



Daponibori Joint Forest Management Committee
Nagaon Division, Nagaon

MICRO-PLAN

(2016-17 to 2025-26)

Prepared by Daponibori JFMC

Assisted by

Assam Forest Department

&

COMPELO

(RGVN & IIE)

Approved

Divisional Forest Officer,
Nagaon Division



List of Acronyms

Acronym	Full Form
ACF	Assistant Conservator of Forests
AFD	<i>Agence France de Développement</i>
APFBC	Assam Project on Forest & Biodiversity Conservation
APL	Above Poverty Line
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CCF	Chief Conservator of Forests
CF	Conservator of Forests
COMPELO	Consulting Service for Micro Planning Enhancing Livelihood Opportunities
DCF	Deputy Conservator of Forests
DFO	Divisional Forest Officer
EDC	Eco-Development Committee
EPA	Entry Point Activity
FCA	Forest (conservation) Act, 1980
FD	Forest Department
FRA	Forest Rights' Act
FV	Forest Village
FYP	Five Year Plan
GHG	Green House Gases

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

List of 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>Artocarpus 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

<u>Local Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
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

<u>Local Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
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 specious 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</i> Linn
Mati-kaduri	<i>Altermanthera sessils (L) Br</i>
Makhi-loti	<i>Flemingia strobilifera</i>
Ikora	<i>Phragmites kakra (Retz) Trin</i>
Tengesi	<i>Marsilea qudrifolia</i>
Tita-phul	<i>Phlogocanthus thyrsiflorus</i>
Xaru-manimuni	<i>Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides Limk</i>

LIST OF GRASSES

<u>Local Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
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>

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LIST OF BAMBOOS

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

DAPONIBORI JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
NAGAON DIVISION, NORTHERN ASSAM CIRCLE

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

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Approved

20/5
Divisional Forest Officer,
Nagaon Division

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

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

PART-I

1. Introduction

1.1 About the Project

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

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

1.2 Micro-Planning & Livelihood Development

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

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

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

1.3 Micro-Plan for the Daponibori JFMC

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

2. General Description of the Area

2.1 General Description

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

The district wise distributions of these reserves are shown below:

a. Nagaon District (Nagaon & 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. 1st addition to Borpani (Dhansila) PRF
16. Kondoli PRF
17. Deosur Hill PRF
19. Hatimura PRF
20. Salbari PRF
21. Sakuranga PRF
22. Borjuri PRF
23. Dholpahar PRF
24. Lengteng PRF

25. Kothalguri Lalpahar PRF

b. Morigaon District

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

Most of the Reserves are situated on the outlying stretches of the Karbi-Anglong Hills and Meghalaya Hills and often contain steep slopes such as are found in the Sonaikuchi Kholahat,Daboka (part), Kafitoli, Swang, SouthDijoo&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'.

Appendix II gives the approach map of the JFMC

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 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 and killed.

2.8 Rights and Concession

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

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

- (a) Singimari to Bothalangsua
- (b) Singimari to Lengri

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

- (a) The path from Dahpara to Borthol
- (b) The path from 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

Daponibori is a revenue village and is located in Morigaon District. It was formed as JFMC and registered on July 2015(Appendix III as per the registration certificate) under the jurisdiction of Nagaon Division and Morigaon District.

Table-A: Key Information of the JFMC

Name of the JFMC	Daponibori
Name of the Gram Panchayat	Dhakin Dharamtul
Revenue Circle	Morigaon
District	Morigaon
Forest Division	Nagaon
Forest Range	Western Range
Forest Beat	
Year Formed	2013
Registration no.	NAC/N/38
Description of Boundary of JFMC	As below North: Kapili River South: Kholahat RF West : Dharamtul, NH-37 East: Borguri village

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

3.2 Brief Details of the Executive Committee

The brief details of Executive Committee & General Body of the 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

SI No	Name	Age	Address	Educational qualification	Phone No	Designation
1.	Prabin Timung	38	Daponibori	HS	874997014 6	President
2.	Mishra Dewri	46	Western Range, Dharamtul		985421211 8	Member Secretary
3.	Mamoni Deka	30	Daponibori	HS		Member
4.	Bina Rangpipi	32	Mahakhuli	HSLC		Member
5.	Aru Kro	37	Mahakhuli	HSLC		Member
6.	Nakul Pator	46	Amjari	Primary		Member
7.	Hiteswar i Medhi	40	Amjari	Primary		Member
8.	Putul Engti	39	Daponibori	HS		Member
9.	Dileswar Ranghan g	48	Daponibori	Primary		Member
10.	Rinee Phangso pi	34	Mahakhuli	HSLC		Member
11.	Nandara m Pator	40		HS		Member

Source: JFMC Records

3.3 Households & Population Composition

The village has 253 households, of which 187 households were surveyed. There are 135BPL (Below Poverty Line) households.

Category	No of Households	Male	Female	Total
OBC	17	42	44	86
ST	95	225	217	442
SC	75	171	164	335
TOTAL	187	438	425	863

The total population in surveyed sample is 863, of which 438 are male and the rest are female members. The population includes 335 SC, 442 ST, and 86 OBC persons.

From this, it is inferred that:

- (1) The average number of persons in a household is 5persons.
- (2) The sex ratio is 970 females per 1000 males in the village.

Table-D: Age Group Distribution

Age Class :	<5 years	5-18 years	18-45 years	45-60years	>60
Male :	62	107	183	52	34
Female :	44	97	208	42	34
Total :	106	204	391	94	68

3.4 Education & Skills Development

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

Table –E: Education Profile

Age Class :	Illiterate	Primary	Middle	High	H.S	Graduate	Post graduate
<25 Years	35	76	57	49	20	28	13
>25 years	195	98	79	41	39	17	10

Over 69 % of the surveyed population is found 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) Weaving
- (c) Bamboo & cane craft
- (d) Local wine production

3.5 Land Use Pattern

The population is largely dependent on Agriculture and Livestock.

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

Crop Land: 46.7%

Tree Cover: 5 %

Habitation: 36.7%

Water Bodies: 5%

Barren Land: 3.3%

Other: 5%

3.6 Land Holding Pattern

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

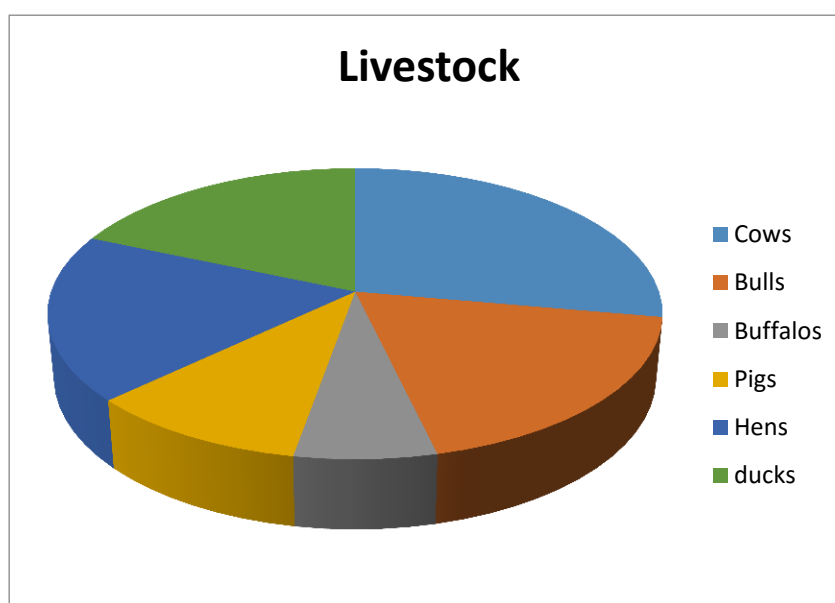
- 3 % of the households are landless;
- 80% of the households are marginal farmers (less than 2 Ha); and
- 1% of the households are small farmers (2-10 Ha).

3.7 Livestock

The main types of livestock possessed by the households include:

Table : Livestock Details

Sl.No.	Livestock	Numbers
1	Cows	300
2	Bulls	200
3	Buffalos	70
4	Pigs	110
5	Hens	200
6	Ducks	200



3.8 Village Infrastructure & Communication Facilities

In any community; the availability of basic infrastructure enables the development of sustainable livelihood options. The table below gives the present status of the village infrastructure:

Table-F: Physical Infrastructure

SL.N O	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	2	3km	Good
2	Primary Health Center	Out	1	5km	Good
3	Primary School	Inside	4	0.5km	Medium
4	Middle School	Out	1	1km	Good
5	High School	Out	1	1km	Medium
6	HS School	Out	1	15km	Good
7	College	Out	2	35km	Good
8	Post Office	Out	1	3km	Medium
9	Bank	Out	1	10km	Medium
10	Telephone	---	---	---	---
11	Anganwadi Centre	In	4	0.5km	Good
12	Gram Panchayat Office	Out	1	5km	Medium

13	Revenue Circle Office	Out	1	45km	Good
14	Police Outpost/Thana	Out	1	10km	Medium
15	Forest Beat Office	Out	1	5km	Medium
16	Forest Range Office	Out	1	5km	Medium
17	Railway Station	Out	1	8km	Medium
18	Drinking Water Source	Inside	1	1KM	POOR
19	Community Hall	Inside	1	0.5km	Medium
20	Houses with Electricity	All	--	---	Medium
21	Street Lighting	No	--	---	---
22	No. of Tractors	No	---	--	---
23	No. of Power Tillers	Inside	14	0.5 km	Medium

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

Physical Infrastructure: The habitation has satisfactory infrastructure in road condition & electricity supply, but water supply is inadequate. The nearest bus stand is 3kms away.

