

Madhab Para Joint Forest Management Committee
Nagaon Division , Nagaon

MICRO-PLAN

(2016-17 to 2025-26)

Prepared by Madhab Para JFMC

Assisted by

Assam Forest Department

&

COMPELO

(RGVN & IIE)




Divisional Forest Officer,
Nagaon Division

List of Acronyms

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

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

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

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

Tree

<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 speciosus Sm</i>
Kana-ximalu	<i>Commelina duffusa Barun F</i>
Kaupat	<i>Phrynium species</i>

Khutura	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i> Linn
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</i> Limk

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>

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>

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

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

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Divisional Forest Officer,
Nagaon Division
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PART-I

1. Introduction

1.1 About the Project

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

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

1.2 Micro-Planning & Livelihood Development

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

A consortium comprising of Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) Guwahati and *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 Madhabpara JFMC

This document gives the Micro-Plan for the Madhabpara JFMC, which is located in the Nagaon district of Assam. The JFMC falls under the jurisdiction of the Nagaon Division of the Kampur 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. KothalguriLalpahar 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-AnglongHils and Meghalaya Hills and often contain steep slopes such as are found in the Sonaikuchi KholahatDaboka (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 division ultimately finds its ways. The Kollong is the most important water course of the Division, which gets many drainage coming from Karbi-Anglong, N.C. Hills & empties itself into the Brahmaputra.

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

2.5 Climate

The climate is characterized by the excessive humidity in the air and the rise of temperature is checked by frequent showers and thunder storms. The change of season is therefore not marked by the extreme contrasts of temperature and humidity.

The annual rainfall, on an average varies from 2.96 mm to 341.62 mm. A comparatively dry zone with average rainfall between 1270 to 1524 inches exists around Dhing (Brahmaputra plains).

2.6 Ecosystem & Bio-diversity

The forests of the tract dealt with comes generally under the type Northern Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests (Sub group - 36). The Forests included under this type fall into two categories, sal forests and the rest. But biotic factors like age long shifting cultivation, unregulated felling and uncontrolled burning have given rise to a number of variations and for the purpose of convenient description, the following classification has been adopted:-

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

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

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

2.7 Concern of Bio-diversity Conservation

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

2.8 Rights and Concession

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

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

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

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

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

Madhabpara is a revenue village and is located in Kampur range in the Nagaon District. The JFMC was registered on July,2015(Appendix III as per the registration certificate) under the jurisdiction of Nagaon Division. This forest village is located near the Longjap hill and Lutumari RF .

Table-A: Key Information of the JFMC

Name of the JFMC	Madhabpara
Name of the Gram Panchayat	Madhabpara
Revenue Circle	Kampur
District	Nagaon
Forest Division	Nagaon
Forest Range	Kampur
Forest Beat	Barpathar
Year Formed	2015
Registration no.	NAC/N/40
Description of Boundary of JFMC	As below North: Kochua Tinali South: Borpani River West: Main Road(Kampur to Baithalangsua) East: Jurir par & Alitangoni Village

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

3.2 Brief Details of the Executive Committee

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

Table-B: Brief Details of Executive Committee

SI No.	Name	Age	Address	Education al qualificati on	Phone No	Designati on
1	Md.Jahur Ali	42	S/o Jahed Ali	Class IX	8876834941	president
2	Muhikan ta Hazarika s	57	Madhabpara	HSSLC	9854309576	Member Secretary
3	Smt.Nijor a Baishya	40	W/O Bhuddikanta Baishya	Class VII	9085073116	Member
4	Ms.Hami da Khatun	37	W/O Rashid Khan	Class IX	7896659916	Member
5	Mrs.Rumi na Akhtar	26	Madhabpara	Class X	7896777594	Member
6	Md.Lutfur Rahman	45	S/O A. Rashid	Class V		Member
7	Md.Nurul Amin	45	S/O Jafar Ali	Class VI	8721028710	Member
8	Mrs.Habi ba Khatun	34	Madhabpara	Class VII	9678138911	Member
9	Mrs.Sadia Sultana	25	Madhabpara	HSSLC	9957618143	Member
10	Md.Alaud din Sekh	50	Madhabpara	Class VII	9957742734	Member
11	Md.Hasen Ali	60	Madhabpara			Member

Source: JFMC Records

3.3 Households & Population Composition

The village has 229 households, of which 160 households are BPL (Below Poverty Line) households.

Table-C: Demographic Profile

Demography				
Category	No of Households	Male	Female	Total
Gen	63	180	173	353
Min	97	331	326	657
SC	69	187	211	398
Total	229	698	710	1408

The total population is 1408, of which 698 are male and the rest are female members. The population includes 398 SC, 657 Minority and 353 General persons.

From this, it is inferred that:

- (1) The average number of persons in a household is 6.
- (2) The sex ratio is 1017 females per 1000 males in the village.

Table-D: Age Group Distribution

Age and Sex Distribution					
Age Class :	<5 years	5-18 years	18-45 years	45-60 years	>60
Male :	49	236	287	86	40
Female :	69	270	273	69	29
Total :	118	506	560	155	69

3.4 Education & Skills Development

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

Table-E : Education Profile

Education Profile							
Age Class :	Illiterate	Primary	Middle	High	H.S	Graduate	Post graduate
< 25 years	34	244	158	175	124	47	1
> 25 years	148	155	109	48	11	6	0
	182	399	267	223	135	53	1

Over 87% of the population is reported to be literate.

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

- (a) Agriculture
- (b) Weaving
- (c) Tailoring

3.5 Land Use Pattern

The population is largely dependent on Agriculture and Livestock.

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

Crop Land: 45%

Tree Cover: 32.5%

Habitation: 16.75%

Water Bodies: 5 %

Barren Land: 0.75 %

Other: NIL

3.6 Land Holding Pattern

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

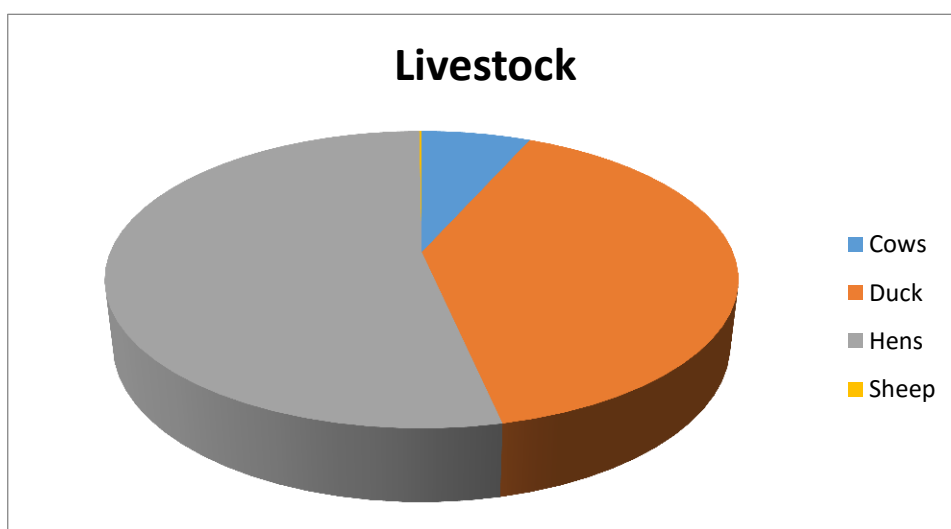
- 40 of the households are landless;
- 150 of the households are marginal farmers (less than 2 Ha); and
- 10 of the households are small farmers (2-10 Ha).

3.7 Livestock

The main types of livestock possessed by the households include:

Table-F: Livestock Details

Sl.No	Livestock	Number
1	Cows	50
2	Duck	300
3	Hens	400
4	Sheep	10



3.8 Village Infrastructure & Communication Facilities

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

Table-F: Physical Infrastructure

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

17	Railway Station	Outside	1	12km	Good
18	Drinking Water Sources	--	--	--	--
19	Community Hall	---	---	---	---
20	House with Electricity	----	180	---	---
21	Street Lighting	None	---	---	---
22	No. of Tractors	---	1	--	---
23	No. of Power Tillers	----	2	----	---
24	Temple/ Church/ Mosque/ Namghar	Inside	9		Temple-1 Namghar-1 Masjid-7
25	District Head Quarter	Outside		42km	Nagaon
26	No. of Vehicles (Cars/ Trucks)				
27	No. of JCB				
28	Nearest Market	Outside	1	4km	

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

Physical Infrastructure: The habitation is deprived of some basic physical infrastructure like paved roads, water supply, Street Lighting etc.

Education & Health Facilities: Though the village has good education facilities with five LP Schools and one Middle level school, but health facility is very minimal with no Primary health centre inside. Public transport is not very regular, and the community members have to depend mostly on small vehicles like tempo or bi cycles to move around.

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

Financial Inclusion: There are two CSP(customer service point) of SBI and Assam Gramin Vikash Bank inside the village, but main bank branches and post office are located at 6km

distance from the habitation. Only 100 persons from the community have bank accounts.

3.9 Agriculture/Crops

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

Kharif Crops: Sali and Boro Paddy

Rabi Crops: Vegetables

Maximum numbers of households are involved in growing Paddy as the major crop.

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

- (a) Paddy: Area under crop:20 Ha;Production:1200 Quintal Yield: 60kg /ha
- (b) Vegetables: Area under crop:1.3Ha; Production:15Quintal Yield: 1128 kg /ha

3.10 Fodder Availability

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

- a) Nearby forest area
- b) Local market

3.11 Markets

The main markets used by the community are as follows:

- (a) Grocery / PDS: Madhabpara at 1 km away.
- (b) Weekly / Bi-weekly Market: : Tinali Bazar at 4 km away
- (c) Major Market: Kampur at 10 km away.

3.12 Water Resources

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

- (a) Tube Wells: 50 nos. (Water quality: High Iron ;Water Availability: Perennial)
- (b) Hand Pumps: 20 nos. (Water Availability :High Iron; Perennial)
- (c) Ring Well : 3nos.(Water Availability: Seasonal)

3.13 Energy Consumption

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

- (a) Fuelwood: Households Depending: 160 Nos.(Source: Forest)
- (b) Kerosene: Households Depending: 200 Nos. (Source: Market)
- (c) LPG : Households Depending: 25 Nos. (Source: Market)
- (d) Cow dung Cake : Households Depending: 40 Nos.(Source: Local)

3.14 Socio-economic status

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

Economic Condition: The economic position is not satisfactory. The main livelihood is agriculture, and most households earn Rs. 24000 to Rs. 36000 per annum.

