causing damage to crops
- ii. Moderate floods hampering the agricultural land
- iii. Spread of diseases adversely affected the health of the people
- iv. Dependency on depleting forest cover

### **6.4 PRA Exercise**

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

**Date:** 20<sup>th</sup> March 2017 **Location:** Bura Rojagaon

**Numbers Present:** 56

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

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

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

- (a) Participatory Planning
- (b) Participatory tools & Methods
- (c) Importance of Microplanning 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:

- People expressed that the JFMC have not been very active in the past due to lack of funds and projects
- There have been very few awareness and orientation programs in the JFMC in the past.
- They appreciated the importance of micro planning and were very supportive and cooperated during the micro planning process.
- Through the PRA activities, there was an exchange of ideas and thoughts between the community members and the RGVN team. This allowed a mutual understanding of the problems they face and the objectives of the project.
- 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.
- 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**

### **2. Non Structural needs**

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

The structural needs of the people have direct and indirect linkage with livelihood improvement. These include improvement of infrastructure like roads, school buildings, Health care infrastructure, drinking water supply system, water tanks, ring wells etc. Construction of toilets, community halls and training sheds, market sheds.

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

## 7. Village Development Plan

Considering the long term and short term needs for village development a village development plan was prepared in consultation with the community members as well as the JFMC members. The measures planned by the community members for the village development are as follows:

- a) Provision of basic necessities such as running water for drinking and other use. The existing facilities are not adequate and hence leading to problems for the people. There is an urgent need for connection of water supply to all households.
- b) Construction of unpaved roads in the village. This would help connect the village better and improve communication and transportation. The present condition of roads is not satisfactory, thus hampering the overall development of the village.
- c) Restoration of physical infrastructures such as playgrounds, clubs, market sheds and bridges in the village.
- d) Construction of a community hall in the village to create a centre for important meetings, discussions, cultural programmes and training. This would help act as an agent for social bonding among the community members.

### 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.

Rank	Village EPA as ranked	Details	Budget
1	Community hall	1. Conference hall (size: 30x30 ft.) 2. Toilets with running water 3. JFMC office room (size: 10x10 ft.) 4. Chairs (Nos.: 30) 5. Table- (Nos. 1) 6. Steel almirah 7. Electrification 8. Steel show case 9. Fan- (Nos. 5) 10. Cultural development <b>Location:</b> Near Bura Rojagaon L.P. School	15 lakhs



2	Tent House	1. Screen- 200 m 2. Tin sheets- (Nos. :1000 ) 3. Chair- (Nos. 1500) 4. Dining table (Nos. 25) 5. Tubs (Nos. 10) 6. Utensils 7. Bamboo- (Nos. 1000) 13. Generator with sound set <b>Location:</b> Bura Rojagaon JFMC office	4 lakhs
3	Pig farm	Bura Rojagaon JFMC <b>Land owner:</b> Shri Ghana Senapati	1.5 lakhs
4	Weaving centre	Weaving and sewing production centre with equipment	2 lakhs
5	Repairing of playground	<b>Area:</b> 6 bigha <b>Location:</b> South of P.W.D. road Restoration of goal post, playing materials	2.5 lakhs

Approved  
  
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, equipments, raw materials required for the IGA were identified. A marketing platform, called Van Bazar, is proposed to be established to showcase and sell products from JFMCs.

### **8.1 Ranking**

#### **Ranking of Livelihood and Skill Development**

- Agriculture
- Piggery
- Weaving
- Dairy farming
- Bamboo and Cane craft

### **8.2 Livelihood Opportunities**

Livelihood Opportunities were identified as follows:

1. Agriculture & Horticulture
2. Livestock
3. Skill Development
4. NTFP
5. Credit Facility

### **8.3 Agriculture & Horticulture**

The main constraints are:

- (a) Lacks proper irrigation facilities to help improve production process
- (b) Lack of awareness about modern tools and machines
- (c) Elephant depredation damages standing crops
- (d) Floods in the area damage agricultural land and crops

The opportunities are:

- (a) Provision of better and more efficient tools for agricultural production to increase
- (b) Workshops should be held to make the farmers more aware on better credit facilities available for their benefit
- (c) Cultivation of higher yielding crops

#### **8.4 Livestock**

The main constraints are:

- (a) Spread of diseases in animals
- (b) Lack of knowledge on provisions such as cattle insurance
- (c) Lacks veterinary services

The opportunities are:

- (a) Scope for dairy farming to be promoted
- (b) Development of piggery as a source of income for the community
- (c) Better veterinary services to help treat diseased animals

#### **8.5 NTFP**

The main constraints are:

- (a) Scarce availability of resources
- (b) Lack of knowledge by community about NTFP utility
- (c) There is a lack of market linkage in the process

The opportunities are:

- (a) Fruits can be used for commercial processing and value addition
- (b) Awareness about conservation and judicious usage of NTFP
- (c) NTFP would help create a source of income for the community

#### **8.6 Specialized Skills**

The main constraints are:

- (a) Lack of modern tools to help enhance the skills of the community
- (b) Absence of skill development programmes to help educate and promote new skills
- (c) Lack of proper market structures to help create better links with the community

The opportunities are:

- (a) Promote the development of weaving as a livelihood source
- (b) Introducing skill development programmes in the area to help expand its range of skills
- (c) Provide more specialised training for traditional skills of piggery

### **8.7 Credit Facility**

The main constraints are:

- (a) Lack of facility and awareness on crop insurance
- (b) Low percentage of people availing health insurances
- (c) Lack of knowledge about different schemes launched by the government for providing loans

The opportunities are:

- (a) Coverage under Government Schemes to help provide financial aid
- (b) Emphasis on micro finance as they give loans without the burden of collateral

### **8.8 Strategic Interventions**

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

1. Agriculture and allied activities through the use of irrigation systems
2. Skill development training in specialised skills such as weaving and piggery
3. Provide better opportunities to access financial aid to farmers

### **8.9 Income generating activities**

1. Agriculture
2. Weaving
3. Piggery
- 4 Dairy Farming

## **8.10 SHG activities**

SHGs of the village can plan the following activities:

1. Weaving
2. Piggery
3. Dairy Farming

## **8.11 Exposure Trips**

The following exposure trips are planned:

1. Good practice/projects of JFMC livelihood in other states of India.
2. Participation in Melas and fairs like SARAS mela, Agri-Horti Expo and other melas organised by TRIFED
3. Trips to nearby countries for training on bamboo treatment and handicraft/ furniture making

## **8.12 Convergence**

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

- (a) National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme - for rural employment
- (b) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) - for agricultural and allied development
- (c) Rashtriya Krishi Sinchay Yojana (RKSY) - for irrigation, including watershed development
- (d) National Rural Livelihoods Mission
- (e) Skills Development schemes
- (f) Prime Minister Ujjwala Yojana
- (g) NRLM
- (h) NRHM
- (i) Bamboo Mission
- (j) Other schemes for rural development and livelihoods as found appropriate.

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

## 9. Forest Development Plan of Bura Rojagaon 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 **Bura Rojagaon 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 **Bura Rojagaon 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 **Bura Rojagaon JFMC** have been summarized below.

**Table-1: Conditions of the Forests of Bura Rojagaon JFMC**

<b>Identification</b>	<b>Area of JFMC Forest (Ha)</b>	<b>Distance from Village (Km)</b>	<b>Condition of Forest</b> [Good - Forest with crown density of 40% of more Else 'Degraded']	<b>Frequency of Use by Community</b> [2-3 m / 3-6 m / 6-9 m / Over 9 m]
<b>(A) Assigned Forest</b>				
RF / PF Name: Kholahat <b>R.F.</b> Beat: Amsoi Compartment: -	100	2	Good Area: 100 Ha Degraded Area: 0Ha	Over 9 m
<b>(B) Other Planted Area</b>				
Location: Type of Forest: <b>Moist Deciduous Mixed Forest</b>	20	4	Good Area: 0 Ha Degraded Area: 20Ha	Over 9 m

VF / Other -----				
<b>TOTAL</b>	120		Good Area: 100 Ha Degraded Area: 20 Ha	

**Source:** Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

It is seen that the **Bura Rojagaon JFMC** has 120 Bigha under its forests, of which 100 Ha ( 83.33%) is ‘Good’ (Crown density >40%) and the rest is ‘Degraded’.