Education & Health Facilities: Basic educational facility is satisfactory with four primary schools inside and ME & High school just 1km away. The nearest health sub centre is 5kms away, and since regular public transport is not available the community members have to use tempo and two-wheelers to commute.

Govt. Offices: The government offices (such as Police station, Revenue office, Forest Beat office etc.) are located at a minimum distance of 5kms, which gets amplified as the villagers do not have access to regular public transport from either the habitation .

Financial Inclusion: Facilities for financial inclusion like post office and bank CSP are located outside at Santipur, Dharamtul 5kms away.

3.9 Agriculture/Crops

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

Kharif Crops: Paddy

Rabi Crops: Vegetables

Maximum numbers of households are involved in growing Paddy.

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

- (a) Paddy: Production : 896 Quintal; Yield : 43kg /ha

3.10 Fodder Availability

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

- a) Crop residue
- b) Local market
- c) Nearby forest
- d)

3.11 Markets

The main markets used by the community are as follows:

- (a) Grocery / PDS: Daponibori at 0km away.
- (b) Weekly / Bi-weekly Market: : Amsoi at 8km away
- (c) Major Market: Nellie at 13 km away.

3.12 Water Resources

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

- (a) Tube well: 30nos. (Water Availability: Seasonal; Water quality: poor)
- (b) Hand pump: 8nos.(Water Availability: Seasonal; Water quality: poor)
- (c) Ring well :20 nos.(Water Availability: Seasonal; Water quality: poor)

3.13 Energy Consumption

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

- (a) Fuelwood: Households Depending: 187 Nos. (Source: Forest)
- (b) Kerosene: Households Depending: 187 Nos. (Source: Local shop)
- (c) Cow dung cake: Households Depending :20Nos.(Source: Local)
- (d) LPG : Households Depending :33Nos.(Source: Local dealer)
- (e) Electricity : Households Depending : 170 Nos.(Source: Local)

3.14 Socio-economic status

Social set-up: The village is inhabited by mixed community of Tiwa, Karbi, Kuch, Bengali and Hira community members. The society is marked by social divisions, though not deep. The observed position of women is satisfactory. They are involved in farm activities like sowing, weeding and harvesting apart from doing animal rearing and household activities.

Economic Condition: The economic position is not satisfactory. The main livelihood is agriculture and daily wage earning. Most households earn Rs.48000 to Rs. 96000 per annum. Additional details are available in the next section

4. Livelihood assets profile and vulnerability contexts

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

4.1 Livelihood Assets Analysis

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

Human Capital

The human capital of a village can be assessed by analysing the education and professional profile of the people. A satisfactory level of literacy and occupational prosperity is a major asset to the community and for village development too.

In Daponibori, the literacy rate is an approximate 69.9%, which denotes that more than half of the population is in fact literate. A good education profile would help the community progress towards new ideas and opportunities.

In terms of the skill profile of the village, there are 32 people skilled in cane and bamboo craft, 50 in weaving, 10 in carpentry and 10 in masonry. As per the kind of professions that are present in the village, people are employed in factories, as shopkeepers, farmers and daily wage earners. There are 80 persons of the village who have got employed in private companies also.

Around 56% of the community is under the working age group section which suggests that there is a higher potential of workforce in the village which would allow more economic advancement.

One concern for human capital in the village is alcohol addiction; a major portion of the male population is in the habit of drinking local wine which is produced locally in the households. This type of addiction leads to diseases and also to a lowered productivity status of an individual which eventually affects the entire economic and social capital of the community.

Physical Capital

In order to move towards an overall development of the village, it is important that the basic everyday needs and infrastructural prosperity is emphasized. Water supply, electricity, medical facilities, educational facilities etc. are some of the basic needs of a community.

Daponibori has 4 primary schools inside the village, while the Middle and High school are located at a distance of 1km from the village. But the HS school and college are at a considerable distance of 15km and 35km respectively. This leads to disenchantment with education for those who wish to study further.

The main road connecting the village from the highway has been constructed under the scheme of Pradhan Mantri Gram SadakYojna. However, there is a lack of adequate public transport leading to poor communication systems. With regard to other infrastructure such as medical facilities, there is a sub center in the village but it is located at a distance of 5km and this leads to issues during times of emergency. Hence, immediate attention should be drawn towards the improvement of the basic physical infrastructure in the village.

Natural Capital

The natural capital of a village depends on the presence of a wide variety of natural resources. Daponibori has a diverse range of animals such as elephants, deer, wild boar etc. and common birds like cuckoos, sparrows, doves, maynah in its surrounding areas..

Natural resources such as Kopili river, Udpur beel and other water bodies near the JFMC area has varieties of local fishes. Also, being adjacently located to the Kolakhat R.F., it can boast of a rich natural capital with diverse flora such as tree species like Sal, Ajhar, Bhelkor, Amlokhi and others.

280 bighas of land in the village is fertile which would help produce better paddy and other crops. Also, the community members grow beetle nut trees and black pepper in abundance in their homestead garden.

Social Capital

Social capital of a village consists of aspects such as cultural, social or religious intuitions which lead to a sense of belongingness among the community members. Daponibori has social institutions such as Mahila Samitis, Youth Clubs, Sports Club and others which act as social agents in the society.

The village also has 2 *Deka Changs* in the village which act as meeting grounds as well as venue for hosting local festivals. Religious institutions are a crucial part of social life in a society, and there are 4 namghars and 2 temples in Daponibori. There are 4 Anganwadi centers in the village, which provide pre-primary education to the children and also give pre natal care to women along

with basic health care for children. A strong social capital would help create stronger social ties in the community.

Financial Capital

The financial capital focuses on the presence of financial institutions and the financial literacy in the village. In Daponibori, the bank and post office are located outside the village at a distance of 10km and 5km respectively. This means that the people need to travel a considerable distance to avail the facilities.

In the village, there are 506 people who have bank accounts, while 80 have availed bank loans and 165 people have also availed micro finance. In order to further improve the financial literacy in the village, it is important that awareness be created among the people to educate them on the various government schemes that are available.

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:

Even when a village is rich in all five livelihood capitals, the existing vulnerabilities may hamper the overall development. The vulnerabilities that Daponibori JFMC faces are flood, animal depredation, seasonal diseases and pest attack. However, an advantage for the JFMC is that neither of these causes major damage to the lives of people. Flood occurs during the months of June to Sept and affects the western side of the village, causing minor damage to crops. Among the seasonal diseases, malaria and dysentery are more prevalent among the community. Another hazard that affects the crop production is pest attack during the months of June-Sept.

4.4 Seasonality:

The seasonality calendar below clearly shows the different crop production and hazard profile of the JFMC area. The major crop grown in the village is Paddy. Both Sali and boro varieties are grown, but due to water logging, yield of Boro paddy is less than that of Sali paddy. The

hazards affecting the community are flood, seasonal diseases, pest attack and animal depredation, the seasonality of which are depicted in the calendar below.

Seasonality Calendar of Daponibori JFMC

<i>Months</i>	<i>Jan</i>	<i>Feb</i>	<i>March</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug</i>	<i>Sept</i>	<i>Oct</i>	<i>Nov</i>	<i>Dec</i>
<i>Crops</i>	<i>Boro Paddy</i>											
									<i>Vegetables</i>			
							<i>Sali Paddy</i>					
<i>Risk</i>						<i>Flood</i>						
<i>Factor/ HAzards</i>	<i>Elephant Depredation</i>											
						<i>Dysentery</i>						
						<i>Pest Attack</i>						

5. Existing Plans and programs

This Chapter deals with certain essential linkages with other key planning and execution mechanisms and processes which have direct bearing upon 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 the forest protection is most important aspect of forestry these days, the following measures were suggested in the Working Plan:

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

5.2 Forest Department Initiative in the Past

5.2.1 Formation of JFMC: The formation of Joint Forest Management Committees, within forest areas and in fringe forest areas were initiated during 2003-04, with an objective of protection of forests in association with JFM Committees. During the initial period many Entry Point Activities

were taken up through the JFMCs, such as Construction of Community Halls, Drinking water provision, Repairing of existing school buildings, supply of School Uniform, supply of Desk-bench, construction of waiting shed, construction and repairing of roads, etc.

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

5.2.2 Special works of improvement under Nagaon division:

Under State Plan Scheme, various plantation activities like RDF, ABY etc. have been taken up to improve the degraded forest areas and for restocking of the existing R.F.'s, Aided Natural Regeneration was taken up in Sal forest & Misc. species forest under state plan scheme and under Externally aided project under NaRMIL & APFBC.

Also many Joint Forest Management Committees were created to take up plantations, Soil & Moisture Conservation works through participatory mode involving the forest fringe villagers and people dependent/destructive to forests, so as to help them lead an alternative livelihood activity.

Under the National Bamboo Mission, for enabling alternative livelihood of the people/JFMC members under Nagaon Divisional areas, various training were given in production of Agarbatti sticks, Bamboo Furniture & other local Handicrafts in the Handicraft Production Centre which was established in Bajiagaon, Samoguri 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.
Total =				75.00 Hect.

