

**Rekhapahar Joint Forest Management Committee**  
**Nagaon Division, Nagaon**

**MICRO-PLAN**

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

**Prepared by Rekhapahar JFMC**

**Assisted by**

**Assam Forest Department**

**&**

**COMPELO**

**(RGVN & IIE)**



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

## List of Acronyms

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

GP	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	RashtriyaGraminVikasNidhi
RO	Range Officer
Sc	Scheduled Caste
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SLF	Sustainable Livelihood Framework
Spp	Species

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

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

### TREES

<u>Local Name</u>	<u>Botanical Names</u>
Agar	<i>Aquilariaagallocha</i>
Ahot	<i>Ficusreligiosa</i>
Ajhar	<i>Lagerstoemiaflosreginae</i>
Aam	<i>Mangiferaindica</i>
Amari	<i>Amoorawallichii</i>
Amora	<i>Spondiasmagnifera</i>
Amlokhi	<i>Phyllanthusemblica</i>
Ashok	<i>Saracaindica</i>
Badam (Jungalibadam)	<i>Sterculiaalata</i>
Bahara (Bhomra)	<i>Terminaliabelerica</i>
Ban-am	<i>Mangiferaaylvatica</i>
Ban-jalakia	<i>Crptocaryaamygdalina</i>
Bandar lathi	<i>Cassia nodosa</i>
Barthekera	<i>Garciniapedunculata</i>
Bel	<i>Aeglemarmelos</i>
Bhatghilla	<i>Oroxylumindicum</i>
Bhelkor	<i>Trewianudiflora</i>
Bogi-jamuk	<i>Eugenia praecox</i>
Boguri	<i>Ziziphus jujube</i>

Bohat	<i>Artocarpus lakoocha</i>
Bon-lichu	<i>Nephelium longana</i>
Bon-poniol	<i>Millettia roxburghiana</i>
Borpat	<i>Ailanthus grandis</i>
Bor-thakera	<i>Garcinia pedunculata</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>Listia epolyantha</i>
Jamuk	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>
Jati-poma	<i>Toona ciliata</i>
Kadam	<i>Anthocephalus cadamba</i>
Kathal	<i>Artocarpus integrifolia</i>
Kathi-jamuk	<i>Syzygium cumini</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>Dilleniaindica</i>
Peniol	<i>Flacourtiacataphracta</i>
Poma	<i>Toonaciliala</i>
Sal	<i>Shorearobusta</i>
Satiana	<i>Alstoniascholaris</i>
Sonaru	<i>Cassia fistula</i>
Tejpat	<i>Cinnamomumtamala</i>
Teteli	<i>Tamarindusindica</i>
Titasopa	<i>Talaumaphellocarpa</i>
Owtenga	<i>Dilleniaindica</i>
Uriam	<i>Bischofiajavanica</i>
Udal	<i>Sterculiavillosa</i>

### **LIST OF NTFP**

<b><u>Local Name</u></b>	<b><u>Scientific Name</u></b>
Bon Naharu	<i>Allium tuberosum</i> Rottl. Ex Spreng
Bontulasi	<i>Ocimumbasilicum</i> L
Dhekia	<i>Diplaziumesculentum</i>
Kolmou	<i>Ipomea aquatic</i> Frosk
MatiKanduri	<i>Alternantherasessilis</i> (L)
Pippali	<i>Piper longum</i> L

Tora	<i>Alpiniaallughas</i>
Kochu	<i>Colocasiaesculenta L</i>

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

<b><u>Local Name</u></b>	<b><u>Scientific Name</u></b>
Abu-Tenga	<i>Antidesmaacidum Retz</i>
Agora	<i>TriumfettarhomboideaJacq</i>
Assam lota	<i>Eupatorium odoratum</i>
Bogitora	<i>Alpiniamolluccensis</i>
Bhat-tita	<i>Solanumtorvum Swartz</i>
Bhedelilata	<i>Hedyotis scandens</i>
Bhekuri	<i>Solanumindicum</i>
BhotuaXak	<i>Chenopodium album Linn</i>
BorManimuni	<i>Hydrocotyleasiatica Linn</i>
Bondhonia	<i>Ranunculussceleratus Linn</i>
Durunxak	<i>Leacuslanata</i>
Dighlati	<i>LitseaSalicifolia</i>
Helochi	<i>Enhydrafluctuans Lour</i>
Jamlakhuti	<i>Costus specious Sm</i>
Kana-ximalu	<i>CommelinaduffusaBarun F</i>
Kaupat	<i>Phrynium species</i>



Khutura	<i>Amaranthusviridis Linn</i>
Lajukilota	<i>Mimosa pudica Linn</i>
Mati-kaduri	<i>Altermantherasessils (L) Br</i>
Makhi-loti	<i>Flemingiastrobilifera</i>
Ikora	<i>Phragmiteskakra (Retz) Trin</i>
Tengesi	<i>Marsileaqudrifolia</i>
Tita-phul	<i>Phlogocanthusthrysiflorus</i>
Xaru-manimuni	<i>HydrocotylesibthorpioidesLimk</i>

### **LIST OF GRASSES**

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

## **LIST OF BAMBOOS**

<b><u>Local Name</u></b>	<b><u>Scientific Name</u></b>
Bojal	<i>Pseudostachy polymorphum</i>
Hill-jati	<i>Bambusa pallid</i>
Kanta	<i>Bambusa arundinaceae</i>
Muli	<i>Melocannabambusoides</i>

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

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

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*Approved*  
  
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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 REKHAPAHAR JFMC**

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

## **2. General Description of the Area**

### **2.1 General Description**

The area of Nagaon Forest Division consists of 19 (nineteen) Reserved Forests and 16 (sixteen) Proposed Reserved Forests within the modified boundaries of the civil District of Morigaon and two Sub Divisions viz Nagaon and Koliabor under Nagaon District within the geographical limits of East Longitude-92<sup>0</sup> 0' & 93<sup>0</sup> 30', North Latitude-25<sup>0</sup> 30' & 26<sup>0</sup> 30'.

The district wise distributions of these reserves are shown below:

#### **a. Nagaon District (Nagaon & Kaliabor Sub divisions)**

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

## 25. 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, South Dijoo&Bagser. The slopes are comparatively moderate and terrain is more or less undulating with khurkhani mounds dotted with beels and swamps in case of the reserves.

### **2.2 Location**

The reserves are not well distributed over the territory of the division. Most of the reserves are situated on the Southern part of the division. Out of the 22 Nos of reserve forests 13 reserves are situated along the periphery of the common boundaries in between Nagaon and Karbi- Anglong and the state of Boundaries of Meghalaya. The total area of the reserve forests of the entire division is approximately 371 square km.

The reserves are situated between the geographical limits of East Longitude 92°0' & 93 30' and North Latitude 25° 30' and 26° 30'.

### **2.3 Soil Type**

The southern slopes of the Khasi Hills are said to be of gneissic origin. Nearly the whole of the NorthKarbi-Anglong hills are composed of massive gneiss or foliated granite. The gneiss is



composed mostly of quartz feldspar with magnetic hornblende and mica. A mottled earthy trap is often found at the junction of gneiss and the sedimentary rocks, but there is a remarkable absence of trap dykes in the gneissic area. There are great quantities of ferruginous sandstone passing locally into sandy haematite and haematitic conglomerate.

In the hilly areas, the soil found in the forest is generally clayey loam which is good and suitable for the forest growth. It is generally deep, except on some hill slopes where rocks occur near the surface. In the hills, the soil is derived by the decomposition and weathering of mostly gneiss or sand stones. It is reddish in colour due to the presence of ferruginous material in both rocks and is of very fine texture, so that it becomes extremely slippery and claylike when wet, though when dry it looks friable and sandy. On exposure, the soil on the ridges and slopes loses its fertility very quickly due to washing away of the fine material and with it the organic and mineral matter.

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

## **2.4 Water**

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

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

## **2.5 Climate**

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

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

## 2.6 Ecosystem & Bio-diversity

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

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

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

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

## 2.7 Concern of Bio-diversity Conservation

- Illegal trespass and settlement, fishing, poaching, grazing and felling and removal of trees and timber and other forest produce
- **Flood and River Erosion:** Flood causes bank erosion and cuts away slices of reserves on main river bank taking away plantations and valuable forests under simul, and other species, as has been generally happening in Sonaikuchi, Kukurakata Hill reserves.

- **Storms:** Storms are experienced during the rains and are responsible for breaking and uprooting of trees. The damage is more visible in the open Sal forests.
- **Fires** Plantations raised in grassland are vulnerable to fire danger.
- **Annual Floods:** Floods are an annual phenomena in the Brahmaputra valley of Assam. With the onset of flood, wild animals 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 Domaithagi to the Borpani River

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

- (a) From Phulaguri village to Kahangtaran.
- (b) From Sirang (Deosur) village to Kahangtaran

### 3. Village Socio-Economic Profile and JFMC Profile

#### 3.1 Key Information

Rekhapahar is a revenue village and is located in Nagaon District. The JFMC was registered on 19<sup>th</sup> July 2002 (Appendix III as per the registration certificate) under the jurisdiction of Nagaon Division. This forest village is located in the R.F.

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

<b>Name of the JFMC</b>	Rekhapahar
<b>Name of the Gram Panchayat / VCDC</b>	Anjukpani
<b>Revenue Circle</b>	Koliabor
<b>District</b>	Nagaon
<b>Forest Division</b>	Nagaon
<b>Forest Range</b>	Salonah
<b>Forest Beat</b>	Salbari
<b>Year Formed</b>	2002
<b>Registration no.</b>	NAC/N/16
<b>Description of Boundary of JFMC</b>	As below North: Karbi Hill South: North Dijoo Reserve Forest West: Salonah tea Estate East: Lengteng Tea Estate

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

### 3.2 Brief Details of the Executive Committee

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

**Table-B: Brief Details of Executive Committee**

Name	Age	Guardian's Name/ Address	Educational qualification	Phone No	Designation
Horen Borah	65	C/o Lt Deben Borah Rekhapahar, Nagaon	H.S.L.C.	9132603514	President
A.K. Nazimul Ahmed	45	Forest Range Office, Salonah	Graduate	9854587447	Member Secretary
Surjya Rajbongshi	55	C/o Lt Nirmal Rajbongshi Rekhapahar, Nagaon	H.S.L.C.	9613581548	Member
Anima Saikia	65	C/o Lt SushilSaikia Rekhapahar, Nagaon	H.S.L.C.		Member
Runu Rajbongshi	40	C/o Joydeep Rajbongshi, Rekhapahar, Nagaon	Primary	9613076401	Member
GopalKalita	36	C/o Lt DiporuKalita Rekhapahar, Nagaon	H.S.L.C.	9859231906	Member
Maseda Khatun	27	C/o Mohammad Rajav Ali Rekhapahar, Nagaon	Primary	9854331107	Member
SabaSanga	30	C/o Lt SamburSanga Rekhapahar, Nagaon	H.S.L.C.	7399314295	Member
Popi Borah	22	C/o Mousum Borah Rekhapahar, Nagaon	H.S.L.C.	9577251662	Member
JiyabuHaque	23	C/o Lt Amsoi Ali Rekhapahar, Nagaon	H.S.L.C.	8811943442	Member
DevjaniRajbong	35	C/o	Primary	9577084297	Member

shi		DhirenRajbongshi Rekhapahar, Nagaon			
GoneshSaikia	40	C/o DhirenSaikia Rekhapahar, Nagaon	Primary	8811849790	Member
BiswajitRajak	22	C/o Ganga Rajak Rekhapahar, Nagaon	Primary	9859630766	Member
Mohammad Sidhik Ali	60	C/o Lt Kitab Ali Rekhapahar, Nagaon	Primary	9613080832	Member
Bana Orang	45	C/o Donesh Orang Rekhapahar, Nagaon	H.S.L.C.	9613841890	Member
BirenRajbongsh i	42	C/o Lt. Nirmal Rajbongshi Rekhapahar, Nagaon	Primary	8752852645	Member

Source: JFMC Records

### 3.3 Households & Population Composition

The village has 152 households, of which 142 households are BPL (Below Poverty Line) households.