### 9.1.1 Forest Soil Type

The forests of **Bura Rojagaon JFMC** are located in sandy 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 Bura Rojagaon JFMC**

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Status in Assigned Forests</b>	<b>Status in Other Planted Areas</b>
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 **Bura Rojagaon JFMC**; the salient points of the forest soil type are summarized below:

(a) Sandy

### 9.1.2 Existing Composition of Flora

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

**Table-3: Existing Composition of Flora in the Bura Rojagaon JFMC**

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Local Name(s)</b>	<b>Botanical Name(s)</b>
Major Forest Species	Sal, Segun, Tita-Sopa	<i>Shorea robusta</i> , <i>Tectona grandis</i> , <i>Michellia champaca</i> ,
Associates	Gamari, Amalokhi, Koroi, Arjun	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> , <i>Kirganelia reticulata</i> , <i>Albezzia procera</i> , <i>Terminalia arjuna</i> .
Shrubs		
Medicinal Plants	Outenga, Hilikha, Bohera	<i>Dillenia indica</i> , <i>Terminalia chabuja</i> .
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 **Bura Rojagaon JFMC** for forest protection in the past have been discussed as follows.

(a) Number of households involved: Nos. 243 nos.

(b) Number of people involved: Nos. 700 nos.

(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  
Bura Rojagaon JFMC**

Name of Forest Produce	Average Household Requirement		How met at Present	Source
	Frequency of Requirement	Approx. Qty		
Firewood	Per Day basis	72 Ton /month		Homestead Dead drywood
Timber for House	Per Day basis	750 nos. big bamboo	From Homestead	Bamboo and wood
Small timber for Implements	Per Day basis	370 nos.		From Homestead and Forest
Pole / Bamboo	Per Day basis	350 to 450 m		Cultivable land and Forest
Fodder from Forest	Per Day basis	10 bosta		Homestead and forest
NTFP	Annually		Broom, bamboo, thatch, cane etc.	Home stead and forest
Other				

**Source:** Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

From the above table and this number of households, it is inferred that the total annual requirements of the **Bura Rojagaon** village for forest produce for own use is as follows:

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

Name of Forest Produce	Community Requirement (Kg per annum) (*)	Remarks
Firewood	2750 ton	
Timber for House	4820 nos.	
Small Timber for Implements	1180 nos.	
Pole / Bamboo	19200 m	
Fodder from Forest	126 bosta	
NTFP		
Other __broom_____	11500 kg	

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

(\*) = Approx. Qty. of Average Household Requirement (from Table-4 (A) x 216 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 **Bura Rojagaon JFMC** is given in the following table.

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

Name of Forest Produce	Collection for Marketing			Location of Collection
	Season / Months	No of Households Collecting	Average Qty. Collected (Kg)	
Firewood	Rainy season/	150 hh	15 kg/hh/day	Homestead and forest

	Winter			
Timber for House	Winter	30-35 hh	20 nos.	Homestead and forest
Small timber for Implements	Annually	30-35 hh	20 nos.	Homestead and forest
Bamboo	April-May	150 hh	20 nos.	Homestead and forest
Pole	April-May	150 hh	20 nos.	Homestead and forest
Fodder from Forest	Not regular	20-25	20-25 m	Homestead and forest
NTFP	Dec-January	40-50 hh	150-250 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  
[Bura Rojagaon JFMC]**

<b>Name of Forest Produce</b>	<b>Surplus Marketed (Kg)</b>	<b>How marketed</b>	<b>Average Income per HH from sale of Forest Produce</b>
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 **Bura Rojagaon 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 Bura Rojagaon JFMC**

<b>Name of Forest Produce</b>	<b>Community Requirement (Kg per annum)</b> From Table-4(B)	<b>Surplus Marketed (Kg)</b> From Table-5(B)	<b>Total Requirements (Kg)</b>
Firewood			
Timber for House			
Small timber for Implements			
Bamboo / Pole	168 m		
Fodder from Forest			
NTFP_ thatch	1000 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 **Bura Rojagaon JFMC** have been summarized below.

**Table-7: Protection Problems of the Bura Rojagaon 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 **Bura Rojagaon 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 **Bura Rojagaon 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 **Bura Rojagaon JFMC** from the issues discussed earlier at Sub-section 3.1

**Table-8: Protection Plan of Bura Rojagaon JFMC**

<b>Protection Work</b> [to be filled from Table 3.7 of Proforma-3 as applicable]	<b>Location in Forest Area</b>	<b>Quantification of the Measures</b> [Length, Area, Size etc.]	<b>Timing</b>	<b>Priority</b> [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 **Bura Rojagaon 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 **Bura Rojagaon JFMC** are given hereunder.

**Table-9: Types of Operations Proposed in the Bura Rojagaon JFMC**

<b>Treatment</b>	<b>Required (Yes/ No)</b>	<b>Responsibility of JFMC (Yes / No)</b>	<b>Month / Year when can be done</b>	<b>Extent of Area proposed for Treatment (Ha)</b>
Restoration of	Yes	Yes		40

<b>Treatment</b>	<b>Required (Yes/ No)</b>	<b>Responsibility of JFMC (Yes / No)</b>	<b>Month / Year when can be done</b>	<b>Extent of Area proposed for Treatment (Ha)</b>
Degraded Forests				
Protection to Cut Stumps of Trees	Yes	Yes		40
Watershed Treatment	Yes	Yes		40
Water Reservoirs	Yes	Yes		40
Grass & Silvi-pasture	Yes	Yes		
Bamboo Plantation	Yes	Yes		
Seed Sowing	Yes	Yes		40
Root & Shoot Cutting & Plantation	Yes	Yes		40
Cut Back & Coppice Treatment	Yes	Yes		40
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 **Bura Rojagaon 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 Bura Rojagaon JFMC**

<b>Treatment</b>	<b>Area in Ha under Plantation Module</b>	<b>Priority for Block Plantation</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Spacing (metre x metre)</b>
Assisted Natural Regeneration (with plantation in gap)	20 Ha	Yes	Firewood species	4m x 4m
Block Plantation	10 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)	40 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 Bura Rojagaon JFMC  
Year-1 to (Year-5)**

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



<b>Treatment</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
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 Bura Rojagaon JFMC  
(Year-6 to Year-10)**

<b>Treatment</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>
Aided Natural Regeneration (with plantation in gap)	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.
Block Plantation	2 Ha.	2 Ha.	2 Ha.	2 Ha.	2 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 **Bura Rojagaon 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 **Bura Rojagaon JFMC**.

This includes the Departmental Nursery involved in JFMC works.

**Table-11 (A): JFMC Nurseries of the Bura Rojagaon JFMC**

<b>Location of Nursery</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Year of Development</b>	<b>Number of Seedlings</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Rengeng area, Kothiatoli Range	Teak, Gomori, Others	2011-12	-	-
Deosal Nursery, Naukhala Beat, WR Dharamtul	Teak, Gomori, Others	2011-12		

**Source:** Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

### **Other Nurseries**

The following table gives the details of other nurseries near the **Bura Rojagaon JFMC**.

**Table-11 (B): Other Nurseries near the Bura Rojagaon JFMC**

<b>Name of Nursery</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Year of Development</b>	<b>Number of Seedlings</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
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 **Bura Rojagaon JFMC** is given below. This covers a period of ten years.