5.2.2.2 Medicinal & Aromatic Plants:

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

5.2.2.3 Scheme NAP (National Afforestation Programme)

Year	Name of Range	Name of JFMC	Location	Artificial Regeneration	Mixed Plant ⁿ	Bamboo Plant ⁿ	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	Sindhisar	5	10	5	20
		Silchang	Akargaon	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	Hatimura	5	10	5	20
		Tengabari Topahula					
		Pulibagan	Jiyajuri	5	10	5	20
		Rekhapahar	Rekhapahar Vill.	10	5	5	20
	2006-07	Kampur Range	Padumoni	Bilpara	5	5	5
Northern Range, Salona		Rekhapahar	Rekhapahar Village	5	5	5	15

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

Year	Name of Range	Location	MHW (Hect.)	NTPF (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
		Sub-Total =	50	50	0	80
2014- 2015	W.R. Dharamtul	Kholahat RF	20	0	95	0
	N.R. Salona	Swang RF	0	0	55	0
		South Dijoo RF	30	0	0	0
	Morigaon Range	Tetelia Boghora RF	0	0	0	5
	Kathiatoli Range	Kafitoli RF	0	40	100	0
		Sub-Total =	50	40	250	5

**DAPONIBORI 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) . 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 May2017.

6.2 Need Assessment and GAP Analysis

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

Training Need Assessment:

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

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

GAP Analysis

Doing a Gap analysis helps in identifying the deficiencies or shortcomings clearly so that a necessary work plan can be developed to address them. The Gap analysis of Daponibori JFMC reveals the following:

- Poor transport facility making communication difficult for the community members.
- Age old traditional practices of agriculture resulting in low production.
- Absence of diverse livelihood options.
- Alcohol addiction leading to poor human productivity.

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. Fertile agricultural land
- ii. Traditionally skilled in weaving.
- iii. Active female population
- iv. Culturally rich population
- v. Rich in natural resources.

Weaknesses

- i. Lack of exposure to modern technology and diverse livelihood options.
- ii. Alcohol addiction.
- iii. Inadequate transport facility.
- iv. Safety issues while commuting through the forest.

Opportunities

- i. Use of modern techniques & tools to increase agricultural production.
- ii. Natural farming with the use of local manure & indigenous pest control methods
- iii. Enhance the traditional skills of weaving through design intervention and market linkage.
- iv. Development of skill based entrepreneurial opportunities like Mushroom cultivation, Areca nut craft etc.
- v. Value addition to the existing tribal design handloom and handicraft and increase productivity

Threats

- i. Inactivity of youth
- ii. Unemployed population being lured into timber business for earning easy money.
- iii. Outward migration.

6.4 PRA Exercise

Appendix VII(A) to VII(D) gives the **PRA** maps

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

Date: 21/3/17 **Location:** Youth club compound

Numbers Present: 73

In Presence of: JFMC office bearers, Village Headman, community members, Forest department personnel.

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.
- 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, artisans villages and participation in melas, trade fairs etc.

7. Village Development Plan

Considering the long term and short term needs for village development a village development plan was prepared in consultation with the community members as well as the JFMC members.

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

- a) The provision of a community hall in the village would act as a venue for skill development trainings to take place and also to hold important discussion with the community members and JFMC office holders.
- b) Lack of diverse employment opportunity in the village leads to low economic conditions. Introduction of skill development programmes in different areas like weaving, handicraft, mushroom or piggery would help develop diverse sources of livelihood.
- c) To facilitate easy communication, the village interior roads need to be repaired.
- d) The existing water supply plant is inactive, hence the community members use ring wells and tube wells for drinking water. Restoration of this plant and new pipeline connection to the households is a need of the community. Testing of the drinking water is also required.
- e) There are good number of small water bodies (locally known as “hola”) present inside the village, where there is abundance of local fish varieties. The scope of fishery development in these water bodies can be explored.
- f) To increase agricultural productivity, there is an urgent need of irrigation system which will play a crucial role while introducing multiple cropping.

7.1 Ranking of EPA

On an immediate basis, the community proposes to take up a number of Entry Point Activities which are ranked as follows:

SL. No.	Activities	Details (size & quality)	Budget
1	Community Hall Toilet Bathroom running water.	1. Conference Hall (size 30×60 fit.) 2. Toilet& Bathroom running water. 3. Steel Almirah - 1 NOS. 4. Steel Showcase – 1 NOS.	14 Lakh.

		<p>5. Chair – 50 NOS.</p> <p>6. Steel Table (secretary) – 2 NOS.</p> <p>7. Fan – 4 NOS.</p> <p>8. Wiring & Electrification.</p> <p><u>Location:</u> Near Dapanibari Forest Camp.</p>	
2	Tent House.	<p>1. Screen – 2000 mt. with Sound system – 15</p> <p>2. Tinpat – 1000 piece.</p> <p>3. Chair – 1000 piece.</p> <p>4. Dining Table - 30 NOS.</p> <p>5. Gamla (big) – 10 NOS.</p> <p>6. Jar – 15 NOS.</p> <p>7. Karahi - 10 NOS.</p> <p>8. Spoons- 40 NOS.</p> <p>9. Balti – 40 NOS.</p> <p>10. Bamboo – 1000 piece.</p> <p>11. Jalna Hata 9big) – 5 piece.</p> <p>12. Belsa – 4 piece.</p> <p>13. Hand washing Bucket – 5 NOS.</p> <p>14. Genesheet .</p>	3 Lakh.
3	Playground.	1. Earth Filling.	3 Lakh.

		2. Equipment.	
4	Piggery Farm.	<u>Location:</u> Daponibori Anchalik playground. 1. Scientific piggery rearing among J.F.M.C	2 Lakh.
5	Weaving & Tailoring	1. Machinery & Equipment will be provided to beneficiaries.	4 Lakh.


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 micro plan for the village. Various Income Generating Activities (IGA) were identified through focus group discussions and PRA. Some of the important income generating activities as identified by the communities include:- pisciculture, vegetable farming, poultry, apiculture, mushroom farming, decentralized nursery, tailoring, small crafts, bamboo crafts, candle making, incense stick making, pickle making, etc. Value addition to the products can be made by processing, grading packing/ bottling and labelling professionally. Inputs, 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
- Weaving
- Handicraft
- Livestock rearing
- Fishery.

8.2 Livelihood Opportunities

Livelihood were identified as follows:

- Agriculture & Horticulture
- Livestock
- Skill Development
- NTFP
- Credit Facility

8.3 Agriculture & Horticulture

The main constraints are:

- (a) Use of traditional farming practice resulting in low yield.
- (b) Low interest level of the young generation for agriculture

The opportunities are:

- (a) Enhance productivity through use of modern agricultural tools and technique.
- (b) Introduction of high yielding crop varieties and encourage multiple cropping.
- (c) Train the youth in mushroom cultivation, encouraging them to take it up as an income generating activity.

8.4 Livestock

The main constraints are:

- (a) Disease.
- (b) Absence of adequate veterinary facilities.
- (c) Poor exposure to modern livestock rearing methods.

The opportunities are:

- (a) Piggery development through scientific rearing methods.
- (b) Poultry development

8.5 NTFP

The main constraints are:

- (a) Market linkage initiatives are lacking
- (b) Medicinal properties of most of the NTFP is unknown to the community
- (c) Lack of knowledge by community about NTFP utility

The opportunities are:

- (a) Some of the products can be used for commercialisation processes
- (b) Awareness creation about conservation and judicious usage of NTFP.

8.6 Specialized Skills

The main constraints are:

- (a) Due to lack of exposure, population confined to the traditional skills with locally made tools which results in limited reproduction.
- (b) Poor economic condition making it difficult to venture into commercial production.
- (c) Ignorance about the market trends.
- (d) Lack of knowledge about

The opportunities are:

- (a) Weaving industry expansion through skill training, design intervention and market linkage.
- (b) Skill training in Areca Nut based product making.

- (c) Training on new product development from bamboo and cane considering the emerging trends of market.

8.7 Credit Facility

The main constraints with the reasons are:

- (a) Irregular repayment of loans, particularly by the male population.
- (b) Spending the loan money in household purpose instead of utilising it in income generating activities
- (c) Poor awareness about different schemes launched by the government for providing loans at low interest rates.

The opportunities are:

- (a) Increase awareness about micro finance schemes and explain importance of regular repayment of loans.
- (b) Provision of coverage under different government schemes .
- (c) Introduce the SHGs to new skills and trades thus encouraging them to engage in different income generating activities.

8.8 Strategic Interventions

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

1. Enhance agricultural productivity through use of modern agricultural tools and technique.
2. Skill training in trades like weaving, handicraft.
3. Agri based product development training in areas like mushroom cultivation, areca nut etc.
4. Introduce the SHGs to new skills and trades thus encouraging them to engage in different income generating activities.
5. Training on scientific livestock rearing methods.
6. Utilization of the existing water bodies for fishery development.

8.9 Income Generating Activities

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

1. Agriculture
2. Weaving

3. Livestock rearing
4. Mushroom cultivation
5. Fishery development

8.10 SHG activities

SHGs of the village can plan the following activities:

1. Weaving
2. Livestock rearing
3. Mushroom cultivation

8.11 Exposure Trips

The following exposure trips can be planned:

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

8.12 Convergence

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

- (a) National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme - for rural employment
- (b) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) - for agricultural and allied development
- (c) Rashtriya Krishi Sinchay Yojana (RKSRY) - 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 Daponibori 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 **Daponibori 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 **Daponibori 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 **Daponibori JFMC** have been summarized below.