**Table-C: Demographic Profile**

Demography				
Category	No of Households	Male	Female	Total
<b>Gen</b>	5	11	9	20
<b>OBC</b>	8	21	12	33
<b>ST</b>	5	13	12	25
<b>SC</b>	2	3	6	9
<b>Min</b>	22	69	63	132
<b>Other</b>	110	283	238	521
<b>Total</b>	152	400	340	740

The total population is 740 of which 400 are male and the rest are female members. The population includes 132 Minority, 9 SC, 25 ST, 33 OBC, 20 General and 521 Other persons.

From this, it is inferred that:

- (1) The average number of persons in a household is 5
- (2) The sex ratio is 850 females per 1000 males in the village.

**Table-D: Age Group Distribution**

<b>Age and Sex Distribution</b>					
<b>Age Class</b>	<b>&lt; 5 years</b>	<b>5-18 years</b>	<b>18-45 years</b>	<b>45-60 years</b>	<b>&gt;60 years</b>
<b>Male</b>	23	134	170	52	21
<b>Female</b>	25	98	175	31	11
<b>Total</b>	48	232	345	83	32

### 3.4 Education & Skills Development

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

**Table-E : Education Profile**

<b>Age class</b>	<b>Primary</b>	<b>Middle</b>	<b>High School</b>	<b>H.S</b>	<b>Graduate</b>	<b>Masters</b>	<b>Illiterate</b>
<b>&lt;25 years</b>	98	96	67	31	3	0	21
<b>&gt;25 years</b>	87	75	59	22	1	0	132
<b>Total</b>	185	171	126	126	4	0	153

Over 77.89% 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) Small scale tea cultivation
- (b) Agriculture

### 3.5 Land Use Pattern

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

Crop Land: 3.21%

Tree Cover: 21.42

Habitation: 53.56

Water Bodies: 0.37%

Other (Tea Plantation): 21.42%

### 3.6 Land Holding Pattern

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

- 6.25% of the households are landless;
- 87.5% of the households are marginal farmers (less than 2 Ha);
- 6.25% of the households are small farmers (2-10 Ha)

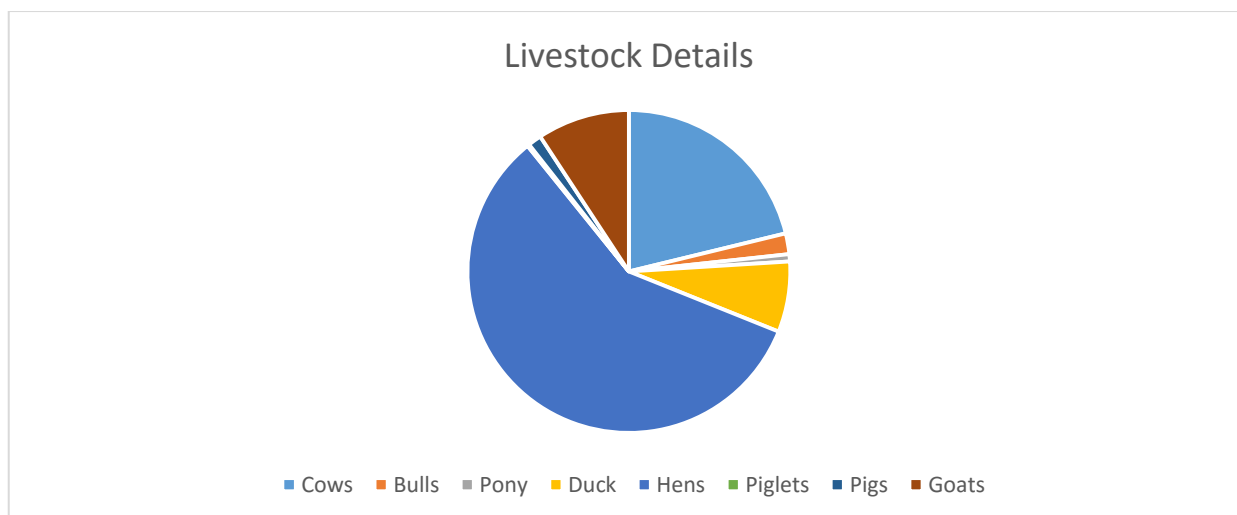
### 3.7 Livestock

The main types of livestock possessed by the households include:

**Table: Livestock Details**

Sl.No	Livestock	Number
1	Cows	204
2	Bulls	20
3	Pony	7
4	Duck	68
5	Hens	559
6	Piglets	2
7	Pigs	13
8	Goats	89





### 3.8 Village Infrastructure & Communication Facilities

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

**Table-F: Physical Infrastructure**

Sl. No	Point Infrastructure	Location inside village or Outside	Number (If applicable)	Approximate Distance from Village, if outside (m/Km)	Condition and status of present use
1	Bus stand	Out	2	12 km	Good
2	Primary Health Centre	Out	1	16 km	Good
3	Primary School	In	2		Good
4	Middle School	Out	1	3 km	Good
5	High School	Out	1	3 km	Good
6	HS School	Out	1	25 km	Good
7	College	Out	1	25 km	Good

8	Post Office	Out	1	3 km	Good
9	Bank	Out	1	10 km	Good
10	Telephone				
11	Anganwadi Centre	In	4	200 km	Good
12	Gram Panchayat Office	Out	1	6km	Good
13	Revenue Circle Office	Out	1	25 km	Good
14	Police Outpost/ Thana	Out	1	10 km	Good
15	Forest Beat Office	Out	1	10 km	Good
16	Forest Range Office	Out	1	15 km	Good
17	Railway Station	Out	1	12 km	Good
18	Drinking Water Sources				
19	Community Hall	In	1	100 m	Good
20	House with Electricity		100		
21	Street Lighting	No			
22	No. of Tractors	No			
23	No. of Power Tillers	No			
24	Temple/ Church/ Mosque/ Namghar		Temple: 2 Church: 1 Mosque:2 Namghar:1		
25	District Head Quarter	Out	1	45 km	Good
26	No. of Vehicles (Cars/ Trucks)				
27	No. of JCB				
28	Nearest Market	Out	1	7 km	Good

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

**Physical Infrastructure:** The habitation is deprived of basic physical infrastructure like water supply while the condition of roads are considerably better.

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

**Govt. Offices:** The government offices (such as Police station, Revenue office, Forest Beat office etc.) are located at a considerable distance.

**Financial Inclusion:** Facilities for financial inclusion like bank and post office are located at a considerable distance from the habitation which hampers the overall efficiency.

### **3.9 Agriculture/Crops**

The main crops grown in the village are Sali paddy and tea cultivation.

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

- (a) Sali Paddy: **Production:**200 Quintal; **Yield:**1,500 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) Local market
- b) Homestead areas

### **3.11 Markets**

The main markets used by the community are as follows:

- (a) Grocery / PDS: Rekhapahar JFMC
- (b) Weekly / Bi-weekly Market: Salonah and Misa at 10km away
- (c) Major Market: Nagaon at 45 km away

### **3.12 Water Resources**

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

- (a) Ring well - 100 nos. (Water Availability: Poor)
- (b) Supply water – Not functional

### **3.13 Energy Consumption**

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

- (a) Fuel wood: Households Depending: 160 Nos. ; (Source: Forest)
- (b) Kerosene: Households Depending: 160 Nos. ;(Source: Other)
- (c) LPG: Households Depending: 5 Nos. ; (Source: Gas Agency)
- (d) Electricity: Households Depending: 100 Nos. ; (Source: Government)

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

**Social set-up:** The village is inhabited by Assamese, Karbi, Muslim and Adivasi communities. 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 Tea garden labourers and agriculture. Most households earn Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 50,000 per annum. Additional details are available in the next section.

## **4. Livelihood assets profile and vulnerability contexts**

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

### **4.1 Livelihood Assets Analysis**

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

#### **Human Capital**

With regard to the human capital in the area, the existing skills, literacy rate, professional profile are the major points of emphasis. The percentage of literates in Rekhapahar is 77.89% denoting a high literacy rate. In terms of the skills in the village, there are 20 women involved in weaving, 5 in cane and bamboo craft, 3 women in tailoring and 15 men in masonry. These skills could be further enhanced with the application of specialised training to act as a source of income.

In terms of the professional profile, there are people working as shopkeepers, tea garden labourers, farmers and other.

These factors play a major role in the overall development of the village. Educated and well skilled people would help improve the individual economic conditions along with the conditions of the village as well. 57.43% of the population is in the working age group, which shows a high potential of workforce in the area.

#### **Physical Capital**

The development of a village is also based on the kind of physical infrastructure that exists. Provision of basic facilities such as drinking water, electricity, health care and education is a crucial task. With regard to Rekhapahar, in terms of educational infrastructures, there are 2 primary schools located in the village, while the middle and high schools are at a distance of 3 km each. On the other hand, higher educational facilities such as colleges and HS schools are 25km away. Educational facilities in the village would help improve the literacy rates in the village.

The condition of roads in the village is rather good but it lacks in terms of transportation and communication. Drinking water facilities are also not adequate which creates a number of

issues to meet daily needs. Hence, attention needs to be paid to help develop the basic physical needs of the village

### **Natural Capital**

The natural capital of the village is rich with a wide variety of flora and fauna that is available. Rekhapahar is located in the fringes of the Salona Reserved Forests which adds to the wide natural habitat. Presence of a wide variety of animals such as elephants, wild boars, pythons, cobras and birds such as cuckoo, doves, hornbills etc. There are rivers such as Langkhang and Dijoo but the quality of water is rather poor.