Timber Species :

**Table-12 (A): Maintenance Plan of Firewood Plantation in the Bura Rojagaon 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 Bura Rojagaon 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 Bura Rojagaon JFMC**

<b>Year(s)</b>	<b>Treatment</b>
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

(C) NTFP / Medicinal Plantation

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

<b>Year(s)</b>	<b>Treatment</b>
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 **Bura Rojagaon JFMC** are given below.

**Table-13): Miscellaneous Operations in the Bura Rojagaon JFMC**

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

**Source:** Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

#### 9.4.4 Marketing Operations

For produce from the **Bura Rojagaon 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 **Bura Rojagaon 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 **Bura Rojagaon 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 Bura Rojagaon JFMC**

Item	Month	Year (Indicative)	Quantity
Firewood	Oct –Feb	7 <sup>th</sup> -10 <sup>th</sup> year	250
Timber for House	March –April	20 <sup>th</sup> year	300
Small timber for Implements	Mar-May	4 <sup>th</sup> in year	250
Bamboo	Nov-Mar	4 <sup>th</sup> year	1700
Pole	Mar- Aug	4-5 year	250
Fodder from Forest Trees & Grass	Oct- March	1 <sup>st</sup> year	250
NTFP	Nov-Jan	2 <sup>nd</sup> year	2000 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 **Bura Rojagaon JFMC**

**Table-15: Sharing Mechanism for Bura Rojagaon JFMC**

<b>Method</b>	<b>Items</b>
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		
	<b>TOTAL</b>		

### 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		
	<b>TOTAL</b>		

### 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		
	<b>TOTAL</b>		

### 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		
	<b>TOTAL</b>		

### 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 equipment 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, de-siltation 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**

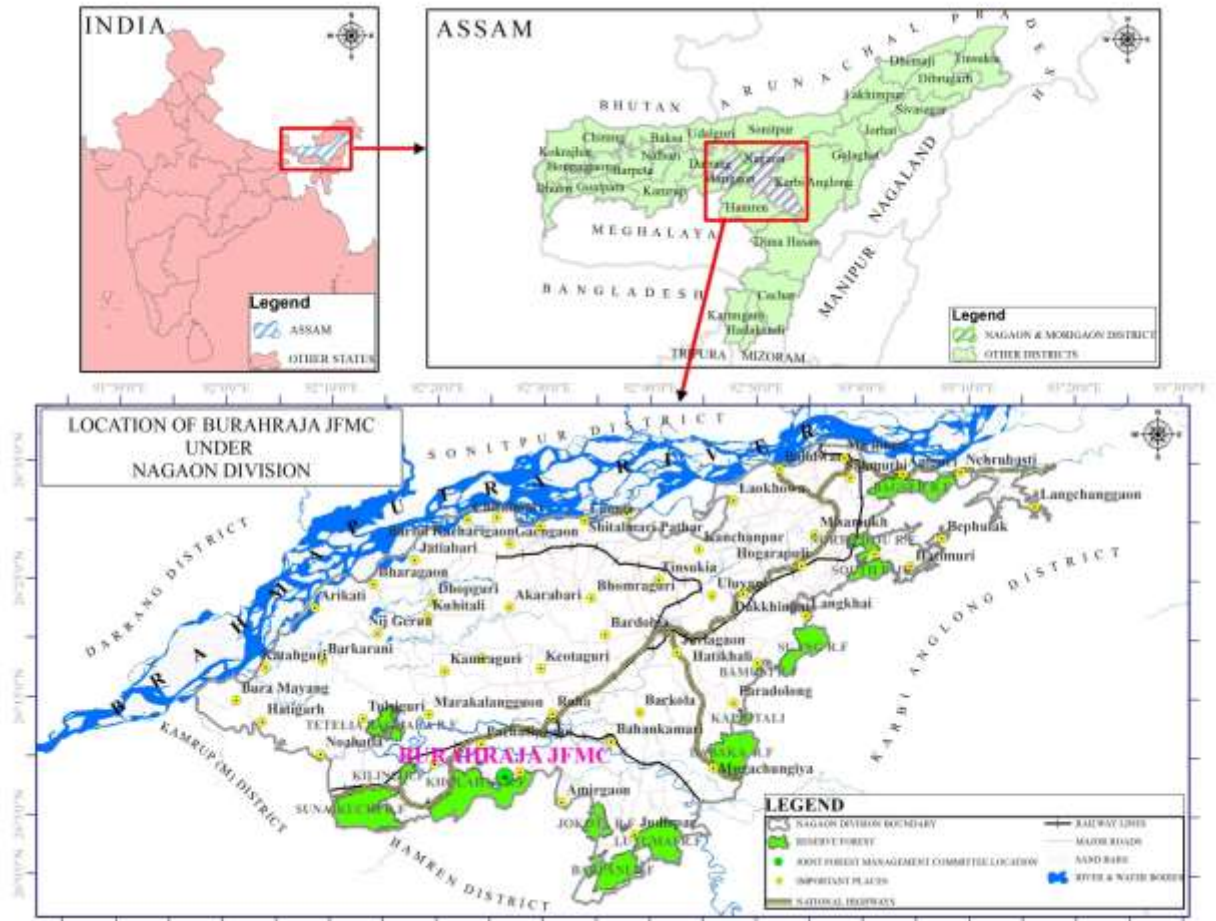
**JFMC:** The JFMC to be upgraded both in terms of its infrastructure assets and in terms of acting as a resource center for village and forestry development. The proposed JFMC office along with the community hall in the entry point activity to be provided with modern equipment like computer/ TV and 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

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

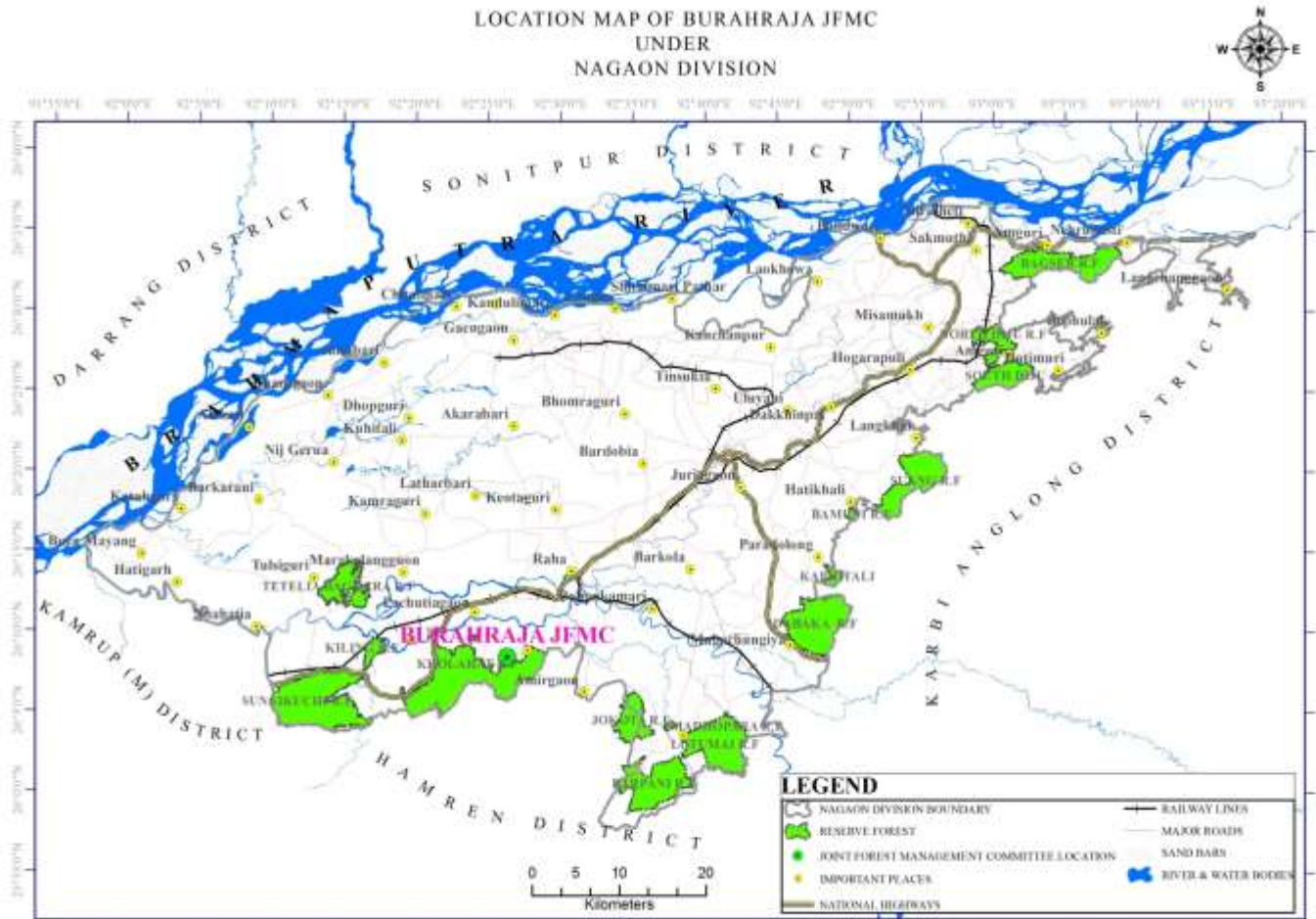
# Appendix I(A)