Table-1: Conditions of the Forests of Daponibori JFMC

Identification	Area of JFMC Forest (Ha)	Distance from Village (Km)	Condition of Forest [Good - Forest with crown density of 40% of more Else 'Degraded']	Frequency of Use by Community [2-3 m / 3-6 m / 6-9 m / Over 9 m]
(A) Assigned Forest				
RF / PF Name: Kholahat R.F. Beat: Amsoi Compartment: -	80	2	Good Area: 100 Ha Degraded Area: 0Ha	Over 9 m
(B) Other Planted Area				
Location: Type of Forest: Moist Deciduous Mixed Forest VF / Other -----	20	4	Good Area: 20 Ha Degraded Area: 0Ha	Over 9 m
TOTAL	100		Good Area: 100 Ha	

		Degraded Area: 0 Ha	
--	--	---------------------	--

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

It is seen that the **Daponibori** JFMC has 100 Ha under its forests, of which 100 Ha is 'Good' (Crown density >40%) .

9.1.1 Forest Soil Type

The forests of **Daponibori** JFMC are located in Sandy Soil type. Some salient points of the forest soil type have been given in the following table.

Table-2: Forest Soil Type in Daponibori JFMC

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

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

For the **Daponibori** 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 **Daponibori** JFMC, the existing composition of the flora has been given as follows.

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

Parameter	Local Name(s)	Botanical Name(s)
Major Forest Species	Sal, Segun, Tita-Sopa	Shorea robusta, Tectona grandis, Michellia champaca,
Associates	Gamari, Amalokhi,	Gmelina arborea,

	Koroi, Arjun	Kirganelia reticulata, Albezzia procera, Terminalia arjuna.
Shrubs		
Medicinal Plants	Outenga, Hilikha, Bohera	Dillenia indica, Terminalia chabuja.
Produce	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 **Daponibori** JFMC for forest protection in the past have been discussed as follows.

- (a) Number of households involved: Nos. 290 nos.
- (b) Number of people involved: Nos. 1035 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 Daponibori JFMC

Name of Forest Produce	Average Household Requirement		How met at Present	Source
	Frequency of Requirement	Approx. Qty		
Firewood	Per Day basis	82 Ton /month		Homestead Dead drywood
Timber for House	Per Day basis	850 nos. big bamboo	From Homestead	Bamboo and wood
Small timber for Implements	Per Day basis	450 nos.		From Homestead and Forest
Pole / Bamboo	Per Day basis	550 to 650 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 DAPONIBORI village for forest produce for own use is as follows:

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

Name of Forest Produce	Community Requirement (Kg per annum) (*)	Remarks
Firewood	3750 ton	
Timber for House	4920 nos.	
Small Timber for Implements	2180 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 **Daponibori JFMC** is given in the following table.

Table-5 (A): Collection & Marketing of Forest Produce by Villagers of the Daponibori 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
[Daponibori JFMC]**

Name of Forest Produce	Surplus Marketed (Kg)	How marketed	Average Income per HH from sale of Forest Produce
Firewood			
Timber for House	-	-	-
Small timber for Implements	-	-	-

Bamboo			
Pole	-	-	-
Fodder from Forest	-	-	-
NTFP	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.1.6 Total Requirements of Forest Produce - Domestic Use & Marketing

The total requirements of forest produce by the community members of the **Daponibori** 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 Daponibori JFMC

Name of Forest Produce	Community Requirement (Kg per annum) From Table-4(B)	Surplus Marketed (Kg) From Table-5(B)	Total Requirements (Kg)
Firewood			
Timber for House			
Small timber for Implements			
Bamboo / Pole	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 **Daponibori** JFMC have been summarized below.

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

Table-8: Protection Plan of Daponibori JFMC

Protection Work [to be filled from Table 3.7 of Proforma-3 as applicable]	Location in Forest Area	Quantification of the Measures [Length, Area, Size etc.]	Timing	Priority [High / Medium / Low]
FPRC/JFMC protection force duty to control the forest area	Forest village area	-	During day time and also night	Medium

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

Thus, it is seen that the significant protection measures planned to be undertaken in the **Daponibori** 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 **Daponibori** JFMC are given hereunder.

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

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

Treatment	Required (Yes/ No)	Responsibility of JFMC (Yes / No)	Month / Year when can be done	Extent of Area proposed for Treatment (Ha)
Protection to Cut Stumps of Trees	Yes	Yes		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 **Daponibori 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 Daponibori JFMC

Treatment	Area in Ha under Plantation Module	Priority for Block Plantation	Species	Spacing (metre x metre)
Assisted Natural Regeneration (with plantation in gap)	20 Ha	Yes	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 Daponibori JFMC Year-1 to (Year-5)

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

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

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

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

Treatment	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Aided Natural Regeneration (with plantation in gap)	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.
Block Plantation	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 **Daponibori 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 **Daponibori** JFMC. This includes the Departmental Nursery involved in JFMC works.

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

Location of Nursery	Species	Year of Development	Number of Seedlings	Remarks

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

Other Nurseries

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

Table-11 (B): Other Nurseries near the Daponibori JFMC

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

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.4.2 Maintenance Plan - 10 Years

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

Timber Species :

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

Year(s)	Treatment

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

(B) Fuel wood Plantation

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

Year(s)	Treatment

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

(C) NTFP / Medicinal Plantation

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

Year(s)	Treatment

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.4.3 Miscellaneous Operations Plan

The miscellaneous operations planned in the **Daponibori JFMC** are given below.

Table-13): Miscellaneous Operations in the Daponibori JFMC

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

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.4.4 Marketing Operations

For produce from the **Daponibori 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 **Daponibori 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 **Daponibori 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 Daponibori JFMC

Item	Month	Year (Indicative)	Quantity
Firewood	Oct -Feb	7 th -10 th year	250
Timber for House	March –April	20 th year	300
Small timber for Implements	Mar-May	4 th in year	250
Bamboo	Nov-Mar	4 th year	1700

Pole	Mar- Aug	4-5 year	250
Fodder from Forest Trees & Grass	Oct- March	1 st year	250
NTFP	Nov-Jan	2 nd 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 **Daponibori JFMC**.

Table-15: Sharing Mechanism for Daponibori JFMC

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

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

10. Implementation Strategies, Timelines and Budget

10.1 Roles and Responsibility Matrix

For the three sub plans namely Livelihood Development Plan, Village Development Plan and Forest Development Plan, a matrix of roles and responsibilities has been developed. The matrices have been shown below for each of the sub plans separately.

Livelihood Development Plan

Stakeholders	Planning	Manpower	Training	Funding	Production & Value Addition	Marketing	M&E
JFMC		✓			✓	✓	
NGO		✓			✓	✓	
Skilling Agencies		✓			✓		
Forest Deptt		✓				✓	
Line Deptt.		✓					

Village Development Plan

Stakeholders	JFMC	Forest Department	Line Departments	NGO	Training Institutions	Govt of India/Corp
Solar Power		✓	✓			✓
Solar/Hybrid Street Lights		✓	✓			✓
Sprinkler Irrigation		✓	✓		✓	✓
LPG		✓			✓	✓
Power Pumps		✓	✓			✓
Training Center		✓			✓	✓
Community Hall cum JFMC Office		✓	✓			
Roads		✓	✓			

WATSAN		✓	✓			✓
School		✓				
Health Infra		✓	✓		✓	✓
Organic farming/ vermicompost		✓	✓		✓	✓

Forest Development Plan

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

10.2 Finance and Budget

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

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

Livelihood Development Plan

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

Annual Village Development Plan:

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

5.	Power Pumps		
6	Training Center		
7	Community Hall cum JFMC Office		
8	Roads		
9	WATSAN		
10	School		
11	Health Infra		
12	Organic farming/ vermi-compost		
	TOTAL		

Annual Forest Development Plan

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

10.3 Action Plans and Strategies:s

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

Livelihood Development Action Plan:

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

Village Development Action Plan:

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

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

10.4 Institution Building, Networking and Partnership

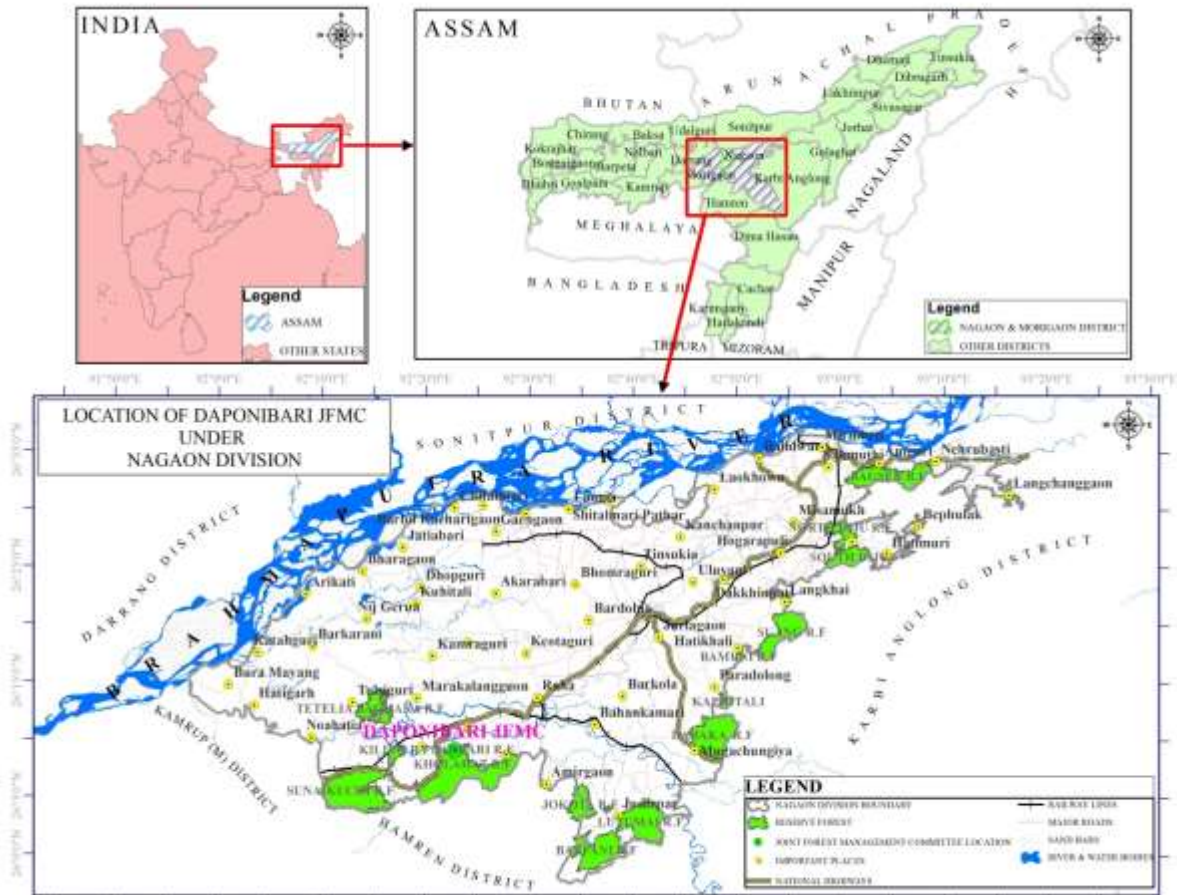
JFMC: The JFMC to be upgraded both in terms of its infrastructure assets and in terms of acting as a resource center for village and forestry development. The proposed JFMC office along with the community hall in the entry point activity to be provided with modern equipment like computer/ TV and support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