There is a total of 100 bighas of fertile land which provides area for growing crops such a Sali paddy and act as a source of income for the people.

### **Social Capital**

Focusing on the social capital in the village, the emphasis is on the various institutions of religions, culture and social life. With regard to the presence of religious institutions, since the communities are diverse, there are 2 mosques, 1 namghar, 1 chruch and 2 temples in the area.

There are 4 angadwadi centres in the village which looks after the pre natal care for women and post birth child care. The panchayat helps in the fulfilment of administrative duties in the village and the village headman helps in resolving social conflicts that arise.

### **Financial Capital**

Financial capital of a village focuses on the availability of financial institutions and the awareness of the people with regard to the various advantages that the institutions can provide. In Rekhapahar, the bank and post office are both located outside the village at a distance of 10km and 3km respectively. There are 120 people with bank accounts and the same number of people have availed the provisions of micro finance.

A strong financial literacy is a big boon for the people to help enhance their economic condition. The community should be made aware of the various government schemes available for their benefits and to provide them with financial aid.

### **4.2 Livelihood Asset Pentagon**

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

### 4.3 Vulnerability Context Analysis:

The existing vulnerabilities of a village such as animal depredation, diseases etc. hamper the overall development despite it being rich in all five livelihood capitals. These have a negative impact on the livelihood enhancement of a village.

With regard to Rekhapahar, it faces vulnerabilities such as elephant depredation which occurs almost all throughout the year disrupting the crops and damaging property as well. The village also faces pest attack damaging the agricultural crops. There are also the diseases such as malaria which spreads during the months of May to August, while dysentery affects during the months of April, May and June.

### 4.4 Seasonality:

The seasonality calendar has been prepared in consultation with the community. It showcases the various cropping seasons that exist in the village along with the various hazards/diseases that occur.

In Rekhapahar, Sali Paddy is cultivated as a major crop during the months of July-December. It is evident from the above calendar that the JFMC area is susceptible to many kinds of hazards such as elephant depredation almost all through the year. Along with the spread of seasonal diseases such as malaria and dysentery. There are also instances pest attack from May to December which ruin standing crops in the agricultural fields.

**Seasonality Calendar of Rekhapahar JFMC**

Particulars	Months											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Crops							Sali Paddy					
Hazards	Elephant Depredation											
					Pest attack							
Diseases					Malaria							
				Dysentery								

## **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 Cmmitities 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, Samoguria along with Bamboo seasoning unit. Bamboo plantations were also taken up under JFMC areas.

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

#### 5.2.2.1 Forest Village 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,	Pilkhana- 2	Arti. Regeneration	20.00 Hect.

	Kampur			
	Northern Range, Salona	Barhula	Arti. Regeneration	15.00 Hect.
	Northern Range, Salona	Baghakhaity	Arti. Regeneration	15.00 Hect.
	Northern Range, Salona	Bapudaloni	Arti. Regeneration	5.00 Hect.
<b>Total =</b>				<b>75.00 Hect.</b>

### 5.2.2.2 Medicinal & Aromatic Plants:

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

### 5.2.2.3 Scheme NAP (National Afforestation Programme)

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

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

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

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

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

**PART-II**

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

### **6.1 Micro plan Objectives**

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

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

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

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

- a) Community meetings organized at the outset in to March 2017 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**

- Lack of irrigation facilities in the village which adversely affects the agricultural production
- The condition of health care facilities and infrastructure is rather poor which is a major drawback
- Elephant depredation destroys the standing crops and fields
- Lack of provision for proper drinking water to all households

## **6.3 SWOT Analysis**

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

### **Strengths**

- i. The road conditions are satisfactory
- ii. The natural capital in the village is rich
- iii. No occurrence of floods in the area



## **Weaknesses**

- i. Poor public transportation and communication facilities
- ii. Education and health facilities are lacking
- iii. Less agriculture land which creates issues in the overall yield

## **Opportunities**

- i. Bought leaf factories can be established by maintaining the standards of Tea Board of India
- ii. Scope for development of nursery to act as an alternate source of livelihood
- iii. Provision of better agricultural tools will help increase the production
- iv. Scope for Fishery development in the area as an income generating source

## **Threats**

- i. Spread of diseases such as malaria
- ii. Elephant depredation
- iii. Threat to biodiversity due to fire wood collection

## **6.4 PRA Exercise**

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

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

**Date:** 24/3/2017 **Location:** Rekhapahar

**Numbers Present:** 20

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

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

- (a) Participatory Planning
- (b) Participatory tools & Methods
- (c) Importance of Microplanning and role of JFMC
- (d) Environmental issues
- (e) Climate change and Climate variation
- (f) Ecological balance and Ecosystem management ( traditional and scientific)
- (g) Sustainable livelihood Framework

- (h) Livelihood Assets Pentagon and importance of social capital
- (i) Cluster formation & SHG , Financial inclusion
- (j) Marketing and Value addition
- (k) Development agenda and its relationship with environment and ecological balance
- (l) Gender Issues and gender equality

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

- People expressed that the JFMC have not been very active in the past due to lack of funds and projects
- There have been very few awareness and orientation programs in the JFMC in the past.
- They appreciated the importance of micro planning and were very supportive and cooperated during the micro planning process.
- While some NGOs have been visiting the JFMC they only collected data and information but did not take up any development activity.
- It was for the first time that Under the APBFC the NGO has come and interacted with the community and created awareness and proper orientation not only about the project but also on the development issues including environmental and ecological aspects to growth and development.
- The communities have good local wisdom and traditional knowledge regarding the environment, forestry and other livelihood issues like pest control, livestock management etc.
- They shared their concern over the climate variation and its ill effects on agriculture and health in the village. They are keen to learn more on the scientific facts about climate change issues.
- A sense of importance was observed among the people as they understood the important role they had towards reducing causes leading to climate variation by protecting the nearby forests and a sense of ownership seems to be gripping them boosting their self esteem.

**Community Need Assessment:** Based on the PRA exercise, Focus group discussions, consultations with village community, JFMC members, forest staff and other stakeholders the Village Development plan and Livelihood development Plan was prepared for the JFMC. Through

the participatory approach the community Need Assessment was carried out. The people's needs can be categorized as follows:

**1. Structural Needs**

**2. Non Structural needs**

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

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

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

## 7. Village Development Plan

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

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

- a) The drinking water facilities in the village are rather poor and the supply water doesn't reach all the households. Hence, it is important that the basic amenities of water be provided to all.
- b) Lack of diverse employment opportunity in the village leads to low economic conditions. Introduction of skill development programmes regarding nursery or piggery to help provide specialised training to the participants and act as an alternate source of livelihood.
- c) The provision of a community hall in the village would act as a centre for trainings to take place regarding SDPs and also to hold important discussion with the community members.
- d) The condition of the existing health care facilities is rather inadequate which poses problems for people during times of emergency needs of medical care. Hence it is crucial that this be looked into and proper facilities be provided to all the people.
- e) Tea growers can be registered with the Tea Board of India/ Tocklai Tea Research Institute/Department of Tea Husbandry and Technology, Assam Agricultural University. This would help them to avail various training, technical guidance and subsidies offered by the institutions.

### 7.1 Ranking of EPA

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

Rank	Village EPA as ranked	Details	Budget
1	Community hall	<p><b>Size:</b> 40x50 feet</p> <p><b>Location:</b> Near the Namghar in the community</p> <p><b>Land size:</b> 2.5 bigha</p> <p><b>Proposed activities:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. JFMC office – (Size 9x10 feet)</li> <li>2. Library</li> <li>3. Wardrobe- (Nos. 2)</li> <li>4. Chair- (Nos. 50)</li> </ol>	12 lakh

		<p>5. Table- (Nos. 5)</p> <p>6. Toilet- (Nos. 2) (Size: 6x6 feet)</p> <p>7. Training hall</p> <p>8. Generator</p> <p>9. Well for water facilities</p>	
2	Nursery	<p><b>Location:</b> Near Horen Bora Namghar</p> <p><b>Land Size:</b> 3 bigha</p> <p><b>Proposed Activity</b></p> <p>1. Greenhouse</p> <p>2. Transportation facility</p> <p>3. Training programme provision</p>	10 lakh
3	Drinking water facility	<p><b>Location:</b> Will be voted for in the next Panchayat meeting</p> <p><b>Proposed Activity</b></p> <p>1. Cement well (Nos. 4)</p>	1.5 lakh
4	Livestock	Training and financial assistance group wise	2 lakhs
5	Tractor	Tractor for agriculture- (Nos. 1) Trailer with equipment	6 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**

- Small scale tea cultivation
- Agriculture
- Nursery development
- Poultry
- Fishery development

### **8.2 Livelihood Opportunities**

#### **Livelihood were identified as follows:**

- Agriculture & horticulture
- Skill development in weaving, handicraft
- NTFP
- Livestock

### **8.3 Agriculture & Horticulture**

The main constraints are:

- (a) No irrigation facilities
- (b) Lack of modern tools and machines to help enhance production
- (c) Elephant depredation in the area destroys standing crops

(d) Lack of knowledge on new techniques and methods of farming

The opportunities are:

(a) Organic farming to sustain health of soil, eco-system and people.

(b) Nursery Development

(c) Mechanisation of the existing techniques of agriculture through use of better machines

#### **8.4 Livestock**

The main constraints are:

(a) No veterinary services in the area to treat diseased animals

(b) Lack of knowledge on scientific rearing methods

(c) Unawareness regarding special provision of financial aid to farmers

The opportunities are:

(a) Provision of veterinary facilities in the area

(b) Scope for development of poultry farming

#### **8.5 NTFP**

The main constraints are:

(a) Market linkage initiatives are lacking

(b) Medicinal properties of most of the NTFP is unknown to the community

(c) Lack of knowledge by community about NTFP utility

The opportunities are:

(a) Some of the products can be used for commercialisation processes

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

#### **8.6 Specialized Skills**

The main constraints are:

(a) Lack of product and skill diversification

(b) Absence of proper skill building measures

(c) Lack of knowledge regarding marketing strategies

The opportunities are:

(a) Scope for development of nurseries as an alternate source of livelihood.

(b) More initiative of Skill Development Programmes to train the community members in diverse skills such as tea plucking.

(c) Development of piggery as an income generating occupation.

## **8.7 Credit Facility**

The main constraints with the reasons are:

- (a) Low risk taking attitude leading to unwillingness of the community members to avail loan facilities.
- (b) Higher rate of interest charged by private money lenders
- (c) Lack of knowledge about different financial schemes of the government .