## Location Map of JFMC in India



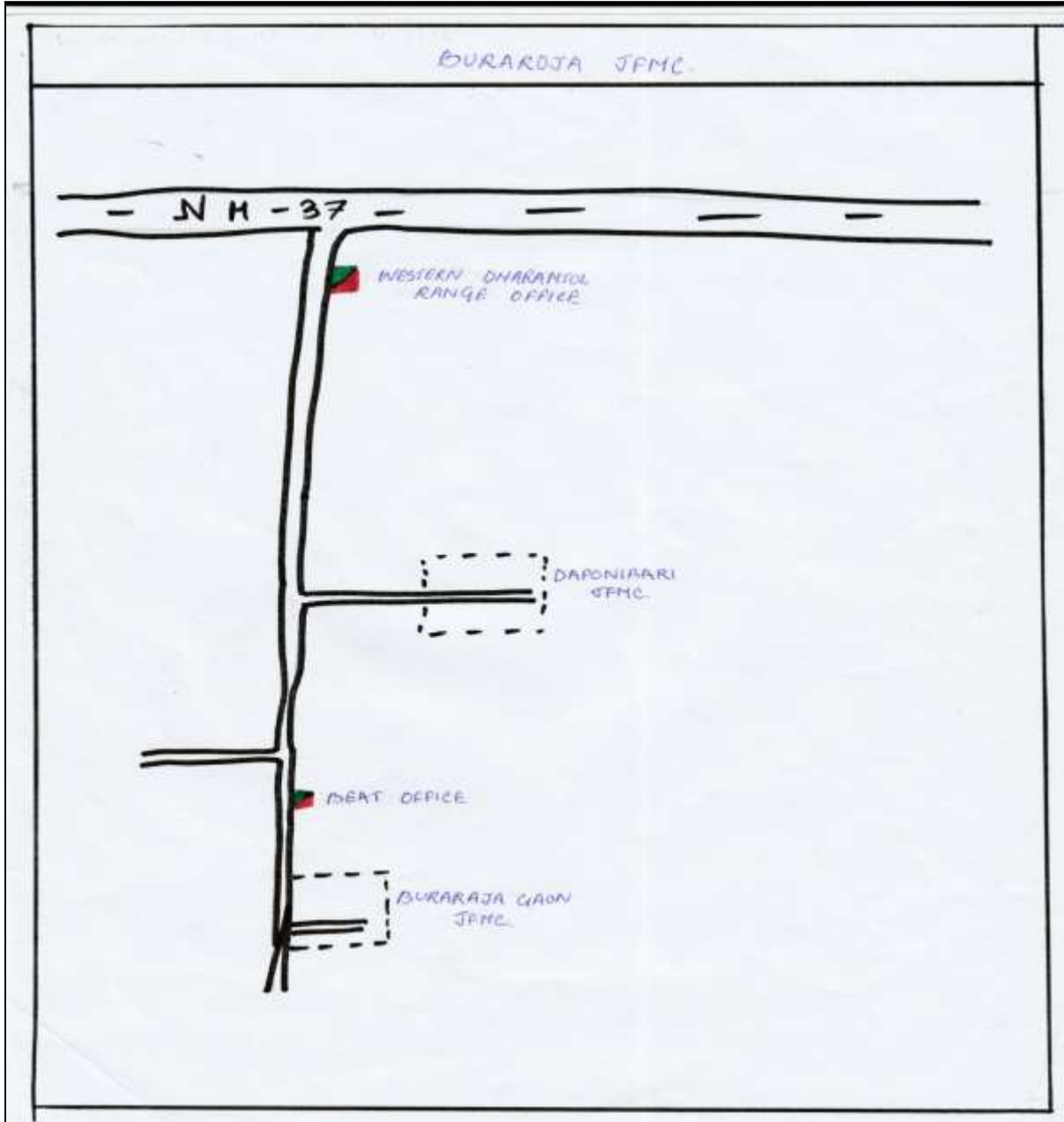
# Appendix I(B)

LOCATION MAP OF BURAHRAJA JFMC  
UNDER  
NAGAON DIVISION



# Appendix II

## Approach map to JFMC



# Appendix III(A)

## JFMC Registration Certificate



GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM  
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS  
OFFICE OF THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS:  
NORTHERN ASSAM CIRCLE: TEZPUR.

Registration No. NAC/N/36

Dtd. 20/07/2015.

### REGISTRATION OF JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The **Bura Rojagaon** Joint Forest Management Committee formed under **Western Range, Dharamtul** within the jurisdiction of Nagaon Division in Nagaon District is hereby registered in the office of the Conservator of Forests, Northern Assam Circle, Tezpur.

The registration of the committee has been done to facilitate implementation of forestry related projects under the scheme APFBC during 2015-16.

(P.SIVAKUMAR)  
CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS  
NORTHERN ASSAM CIRCLE: TEZPUR  
Northern Assam Circle, Tezpur



## Appendix III(B)

### MoU/Resolution Certificate

#### Memorandum of Understanding

We the Members of the Bura Rojagaon Joint Forest Management Committee do hereby undertake to perform the duties and functions as detailed in the Rule No. 9 dated 10<sup>th</sup> November 1998 of the Forest Department, Govt. of Assam for proper protection of the Forests plantation assigned to this Committee as per the Schedule given hereunder:-

#### Schedule:-

1. Name of Joint Forest Management Committee : Bura Rojagaon J.F.M.C
2. District : Nagaon
3. Sub-Division : Roha
4. Police Station : Roha
5. Mouza : Chouhari
6. Panchayat : Amchoi
7. Status of the land : Kholahat Reserve Forest
8. Area in hectares : 50 Ha.
9. Boundary :

North : Amchoi Karbialong Path

South : Bargaon Tangia Village

East : Sibakunda Mandir

West : Amchoi Bazar.

Contd...