LIST OF APPENDIX

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VII(C)	Venn Diagram
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IX(A)	Training list of Daponibori JFMC (Proposed)
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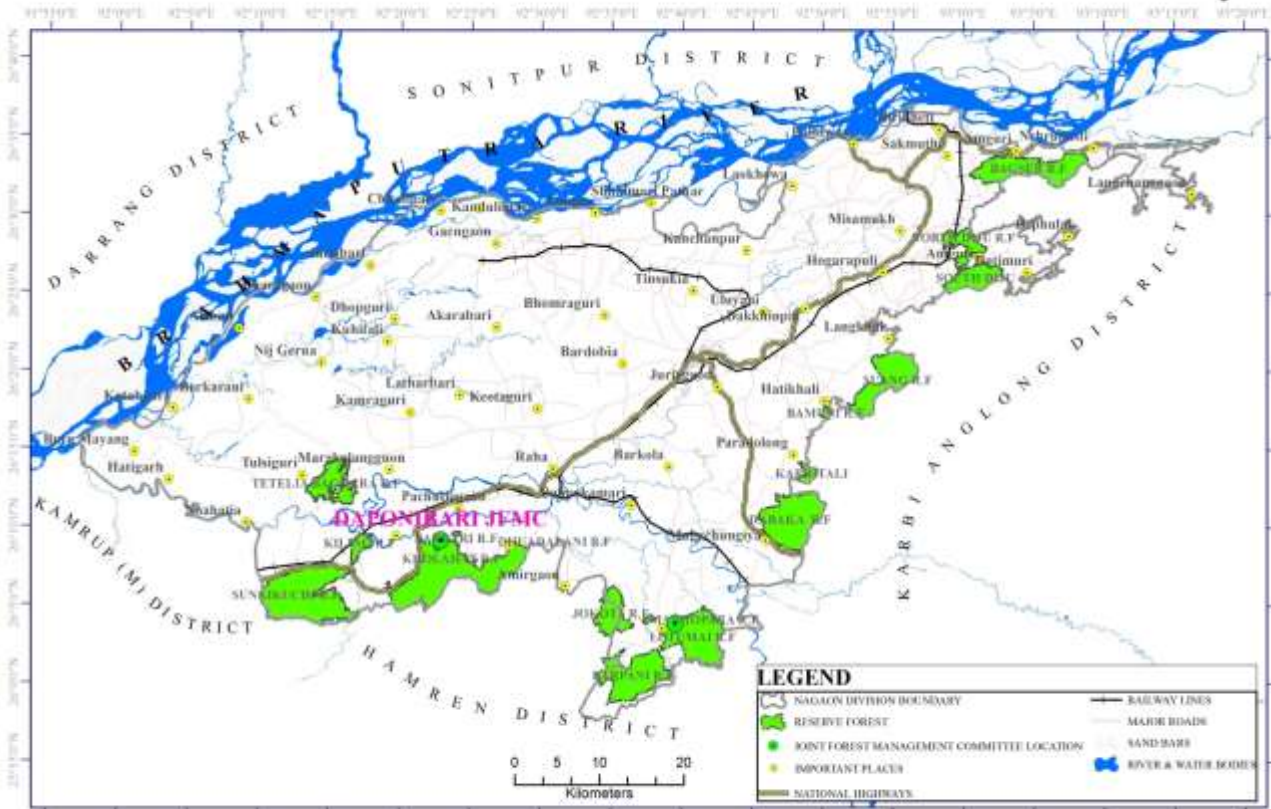
Appendix I(A)

Location Map of JFMC in India



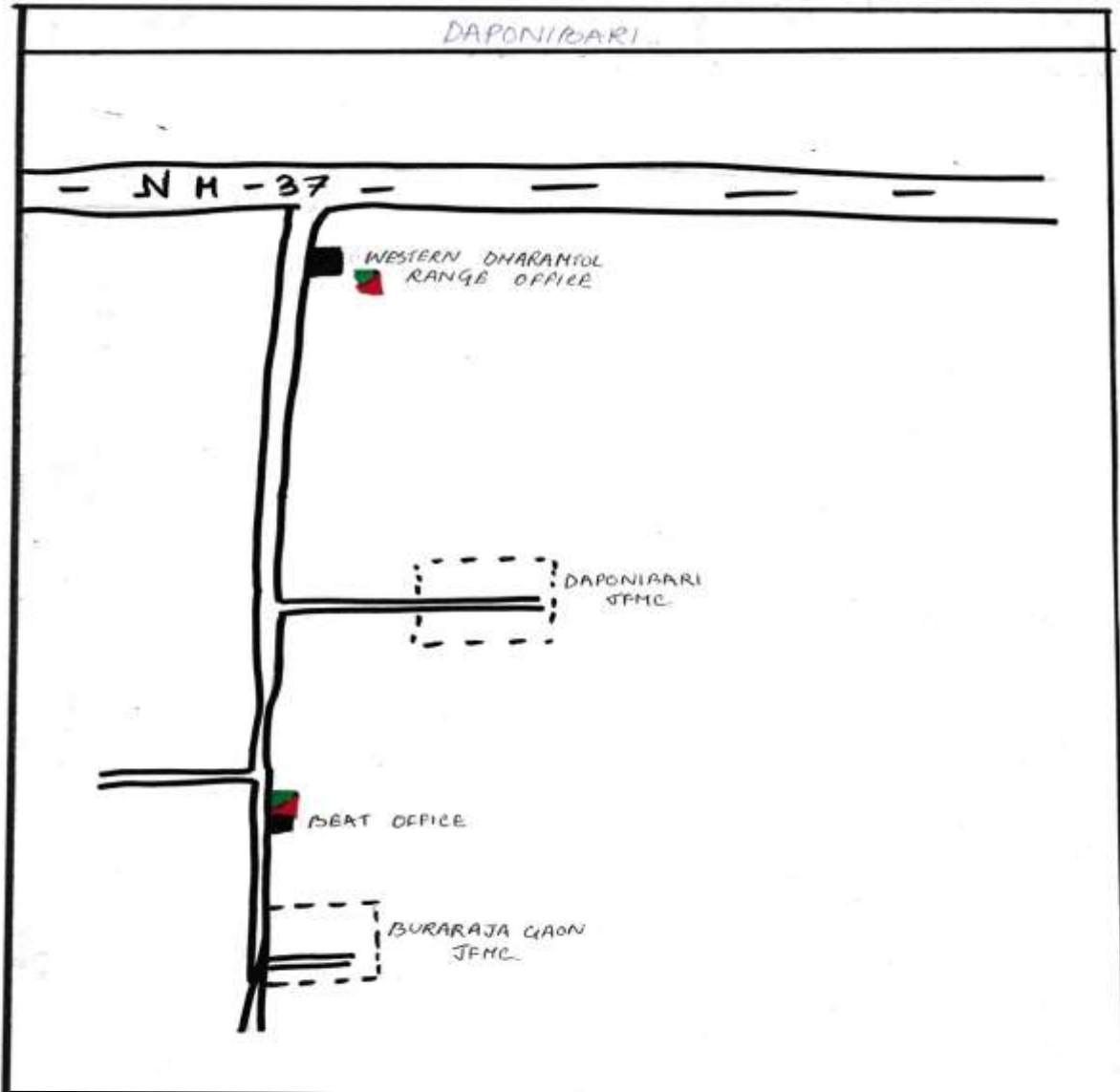
Appendix I(B)

LOCATION MAP OF DAPONIBARI 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/38

Dtd. 20/07/2015.

REGISTRATION OF JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The **Daponibori** 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 Daponibori Joint Forest Management Committee do hereby undertake to perform the duties and functions as detailed in the Rule No. 9 dated 10th 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	:	Daponibori J.F.M.C
2. District	:	Morigaon
3. Sub-Division	:	Morigaon
4. Police Station	:	Dharamtul
5. Mouza	:	Uttar Khola
6. Panchayat	:	Dharamtul
7. Status of the land	:	Kholahat Reserve Forest
8. Area in hectares	:	50 Ha.
9. Boundary	:	

North : Baragug Village

South : Barbarik Village

East : Maukholi Village

West : Amchoi P.W.D Road

Contd..