The opportunities are:

- (a) Motivation to form active SHGs and avail loans within the group.
- (b) Micro finance Institutions
- (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. Skill development in sectors such as nursery, poultry etc. to help create more employment opportunities
2. Provide better access and availability of tools and machines with regard to agriculture
3. Improve the condition of tea cultivation in the area to help enhance its productivity
4. Motivate the people to form SHG and JLG

## **8.9 Income Generating Activities**

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

1. Small scale tea cultivation
2. Agriculture
3. Piggery
4. Nursery
5. Fishery

## **8.10 SHG activities**

SHGs of the village can plan the following activities:

1. Nursery development
2. Piggery
- 3.



### **8.11 Exposure Trips**

The following exposure trips are planned:

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

### **8.12 Convergence**

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

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

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

## 9. Forest Development Plan of Rekhapahar 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 **Rekhapahar** 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 JFMC Forests of the **Rekhapahar**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 **Rekhapahar** JFMC have been summarized below.

**Table-1: Conditions of the Forests of Rekhapahar JFMC**

<b>Identification</b>	<b>Area of JFMC Forest (Ha)</b>	<b>Distance from Village (Km)</b>	<b>Condition of Forest</b> [Good - Forest with crown density of 40% of more Else 'Degraded']	<b>Frequency of Use by Community</b> [2-3 m / 3-6 m / 6-9 m / Over 9 m]
<b>(A) Assigned Forest</b>				
RF / PF Name: <b>North Diju RF</b> Beat: <b>Chapanala</b> Compartments: -	200	4	Good Area: 200 Ha Degraded Area: 0 Ha	6- 9 m
<b>(B) Other Planted Area</b>				
Location: Type of Forest: <b>Moist Deciduous Mixed Forest</b> VF / Other -----	100	4	Good Area: 0 Ha Degraded Area: 100 Ha	6-9 m
<b>TOTAL</b>	300		Good Area: 200 Ha	

			Degraded Area: 100 Ha	
--	--	--	--------------------------	--

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

It is seen that the **Rekhapahar** JFMC has 300 Bigha under its forests, of which Ha ( 66 %) is ‘Good’ (Crown density >40%) and the rest is ‘Degraded’.

### 9.1.1 Forest Soil Type

The forests of **Rekhapahar**JFMC are located in.Alluvial Soil type(s) of soil. Some salient points of the forest soil type have been given in the following table.

**Table-2: Forest Soil Type inRekhapahar JFMC**

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

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

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

- (a) Alluvial with pebbles deposit

### 9.1.2 Existing Composition of Flora

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

**Table-3: Existing Composition of Flora in the RekhapaharJFMC**

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Local Name(s)</b>	<b>Botanical Name(s)</b>
Major Forest Species	Sal, Segun, Tita-Sopa	Shorearobusta, Tectonagrandis, Michelliachampaca,
Associates	Gamari,Amalokhi, Koroi,Arjun	Gmelinaarborea, Kirganeliarecticulata, Albezziaprocera, Terminaliaarjuna.
Shrubs		
Medicinal Plants	Outenga, Hilikha, Bohera	Dilleniaindica, Terminaliachabuja.
Produces	Bambo Spp.	
Others, if any		

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

### **9.1.3 Forest Village Management in the Past**

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

(a) Number of households involved: Nos. 152nos.

(b) Number of people involved: Nos.727 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  
RekhapaharJFMC**

Name of Forest Produce	Average Household Requirement		How met at Present	Source
	Frequency of Requirement	Approx. Qty		
Firewood	Per Day basis	62 Ton /month		Homestead Dead drywood
Timber for House	Per Day basis	700 nos. big bamboo	From Homestead	Bamboo and wood
Small timber for Implements	Per Day basis	350 nos.		From Homestead and Forest
Pole / Bamboo	Per Day basis	350 to 450 m		Cultivable land and Forest
Fodder from Forest	Per Day basis	5 bosta		Homestead and forest
NTFP	Annually		Broom, bamboo, thatch, cane etc.	Home stead and forest
Other				

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

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

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

<b>Name of Forest Produce</b>	<b>Community Requirement (Kg per annum) (*)</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Firewood	2550 ton	
Timber for House	3820 nos.	
Small Timber for Implements	1080 nos.	
Pole / Bamboo	18200 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 131 Households

### **9.1.5 Collection & Marketing of Forest Produce by Villagers**

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

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

Name of Forest Produce	Collection for Marketing			Location of Collection
	Season / Months	No of Households Collecting	Average Qty. Collected (Kg)	
Firewood	Rainy season/ Winter	78 hh	27 kg/hh/day	Homestead and forest
Timber for House	Winter	20-22 hh	20 nos.	Homestead and forest
Small timber for Implements	Annually	30-35 hh	20 nos.	Homestead and forest
Bamboo	April-May	60 hh	20 nos.	Homestead and forest
Pole	April-May	60 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**  
**[RekhapaharJFMC]**

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

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

**9.1.6 Total Requirements of Forest Produce - Domestic Use & Marketing**

The total requirements of forest produce by the community members of the **Rekhapahar 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 RekhapaharJFMC**



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

**Table-7: Protection Problems of the RekhapaharJFMC**

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

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

**Table-8: Protection Plan of RekhapaharJFMC**

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

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

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

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

<b>Treatment</b>	<b>Required (Yes/ No)</b>	<b>Responsibility of JFMC (Yes / No)</b>	<b>Month / Year when can be done</b>	<b>Extent of Area proposed for Treatment (Ha)</b>
Restoration of Degraded Forests	Yes	Yes		50
Protection to Cut Stumps of Trees	Yes	Yes		50
Watershed Treatment	Yes	Yes		50
Water Reservoirs	Yes	Yes		50
Grass & Silvi-pasture	Yes	Yes		
Bamboo Plantation	Yes	Yes		
Seed Sowing	Yes	Yes		50
Root & Shoot Cutting & Plantation	Yes	Yes		50
Cut Back & Coppice Treatment	Yes	Yes		50

<b>Treatment</b>	<b>Required (Yes/ No)</b>	<b>Responsibility of JFMC (Yes / No)</b>	<b>Month / Year when can be done</b>	<b>Extent of Area proposed for Treatment (Ha)</b>
Physical Fencing	Yes	Yes		
Social Fencing	Yes	Yes		100
Other Activities	Yes	Yes		

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

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

<b>Treatment</b>	<b>Area in Ha under Plantation Module</b>	<b>Priority for Block Plantation</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Spacing (metre x metre)</b>
Assisted Natural Regeneration (with plantation in gap)	20 Ha	Yes	Indigenous	4m x 4m
Block Plantation	20 Ha.	1 Ha. each	Specific	2m*2m
Sowing of Neem, Amla, Mahua, Bahera (Medicinal Plants)	20 Ha.	1 Ha. each	Site Specific	2m * 2m
Enrichment Plantation	10 Ha.	1 Ha. each	Site Specific	2m * 2m
Direct Plantation	20 Ha.	5 blocks	indigenous	2m * 2m

<b>Treatment</b>	<b>Area in Ha under Plantation Module</b>	<b>Priority for Block Plantation</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Spacing (metre x metre)</b>
Other				
Total Area (in Ha)	90 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 Rekhapahar JFMC Year-1 to (Year-5)**

<b>Treatment</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
Assisted Natural Regeneration (with plantation in gap)	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.
Block Plantation	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.
Sowing of Neem, Amla, Mahua, Bahera (Medicinal Plants)	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.
Enrichment Plantation	2 Ha.	2 Ha.	2 Ha.	2 Ha.	2 Ha.
Direct Plantation	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.
Silvi-cultural Operations					
Intermediate Operations					

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

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

<b>Treatment</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>
Aided Natural Regeneration (with plantation in gap)	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.
Block Plantation	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.
Sowing of Neem, Amla, Mahua, Bahera (Medicinal Plants)	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.
Enrichment Plantation	2 Ha.	2 Ha.	2 Ha.	2 Ha.	2 Ha.
Direct Plantation	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.
Silvi-cultural Operations					
Intermediate Operations					

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

#### **9.4.1 Nursery Development Plan**

The Nursery Development Plan for the **RekhapaharJFMC** 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 **RekhapaharJFMC**. This includes the Departmental Nursery involved in JFMC works.

**Table-11 (A): JFMC Nurseries of theRekhapaharJFMC**

Location of Nursery	Species	Year of Development	Number of Seedlings	Remarks

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

#### **Other Nurseries**

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

**Table-11 (B): Other Nurseries near theRekhapaharJFMC**

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 **RekhapaharJFMC** is given below. This covers a period of ten years.

Timber Species :

**Table-12 (A): Maintenance Plan of Firewood Plantation in theRekhapaharJFMC**

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-

<b>Year(s)</b>	<b>Treatment</b>
2018-19	-Do-

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

(A) Bamboo

**Table-12 (B): Maintenance Plan of Bamboo Plantation in the RekhapaharJFMC**

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

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

(B) Fuel wood Plantation

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

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

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

(C) NTFP / Medicinal Plantation



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

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

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

#### **9.4.3 Miscellaneous Operations Plan**

The miscellaneous operations planned in the **RekhapaharJFMC** are given below.

**Table-13): Miscellaneous Operations in the RekhapaharJFMC**

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

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

#### **9.4.4 Marketing Operations**

For produce from the **RekhapaharJFMC**, 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 **RekhapaharJFMC**, 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 **RekhapaharJFMC**. 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  
RekhapaharJFMC**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Month</b>	<b>Year (Indicative)</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
Firewood	Oct -Feb	7 <sup>th</sup> -10 <sup>th</sup> year	150
Timber for House	March –April	20 <sup>th</sup> year	250
Small timber for Implements	Mar-May	4 <sup>th</sup> in year	300
Bamboo	Nov-Mar	4 <sup>th</sup> year	1500
Pole	Mar- Aug	4-5 year	200
Fodder from Forest Trees & Grass	Oct- March	1 <sup>st</sup> year	200
NTFP	Nov-Jan	2 <sup>nd</sup> year	2000 K.g
Wages	Rs. 300/- per person		
Other _____			

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

### 9.5.2 Sharing Mechanisms

The sharing mechanism for the benefits is indicated below for members of the **RekhapaharJFMC**.