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

**ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT**

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

1. This deed of Agreement made in the form of Agreement on the 1st...day of Dec/ 2015 between the Divisional Forest Officer, Nagaon Division, 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 Buna Kojagaon..... Joint Forest Management Committee Village Buna Kojagaon P.O. Amchoi..... Panchayat Amchoi.. Block Roha..... Sub-Division....Roha..... 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>Buna Kojagaon J.F.M.C</u>   |
| b. District                                       | <u>Nagaon</u>                  |
| c. Division                                       | <u>Nagaon</u>                  |
| d. Range                                          | <u>Western Range, Sharamit</u> |
| e. Section                                        |                                |
| f. Beat                                           | <u>Amchoi</u>                  |
| g. Block, Compartment No:                         |                                |
| h. Area(Ha)                                       | <u>50 Ha.</u>                  |
| i. Boundary :                                     |                                |
| North <u>Amchoi Kanbialong path</u>               | East <u>Sibakunda Mandira</u>  |
| South <u>Bangaon Tangia Village</u>               | West <u>Amchoi Bazar</u>       |
| j. Pictorial Map showing JFMC area (not to scale) |                                |

**Contd..**

## 2. Disbursement of funds

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

## 3. Maintenance of Accounts:

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

## 4. Completion of Project work:

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

## 5. Duties and responsibilities of the First party

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

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..**

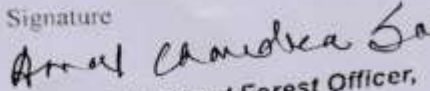
in the Forest and plantation areas, non-cooperation and disobedience towards decisions of the General Body and Executive committee and inflict Penalties as per the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual, JPMC & EDC Manual as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in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

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

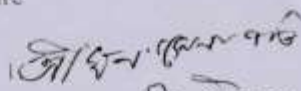
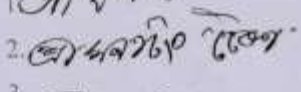

7. Dispute Settlement:

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

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

Sl.No.	Name & Designation	Signature
1.	(Divisional Forest Officer)	 Arun Chandra Sa Divisional Forest Officer, Nagaon Division
2.	(Forest Range Officer)	

Signature of the Second Party (Members of the Committee)

Name & Address :	Signature
1. (President) Sui Gihah Senapati	
2. (Treasurer) Monosing Taron	
3. (Member-Secretary) Sui Bodin Ch. Nishu. Forestor-1	

## Appendix IV

### Executive Members of Bura Rojagaon JFMC

Bura Rojagaon JFMC Committee List

	Name	Gurdians Name	Disignation	Qualification	Contact Number
1	GHANA SENAPATI	DUTWA SENAPATI	President	VII	8724012952
2	Balin Chandra Nath	Beal officer	Secretary	B.A.	9577077991
3	BHADRA SENAPATI	PILINGA SENAPATI		10th passed	9854162664
4	RAHESWAR SENAPATI	SARGASING SENAPATI		VI	812294346
5	JUGESWAR KONWAR	MANGAL KONWAR		V	
6	ROBIN PATAR	BHUVKA PATAR		V	
7	MONOSING TERON	SARTHE TERON		10th	
8	NAYANI BORO	DHONE BORO		VII	8751221501
9	GOHIN PATAR	LEDER PATAR		IV	
10	REKHA PATAR REKHA SENAPATI	DIPAN SENAPATI		10th passed	
11	SAGAR SENAPATI MOSKONG	PADRA SENAPATI		12th passed	
	<i>SAT</i> Sr. Committee President Bura Rojagaon JFMC		Shri Balin Ch. Nath An Secretary Bura Rojagaon JFMC		



## Appendix V

### Executive Members group Photo of Bura Rojagaon JFMC



**From Lefthand side Sitting** : 1. Ghana Senapati (President) 2. Menabor Pator 3. Balin Chandra Nath (Secretary) 4. Bhadra Senapati 5. Jugeswar Konwar **From Left hand side standing** : 1. Sagar Mosrong 2. Robin Patar 3. Gohin Patar 4. Raheswar Senapati 5. Monosing Teron 6. Nayani Boro

## Appendix VI

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

FGD. Buraharaja JAME

df → 19.03.2017 Sunday.

No	Name	FGD/PRA address	Contact NO	Signature
1	Shri. Suresh Babu	Buraharaja Gaon	9577856338	Suresh
2	Shri. Binu Lalit	Buraharaja		Binu
3	Shri. Binu Lalit	"	9706665814	Binu
4	Shri. Binu Lalit	"		Binu
5	Shri. Binu Lalit	"		Binu
6	Shri. Binu Lalit	"		Binu
7	Shri. Binu Lalit	"		Binu
8	Shri. Binu Lalit	"		Binu
9	Shri. Binu Lalit	"		Binu
10	Shri. Binu Lalit	"		Binu
11	Shri. Binu Lalit	"		Binu
12	Shri. Binu Lalit	"	8724912952	Binu
13	Shri. Binu Lalit	"	8752090597	Binu
14	Shri. Binu Lalit	"	9855602954	Binu
15	Shri. Binu Lalit	"	9678051525	Binu
16	Shri. Binu Lalit	"	9954811415	Binu
17	Shri. Binu Lalit	"		Binu
18	Shri. Binu Lalit	"		Binu
19	Shri. Binu Lalit	"		Binu
20	Shri. Binu Lalit	"	8761005489	Binu
21	Shri. Binu Lalit	"		Binu
22	Shri. Binu Lalit	"		Binu
23	Shri. Binu Lalit	"		Binu
24	Shri. Binu Lalit	"		Binu
25	Shri. Binu Lalit	"		Binu
26	Shri. Binu Lalit	"		Binu
27	Shri. Binu Lalit	"		Binu
28	Shri. Binu Lalit	"		Binu
29	Shri. Binu Lalit	Kekuwangam	9613686577	Binu
30	Shri. Binu Lalit	Buraharaja	98545365869	Binu
31	Shri. Binu Lalit	Buraharaja Gaon		Binu
32	Shri. Binu Lalit	Buraharaja Gaon		Binu
33	Shri. Binu Lalit	"	8751881501	Binu

contd...



Sl. No	Name	Address	Contact No	Signature
25	শ্রী ব্রজেন চন্দ্র	"	9874068891	শ্রী ব্রজেন চন্দ্র
36	শ্রী সুনীল	"	9874032918	
37	শ্রী সুনীল	"		
38	শ্রী কবিতা	"	8133936166	
39	শ্রী সুনীল	"		
40	শ্রী সুনীল	"	7638041775	
41	শ্রী সুনীল	"	9613183641	
42	শ্রী সুনীল	"	9855756023	
43	শ্রী সুনীল	"	7399902066	
44	শ্রী সুনীল	"	982480282	
45	শ্রী সুনীল	"	8251901611	
46	শ্রী সুনীল	"	8751881499	
47	শ্রী সুনীল	"	8761003787	
48	শ্রী সুনীল	"	98542	
49	শ্রী সুনীল	"		
50	শ্রী সুনীল	"		
51	শ্রী সুনীল	"		
52	শ্রী সুনীল	"		
53	শ্রী সুনীল	"		
54	শ্রী সুনীল	"		
55	শ্রী সুনীল	"	708680753	
56	শ্রী সুনীল	"	7086807536	
57	শ্রী সুনীল	"		
58	শ্রী সুনীল	"	9854235549	শ্রী সুনীল
59	শ্রী সুনীল	"		
60	শ্রী সুনীল	"		
61	শ্রী সুনীল	"	8751881523	
62	শ্রী সুনীল	"		
63	শ্রী সুনীল	"		
64	শ্রী সুনীল	"		
65	শ্রী সুনীল	"		
66	শ্রী সুনীল	"		
67	শ্রী সুনীল	"		
68	শ্রী সুনীল	"		