Additional details are available in the next section.

4. Livelihood assets profile and vulnerability contexts

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

4.1 Livelihood Assets Analysis

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

Human Capital

Human Capital encompasses elements such as the educational profile, the skill and professional profile of the villagers in the area. The literacy rate of Madhabpara is 87.7%, which denotes a high level of literates in the village.

As far as the skills profile of the village is concerned, predominantly men are involved in farming. Another major livelihood for the men is daily wage, and 300 persons from the village are daily wage earners. The women are engaged in household work, weaving and Bamboo craft. They make household items like baskets and trays with bamboo. Tailoring, masonry, electrical work are some of the other skills in the village, though present in a small percentage of villagers. Some people from the village, mostly women are engaged in the supari business as labours and they earn merely 30 -50 rupees for peeling and cutting per bag of supari.

The working age group in Madhabpara is 50.78% , which denotes a good potential of workforce.

Focusing on the varying gender roles in the village, there is a larger percentage of men working with on-farm activities of ploughing, sowing and harvesting while women are engaged with off-farm activities such as firewood collection, child care, cooking and weaving.

Physical Capital

To boast of a high physical capital of an area, the presence of proper physical infrastructure is necessary. In Madhabpara, only 50% of the households are connected with electricity.

In terms of the conditions of roads in the area, the entry into the village has paved roads but the other connecting roads are unpaved. There is no drinking water supply in the village, which is a major point of concern for the people.

As per educational infrastructure, the scenario is quite satisfactory in the village ,as there are 5 primary schools and 2 middle schools within a kilometre. The nearest high school,however is located at a distance of 3km and the nearest college is 7km from the centre of the village.

Social Capital

The social capital encompasses the cultural, social and religious elements in a village. There are 2 temples and 7 masjids in Madhabpara .There are 4 angadwadi centres which take a pivotal role in child care.

The gram panchayat helps in the fulfilment of administrative duties in the village and the village headman helps in resolving social conflicts that arise. There is one sports club constituted by the youth in the village.

Natural Capital

The natural capital of an area depends on the availability of natural resources. Madhabpara is located on the foothills of the Longjap Hill . In the past the entire area used to be a dense forest with rich variety of flora and fauna, which has now reduced to a small patch of forest due to continuous dependence and exploitation by human habitation.

As per agricultural land, there are 200 bighas of fertile area which leads to higher crop productivity especially for bodo paddy, and vegetables like potato, cabbages; 40 bighas of low productivity area and 10 bighas of waterlogged area. A river named Borpani flows along side the village and there is another water body in the form of a beel named Doloni beel situated 1km from the habitation.

Financial Capital

The financial capital of the village is dependent on the presence of financial institutions. In Madhabpara, there are two mini branches /CSP of SBI and Assam Gramin Vikash Bank within a km from the centre of the village which makes it easier for the villagers to avail its facilities. The main bank branches and the post office are located at a distance of 6 km from the village. There are a total of 100 persons who have bank accounts in the village.

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:

As far as vulnerability is concerned, Madhabpara faces mild damage from flood. Flood usually affects the crop land since these are low lying area but not the habitation. Apart from flood ,the village is affected by seasonal diseases mainly Malaria and Japanese Encephalitis .These diseases are more prevalent during the months of June-October. Another vulnerability for this village is regular pest attacks in the crop fields, which affects the crop production in a negative way. Animal depredation is very rare in this area. According to the villagers, it was six years back that a herd of elephants came to this area.

4.4 Seasonality:

Seasonality Calendar of Madhabpara 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>Jute</i>									
<i>Risk Factor/ HAzards</i>						<i>Flood</i>						
						<i>Malaria</i>						
						<i>Japanese Encephalytis</i>						
						<i>Pest Attack</i>						

The above seasonality calendar of Madhabpara was prepared in consultation with the community members. The calendar shows crop production profile throughout the year as well as the hazards profile. The major crop grown by the community is paddy, both boro and ahu varieties. As rabi crop vegetable cultivation is also done by them more during winter season. Although the community is engaged in jute cultivation, but due to flood the production is not satisfactory. The major hazard i.e. flood is common during the summer months along with which comes the seasonal diseases like malaria and JE.

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
		Majigaon	Swang	Agar = 25
	Solal	Bagser	Bhatghila = 50	
			Pioli = 25	Kala Haldhi = 25

		Baghekhaiti	Swang	Pioli = 50
	Kathiatoli Range	Modertoli	Doboka	Agar = 80
		Kathiatoli	Doboka	Agar = 25
	Morigaon Range	Sonjukta	Tetelia-Boghora	Bhatghila = 25

5.2.2.3 Scheme NAP (National Afforestation Programme)

Year	Name of Range	Name of JFMC	Location	Artificial Regeneration	Mixed Plant 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	Sindhisur	5	10	5	20
		Silchang	Akaragaon	10	5	10	25
		Amsoi	Majargaon	10	5	5	20
		Basundhari Kakatigaon	Gospara	10	5	5	20
		Dalimbari	Dalimbari	5	10	5	20
	Sivakunda	Hatigarh	5	10	5	20	
	Kampur Range	Garugaon	Garugaon	5	10	5	20
		Kandapara	Bilpar	10	5	5	20
		Kherani	Kherani Gaon	5	10	5	20
		Padumoni	Bilpar	5	10	5	20
	Northern Range, Salona	Hatimura Tengabari Topahula	Hatimura	5	10	5	20
		Pulibagan	Jiyajuri	5	10	5	20

		Rekhapahar	Rekhapahar Vill.	10	5	5	20
2006-07	Kampur Range	Padumoni	Bilpara	5	5	5	15
	Northern Range, Salona	Rekhapahar	Rekhapahar Village	5	5	5	15

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

Year	Name of Range	Location	MHW (Hect.)	NTFP (Hact.)	Sal Regn. (Hect.)	ANR (Hect.)
2013-2014	W.R. Dharamtul	Kholahat RF	20	20	0	20
	N.R. Salona	Kathalguri PRF	0	0	0	20
		South Dijoo	10	10	0	0
	Kampur Range	Lutumari RF	10	10	0	30
	Morigaon Range	Tetelia Boghora RF	5	10	0	10
	Kathiatoli Range	Doboka RF	5	0	0	0
		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

**MADHABPARA JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
NAGON 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 RashtriyaGraminVikasNidhi (RGVN) in March 2017. The various steps followed are enumerated briefly below:-

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

6.2 Need Assessment and GAP Analysis

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

Training Need Assessment:

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

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

GAP Analysis

A GAP Analysis can help understand and prioritize needs by identifying the deficiencies or shortcomings that need to be overcome. Once gaps are uncovered, it becomes easier to identify the effort that will be required to address them.

Following findings can be drawn from the GAP analysis done in Madhabpara JFMC:

- Poor economic condition of the community members leading to poor standard of living .
- Lack of diverse livelihood opportunities leads to unemployment in turn leading to poor financial conditions. It also leads to outward migration of the working age group to big cities.
- Lack of good healthcare and sanitation facilities again leading to poor health and living condition.

6.3 SWOT Analysis

The SWOT analysis was carried out through participatory approach by involving both male and female members of the community.

Strengths

- i. Homogenous community with less inter community conflicts .
- ii. People traditionally skilled in agriculture and weaving.
- iii. Presence of basic educational facilities like LP & ME school inside the village.

Weaknesses

- i. Lack of employment opportunities .
- ii. Poor communication facility.
- iii. Poor WATSAN facilities.
- iv. Lack of diversified skills.

Opportunities

- i. Agriculture expansion through introduction of high yielding crop varieties and multiple cropping techniques.
- ii. Skill development training to enhance the existing skills and introduce new skills.
- iii. Development of small scale industries like bamboo craft, jute craft as tool for employment generation .
- iv. Nursery development as an income generating activity.

Threats

- i. Natural hazards like flood hampering agricultural productivity.
- ii. Migration of educated youth to urban areas due to lack of employment opportunities inside the locality.
- iii. Deforestation due to continuous dependency of the community members on the nearby forest area .

6.4 PRA Exercise

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

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

Date: 22/3/17 **Location:** Gram Panchayat Office

Numbers Present: 63

In Presence of: JFMC office bearers, Forest personnel, community members

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

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

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

- The elderly people from the village shared their experience on how the nearby forest area has reduced in size over the years to the present condition.
- 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.
- People expressed that the JFMC have not been very active in the past due to lack of funds and projects.
- They appreciated the importance of micro planning and were very supportive and cooperated during the micro planning process.
- It was for the first time that Under the APBFC the NGO has come and interacted with the community and created awareness and proper orientation not only about the project but

also on the development issues including environmental and ecological aspects to growth and development.

- The communities have good local wisdom and traditional knowledge regarding the environment, forestry and other livelihood issues like pest control, livestock management etc.
- A sense of importance was observed among the people as they understood the important role they had towards reducing causes leading to climate variation by protecting the nearby forests and a sense of ownership seems to be gripping them boosting their self esteem.

Community Need Assessment: Based on the PRA exercise, Focus group discussions, consultations with village community, 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. In Madhabpara JFMC, these include improvement of infrastructure like construction of a community hall cum JFMC office, provision of sanitation facilities in the existing madrasa, drinking water supply system, water tanks, ring wells etc., repairing of road etc.

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 the development of the village, a village development plan was prepared in consultation with the community members as well as the JFMC members. Some of the basic development measures that can be planned in the long run are as follows:

- a) There is no functional water supply plant in the village. There needs to be increase in the source of drinking water in the area. The existing water sources are not sufficient for the entire community, moreover during winter months the villagers face water scarcity in these sources. Water supply or PHE is to be made available so as to ensure proper source of water in the village .On an immediate basis an increase in the number of traditional sources like ring well and tube well is proposed.
- b) The village has only one medical sub-centre ,where doctor visits at a regular interval. One PHC with permanent doctors will prove to be helpful for the people of the village.
- c) Electricity facility is available only in 50 percent of the households in the village. The rest of the village needs electrification.
- d) The village does not have proper sanitation facilities . Under the Swacch Bharat scheme ,only one third of the households have got concrete toilet till now. Proper awareness campaign should be carried out among the villagers on the use of latrine as most villagers prefer open defecation.
- e) The village is named after the famous MadhabThan located nearby which is an ancient place of worship for the Hindu community. There is a good scope of tourism development around this place.
- f) To restore the environmental balance around the area and also to provide the villagers with some livelihood options , there is a need to carry out plantation particularly of medicinal plants, fruit bearing trees etc.