**Table-15: Sharing Mechanism for RekhapaharJFMC**

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

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

## 10. Implementation Strategies, Timelines and Budget

### 10.1 Roles and Responsibility Matrix

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

#### Livelihood Development Plan

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

#### Village Development Plan

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

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

### Forest Development Plan

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

### 10.2 Finance and Budget

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

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

### Livelihood Development Plan

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

### Annual Village Development Plan:

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

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

### Annual Forest Development Plan

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

### 10.3 Action Plans and Strategies:

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

**Livelihood Development Action Plan:**

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

**Village Development Action Plan:**

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

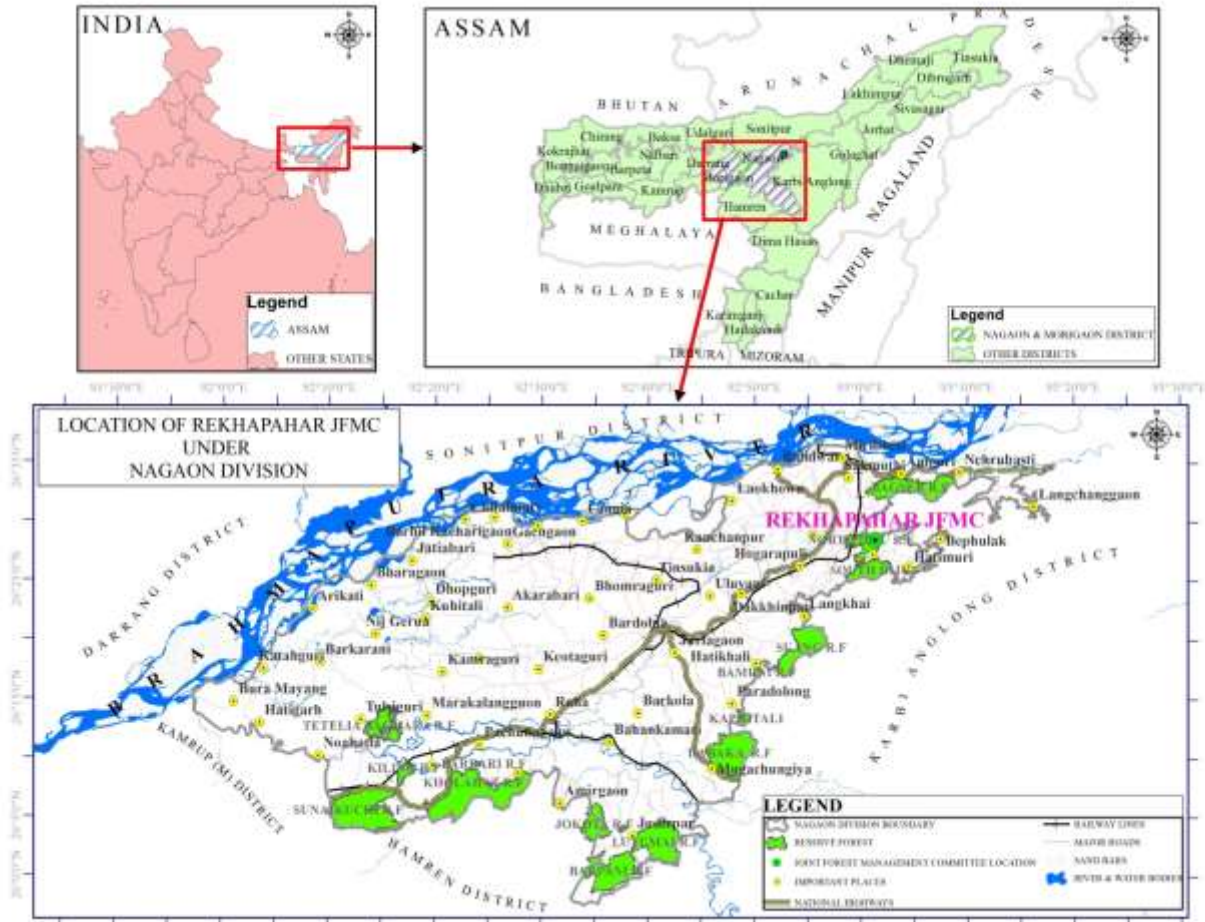
## LIST OF APPENDIX

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



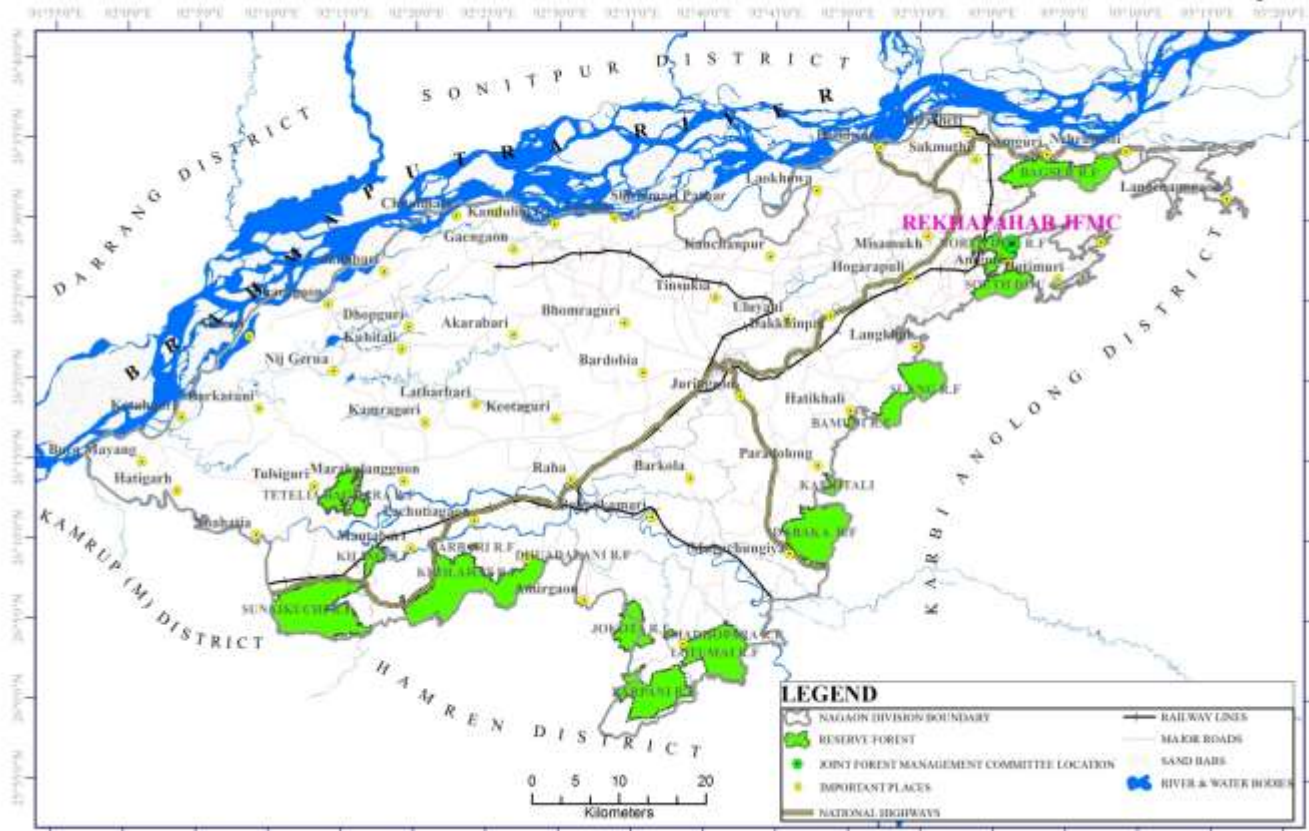
# Appendix I (A)

## Location Map of JFMC in India



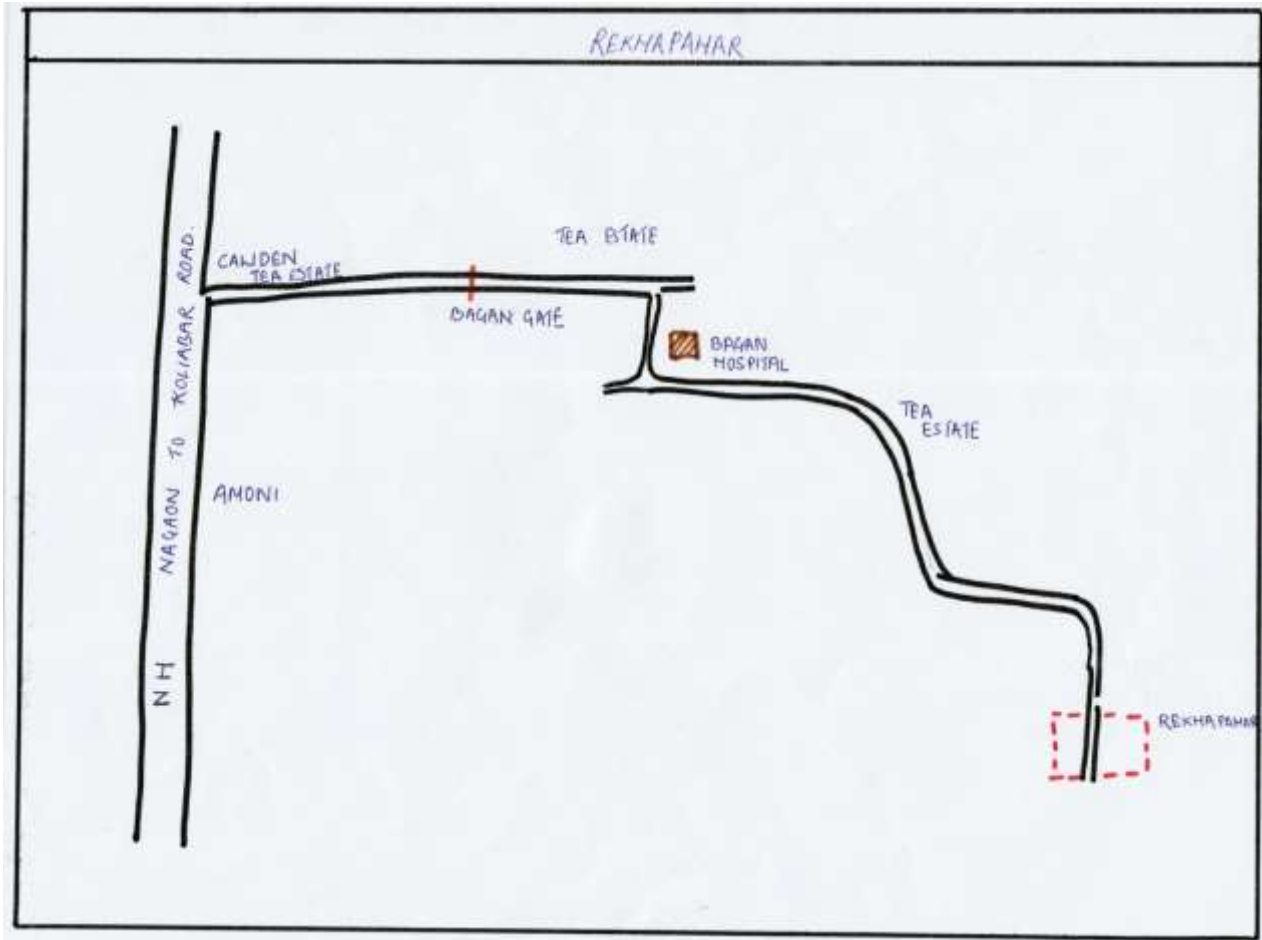
# Appendix I (B)

LOCATION MAP OF REKHAPAHAH JFMC  
UNDER  
NAGAON DIVISION



# Appendix II

## Approach map to JFMC



# Appendix III(A)

## JFMC Registration Certificate

GOVT. OF ASSAM  
OFFICE OF THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, NORTHERN ASSAM CIRCLE  
TEZPUR


Registration No. NAC / N / 16

Date 1- 19-07-2002.