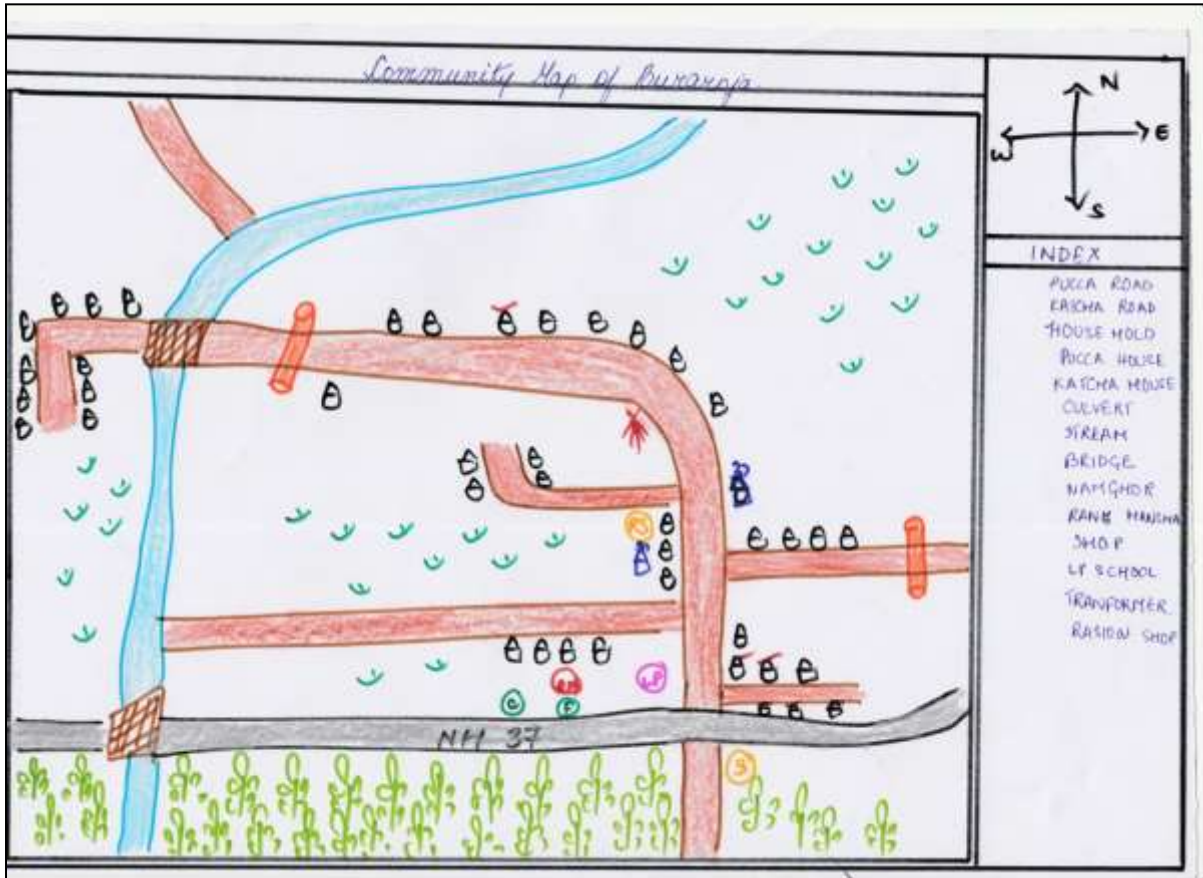
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Part 3 Evaluation (Marketing) 2014  
 Date: 3/20/2015

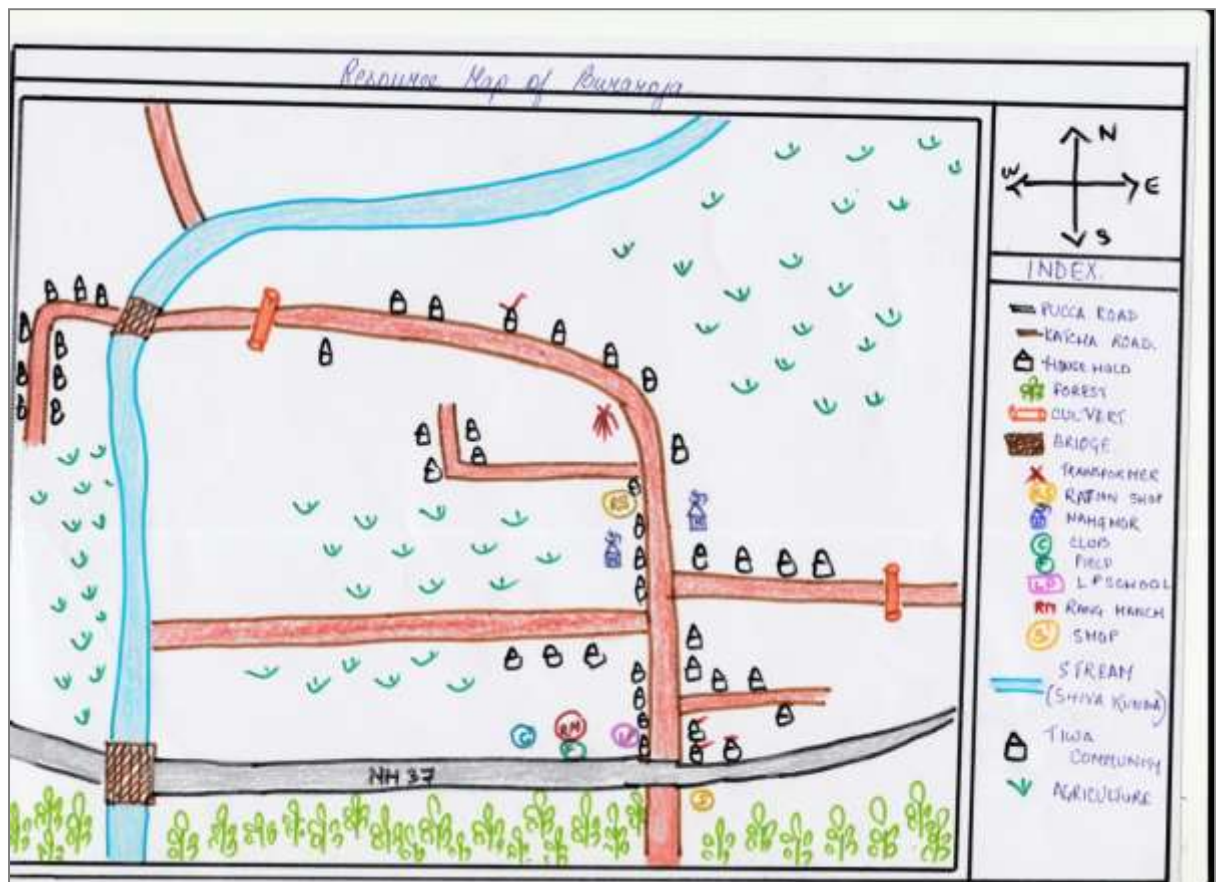
Slno	Name	adgss	Contact No	Signature
70	Uoi Kusnanatara	Burhanjangan	9401442284	<u>Uoi</u>
71	Diponeketa	RUM		<u>Diponeketa</u>
72	Bulin Ch. Nidhi		9572097991	<u>Bulin</u>
73	Mohan Senapati	Burhanjangan	94-35160953	<u>Mohan</u>
74	Mansu Deo	Burhanjangan	8972042566	<u>Mansu</u>
75	Lekshmi Senapati	Bulabaja	9957046237	<u>Lekshmi</u>
76	Sri Gohin Patil	)		<u>Sri Gohin</u>
77	Arap Dar	RUM	9954357528	<u>Arap Dar</u>
78	Uoi Kusnanatara	Burhanjangan		<u>Uoi</u>