We understand that usufructuary benefit as detailed in the aforesaid rule dated..... shall be allowed only upon satisfactory performance of the duties and function by these committee individual beneficiaries as per the aforesaid rule.

Signature of the Member

Signature of witness

J.F.M.C., Daponibori

<u>Name of Member</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Signature</u>
1. Sri Prabin Timung (President)	Vill-Daponibori, P.O.Dharamtul , P.S-Dharamtul , Dist-Morigaon, Pin-782412	prabin timung
2. Sri Khagendra Nath Borah (Sec.)	Western Range Dharamtul	Khagendra nath Borah Fr 1
3. Sri Dineswar Ranghang (Member)	Vill-Daponibori, P.O.Dharamtul , P.S-Dharamtul , Dist-Morigaon, Pin-782412	दिव्येश्वर रांगहंग
4. Sri Putul Engti	Do	putul Engti
5. Sri Mantu Deka	Do	Mantu Deka
6. Smt. Hitemai Deka	Do	Hitemai Deka
7. Sri Nakul Patar	Vill-Amjari, P.O.Dharamtul , P.S-Dharamtul , Dist-Morigaon, Pin-782412	nakul patar
8. Smt. Hiteswari Medhi	Do	Hiteswari Medhi
9. Sri Patar Fangshu	Vill- Mahkhuli , P.O.Dharamtul , P.S-Dharamtul , Dist-Morigaon, Pin-782412	patar Fangshu
10. Sri Bhaij Fangshu	Do	Bhaij Fangshu
11. Smt. Rina Crapi	Do	Rina Crapi

SIGNATURE OF LOCAL OFFICIALS

Sl. No.	Name of Designation
1.	Khagendra nath Borah Fr 1

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 14...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 Zaponibohi..... Joint Forest Management Committee Village Zaponibohi P.O. Ruktola..... Panchayat Sharantul Block Mayong.. Sub-Division Morigaon District Morigaon (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>Zaponibohi J.F.M.C</u> |
| b. District | <u>Morigaon</u> |
| c. Division | |
| d. Range | <u>Western Range, Sharantul</u> |
| e. Section | |
| f. Beat | <u>Range Head Est.</u> |
| g. Block, Compartment No: | |
| h. Area(Ha) | <u>50 Ha.</u> |
| i. Boundary : | |
| North <u>Banagug Village</u> | East <u>Maukholi Village</u> |
| South <u>Banbarik Village</u> | West <u>Arnehoi P.W.D. Road</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-I for opening and operating the Joint Account in the name of 'Forestry Account' as per the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Operational Manual and/ or JFMC&EDC Manual as annexed herewith and as per amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party.
- iii. Payment of necessary funds to the Second Party shall be released by the First Party as per the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Society' 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, JFMC & 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)	<i>Amal Chandra Bora</i> Divisional Forest Officer, Nagaon Division
2.	(Forest Range Officer)	

Signature of the Second Party (Members of the Committee)

Name & Address :	Signature
1. (President) <i>Sri Probin Tiung</i>	1. <i>Probin</i>
2. (Treasurer) <i>Sri Patel Engli</i>	2. <i>patel Engli</i>
3. (Member-Secretary) <i>Khagendra Nath Borah Forester I</i>	<i>Khagendra</i>

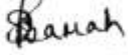

Contd..

Signature of Witnesses

Name & Address :

1. Sanjay Kumar, Nagaur.
2. Sri Dalin Ch. Suth.
- 3.

Signature

1. 
2. 
- 3.

Appendix IV

Executive Members of Daponibori JFMC

Daponi bori JFMC committee list

SL NO	NAME	SEX	Address	Age	Education	designation
01	PRASIN Timunby	m	Daponi bori	38	HS	president
02	Mishra dewari	m	w/Range, Dharanadi	46		m/ Secretary
03	Mamoni deka	- F	Daponi bori	30	HS	Member
04	Bina Rongpiki	- F	Mahakhuli	32	HSLC	Member
05	Aru Koo	m	Mahakhuli	37	HSLC	Member
06	Nakul patar	m	Amjari	46	primary	member
07	Hiteswari Medhi	- F	Amjari	40	n	member
08	Pukul Engti	m	Daponi bori	39	HS	member
09	Debeswar Ronghoy	m	Daponi bori	48	primary	member
10	Rince phangpi	- F	Mahakhuli	34	HSLC	Member
11	Mandalam patar	m	Amjari	4	HS	member


Chairman
Daponi Bori J.F.M.C

Secretary
Daponi Bori J.F.M.C

Sri Mohan K. Dasari,
P.O.

Appendix V

Executive Members group Photo of Daponibori JFMC



From Left Hand side Sitting: 1. Mishra Dewri (president)2.prabim Timung 3.Bina Rangpipi 4.Rinu Fhangsupi 5.Hiteshwar Medhi 6.Hetemohi Deka left hand side standing : 7. Arup Kro 8. Bijkumar Pator 9.Deleswar Ranghang 10.Putul engti 11. Nakul Pator 12.Arati Dewraj (not in Photo)

Appendix VI

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

Sl. No	Name	Village/Section	Contact No	Signature
1	Sri Meston Kr. Debn. Pr.	BOMSEC	9854212118	
2	Nangy Sarma	RGVN	9957902611	
3	Ushwanta Das	RGVN	8876586543	
4	Sri Arup Kro.	Mokhuli	9613689167	
5	Sri Puren Palas.	Dapanibori		
6	Sri Dipak palas	Dapanibori	9132372572	
7	Sri Manmth Deka	Dapanibori		
8	শ্রীমতী জোয়ালী জোয়ালী	দাপনিবরি	9864359416	
9	শ্রীমতী জোয়ালী জোয়ালী	দাপনিবরি	896110302	
10	শ্রীমতী জোয়ালী জোয়ালী	দাপনিবরি	9859151145	
11	শ্রীমতী জোয়ালী জোয়ালী	দাপনিবরি		
12	শ্রীমতী জোয়ালী জোয়ালী	দাপনিবরি		
13	শ্রীমতী জোয়ালী জোয়ালী	দাপনিবরি		
14	শ্রীমতী জোয়ালী জোয়ালী	দাপনিবরি		
15	শ্রীমতী জোয়ালী জোয়ালী	দাপনিবরি		
16	শ্রীমতী জোয়ালী জোয়ালী	দাপনিবরি		
17	শ্রীমতী জোয়ালী জোয়ালী	দাপনিবরি		
18	শ্রীমতী জোয়ালী জোয়ালী	দাপনিবরি		
19	শ্রীমতী জোয়ালী জোয়ালী	দাপনিবরি		
20	শ্রীমতী জোয়ালী জোয়ালী	দাপনিবরি		
21	শ্রীমতী জোয়ালী জোয়ালী	দাপনিবরি	8753053357	
22	শ্রীমতী জোয়ালী জোয়ালী	দাপনিবরি		
23	শ্রীমতী জোয়ালী জোয়ালী	দাপনিবরি		
24	শ্রীমতী জোয়ালী জোয়ালী	দাপনিবরি	789618753	
25	শ্রীমতী জোয়ালী জোয়ালী	দাপনিবরি	9859687584	
26	শ্রীমতী জোয়ালী জোয়ালী	দাপনিবরি	9857075020	
27	শ্রীমতী জোয়ালী জোয়ালী	দাপনিবরি	8752814698	
28	শ্রীমতী জোয়ালী জোয়ালী	দাপনিবরি		
29	শ্রীমতী জোয়ালী জোয়ালী	দাপনিবরি		
30	শ্রীমতী জোয়ালী জোয়ালী	দাপনিবরি		
31	শ্রীমতী জোয়ালী জোয়ালী	দাপনিবরি		
32	শ্রীমতী জোয়ালী জোয়ালী	দাপনিবরি		
33	শ্রীমতী জোয়ালী জোয়ালী	দাপনিবরি		
34	শ্রীমতী জোয়ালী জোয়ালী	দাপনিবরি		