### REGISTRATION OF JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The... *Rekha pahar*..... Joint Forest Management Committee formed under  
..... *Salongah*..... 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.

  
(S. K. SRIVASTAVA, IFS)  
Conservator of Forests  
Northern Assam Circle  
Tezpur

# Appendix III(B)

## MoU/Resolution Certificate

### Memorandum of Understanding.

We the members of the Rekha Pahar JFMC do here by undertaken to perform the duties and functions under the rule 9 of Assam Joint(Peoples participation) Forest Management rules,1998 dated 10<sup>th</sup> November of the Forest Department, Govt. of Assam for proper protection of the forest & plantations assigned to his committee as per the schedule given under.

#### Schedule

1. Name of JFMC	:	Rekha Pahar
2. Mouza	:	Dowar Salana
3. Panchayat	:	Anjukpani
4. Police Station	:	Samaguri
5. Sub-Division	:	Kaliabor
6. District	:	Nagaon
7. Status of Land	:	Degraded Reserve Forest

We understand that the usufructuary benefits as detailed in the aforesaid rule shall be allowed only upon satisfactory performance of the duties and the functions by this committee and the individual beneficiaries as per aforesaid rule.

Name and signature

Signature of Witness

Name                      Address                      Signature

#### President

Sri Talesfor Uria	Vill. - Rekha Pahar P.O. - Salana Dist. Nagaon (Assam)	Sd/- T. Uria
-------------------	--	--------------

#### Secretary

Sri Ananta Kr. Tamuly	Forester-I (Ex-officio Member)	Sd/- A. K. Tamuly
-----------------------	-----------------------------------	-------------------

#### Member

1. Sri Denel Urang	Vill: Rekha Pahar	Sd/- D. Uranh
2. Md. Abu Siddik	-do-	Sd/- A. Siddak
3. Sri Surjya Rajbongshi	-do-	Sd/- S. Rajbongshi
4. ,, Horen Bora	-do-	Sd/- H. Bora
5. ,, Dhiren Deka.	-do-	Sd/- D. Deka.
6. ,, Durgan Sanga.	-do-	Sd/- D. Sanga.

#### Lady Member

1. Md. Ambia Begum	Vill: Rekha Pahar	Sd/- A. Begu
2. Smt. Saba Munda	-do-	Sd/- S. Mund
3. ,, Anima Saikia	-do-	Sd/- A. Saikia

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 Rekhapahar Joint Forest Management Committee Village Rekhapahar, P.O. Sarlehbari, Panchayat Anjukpani, Block West, Kaliaber Sub-Division, Lengting 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>Rekhapahar J.F.M.C</u>     |
| b. District                                       | <u>Nagaon</u>                 |
| c. Division                                       | <u>Nagaon</u>                 |
| d. Range  | <u>Northern Range Salona</u>  |
| e. Section  | <u>Salbani Sub-beat</u>       |
| f. Beat   | <u>50 Hk.</u>                 |
| g. Block, Compartment No:                         |                               |
| h. Area(Ha)                                       |                               |
| i. Boundary :                                     |                               |
|   | North <u>Kauchi Hill</u>      |
|   | South <u>Reserve Forest</u>   |
|   | East <u>Lengting Tea Est.</u> |
|   | West <u>Salona Tea Est.</u>   |
| j. Pictorial Map showing JFMC area (not to scale) |                               |

## 2. Disbursement of funds.

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

## 3. Maintenance of Accounts:

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

## 4. Completion of Project work:

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

## 5. Duties and responsibilities of the First party

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



- 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 funds and other resources received from the Government, other sources and 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 gra-



- in the Forest and plantation areas, non-cooperation and disobedience towards decisions of the General Body and Executive committee and inflict Penalties as per the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual, IFMC & 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 a 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 DAC

Signature of the First Party (Officers of the Forest Department, Assam)		Signature
Sl.No.	Name & Designation	(Amel Chou)
1.	(Divisional Forest Officer)	
2.	(Forest Range Officer)	

**Divisional Forest Officer,  
Nagaon Division**

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

- |    |   |                |
|----|---|----------------|
| 1. | (President) Sri Hoven Bora                  | 1. [Signature] |
| 2. | (Treasurer) Smt Abusiddik Ali               | 2. [Signature] |
| 3. | (Member-Secretary) A.K. Nazmul Ahmed, Fe-3. | A.K. Nazmul    |

Signature of Witnesses

Name & Address :

1. Sri Shriji Rajbanshi
2. Sri Sanjay Borah
- 3.

Signature

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

  
Borah





# Appendix V

## Executive Members group Photo of Rekhapahar JFMC



**From left hand side standing:** 1.Biswajit Rajak 2. Basidul Hoque 3. Dheren Rajbongshi 4.Jatin Deka 5.Jiabur Hoque 6. Surjya Rajbongshi 7.Rojab Ali 8.Horen Borah 9. Gopal Kalita 10. Ganesh Saikia 11.Joydeep Rajbongshi. **From Left hand side sitting:**1. Debojani Rajbongshi 2. Popi Borah 3.Jashada Deka 4. Bimala Rajak 5. Anima Saikia 6. Runu Rajbongshi 7. Saba Sangma 8. Masoda Khatun.

# Appendix VI

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

Sl No	Name	Village	Contact NO	Signature
1	M. Haseem Khan	Rekapahar	9859624785	M. Haseem Khan
2	Sujeeta Rajbanshi	Lantang	9613581548	[Signature]
3	Shri. Anil Kumar Singh	Rekapahar		[Signature]
4	Shri. Anil Kumar Singh	"		
5	Shri. Anil Kumar Singh	"	957725161	N. Deka
6	Shri. Anil Kumar Singh	"		[Signature]
7	Shri. Anil Kumar Singh	"		[Signature]
8	Shri. Anil Kumar Singh	"	9577251662	
9	Shri. Anil Kumar Singh	"		
10	Shri. Anil Kumar Singh	"		
11	Shri. Anil Kumar Singh	"		
12	Shri. Anil Kumar Singh	"	9859630766	[Signature]
13	Shri. Anil Kumar Singh	Rekapahar	9577798692	A. Saikia
14	Shri. Anil Kumar Singh	"	9859683032	N. Deka
15	Shri. Anil Kumar Singh	Lantang	9613076401	J. R.
16	Shri. Anil Kumar Singh	Lantang	9811849790	[Signature]
17	Shri. Anil Kumar Singh	Lantang	9613492250	[Signature]
18	Shri. Anil Kumar Singh	Lantang	-	
19	Shri. Anil Kumar Singh	Lantang	-	
20	Shri. Anil Kumar Singh	Lantang	-	
21	Pallab Rajbanshi	Lantang	9182609517	P. Rajbanshi
22	Kabir Hussain	Lantang	7086898985	
23	Muzul Haque		7399335508	
24	Narayan Pasok	Lantang		
25	Pabitra Rabha	"		
26	Md. Rasidul Haque	Rekapahar	7096101397	[Signature]
27	Md. Jaibur Haque	Lantang	8811943442	[Signature]
28	Puspendra Deka	"	8812041768	[Signature]
29	Saimur Hussain	"	9401501943	
30	Shri. Anil Kumar Singh	Rekapahar		
31	Tutumoni Saikia	Rekapahar		
32	Shri. Anil Kumar Singh	Rekapahar		
33	Mrs. Sambanu Begum	Rekapahar		
34	Shri. Anil Kumar Singh	Rekapahar		

Contd..