# Appendix VII(A)

## Community map of Bura Rojagaon JFMC



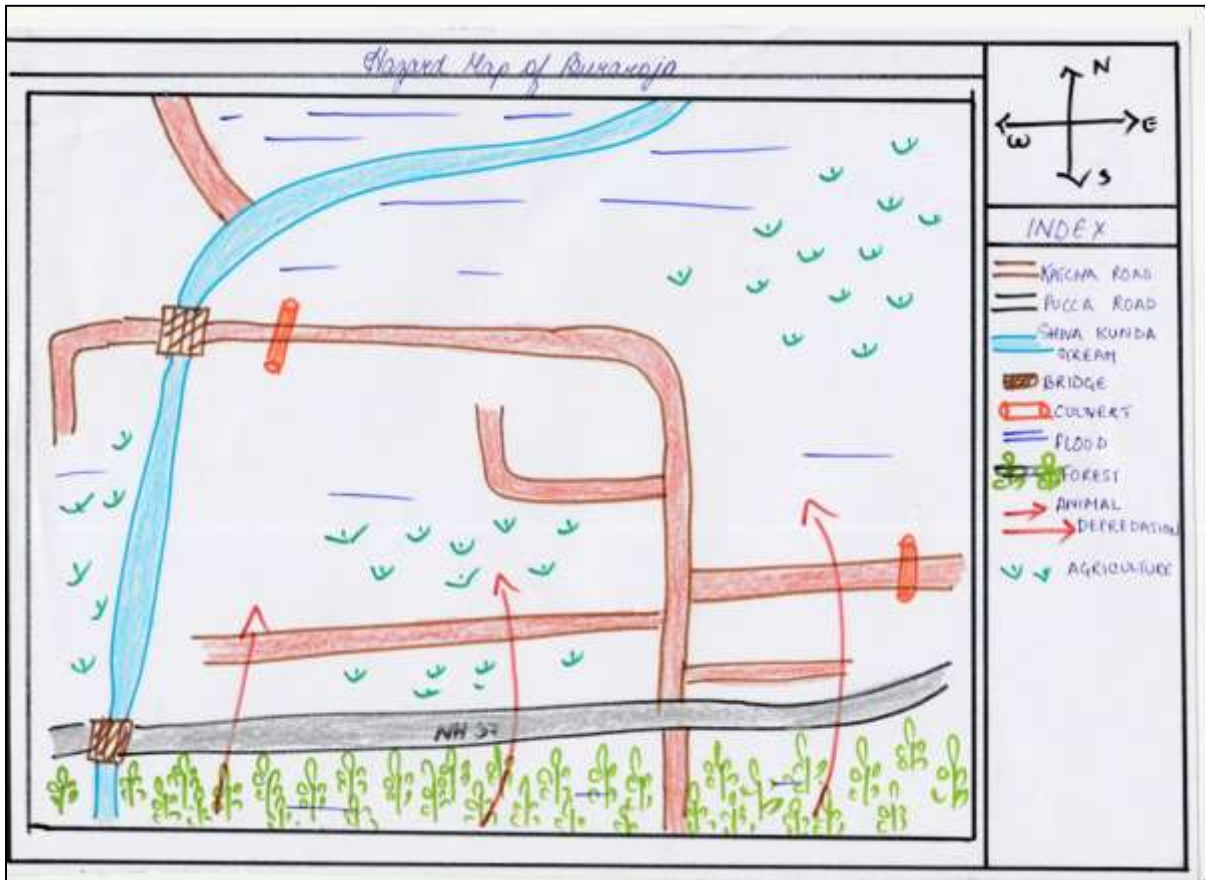
## Resource map of Bura Rojagaon JFMC





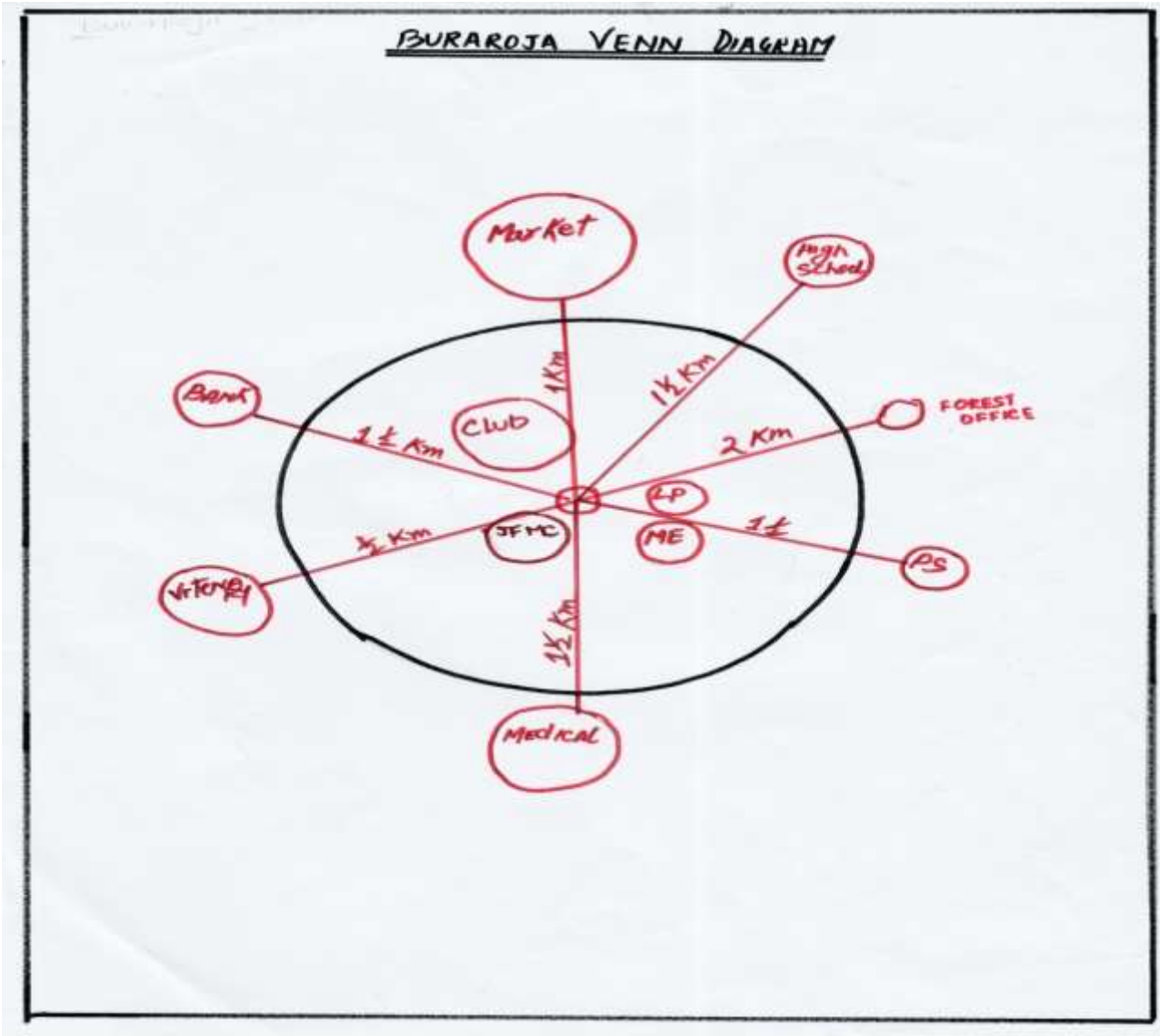
# Appendix VII(B)

## Hazard map of Bura Rojagaon JFMC



# Appendix VII(C)

## Venn Diagram



# Appendix VIII

## Entry point Activities

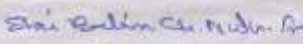
Sl. No.	Activities	Details	Budget
1.	Community Hall.	1. Compostarae Hall. size 20x30 feet 2. Toilet and Bulkaan running water. 3. J.P.M.C Office Room. 10x10 feet. 4. Chaise - 30 nos. 5. Table - 1 nos. (seating table) 6. Stall Ahmazi 7. Electrification 8. Stall stand case. 9. bar - 5 nos. Location - Gulazajagan I.P. School. (near) 10. Cultural Development	15 lakhs.
2.	Tent house.	1. skin - 2000 mt. 2. Tinpal - 1000 nos. 3. Chaise - 1500 nos. 4. Dining Table - 20 nos. 5. Gamla (big) 10 nos. 6. Jala - 15 nos. 7. Karahi - 10 nos. 8. Spices - 40 nos. 9. Salti - 30 nos. 10. Bamboo - 1000 nos. 11. Jalna Hata - 5 nos. 12. Balsa - 4 nos. 13. Generator with Sound System. 13. location - Gulazajagan J.P.M.C. Office.	4 lakhs.
3.	Pig farm	Gulazajagan J.P.M.C land owner - Smti. Lakshmi Senapati	1.5 lakhs.