7.1 Ranking of EPA

On an immediate basis the community proposes to take up a number of Entry Point Activities which need to be carried out. These are prioritized as follows:

Rank	Village EPA as ranked	Details	Budget
1	Community hall cum JFMC office with toilet and drinking water	Size- 30*50 feet Location: near GP Office Area = 2 kotha	10 Lakhs
2	Repairing of Raja Ali Madrassa with toilet and drinking water	Size: 5*10 feet(Toilet)	50,000/-
3	Tent house with Generator for Madhabpara JFMC	Generator =1nos.,Chair= 100 pcs, Table,Cooker & Gas Cylinder/Stove, Screen, Tin-sheets	50,000/-
4	Ringwell	5 nos.	3.5 Lakhs
5	Tube well	10 nos.	1.5 Lakhs
6.	Construction of road from PWD road to JFMC Office	1km	7Lakhs
6.	Drama stage with at Kali Mandir	In 1 bigha .	2 Lakhs


 Divisional Forest Officer,
 Nagaon Division

8. Livelihood Development Plan

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

8.1 Ranking

Ranking of Livelihood and Skill Development

- Agriculture
- Weaving
- Tailoring
- Handicraft

8.2 Livelihood Opportunities

Livelihood were identified as follows:

- Agriculture
- Weaving
- Tailoring
- Nursery
- Fishery
- Bamboo craft

8.3 Agriculture & Horticulture

The main constraints are:

- (a) Lack of modern equipments
- (b) Waterlogging during monsoon.

(c) Pest attack.

The opportunities are:

(a) Introduction of high yielding crop varieties

(b) Commercialization of paddy.

(c) Increase productivity and commercialization of vegetables

(d) Increase productivity of jute through proper flood protection measures.

8.4 Livestock

The main constraints are:

(a) Poor access to veterinary facilities

(b) Prone to disease

The opportunities are:

(a) Dairy farming

(b) Poultry.

8.5 NTFP

The main constraints are:

(a) Lack of knowledge by community about NTFP utility.

(b) Poor utility of available NTFP

The opportunities are:

(a) Medicinal plant cultivation.

(b) Awareness about conservation and judicious usage of NTFP.

8.6 Specialized Skills

The main constraints are:

(a) Lack of access to training facilities.

(b) Lack of knowledge about market opportunities.

(c) Lack of product diversification

The opportunities are:

(a) Weaving skill upgradation

(b) Bamboo craft development

(c) Nursery development

8.7 Credit Facility

The main constraints with the reasons are:

- (a) Poor inclusion by Microfinance Institutions
- (b) Higher rate of interest charged by private money lenders
- (c) Lack of knowledge about different schemes launched by the government for providing loans

The opportunities are:

- (a) Micro finance Institutions
- (b) Motivation to form active SHGs.
- (c) Provision of coverage under different government schemes

8.8 Strategic Interventions

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

1. Improvement of health and sanitation facilities.
2. Increase agriculture productivity through introduction of high yielding crop varieties as well as introduction of multiple cropping techniques.
3. Skill development training in trades like weaving, tailoring, bamboo craft, nursery .
4. Train the villagers about scientific poultry rearing methods so that it can be taken as an income generating activity.
5. Introduce micro finance institutions.

8.9 Income Generating Activities

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

1. Paddy and vegetable cultivation
2. Weaving
3. Bamboo handicraft
4. Tailoring
5. Poultry farming

8.10 SHG activities

SHGs of the village can plan the following activities:

1. Weaving
2. Tailoring

3. Poultry
4. Nursery

8.11 Exposure Trips

The following exposure trips are planned:

The following exposure trips are planned:

1. Good practices /projects of JFMC in North Eastern Region
2. Participation in melas and fairs like Agri-Horti Show, SARAS mela and handloom Expo etc.
3. Trips to nearby countries on training on bamboo treatment and handicraft/furniture making

8.12 Convergence

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

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

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

9. Forest Development Plan of Madhabpara 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 **Madhabpara 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 **Madhabpara 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 **Madhabpara JFMC** have been summarized below.

Table-1: Conditions of the Forests of Madhabpara 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: Lutumari R.F. Beat: Compartment: -	15	4	Good Area: 7 Ha Degraded Area: 5 Ha	6- 9 m
(B) Other Planted Area				
Location: Type of Forest: Moist Deciduous Mixed Forest VF / Other -----	20	4	Good Area: 0 Ha Degraded Area: 20Ha	6-9 m
TOTAL	35		Good Area: 7 Ha	

		Degraded Area: 25Ha	
--	--	---------------------	--

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

It is seen that the **Madhabpara** JFMC has 35 Bigha under its forests, of which 7 Ha is 'Good' (Crown density >40%) and the rest is 'Degraded'.

9.1.1 Forest Soil Type

The forests of **Madhabpara** JFMC are located in. Sandy & red and loamy types of soil. Some salient points of the forest soil type have been given in the following table.

Table-2: Forest Soil Type in Madhabpara JFMC

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

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

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

- (a) Dry and full of Rock .

9.1.2 Existing Composition of Flora

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

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

Parameter	Local Name(s)	Botanical Name(s)
Major Forest Species	Sal, Segun, Tita-Sopa	Shorea robusta, Tectona

		grandis, champaca,	Michellia
Associates	Gamari, Amalokhi, Koroi, Arjun	Gmelina Kirganelia Albezzia Terminalia arjuna.	arborea, reticulata, procera,
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 **Madhabpara** JFMC for forest protection in the past have been discussed as follows.

(a) Number of households involved: Nos. 228 nos.

(b) Number of people involved: 1368 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
Madhabpara JFMC**

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

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

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

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

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

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

(*) = Approx. Qty. of Average Household Requirement (from Table-4 (A) x 228 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 **Madhabpara JFMC** is given in the following table.

Table-5 (A): Collection & Marketing of Forest Produce by Villagers of the Madhabpara 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
[Madhabpara 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 **Madhabpara 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 Madhabpara 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	198 m		
Fodder from Forest			
NTFP_ thatch	1200 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 **Madhabpara JFMC** have been summarized below.

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

Table-8: Protection Plan of Madhabpara 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 **Madhabpara** 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 **Madhabpara** JFMC are given hereunder.

Table-9: Types of Operations Proposed in the Madhabpara 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		20

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		20
Watershed Treatment	Yes	Yes		20
Water Reservoirs	Yes	Yes		20
Grass & Silvi-pasture	Yes	Yes		20
Bamboo Plantation	Yes	Yes		20
Seed Sowing	Yes	Yes		20
Root & Shoot Cutting & Plantation	Yes	Yes		20
Cut Back & Coppice Treatment	Yes	Yes		20
Physical Fencing	Yes	Yes		
Social Fencing	Yes	Yes		35
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 **Madhabpara** 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 Madhabpara 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)	5 Ha.	1 Ha. each	Site Specific	2m * 2m
Enrichment Plantation	--	--	--	--
Direct Plantation	--	--	--	--
Other				
Total Area (in Ha)	35 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 Madhabpara 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, Mahua, Bahera	1 Ha.	1 Ha.	1 Ha.	1 Ha.	1 Ha.

Treatment	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(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 Madhabpara 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)	1 Ha.	1 Ha.	1 Ha.	1 Ha.	1 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 **Madhabpara 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 **Madhabpara** JFMC. This includes the Departmental Nursery involved in JFMC works.

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

Location of Nursery	Species	Year of Development	Number of Seedlings	Remarks
Rengbeng area, Kothuatoli range	Teak, Gomari, Others	2011-12	--	--
Deosal Nursery, Naukhala beat, WR Dharamtul	Teak, Gomari, Others	2011-12	--	--

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

Other Nurseries

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

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

Timber Species :

Table-12 (A): Maintenance Plan of Firewood Plantation in the Madhabpara 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 Madhabpara 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-
2019-20	-do-

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

(B) Fuel wood Plantation

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

Year(s)	Treatment
2017-18	-do-
2018-19	-do-
2019-20	-do-

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members
(C) NTFP / Medicinal Plantation

Table-12 (D): Maintenance Plan of NTFP / Medicinal Plantation in the Madhabpara 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-
2019-20	-do-

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.4.3 Miscellaneous Operations Plan

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

Table-13): Miscellaneous Operations in the Madhabpara 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 **Madhabpara 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 **Madhabpara 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 **Madhabpara 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 Madhabpara 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 **Madhabpara JFMC**.