24/03/2017

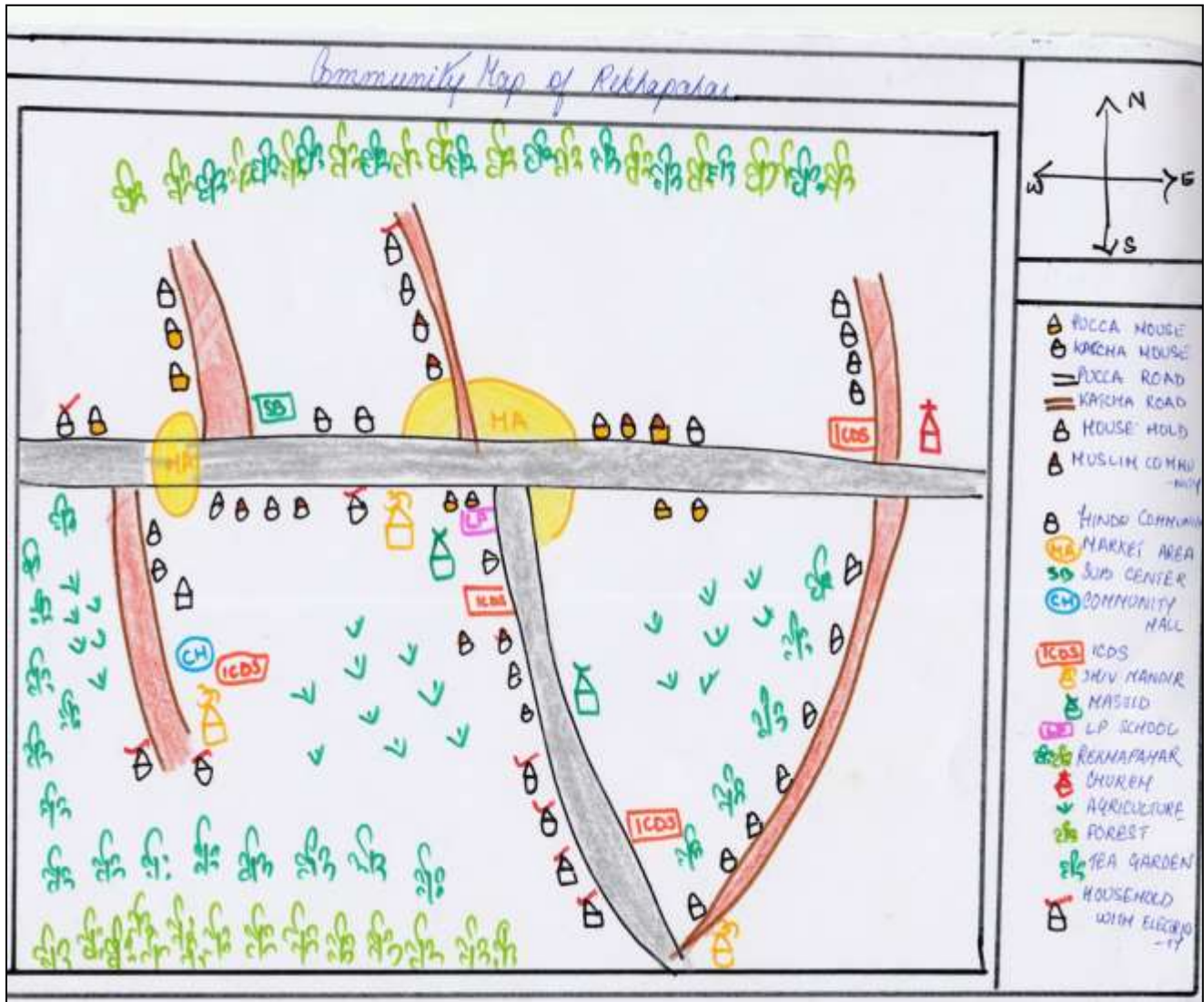
Friday

Rekha Pahar FAD/PRA

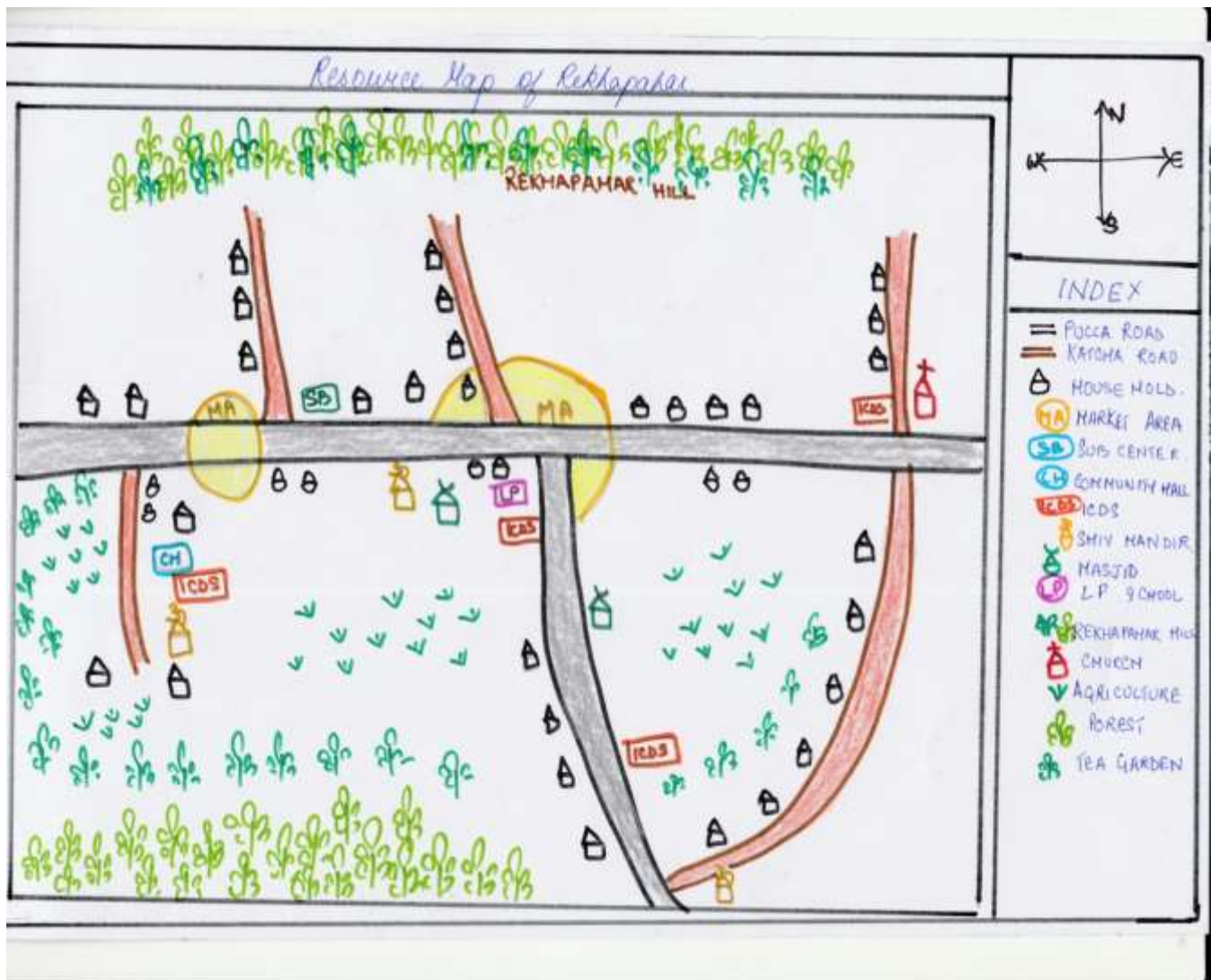
Sl No	Name	Village	Contact No	Signature
35	Jiyabur Rahman	Lengteng	7399676057	Handwritten signature
36	Faijul Ali	Lengteng	7399665189	Faijul Ali
37	Jamal Uddin	Rekha Pahar	7636942087	Handwritten signature
38	Abdul Kasim	Rekha Pahar	-	Handwritten signature
39	Ajibur Rahman	"	-	Handwritten signature
40	Ikrarul Islam	"	8753079625	Handwritten signature
41	Handwritten name	"	-	-
42	Handwritten name	-	-	-
43	Handwritten name	-	-	-
44	Handwritten name	-	-	-
45	Handwritten name	-	-	-
46	Handwritten name	-	-	-
47	Sumil Bura Gohain	B. pahar	96136-77653	S. Bura Gohain
48	Handwritten name	Handwritten village	8751865383	-
49	Tashima Khalur (A.w.w)	Lentheng	9854284867	-
50	Handwritten name	-	-	-
51	Handwritten name	"	-	-
52	Handwritten name	"	-	-
53	Handwritten name	"	-	-
54	Handwritten name	"	-	-
55	Handwritten name	"	-	-
56	Handwritten name	-	-	-
57	Handwritten name	-	-	-
58	Sambadim	Rekha Pahar	-	-
59	Handwritten name	Handwritten village	9577256900	-
60	Mr. Bikram Chakraborty	Ravn	-	Handwritten signature
61	Manoj Sarma	Ravn	-	Handwritten signature