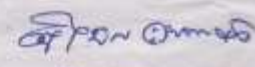
E.P.A. list of Buraiajagon J.F.M.C.

EPA LIST

S.No	Activities	Details	Budget
1.	weaving center.	weaving and sewing production center Machine with distribute after training comprize skill development	2 lakhs.
2.	Recreating of Physiother. Area - 1 Bigha.	location - south of P.W.D. road - (near Buraiajagon J.F.M.C. Construction of goal Post, playing materials.	2 lakhs

  
Divisional Forest Officer,  
Nagaon Division

  
M/Secretary  
Buraiajagon J.F.M.C

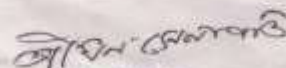
  
President  
Buraiajagon J.F.M.C

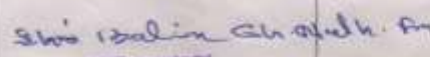


## Appendix IX(A)

### Training list of Bura Rojagaon JFMC (Proposed)

ক্রমিক নং	নাম	পিতা/ মাতা নাম	বয়স	শিক্ষা	পাঠ
১	শাল সেনাপতি	দুর্গা সেনাপতি	২৭	বি	
২	স্বপ্ন নাথ	দুর্গা নাথ	৫১	বি	
৩	পুশান্ত বৰদলৈ	বিনাচ বৰদলৈ	৩৫	বি	
৪	কৌশল দেকা	স্বপ্ন দেকা	৭৭	বি	
৫	লক্ষ্মী সেনাপতি	দুর্গা সেনাপতি	৩৬	বি	
৬	স্বপ্ন বৰদলৈ	স্বপ্ন সেনাপতি	২১	বি	
৭	পুশান্ত বৰদলৈ	স্বপ্ন বৰদলৈ	৩১	বি	
৮	স্বপ্ন " "	স্বপ্ন " "	২২	বি	
৯	স্বপ্ন " "	স্বপ্ন " "	৩৪	বি	
১০	স্বপ্ন নাথ	স্বপ্ন নাথ	৩৭	বি	
১১	স্বপ্ন " "	স্বপ্ন " "	৩৫	বি	
১২	স্বপ্ন বৰদলৈ	স্বপ্ন " "	৩৭	বি	
১৩	স্বপ্ন " "	স্বপ্ন নাথ	২৫	বি	
১৪	স্বপ্ন সেনাপতি	স্বপ্ন সেনাপতি	৩৬	বি	
১৫	স্বপ্ন বৰদলৈ	স্বপ্ন বৰদলৈ	২৭	বি	
১৬	স্বপ্ন নাথ	স্বপ্ন নাথ	৭৬	বি	
১৭	স্বপ্ন " "	স্বপ্ন " "	৩২	বি	
১৮	স্বপ্ন দেকা	স্বপ্ন দেকা	৩৬	বি	
১৯	স্বপ্ন " "	স্বপ্ন " "	৩৭	বি	
২০	স্বপ্ন নাথ	স্বপ্ন নাথ	৩১	বি	
২১	স্বপ্ন " "	স্বপ্ন " "	২৭	বি	
২২	স্বপ্ন সেনাপতি	স্বপ্ন সেনাপতি	২১	বি	
২৩	স্বপ্ন নাথ	স্বপ্ন নাথ	৩০	বি	

  
 President  
 Bura Rojagaon J.F.M.C.

  
 M/Secretary  
 Bura Rojagaon J.F.M.C.

  
 Divisional Forest Officer,  
 Nagaon Division

	NAME	GURDIANS NAME	Age	Qualification	vill
1.	ANITA PATAR	MAHANTA PATAR	24	(vii)	Buharaja
2.	INDIA PATAR	PONIL PATAR	32	(vi)	"
3.	GIJANJAL BORDOLOI	LAKHIDHAR BORDOLOI	20	(iv)	"
4.	RUMA BORDOLOI	BHABEN BORDOLOI	21	(v)	"
5.	NAYANI BODO	DHANE BODO	23	(vi)	"
6.	RANTI INGTIPI	SARTHE INGTI	21	(x)	Begaon
7.	RUPA PATAR	ROBIN PATAR	35	(vi)	Buharaja
8.	KOPJYOTI BORDOLOI	MILAN BORDOLOI	20	(viii)	"
9.	MAINU SENPATI	LAMBUDHAR SENPATI	10	(viii)	"
10.	SABILA <sup>BORDOLOI</sup> SENPATI	DIP BORDOLOI	40	(vi)	"
11.	স্বপ্না নাথ	কমল নাথ	28	(vi)	"
12.	লক্ষ্মীনাথ কোঁক	নামদেব কোঁক	21	(v)	"
13.	স্বপ্নীকা নাথ	চন্দ্রনাথ নাথ	23	(v)	"
14.	চিত্তা বড়া	প্রকাশ নাথ	28	(vii)	"
15.	নির্মালী বড়া	শিবপ্রসাদ বড়া	21	(vii)	"
16.	স্বপ্না নাথ	জীবন নাথ	25	(vi)	"
17.	স্বপ্নী নাথ	শঙ্কর " "	23	(viii)	বুধেশ্বর
18.	সোণালীনাথনাথ	সোহন সেনাপতি	24	(vi)	বুধেশ্বর
19.	সার্বীনা " "	সুন সেনাপতি	25	(viii)	"
20.	স্বপ্না সেনাপতি	দিপান " "	31	(viii)	"

  
 Divisional Forest Officer,  
 Nagaon Division

সোহন সেনাপতি  
 President  
 Buraraja Gaon J.F.M.C.

Smt. Balim Ch. Nath A.M.  
 M/Secretary  
 Buraraja Gaon J.F.M.C.  
 M/Secretary  
 Buraraja Gaon J.F.M.C.

# Appendix X

## Photographs



**FGD**



**PRA Mapping**



**Banana Plantation**



**During Transact Walk**



**Traditional Rearing of Pig**



**Weaving**

# Appendix XI

## GPS Coordinates

<b>1. Starting point</b>	<b>N-26°08'26.3"</b> <b>E-92°26'21.7"</b>
<b>2. Wooden bridge on stream</b>	<b>N-26°08'25.2"</b> <b>E-92°26'18.8"</b>
<b>3. Middle electricity transformer</b>	<b>N-26°08'21.7"</b> <b>E-92°26'28.2"</b>
<b>4. Namghar</b>	<b>N-26°08'13.9"</b> <b>E-92°26'27.7"</b>
<b>5. End Point</b>	<b>N-26°07'15.9"</b> <b>E-92°26'31.3"</b>





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](mailto: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	Correct the name of reserve forest in the cover page	Corrected the names in cover page
2	Correction in the year of Forest Conservation Act from 1981 to 1980	Correction done in Acronym
3	Inclusion of the number of households involved in past protection measures	Included in Chapter 9, Sub heading 9.2

*Approved*  
  
20/5  
Divisional Forest Officer,  
Nagaon Division