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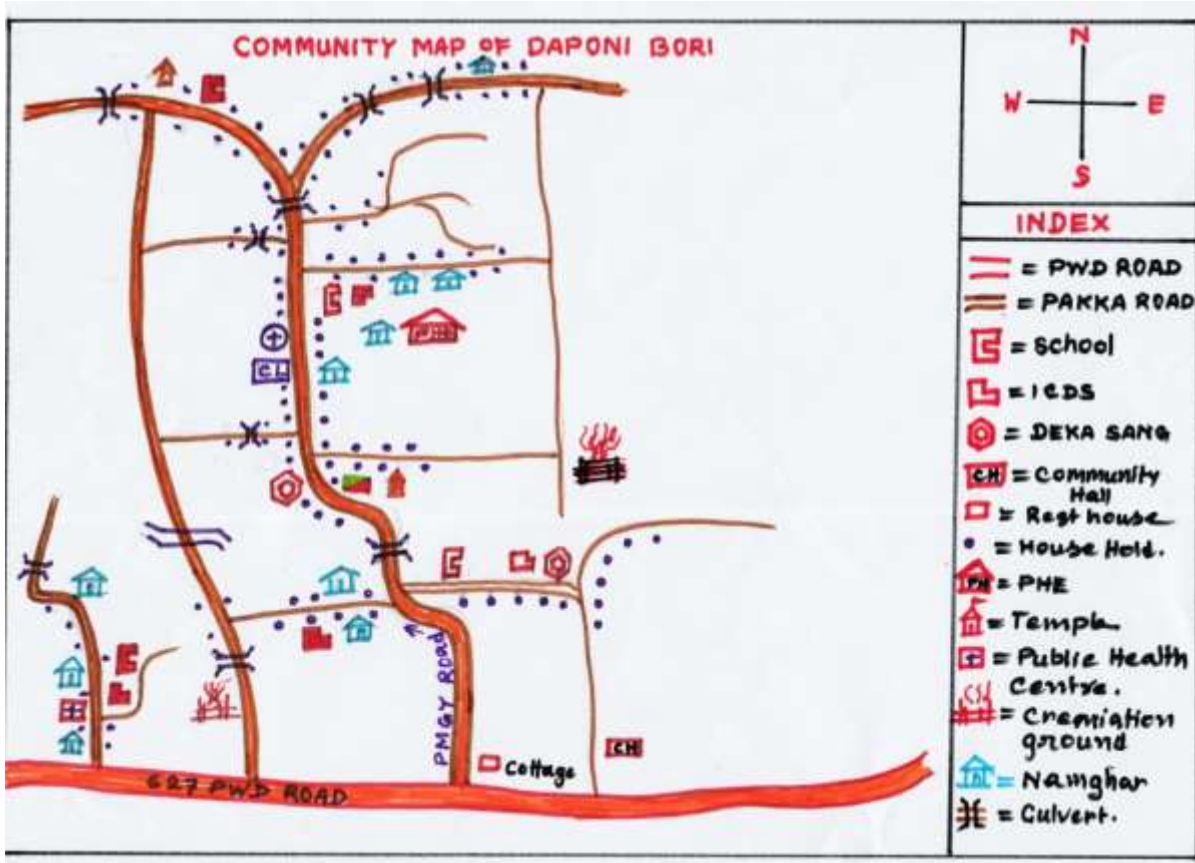
Sl. No	Name	address/village	Contact NO	Signature
28	ଅମିତା ମାଧବ ଦେବତା	ଦାମବିସି		
29	ଆନନ୍ଦା ମିନାକ୍ଷୀ ମାତଙ୍ଗ	ଦାମବିସି		
30	ଆମିତା ମିତ୍ର ଦେବ	"		
31	Anunodha Patna	"	9613527677	Anunodha
32	Indira Gogoi Patna	"	9706993163	Indira Gogoi
33	ଶ୍ରୀ ହରମଣି କୌରବ	"		
34	ସମତା ମୁଣ୍ଡା	"		
35	ସୁଦି ହରି			
36	Akashini Das			
37	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ମାଧବୀ			
38	କାନ୍ତଳତା ମାତଙ୍ଗ			
39	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ମାତଙ୍ଗ	ସବି ମଠ		
40	ସମତା ମାତଙ୍ଗ	ଜାଲମି ଚଣି		
41	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ମାତଙ୍ଗ	ଦାମବିସି		
42	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ମେଘି	ନବୁନ ଡଳୁକାଡ଼ି	9859929462	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ମେଘି
43	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ମେଘି	"	9577084499	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ମେଘି
44	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ସାଧବି ଦାମ	"	9859411803	Smti Janmani Dal
45	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ମାତଙ୍ଗ	"	84473918261	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ମାତଙ୍ଗ
46	Moda Sulekha	Chapani borci		
47	ନିଳାମା ମାତଙ୍ଗ	ଚାପନୀ ଡଳୁକାଡ଼ି		ନିଳାମା ମାତଙ୍ଗ
48	ମାଧବୀ ମାତଙ୍ଗ			
49	ନିଳାମା ମାତଙ୍ଗ			
50	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ମୁକ୍ତିମେଘି			
51	ଶ୍ରୀ ମାଧବୀ ମେଘି	ନବୁନ ଡଳୁକାଡ଼ି	8011499665	
52	ଶ୍ରୀ ମୁକ୍ତିମେଘି			
53	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ମେଘି	ନବୁନ ଡଳୁକାଡ଼ି		
54	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ମାତଙ୍ଗ	ଦାମବିସି		
55	Anali Dewrajn	TNO work number	9856750043	A Dewrajn
56	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ସମୀତା ମାତଙ୍ଗ			
57	ଶ୍ରୀ ମୁକ୍ତିମେଘି			

Contd..

Sl. NO	Name	Village	Contact NO	Signature
54	Aparupa Limunape	Dapani bori	9954958334	
55	Tri Biji Ks. Patas	Dapani bori	9613379362	
56	Putul aushi	do	7035354743	Rff
57	Phatik ch. Seka	Dapani bori	9678422518	Phatik Seka
58	Nandedwan Refan	do		
59	শ্রীচন্দ্র চন্দ্র	Dapani bori	8473963187	
60	শ্রীমতী সুনীতা দেবনা			
61	শ্রীমতী সুনীতা দেবনা			
62	শ্রীমতী সুনীতা দেবনা			
63	শ্রীমতী সুনীতা দেবনা			
64	শ্রীমতী সুনীতা দেবনা			
65	শ্রীমতী সুনীতা দেবনা			
66	শ্রীমতী সুনীতা দেবনা			
67	শ্রীমতী সুনীতা দেবনা			
68	শ্রীমতী সুনীতা দেবনা			
69	শ্রীমতী সুনীতা দেবনা			
70	শ্রীমতী সুনীতা দেবনা			
71	শ্রীমতী সুনীতা দেবনা			
72	শ্রীমতী সুনীতা দেবনা			
73	শ্রীমতী সুনীতা দেবনা			

Appendix VII (A)