Table-15: Sharing Mechanism for Madhabpara 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		✓	✓		✓	✓
Tent house and equipments		✓	✓			✓
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	Tent House and equipments		
13	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:

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

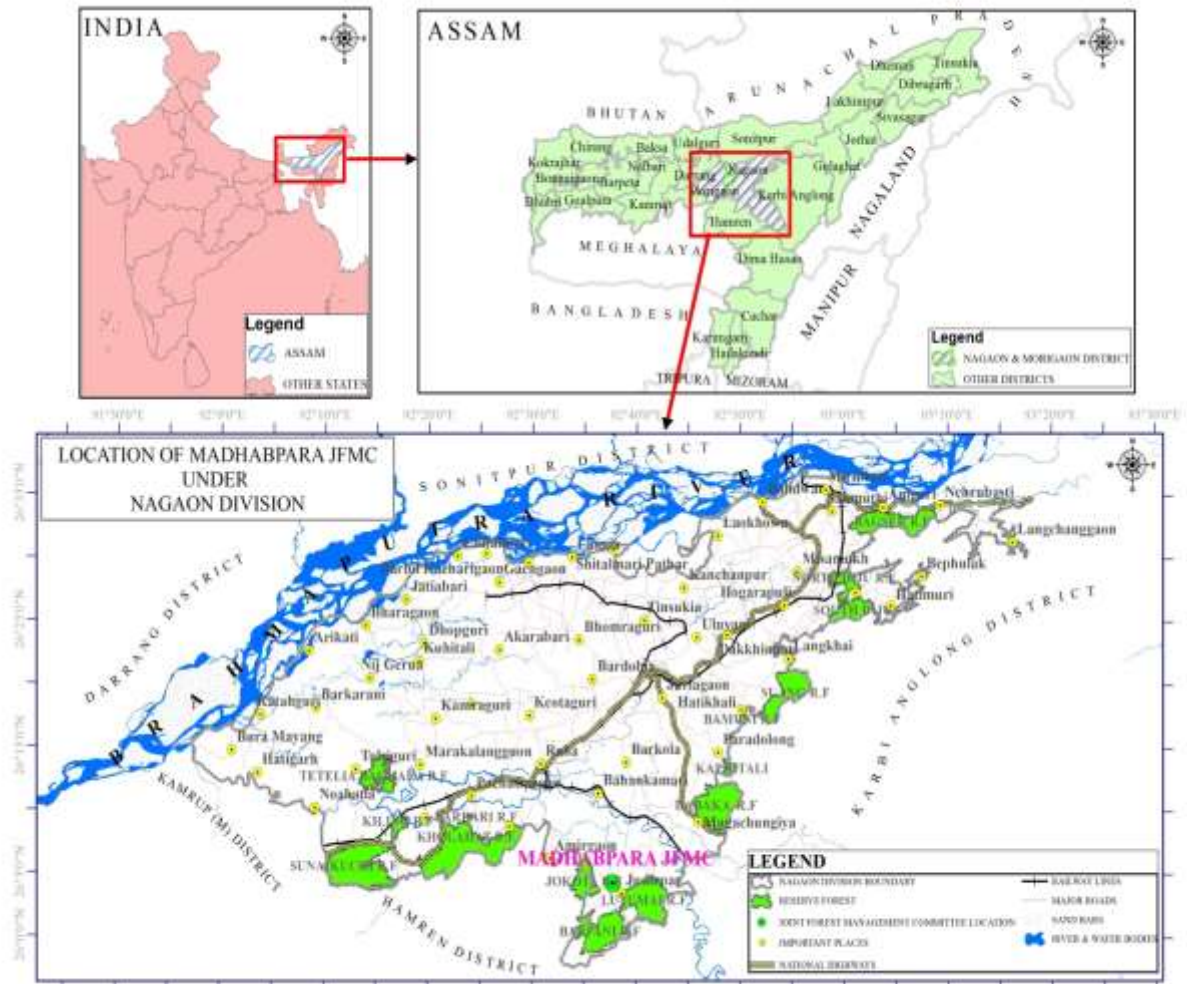
JFMC: The JFMC to be upgraded both in terms of its infrastructure assets and in terms of acting as a resource center for village and forestry development. The proposed JFMC office along with the community hall in the entry point activity to be provided with modern equipment like computer/ TV and support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

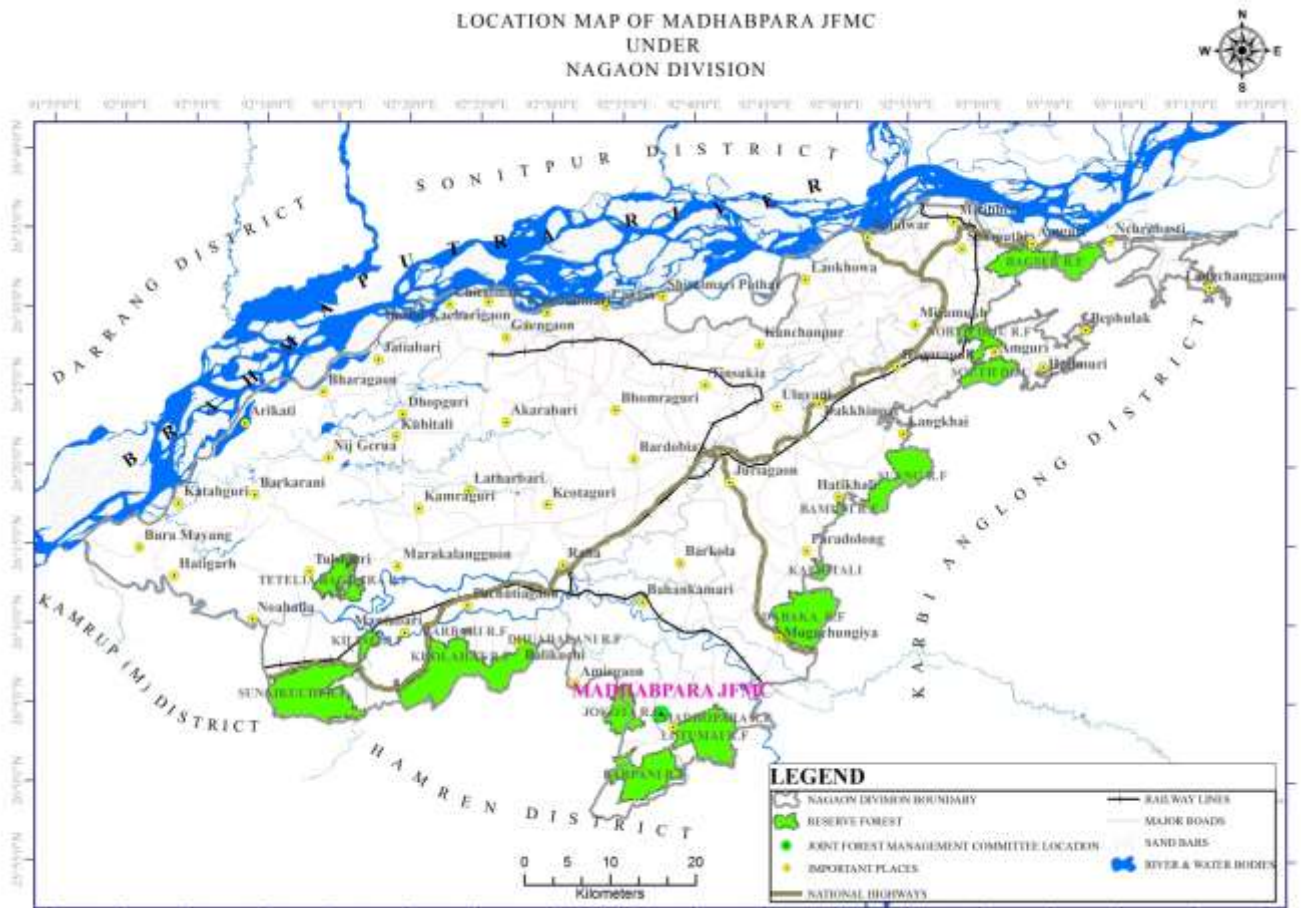
Appendix No.	Title
I(A)	Location Map of JFMC in India
I(B)	Location Map of Madhabpara JFMC
II	Approach map to JFMC
III(A)	JFMC Registration Certificate
III(B)	MoU/Resolution Certificate
IV	Executive Members of Madhabpara JFMC
V	Executive Members group Photo of Madhabpara JFMC
VI	List of members present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

Appendix I (A)

Location Map of JFMC in India

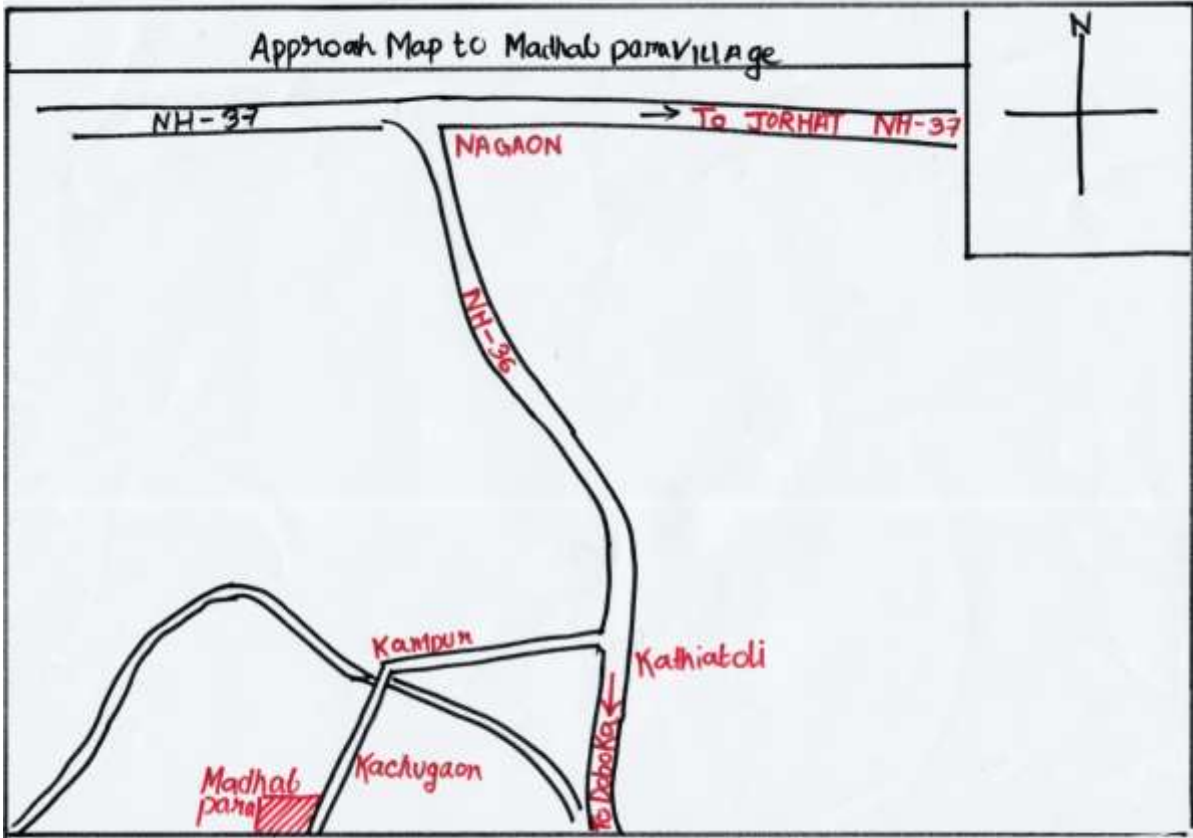


Appendix I (B)



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/40

Dtd. 20/07/2015.