# Appendix VII(A)

Community map of Rekhapahar JFMC



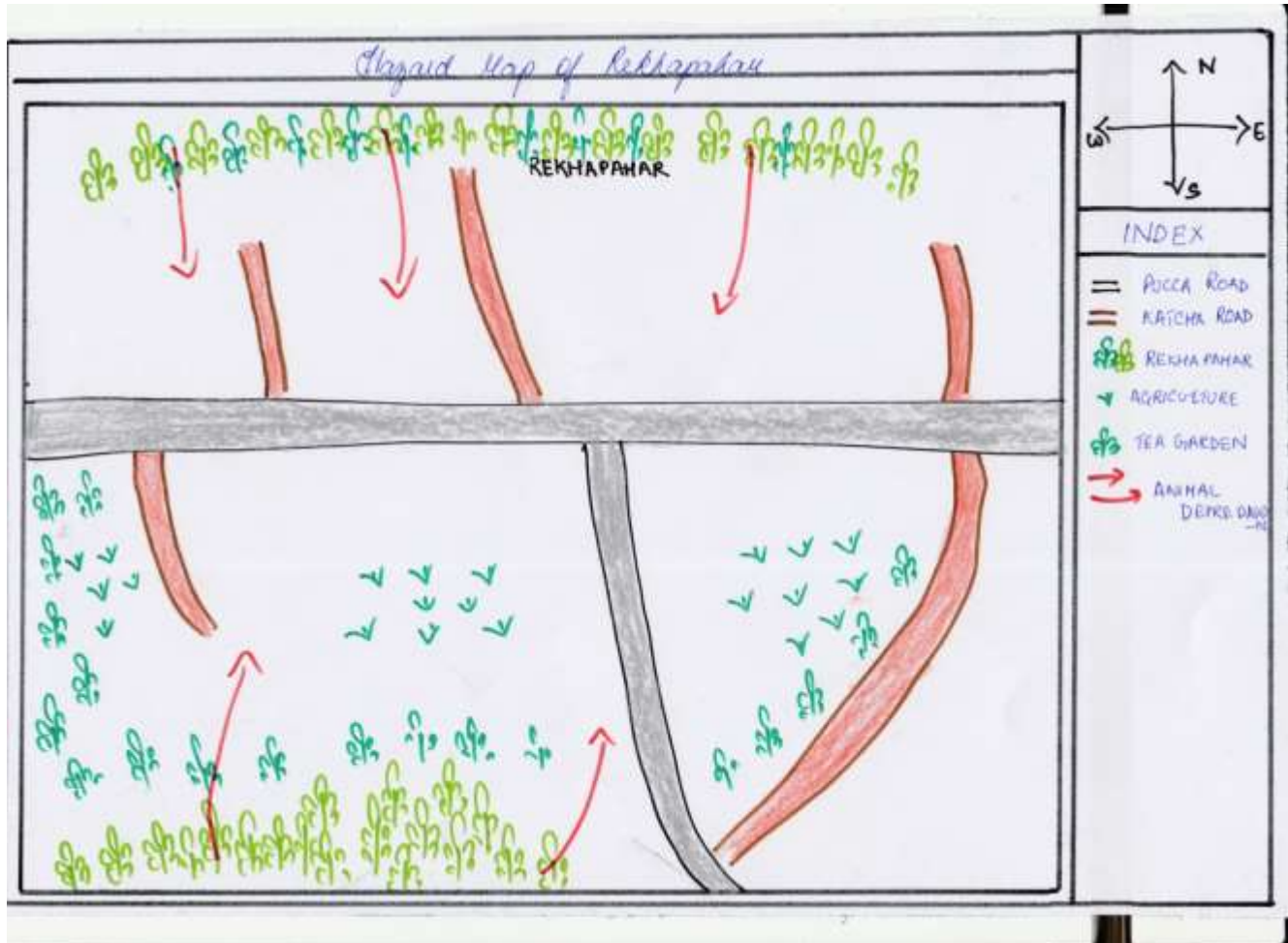
## Resource map of Rekhapahar JFMC





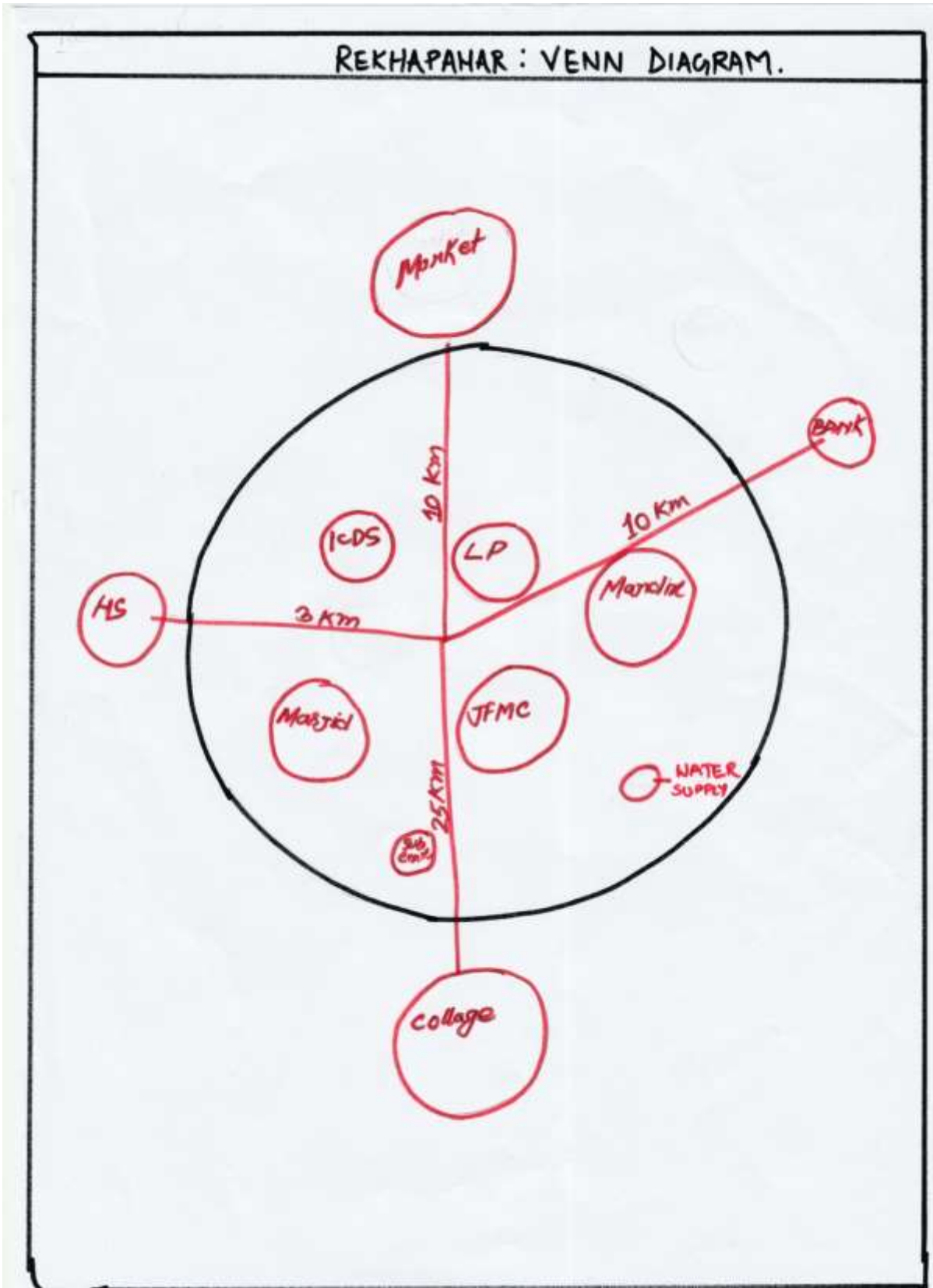
# Appendix VII (B)

Hazard map of Rekhapahar JFMC



# Appendix VII(C)

## Venn Diagram



# Appendix VIII

## Entry point Activities

১/	ফর্মিটেশন স্টেশন (সম্মুখিয়া সড়ক)	সড়ক - ৪০x৫০ ফুট JFMC য জমি - ২x৬০ ফুট নর্দৈবী - জলস্রাবী ২ টা চিয়াস ৫০ টা, টিউন - ৫ টা লৌহলা/সম্মুখিয়া - ২ টা ৬x৬ ফুট ট্রেইনিং স্টেশন - জোনাল স্টেশন, লাবী স্টেশন - ২ টা স্টেশন Location - লামাখাম স্টেশন সার্বিস স্টেশন (২ ½ বিঘা) GPS -	১২ লাখ
২/	নার্ভারী	খোল সড়ক, লামাখাম স্টেশন লামুট জমিলাস স্টেশন Location - ২ টা স্টেশন লামুখাম স্টেশন ৩ বিঘা জমি	১০ লাখ
৩/	প্রধান লামাখাম স্টেশন	লাবী স্টেশন - ৪ টা জোনাল লামাখাম স্টেশন প্রধান লামাখাম স্টেশন	৫.৫০ লাখ
৪/	গাভী লামাখাম/কক Livestock স্টেশন	প্রধান জামা স্টেশন লামুখাম	২ লাখ
৫/	ট্রেইনিং	প্রধান স্টেশন ট্রেইনিং ৪ টা, খোল জামা স্টেশন জামাখাম	৬ লাখ

A.K. Nongmul Ahmar, B.A.  
Member/Secretary  
Rekhepahar JFMC  
N. R. Salons  
President  
Rekhepahar JFMC  
N. R. Salons

Signature  
R.D. H.E. Solon  
Range Forest Officer  
Northern Range Salons

Divisional Forest Officer  
Nagaon Division



# Appendix IX (A)

## Training list of Rekhapahar JFMC (Proposed)

NURSERY LIST TRAINING LIST  
REKHA PAHR JFMC SALONA RANG

classmate  
Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Page \_\_\_\_\_

SL NO	NAME	Guardian	Age	educational qualify	Contact no
①	Joydeep Raybanshi	H. Nirmal Raybanshi	32	IX	M
②	Amanta Saikia	H. Susil Saikia	28	IX	M
③	MADHAB RAYA	ARUN RAYA	28	XII	M
④	PRAVAT DEKA	PUSPENDRA DEKA	20	XI	M
⑤	RUPTI BORA	HAREN BORA	20	X	M
⑥	ABDUL ALI	SOYAB ALI	35	IV	M
⑦	HERAJUL HASBE	RAJOB ALI	27	X	M
⑧	SUNARAM BEY	ANJOK BEY	22	X	M
⑨	BISWAJIT RAJAK	GANGA RAJAK	22	IX	M
⑩	PRANAB RAJBANSI	Joy DEEP RAJBANSHI	19	X	M
⑪	KIDU PABAN Rajbanshi	DHIREN RAJBANSHI	25	IX	M
⑫	ABDUL KALAM	ABDUL ALI	18	V	M
⑬	GANESH DUTTA	MONMOHAN DUTTA	38	IV	M
⑭	JOGOR NATH RABHA	ARUN RAYA	27	V	M
⑮	ABDUL ALI	RAJOB ALI	32	II	M
⑯	AHADULCAH SEKH	ARSOB ALI	20	V	M

Contd..

17	ARJUN HABBE	ABDUL KALAM	28	V	M
18	MD. ALI	MONNASH ALI	27	V	M
19	JHABUR HABBE	AMSORALI	24	HSLC	M
20	ARUN TANTI	DURIA TANTI	25	V	M
21	PRAVIN TANTI	DURIA TANTI	28	V	M
22	ANANDA TASSA	AMAR TASSA	27	IV	M
23	UMESH TANTI	MAHINDRA TANTI	21	VII	M
24	AKASH TANTI	SAREN TANTI	19	V	M
25	Mousamz Borah	HAREN BORAH	25	X	M
26					
27					
28					
29					
30					
31					
32					
33					
34					
35					

*[Signature]*  
 President  
 Rekhapahar JFMC  
 N. R. Sabna

*[Signature]*  
 M. Secretary JFMC.  
 Member/Secretary  
 Rekhapahar JFMC  
 N. R. Sabna

*[Signature]*  
 Range Forest Officer  
 Northern Range Salona

*[Signature]*  
 Divisional Forest Officer,  
 Nagaon Division



TAILORING TRAINING LIST  
REKHA PAHAR JFMC SALONA RANG

classmate

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page \_\_\_\_\_

	NAME	Guardian	Age	Sex	Education qualification
①	MONMAN BORAH	HAREN BORAH	20	F	HS
②	JUTIKA GAYARI	DILIP GAYARI	21	F	HSLC
③	MOUSUMI BORAH	MOUSOM BORAH	23	F	HSLC
④	TUTUMONI SAIKIA	ANANTA SAIKIA	28	F	Degree
⑤	JUSHNARA BEGAM	ABDUL ALI	19	F	HSLC
⑥	MORSINA BEGAM	ABDUL SALAM	20	F	X
⑦	SANBANUBEGAM	RASIDUL HAQUE	19	F	HSLC
⑧	BINA DEKA	PRAHALADDEKA	24	F	X
⑨	SUNITA DEVI	CHANDRABAHADUR PHAP	21	F	X
⑩	NAINA DEKA	PRATAP DEKA	22	F	HS:
⑪	BASSA BAPPI	PANIRAM BEY	18	F	IX

*[Signature]*

President  
Rekha Pahar JFMC  
N. R. Salona

*[Signature]*

M. Secretary JFMC

Member/Secretary  
Rekha Pahar JFMC  
N. R. Salona

*[Signature]*  
Range Forest Officer  
Northem Range Salona

*[Signature]*  
Divisional Forest Officer,  
Nagaon Division

Contd.

# Appendix X

## Photographs



Interactive session During Orientation



Orientation Programme



FGD



Betelvine cultivation



Fishery



Small Scale tea cultivation

# Appendix XI

## GPS Coordinates

<b>1. Rekhapara Chariali</b> <b>Starting Point</b>	<b>N-26°28'32.6"</b> <b>E-93°01'38.2"</b>
<b>2. Meeting Point</b>	<b>N-26°28'34.5"</b> <b>E-93°01'06.9"</b>
<b>3. Haren Borah House</b>	<b>N-26°28'30.5"</b> <b>E-93°01'06.1"</b>
<b>4. Sub-centre</b>	<b>N-26°28'34.8"</b> <b>E-93°01'18.1"</b>
<b>5. End Point</b>	<b>N-26°28'35.3"</b> <b>E-93°00'53.1"</b>





GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS

OFFICE OF THE DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER: NAGAON DIVISION, NAGAON

Phone & Fax No. 03672-233610

Email ID- [dfonagaont@gmail.com](mailto:dfonagaont@gmail.com)

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

Dated - 23/05/2017

To,

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

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

Sir,

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

This is for favour of your kind information.

Yours faithfully,

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

Copy to:-

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

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

SI No.	Ammendments suggested	Corrections done
1	Correct the name of reserve forest in the cover page	Corrected the names in cover page
2	Correction in the year of Forest Conservation Act from 1981 to 1980	Correction done in Acronym
3	Inclusion of the number of households involved in past protection measures	Included in Chapter 9,Sub heading 9.2

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