Community map of Daponibori JFMC

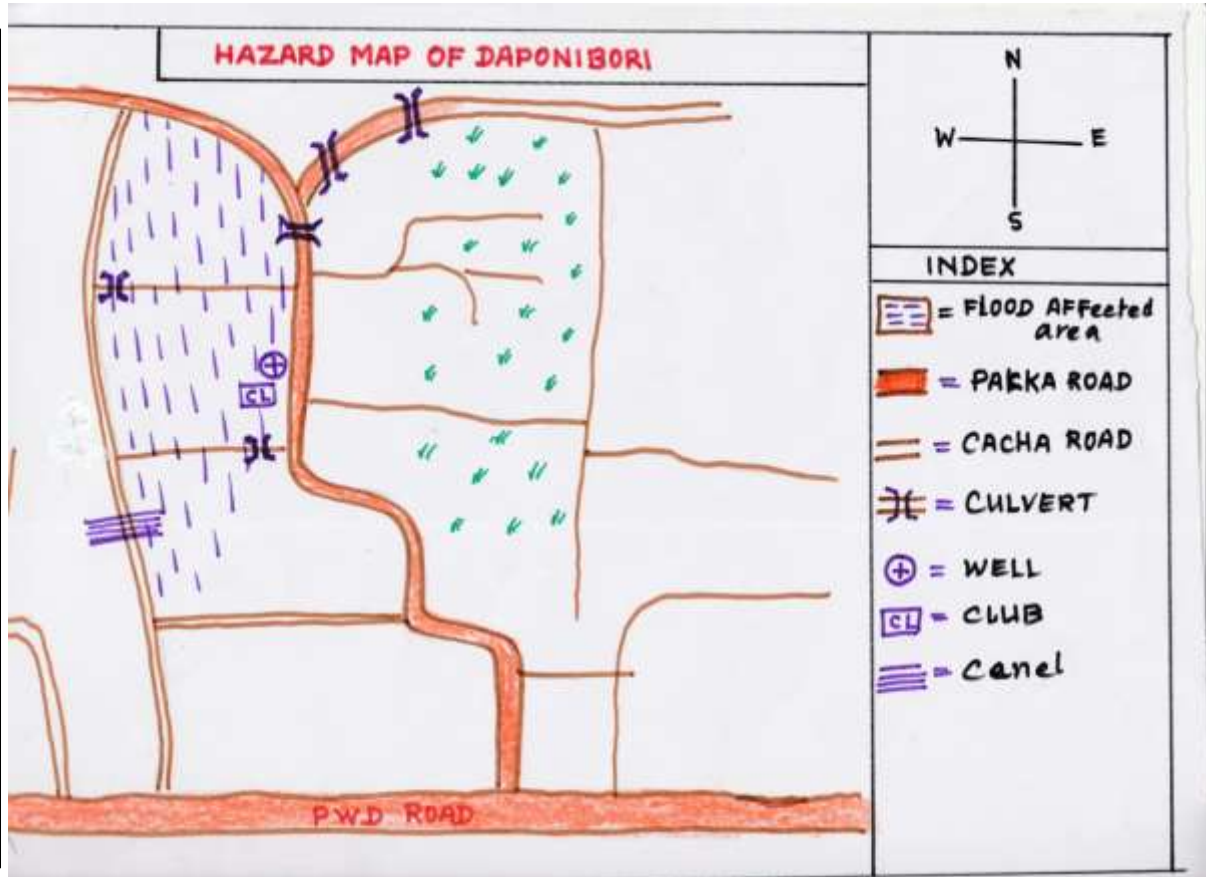


Resource map of Daponibori JFMC



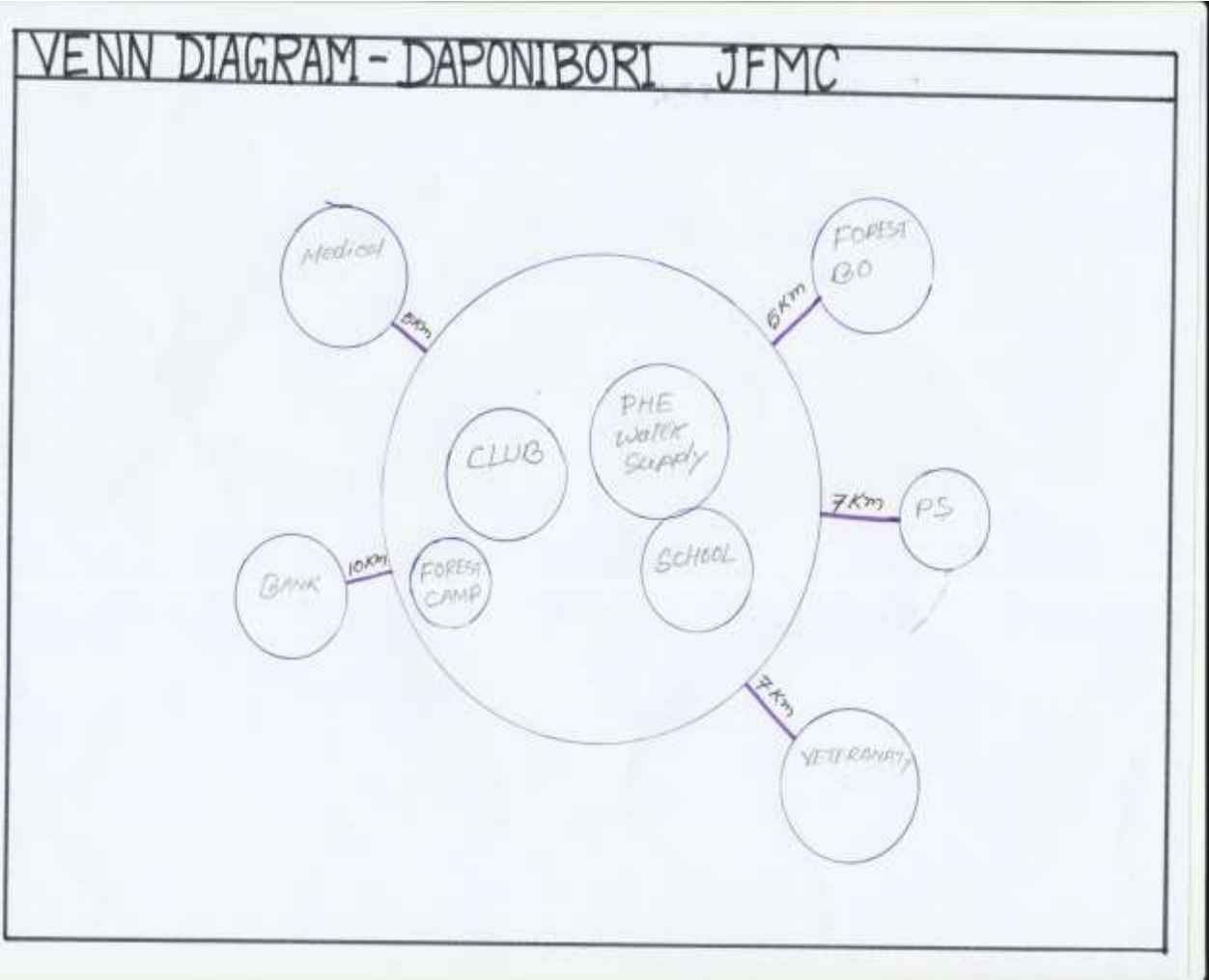
Appendix VII (B)

Hazard map of Daponibori JFMC



Appendix VII(C)

Venn diagram



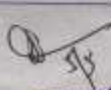
Appendix VIII

Entry point Activities

Dapanibari J.F.M.C.
EPA LIST

Sl. No.	Activity	Details (Size & Quantity)	Budget.
1.	Community Hall toilet Bathroom running water.	1. Conference Hall (size: 30x60 ft.) 2. Toilet and Bathroom running water. 3. Steel Almirah. 2 nos. 4. Steel Showcase. 1 nos. 5. Chair - 50 nos. 6. Steel Table (Secretary) 2 nos. 7. Fan - 4 nos. 8. Wiring & Electrification. Location: Near Dapanibari Forest Camp.	74 Lakhs.
2.	Tent House.	1. Skin - 2000 sq. ft. 2. Tin. Plat - 1000 piece. 3. Chair - 1000 nos. 4. Dining table - 30 nos. 5. Gramla (big) - 10 nos. 6. Jate - 15 nos. 7. Kakahi - 10 nos. 8. Spoons - 40 nos. 9. Babi - 40 nos. 10. Bamboo - 1000 piece. 11. Jalta. Huda - big (5 piece) 12. Bala - 4 piece 13. Hand washing Buckel - 5 nos. 14. Green sheet. Location:	3 Lakhs.
3.	Playground.	1) Earth filling. 2) Equipment. Location: Dapanibari Anchalik Playground.	3 Lakhs.
4.	piggery farm.	Scientific Piggery rearing among J.F.M.C. P.R.O's centers.	2 Lakhs.
5.	Weaving & Tailoring	Mechanery & Equipment will be provided to benidishay	4 Lakhs.

President: *Sri. Anjan Kumar Singh*
 Secretary: *Sri. Anjan Kumar Singh*
 Dapani Bori J.F.M.C. Dapani Bori J.F.M.C.

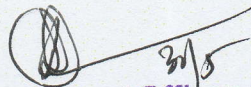

 Divisional Forest Officer,
 Division

Appendix IX (A)

Training list of Daponibori JFMC (Proposed)

Western Dharamtul Rang
Daponi bori JFMC Computer Basic training list

SL NO	NAME	ADDRESS	Qualification	SEX	AGE	CONTRACT NUMBER
01	Shi Santu Teron	Daponi bori	JHS	m	20 years	
02	" Akhimi Teron	Daponi bori	BA	m	22 years	
03	" Naveen patra	Daponi bori	JHS	m	35 years	
04	" Pintee deka	Daponi bori	JHSLC	m	17 years	
05	Miss Kanglana Timogai	Daponi bori	JHS	-	F 21 years	
06	" Ganga Engthipi	Daponi bori	JHS.BA	-	F 24 years	
07	" Mousomi Ranglangpi	Daponi bori	JHS	-	F 22 years	
08	" pallaki Ranglangpi	Daponi bori	JHS	-	F 19 years	
09	" Zimi Kroki	Daponi bori	JHS	-	F 20 years	
10	" Mamoni Deka	Daponi bori	JHS	-	F 26 years	
11	" Archana deka das	Daponi bori	BA	-	F 27 years	
12	" Getongali timungpi	Daponi bori	JHS.BA	-	F 20 years	
13	" Rakira teronpi	Daponi bori	JHS	-	F 19 years	
14	" pallavi deka	Daponi bori	JHS	-	F 19 years	
15	" Kanglana deka	Daponi bori	BA	-	F 20 years	



Divisional Forest Officer,
Nagaon Division

En. Mishra (Secretary)
Daponi JFMC


President
Daponi JFMC

Western Dharmateel Rang
Dapori bori JFMC. Driving training list

Sl No	NAME	ADDRESS	Qualificati	Sex	AGE	CONTRAK NUMBER
01	Sri Jigyas Kumar deka	Dapori bori	HS	M	23 years	
02	Sri Moudam patar	Dapori bori	HS	M	23 years	
03	Sri Shubhrajyoti deka	Dapori bori	HS	m	20 years	
04	Sri Minomay deka	Dapori bori	HS	m	19 years	
05	Sri Monoj Kumar deka	Dapori bori	HS	m	20 years	
06	Sri Prashanta deka	Dapori bori	HS	m	23 years	
07	Sri Bipul Biswas	Dapori bori	HS	m	18 years	
08	Sri Dipak patar	Dapori bori	HS	m	20 years	
09	Sri A. Langka kay	Mahakheuli	HS	m	22 years	
10	Sri Mahendra Tenon	Dapori bori	HSLE	m	27 years	
11	Sri Deep Medhi	Nation Bhadrakagani	HSLE	m	19 years	
12	Sri Lakhan Das	Dapori bori	HS	m	22 years	
13	Sri Amite patar	Amgari	HSLE	m	19 years	
14	Sri Chadsa Tenon	Mahakheuli	HSLE	m	37 years	

Sri Rishm
Secretary

Forest Officer
Division

Appendix X

Photograph



FGD



Orientation Programme



Collection of Firewood



Cultivation of Black pepper



Grinding of ingredients for local wine preparation



Weaving

Appendix-XI

GPS Coordinates

1. Start Point : N 26°08'56.9"
E 92°23'04.4"
2. Daponibari Club : N 26°09'12.7"
E 92°22'51.6"
3. Near Transformer : N 26°09'16.0"
E 92°22'52.4"
4. In front of High M E School : N 26°09'24.0"
E 92°22'48.1"
5. Daponibori L P School : N 26°09'04.04"
S 92°22'55.5"
6. Village End : N 26°09'22.4"
E 92°22'51.1"



GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS

OFFICE OF THE DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER: NAGAON DIVISION, NAGAON

Phone & Fax No. 03672-233610

Email ID- dfonagaont@gmail.com

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

Dated - 23/05/2017

To,

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

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

Sir,

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

This is for favour of your kind information.

Yours faithfully,


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

Copy to:-

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

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

Sl No.	Ammendments suggested	Corrections done
1	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

 2/5

**Divisional Forest Officer,
 Nagaon Division**