REGISTRATION OF JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The **Madhab Para** Joint Forest Management Committee formed under **Kampur Range** 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
Conservator of Forests
Northern Assam Circle, Tezpur

Appendix III(B)

MoU/Resolution Certificate

Memorandum of Understanding

We the Members of the Madhab Para 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	:	Madhab Para J.F.M.C
2. District	:	Nagaon
3. Sub-Division	:	Kampur
4. Police Station	:	Kachuwa
5. Mouza	:	Garu Bat
6. Panchayat	:	Madhab Para
7. Status of the land	:	Madhab Para PRF
8. Area in hectares	:	75 Ha.
9. Boundary	:	

North : Madhab Para Gaon Panchayat office.

South : Barpani River

East : Jurir Par Village

West : Main Road (Kampur to Baithalansu).

Contd..

We understand that usufructuary benefist 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

Madhab Para J.F.M.C

<u>Name of Member</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Signature</u>
1. Md. Juhur Ali (President)	Vill- Raja Ali, P.O. Jurir Par, P.S-Kachuwa , Dist-Nagaon, Pin-782426	Md Juhur Ali
2. Sri Sarat Hazarika (Mem. Sec.)	Kampur Range, Barpathar Sub-Beat	Sarati Hazarika (Sarat Hazarika)
3. Md. Safikual Islam (Member)	Vill- Raja Ali, P.O. Jurir Par, P.S-Kachuwa , Dist-Nagaon, Pin-782426	Md. Safikual Islam
4. Md. Umar Ali	Do	Md. Noor Amin
5. Md. Noor Amin	Do	Ms. Rasidul Haque
6. Md. Rasidul Haque	Do	Samsuddin Ahmed
7. Md. Samsuddin Ahmed	Do	Md. Abul Kasem
8. Md. Abul Kasem	Do	Ms. Aisha Khatun
9. Ms. Aisha Khatun	Do	Ms. Hamida Begum
10. Ms. Hamida Begum	Do	Ms. Hanufa Begum
11. Ms. Hanufa Begum	Do	

SIGNATURE OF LOCAL OFFICIALS

Sl. No.	Name of Designation
1.	Sarati Hazarika সভাপতি/সম্পাদক বৌঃ বাঃ পঃ সঃ (APFBC) নগাঁও (অসম)
2.	
3.	

Contd...

ଅନୁପ୍ରାଣନା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପାଇଁ ଆବଶ୍ୟକୀୟ ଅନୁପ୍ରାଣନା
କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ପାଇଁ ଆବଶ୍ୟକୀୟ ଅନୁପ୍ରାଣନା
କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ପାଇଁ ଆବଶ୍ୟକୀୟ ଅନୁପ୍ରାଣନା

କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ	ମାତ୍ରା	ମୂଲ୍ୟ
ଅନୁପ୍ରାଣନା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ	1000ଟି	
ଅନୁପ୍ରାଣନା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ	୩୫୫	
ଅନୁପ୍ରାଣନା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ	୩୫୫	
ଅନୁପ୍ରାଣନା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ	୩୫୫	
ଅନୁପ୍ରାଣନା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ	୩୫୫	
ଅନୁପ୍ରାଣନା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ	୬୦ କମ	
ଅନୁପ୍ରାଣନା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ	୨୦ "	
ଅନୁପ୍ରାଣନା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ	୮୦ "	
ଅନୁପ୍ରାଣନା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ	୨୨୦ "	
ଅନୁପ୍ରାଣନା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ	୩୦ "	
ଅନୁପ୍ରାଣନା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ	୬୦୦ "	
ଅନୁପ୍ରାଣନା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ	୨୫୦ "	

ଅନୁପ୍ରାଣନା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ

ଅନୁପ୍ରାଣନା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ

Contd..

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

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT

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

1. This deed of Agreement made in the form of Agreement on the 1st day of Dec 2015 between the Divisional Forest Officer Nagaon Division, Nagaon Department of Forest, Assam on behalf of the Project Implementation Unit of the Assam Project on Forest and Biodiversity Conservation Society(APFBCS; hereinafter referred to as the First Party) and the President, Treasurer and Member-Secretary of the Executive Committee duly elected by the General Body of the Madhab Para Joint Forest Management Committee Village Raja Ali P.O. Jurik Par Panchayat Madhab Para Block Kathiatoli Sub-Division Kampur District Nagaon. (Hereinafter referred to as the Second Party) to execute the project works under the Assam Project on Forest and Biodiversity Conservation(APFBC; hereinafter referred to as Project Works) on the following terms and conditions for proper protection and development of the Forest(s)/ Plantation(s) assigned to this committee as per the schedule given hereunder.

SCHEDULE:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| a. Name of the Joint Forest Management Committee | <u>Madhab Para J.F.M.C</u> |
| b. District | <u>Nagaon</u> |
| c. Division | <u>Nagaon</u> |
| d. Range | <u>Kampur Range</u> |
| e. Section | <u>Barpathar</u> |
| f. Beat | |
| g. Block. Compartment No: | <u>75 Ha.</u> |
| h. Area(Ha) | |
| i. Boundary : | |
| North <u>Madhab Para G.P. office</u> | East <u>Jurik Par Village</u> |
| South <u>Barpani River</u> | West <u>Main Road (Kampur to Baithalan)</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

- VI
- 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

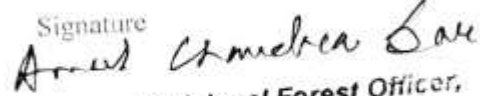
- viii. The Second Party shall ensure that the procurements are made as specified in the Procurement Procedure Manual of the APFBC Society as provided by the First Party and also as per the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual, as annexed herewith and as per the amendments 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 |
|--------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | (Divisional Forest Officer) |
| 2. | (Forest Range Officer) |

Signature

**Divisional Forest Officer,
 Nagaon Division**

Signature of the Second Party (Members of the Committee)
 Name & Address :

- | | |
|----|---------------------------------------------|
| 1. | (President) Md. Jahur Ali |
| 2. | (Treasurer) Md. Nurul Jamin |
| 3. | (Member-Secretary) Sarat Hazarika
FR - I |

Signature
 1. Md Jahur Ali
 2. Nurul Jr
 3. Sarat Hazarika

Contd..

Signature of Witnesses

Name & Address :

1. Md. Abul Kashem
2. Samsuddin Ahmed
- 3.

Signature

1. Abul Kashem
2. S. Ahmed
- 3.

Appendix IV

Executive Members of Madhabpara JFMC

LIST OF MADHAB PARA J.F.M.C.
EXECUTIVE COMITEE.

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Age	educational quali- fication	ph. no.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Mr. Jahur Ali	President	42	class IX	8876834941
2.	Sri Mubi Kanta Hazarika	Member secy.	57	H.S.S.L.C.	9854309576
3.	Mrs. Nijora Bai Shya	Member	40	class VII	9085073116
4.	Mrs. Hamida Khatun	Member	37	class IX	7896659916
5.	Mrs. Rumina Akhter	Member	26	class X	789677759.
6.	Mrs. Habiba Khatun	Member	34	class-VII	9678138911
7.	Mrs. Sadia Sultana	Member	25	H.S.S.L.C.	9957618143
8.	Md. Alauddin Serh	Member	50	class VII	9957742734
9.	Md. Lutfor Rahman	Member	35	class V	NIL
10.	Md. Nurul Amin	member	45	class VI	8721028710
11.	Md. Hasen Ab	Member	60	NIL	NIL

Md. Jahur Ali
President
Madhabpara J.F.M.C.
Madhabpara

Mubi Kanta Hazarika
Member Secretary
Madhabpara J.F.M.C.
Madhabpara

Appendix V

Executive Members group Photo of Madhabpara JFMC



From Left hand side Standing 1st line: 1. Sadia Sultana 2. Nizara Baisha. 3. Jahur Ali(President) 4. Mohi Kanta Hazarika(Secretary) **2nd line** 1. Habiba Khatun 2. Rumena Akhtar 3. Hamida Khatun 4. Nurul Amin 5. Hasen Ali . 6. Lutfur Rehman

Appendix VI

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

Modhabpara FGD: 9 PRA dt 22/03/2017

SL NO.	NAME	Address	Ph. NO	Sign.
1	... Dipukam Kanta.	DAVN	9508844746	
2	Muchi Kt. Hazanka	Kampus Rangse		
3	Mohi Kuddus siki	Podumani J.F.M.P	7035785397	Kale'
4	Hamid Khatun	Madob B. Para	7896659916	H.K.
5	Zahur H.K.	Modhabpara	J.E.M.P 8876834941	
6	Iqbal Husain	Modhabpara	7896828165	
7	Rohima Khatun	Modhabpara		
8	Rahema Khatun	Modhabpara		
9	Malika Khatun	Modhabpara		
10	Anuwara Khatun	Modhabpara		
11	Sahara Khatun	Modhabpara		
12	...			
13	...			
14	...			
15	...			
16	...			
17	...		8812044370	
18	MAS:- Rashida Khatun		9957607302	
19	Miss: Hanufa Khatun			
20	...			
21	...			
22	...			
23	...			
24	...			
25	...			
26	...			
27	...		8720917487	
28	...		801150823	
29	...		9636897220	

Contd..

29	ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷଙ୍କ କାମ	9678682223	
30	ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷଙ୍କ କାମ		
31	ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷଙ୍କ କାମ		
32	ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷଙ୍କ କାମ	708692 6332	
33	ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷଙ୍କ କାମ		
34	ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷଙ୍କ କାମ		

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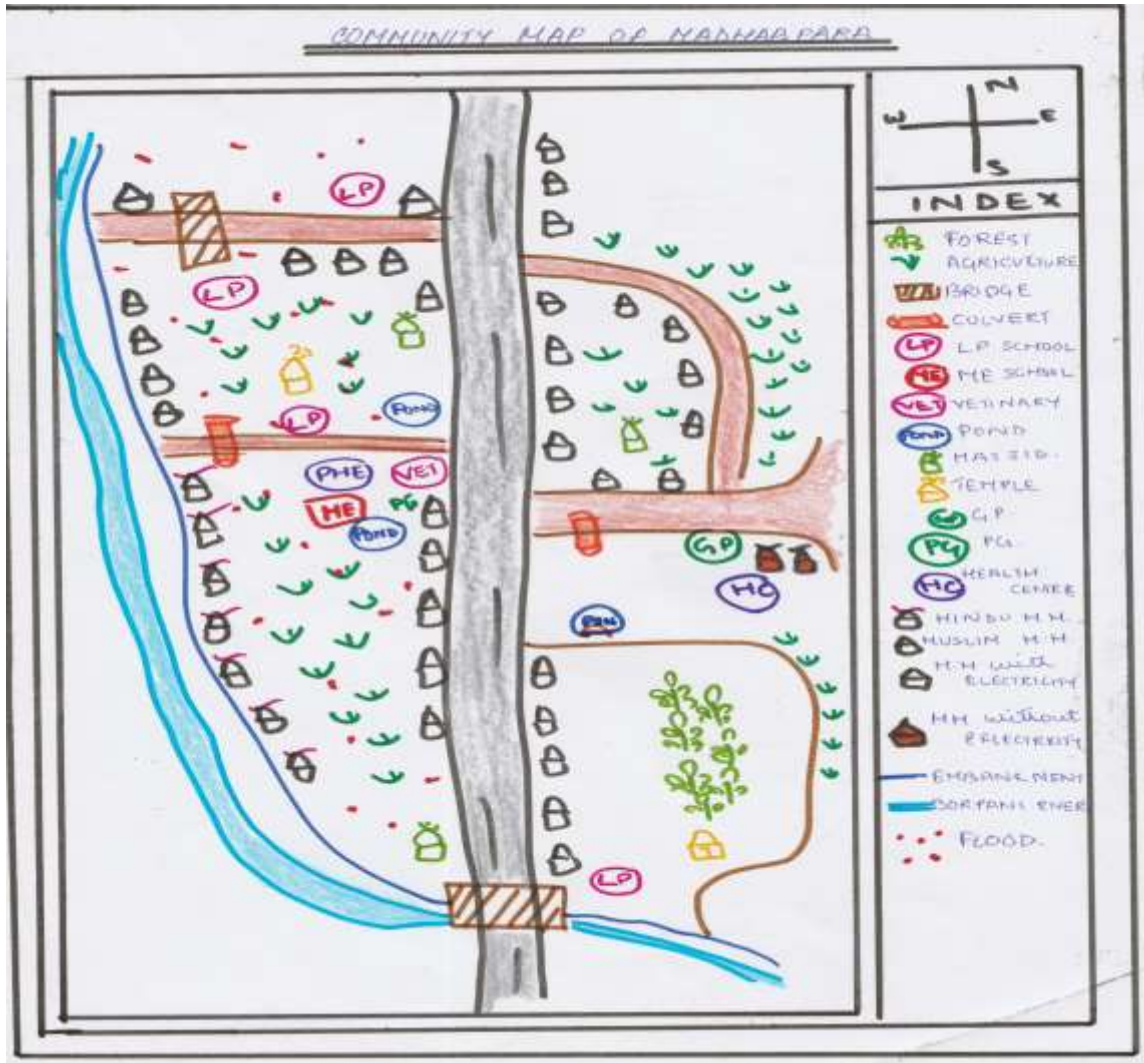
30

Madhalpara FGD SPRA 22/3/17.

SL NO	NAME	Address	Ph. NO	Region
35	Nijasa Belisya		9707750897	Nijasa
36	ଅଜିତାମାତୁଳ	ଗାନ୍ଧୀ	8441886114	
37	ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତବି			
38	ପିତ୍ର : ବାବୁ ମାତୁଳ			
39	ପିତ୍ର : ଶ୍ରୀରାମ ବାବୁ			
40	ପିତ୍ର : ଗାନ୍ଧୀ ମାତୁଳ			
41	ପୁଅ ମାତୁଳ			
42	ପୁଅ ମାତୁଳ			
43	ପିତ୍ର : ଶ୍ରୀରାମ ମାତୁଳ			
44	ବାବୁ ମାତୁଳ		8876475753	
45	ପୁଅ ମାତୁଳ		8404077265	
46	ପୁଅ ମାତୁଳ		8399053809	
47	ପୁଅ ମାତୁଳ		9678007026	
48	ପୁଅ ମାତୁଳ		8011470059	
49	ପୁଅ ମାତୁଳ		9678007026	
50	ପୁଅ ମାତୁଳ		9957696779	
51	Fuzkama Begum		9959	
52	Radia Sultan		7086391015	
53	ପୁଅ ମାତୁଳ			
54	ମିଳନାମାତୁଳ	ବଦାମାମା	801508290	
55	ମାତୁଳ	"		
56	ମାତୁଳ	"	8011100533	
57	ମାତୁଳ	"		
58	ମାତୁଳ	"		
59	ମାତୁଳ	"		
60	ମାତୁଳ			
61	ମାତୁଳ			
62	Ankita Kahan.	RGUN		
63	Nirmanali	RGUN		

Appendix VII(A)

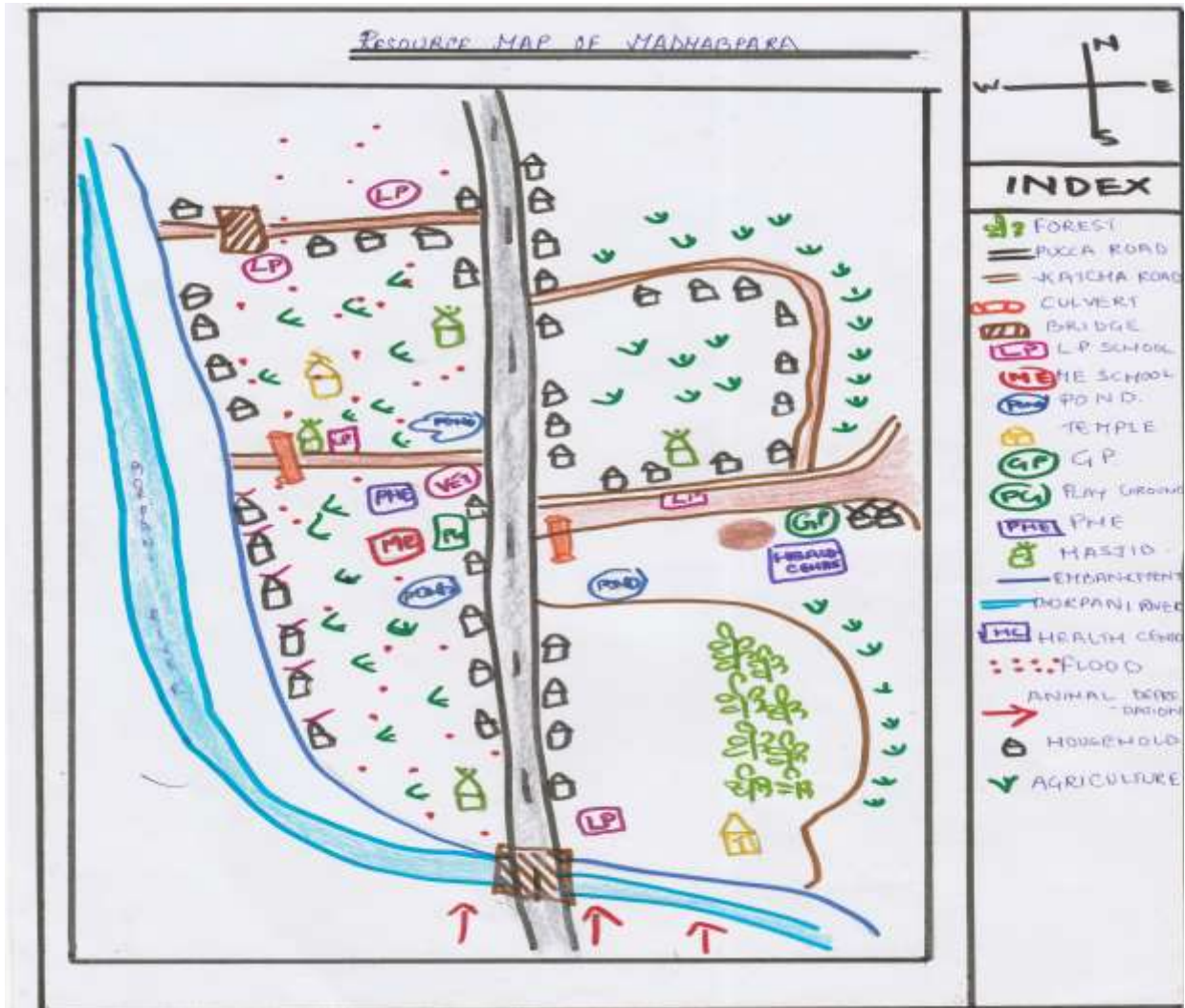
Community map of Madhabpara JFMC



Sl. No	Name of the Facilitator	Address	Mobile No
1	Harrid Khatun	Madhabpara	7896659916
2	Zahur Ali	Madhabpara	8876834941
3	Promila Sarkar	Madhabpara	9678007026
4	Nizara Baishya	Madhabpara	9707750897

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

Resource map of Madhabpara JFMC

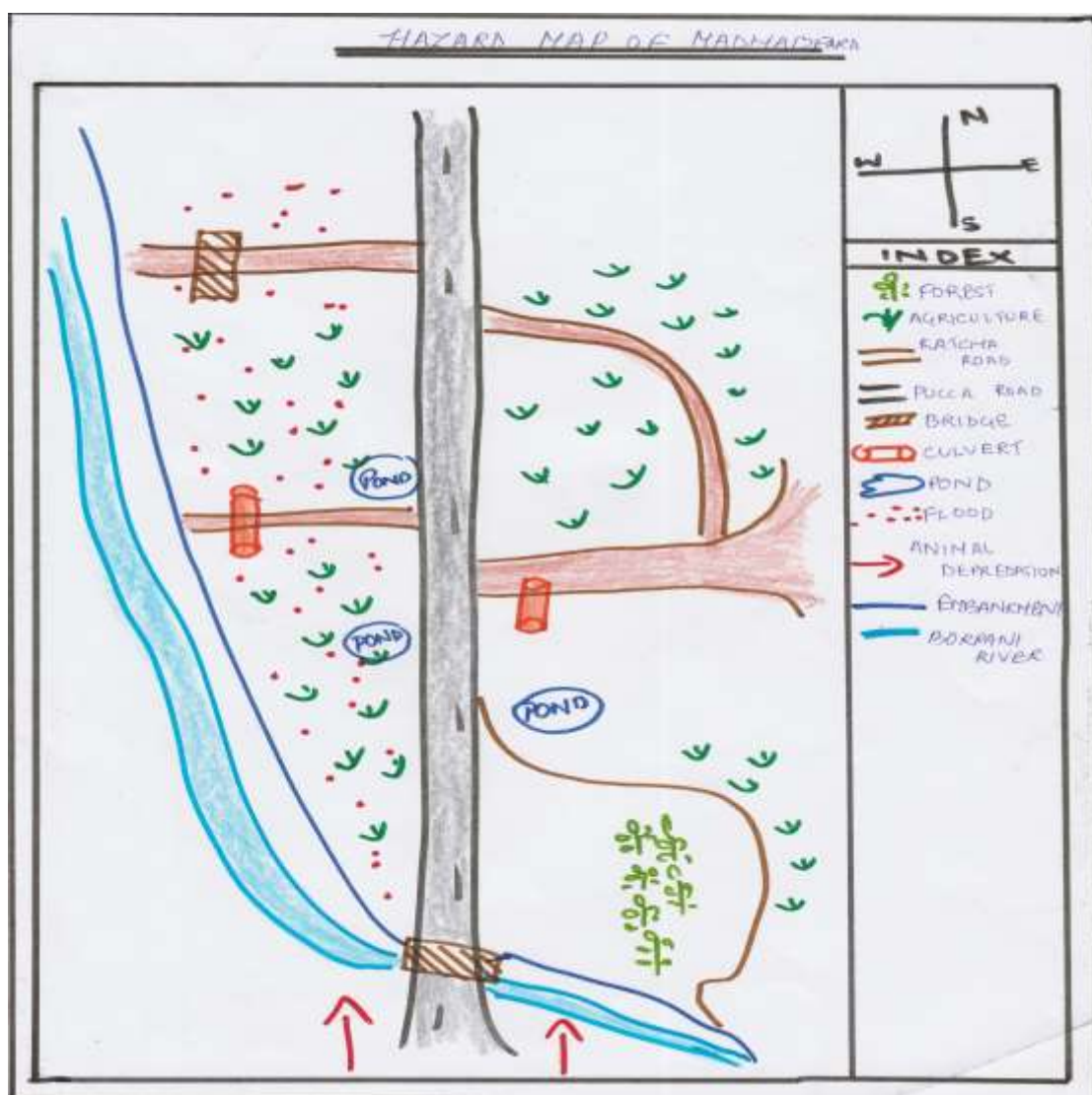


Sl. No	Name of the Facilitator	Address	Mobile No
1	Harrid Khatun	Madhabpara	7896659916
2	Zahur Ali	Madhabpara	8876834941
3	Promila Sarkar	Madhabpara	9678007026
4	Nizara Baishya	Madhabpara	9707750897

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

Appendix VII(B)

Hazard map of Madhabpara JFMC

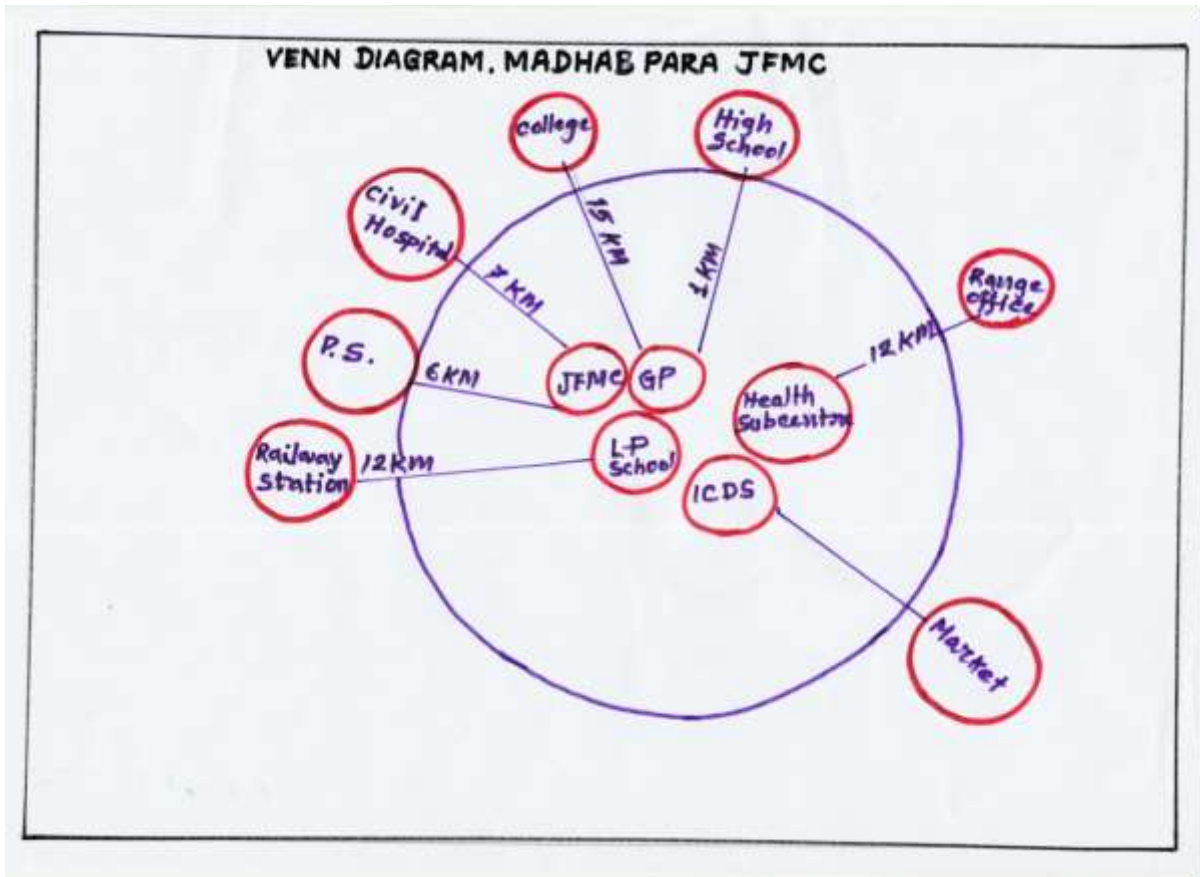


Sl. No	Name of the Facilitator	Address	Mobile No
1	Harrid Khatun	Madhabpara	7896659916
2	Zahur Ali	Madhabpara	8876834941
3	Promila Sarkar	Madhabpara	9678007026
4	Nizara Baishya	Madhabpara	9707750897

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

Appendix VII(C)

Venn Diagram



Sl. No	Name of the Facilitator	Address	Mobile No
1	Harrid Khatun	Madhabpara	7896659916
2	Zahur Ali	Madhabpara	8876834941
3	Promila Sarkar	Madhabpara	9678007026
4	Nizara Baishya	Madhabpara	9707750897

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

Appendix VIII

Entry point Activities

JFMC- Madhabpara Entry Point Activities

Sl. No.	Activities	Details	Budget
1	Community Hall cum JFMC Office with Toilet & Drinking Water	Size=30x50 Feet Location= Near G.P. Office Area = 2 Kotha	10 Lackhs
2	Reparing of Raja Ali Madrassa with Toilet & Drinking Water	Size=5x10 Feet (Toilet) Raja Ali	50,000/-
3	Tent House with Generator for Madhabpara JFMC	Generator=1 Nos, Chair-100pcs, Table, Cooker & Gas Cylender/Stove, Skin, Tin-pat <i>at community hall</i>	50,000/-
4	Ringwell	5 Nos.	3.5 Lackhs
5	Tubel	10 Nos.	1.5 Lackhs
6	Construction of Road from P.W.D. Road to JFMC Office	1km	7 Lackhs
7	Drama Stage at near Kali Mandir with	1 Bigah	2 Lackhs

Shamshur
Forest Range Officer
Kampur Range
Nagaon, Assam
Member Secretary
Madhabpara JFMC

Md. Jahur Ali
President
Madhabpara JFMC
President
Madhabpara JFMC
Madhabpara

5/5
Divisional Forest Officer,
Nagaon Division

Appendix IX(A)

Training list of Madhabpara JFMC (Proposed)

JFMC- Madhabpara Computer Training List

Sl. No.	Name	Age	Guardian Name	Sex	Qualification	Mobile No.
1	Mukadis Alam	22	Altab Uddin	Male	B.A	8473975225
2	Rashidul Hoque	20	Jahur Ali	M	H.S.	8876834941
3	Majibur Rahman	21	Abdul Karim	M	H.S.	9401473579
4	Dipen Choudhary	24	Rashoraj Choudhary	M	H.S.	8876768671
5	Faruk Ahmed	18	Abdul Jalil	M	X	
6	Mostufa Kamal	18	Abdul Wahab	M	X	
7	Rumena Aktar	22	Ikbal Hussain	Female	H.S.	7896828165
8	Mujakkir Alam	20	Anar Ali	M	H.S.	
9	Aspriya Sultana	22	Altab Ali	F	H.S.	8473975225
10	Ayesha Khatun	22	Jahur Ali	F	B.A.	8876834941
11	Juma Sarkar	19	Bimal Sarkar	F	H.S.	8404077265
12	Rumena Begum	22	Abdul Hekim	F	B.A.	
13	Nargis Sultana	18	Intaz Ali	F	X	
14	Shivani Baishya	21	Balaram Baishya	F	H.S.	8486229460
15	Sedikul Islam	18	Abdul Kashem	M	X	
16	Rashida Khatun	22	Furkan Ali	F	X	9957607302
17	Ikramul Hussain	26	Nurul Islam	M	B.A.	9435609559
18	Aktar Parmin	22	Jamal Uddin	F	B.A.	9435609559
19	Rahima Khatun	22	Abdul Hekim	F	B.A.	
20	Parbina Khatun	18	Mannas Ali	F	H.S.	8876824188
21	Masuma Khatun	18	Abdul Karim	F	X	9401473579
22	Khaleda Yesmin	18	Jahur Ali	F	H.S.	8876834941
23	Wahidul Islam	18	Iman Ali	M	X	8811856451
24	Najirul Islam	14	Jahur Ali	M	IX	8876834941
25	Sufian Alam	21	Abed Ali	M	H.S.	9706107385
26	Mujakkir Alam Khan	20	Khairul Islam Khan	M	H.S.	9401469615
27	Isadul Hoque	18	Abdul Hashen	M	X	8876092188
28	Habibur Rahman	19	Iman Ali	M	H.S.	9954938173
29	Rita Sarkar	19	Parimai Sarkar	F	X	

Sinnagar
Forest Range Officer
Kampur Range
Member Secretary
Madhabpara JFMC

Sr
Divisional Forest Officer,
Nagaon Division

Md. Jahur Ali

President
Madhabpara JFMC

President
Madhabpara J.F.M.C.
Madhabpara

Contd..

**JFMC- Madhabpara
Weaving Training List**

Sl. No.	Name	Age	Guardian Name	Sex	Qualification	Mobile No.
1	Sarosati Boishya	18	Sasindra Boishya	Female	X	9085311351
2	Khalida Yeasmin	18	Jahur Ali	F	H.S.	8876834941
3	Najmina Ahmed	18	Nurul Islam	F	X	8761002812
4	Namita Boishya	25	Buban Boishya	F	V	8721903168
5	Manju Choudary	22	Nipen Choudhary	F	X	9707750897
6	Midusmita Sarkar	18	Odhir Sarkar	F	X	9678137177
7	Rashida Begum	16	Arman Ali	F	VII	
8	Aspriya Sultana	20	Altab Uddin	F	H.S.	8473975225
9	Rabiya Khatun	28	Intaz Ali	F	V	
10	Jarina Begum	24	Innas Ali	F	IV	
11	Momina Khatun	25	Abu Sama	F	VI	
12	Joigan Nessa	27	Fakar Uddin	F	VIII	
13	Jesmina Khatun	24	Nurul Islam	F	VIII	
14	Hasnara Khatun	22	Joinal Abdin	F	V	
15	Afiya Khatun	30	Iman Ali	F	V	
16	Jushnara Khatun	30	Shanu Miya	F	V	
17	Sharifa Khatun	28	Fakar Uddin	F	IV	
18	Furkana Begum	32	Sofir Uddin	F	VI	
19	Husnara Khatun	27	Sabikul Islam	F	V	9678187916
20	Rashida Khatun	28	Nurul Hoque	F	VI	8876475753
21	Sufiya Khatun	24	Abdul Hoque	F	IV	7823070993
22	Nuresa Khatun	22	Khalilur Rahman	F	IV	8402097317
23	Muksida Khatun	26	Habibur Rahman	F	IV	9126540798
24	Najima Khatun	27	Sultan Ali	F	V	7896140925
25	Shahida Khatun	22	Ikramul Hussain	F	X	
26	Anuwara Khatun	30	Mannas Ali	F	VI	7686850695
27	Rubina Begum	20	Ismail Hussain	F	X	9085597590
28	Salema Khatun	28	Furkan Ali	F	V	9257607302
29	Nurun Nehar	20	Khalilur Rahman	F	V	
30	Fatema Khatun	45	Abdul Kalam	F	V	8812090904

Stamper
Forest Range Officer
Kampur Range
Nagaon, Assam
Member Secretary
Madhabpara JFMC

St
Divisional Forest Officer,
Nagaon Division

Md. Jahuriz H.
President
Madhabpara JFMC

President
Madhabpara J.F.M.C.
Madhabpara

Contd..

**JFMC- Madhabpara
Weaving Training List**

Sl. No.	Name	Age	Guardian Name	Sex	Qualification	Mobile No.
31	Ruksana Begum	20	Adom Ali	Female	X	8473975225
32	Parbina Begum	27	Jahangir Alam	F	VIII	
33	Farhana Begum	23	Abdul Hekim	F	X	
34	Masuma Begum	22	Umar Ali	F	VII	
35	Umme Hani Begum	24	Mahmud Hussain	F	X	
36	Husnara Begum	23	Manjur Ali	F	V	
37	Afia Khatun	25	Abu Taher	F	IV	
38	Sarufa Khatun	30	Shahaj Uddin	F	V	
39	Mosida Khatun	25	Amir Ali	F	V	
40	Shima Sarkar	28	Shujit Baishya	F	IX	7578859288
41	Horuna Begum	27	Rahul Amin	F	VII	8134894571
42	Aseda Khatun	25	Nur Alam	F	V	8876595657

Stamper
Forest Range Officer
Kampur Range
Nagaon Assam
Member Secretary
Madhabpara JFMC

Md. Jahann Ali
President
Madhabpara JFMC

President
Madhabpara J.F.M.C.
Madhabpara

5/5
Divisional Forest Officer,
Nagaon Division

Contd..

**JFMC- Madhabpara
Trailing Training List**

Sl. No.	Name	Age	Guardian Name	Sex	Qualification	Mobile No.
1	Makluba Sarkar	37	Nijam Uddin	Female	IX	7662934059
2	Asma Khatun	32	Nurul Hoque	F	VIII	9401295857
3	Hamida Khatun	28	Hasan Khan	F	XI	7896659916
4	Nurun Nehar	24	Nuru Muhammad	F	VIII	9476587633
5	Nurjahan	22	Abdul Rafik	F	IX	9577382946
6	Gul Nehar	18	Riaj Uddin	F	H.S.	9476963433
7	Sulema Khatun	20	Abdul Rashid	F	VII	8011161038
8	Ayesha Khatun	22	Jahur Ali	F	B.A.	7664956864
9	Nijara Boishya	35	Budikanto Boishya	F	VI	9085073116
10	Rumana Aktar	26	Ikbal Hussain	F	X	7896777594
11	Diluwara Khatun	22	Mustafa Kamal	F	IX	8486358270
12	Uma Sarkar	22	Bimal Sarkar	F	V	8404077265
13	Sultana Begum	20	Firdus Ali	F	IX	7896828165
14	Sadiya Sultana	22	Imdadulla	F	H.S.	7086391015
15	Moromi Begum	25	Ajjul Hoque	F	VIII	
16	Habiba Khatun	34	Nekib Uddin	F	VII	9678136911
17	Mosina Afrus	30	Fakar Uddin	F	H.S.	9957618143
18	Sultana Khatun	18	Abdul Motalib	F	X	7664957361
19	Rabiya Khatun	30	Morom Ali	F	II	8731820190
20	Manuwara Khatun	28	Safikul Islam	F	V	8472899020
21	Jahera Khatun	35	Abdul Majit	F	VIII	7086188423
22	Safiya Khatun	42	Lt. Abdul Kashem	F		8471982700
23	Saleha Khatun	25	Rafikul Islam	F	V	8011707916
24	Manuwara Begum	22	Shahidul Islam	F		8811917211
25	Umme Salma	25	Lutfur Rahman	F	V	9085494740
26	Jamina Khatun	22	Ali Ajgar	F	VII	7663873477
27	Fulesa Khatun	18	Iman Ali	F	X	7086262267
28	Robjan Bibi	28	Abu Hanifa	F	V	8011165760
29	Afiya Khatun	30	Nurul Amin	F	V	8474032202
30	Shahida Khatun	22	Shekbor Ali	F	VIII	8761002812

Stampan R.
Forest Range Officer,
Kampur Range
Nagaon Assam
Member Secretary
Madhabpara JFMC

ST
Divisional Forest Officer,
Nagaon Division

Md. Jahur Ali
President
Madhabpara JFMC
President
Madhabpara J.F.M.C.
Madhabpara

Contd..

17/07/2019 10:20 AM

JFMC- Madhabpara Trailing Traning List

Sl. No.	Name	Age	Guardian Name	Sex	Qualification	Mobile No.
31	Jesmima Khatun	22	Hussain Ali	Female	VI	9723009464
32	Jorina Khatun	30	Rojob Ali	F	IV	
33	Rukia Khatun	23	Yasin Ali	F	V	9957098922
34	Afia Khatun	25	Burhan Ali	F	V	8721877814
35	Amena Khatun	30	Furkan Ali	F	V	9957607302
36	Minara Khatun	25	Abul Hussain	F	V	9126540798
37	Salma Khatun	28	Abdul Kalam	F	IV	7896907196
38	Hasina Begum	28	Abbas Khan	F	V	8876440407
39	Sabikun Nehar	22	Nur Mahammod	F	V	
40	Momtaz Begum	25	Nasir Uddin	F	VI	9957566197
41	Arina Khatun	24	Abul Kashem	F	X	9957566197
42	Shajeda Khatun	25	Mujammil Hussain	F	VII	8761893868
43	Shusitra Sarkar	34	Amrit Sarkar	F	IX	9085653983

Stammurk
Forest Range Officer
Kampur Range
Member Secretary
Madhabpara JFMC

Md. Jahura
President
Madhabpara JFMC
President
Madhabpara J.F.M.C.
Madhabpara


Divisional Forest Officer,
Nagaon Division

Appendix X

Photographs

 A photograph showing an indoor orientation and awareness meeting. A man in a light-colored shirt is standing at a podium on the right, addressing a group of people seated in chairs on the left. The room has large windows and a simple interior.	 A photograph of a group of community members standing outdoors. They are holding a banner that features a logo and text. The group is diverse in age and attire, and they appear to be gathered for a community activity.
<p>Orientation & Awareness meeting</p>	<p>Community Members after FGD</p>
 A photograph of a large group of people gathered outdoors on a grassy area. They are engaged in an ice-breaking activity, with some individuals standing in a line and others interacting. The background shows trees and a clear sky.	 A photograph showing several women sitting on the ground outdoors, engaged in a livelihood activity. They are using large, traditional wooden bowls and tools to process or sort through what appears to be agricultural products.
<p>Ice Breaking during Orientation</p>	<p>Livelihood activity</p>
 A photograph of a group of people participating in a Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) mapping activity. They are gathered around a large banner or map that is being displayed on a wall. Some individuals are pointing at the map, while others are looking on.	 A photograph showing a group of people engaged in a tree plantation activity. They are gathered around a large tree trunk that has been cut, and some individuals are using tools to work on the ground. The activity is taking place outdoors in a rural setting.
<p>PRA Mapping</p>	<p>Tree Plantation during O&A meeting</p>



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


Divisional Forest Officer,
Nagaon Division