



## Nama Kaliadinga Eco-Development Committee

Nagaon Wildlife Division, Nagaon

### MICRO-PLAN

(2016-17 to 2026-27)

*Approved*  
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Prepared by Nama Kaliadinga EDC

Assisted by

Assam Forest Department

&

COMPELO

(IIE & RGVN)



## List of Acronyms

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

GP	Gaon Panchayat
Ha	Hectare
IEC	Information Education & Communication
IIE	Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship
EDC	Joint Forest Management Committee
KNP	Kaziranga national Park
KTR	Kaziranga Tiger Reserve
LB	Laokhowa Burachapori,
MDR	Major District Roads
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Produce
OBC	Other Backward Classes
ODR	Other District Roads
PCCF	Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
PHC	Primary Health Center
PMU	Project Monitoring Unit
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
REDD+	Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation Plus
RGVN	Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi
RO	Range Officer
Sc	Scheduled Caste

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

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

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Local Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
<b><u>TREES</u></b>		
1.	Baghnola	<i>Litsaeasebifera.Pers.</i>
2.	Azar	<i>Legerstromiaflosregance.Pers.</i>
3.	Jia	<i>Lannaegrandis.A.Rich.</i>
4.	Laru-bandha	<i>Mallotusfezocugireus.Muell&amp; Arg.</i>
5.	Xarua	<i>Streblusasper.Lour</i>
6.	Udal	<i>Sterculiavillosa.Roxb.</i>
7.	Kolajamu	<i>Syzygiumcumini (L) Skeels.</i>
8.	Amera	<i>SpondiumpinnataL.f. Kurz.</i>
9.	Khud-jamu	<i>Seziziumsyzzysioides. (Miq) Merril&amp; Perry.</i>
10.	Bhomora	<i>Terminaliabellirica.Roxb.</i>
11.	Xilikha	<i>Terminaliachebula.Retz</i>
12.	Teteli	<i>Tamarindusindica.Linn</i>
13.	Bhelkor	<i>Trewianudiflora. Linn</i>
14.	Bogori	<i>Ziziphusmauritiana.Lamk</i>
15.	Kodom	<i>Anthocephaluscadamba.Miq.</i>
16.	Gomari	<i>Gmelinaarborea.Linn.</i>
17.	Dhutkhuri	<i>Holarrhenaantidysenterica. Wall</i>
18.	Cheleng	<i>SapiumbaccatumRoxb.</i>

19.	Bor-thejera	<i>GarciniapedunculataRoxb.</i>
20.	Moder	<i>ErythrinastrictaRoxb.</i>
21.	Tenga-bor	<i>Ficusgeniiculata. Kurz</i>

### **SHRUBS**

1.	Hat-thenga.	<i>Cassia occidentalis.Linn.</i>
2.	Era gosh	<i>Riccinuscommunis.Linn</i>
3.	Garakhiakoro	<i>Hibiscus ablemoschus.Linn</i>
4.	Kuchia-kata	<i>Mimosa rubicaulis-Lamk.</i>
5.	Pani-Bhatora	<i>Ipomaea cornea. Jack</i>
6.	Xon-borolua or sokamara	<i>Urenalobota. Linn</i>
7.	Dighalati	<i>Litsaeasalicyfolia.Roxb.</i>

### **AQUATIC PLANTS**

1.	Nekori	<i>Euryale Ferox.Salisb</i>
2.	Bih Meteka	<i>EichorinaCrassipes (Mart) Solms</i>
3.	Xarupuni	<i>HydrillaVerticillata.Casp</i>
4.	Kolmou	<i>IpomaeaAquatica. Forsk</i>
5.	Tal-juria	<i>LudwingiaAdscendens (L). Hara</i>
6.	Panimeteka	<i>MonochoriaHastata(L).Solms</i>
7.	Bhet	<i>NymphaeaNouchali.Burm.F.Syn</i>
8.	Borpuni	<i>PistiaStratiotes (Linn)</i>
9.	Xingori	<i>TrapaNatans (L). Var</i>

10.	Xarpil Ban	<i>VallisneriaSpiralis.Linn</i>
11.	Puni	<i>Azolla Pinnata.R.Br.</i>
<b><u>GRASS</u></b>		
1.	Kauri-moni	<i>CoixLacryma.Linn</i>
2.	Keya bon	<i>KoeleriaBrevifolia(Willd)Spreng.</i>
3.	Lokocha Bon	<i>HemarthiaCompressa.(Linn.F)R.Br</i>
4.	Erali Bon	<i>LeersiaHexandra Swartz</i>
5.	Ikora	<i>PhragmitesKakra.(Retz).Trin.</i>
6.	Ulukher	<i>ImperetaCylindrica.(Linn)P.Beauv.</i>
7.	Sonkher	<i>PolliniaCilata.Trin.</i>
8.	Dol.	<i>ArundoDonax.Linn</i>
9.	Birina	<i>ErianthusRavannae (Linn)P.Beauv</i>
10.	Duboribon	<i>CynodonDoctylon Pers.</i>
11.	Floating grass.	<i>HygrarphillaAristata.Nees</i>
12.	Murphula bon	<i>CyperusIria.Linn.</i>
13.	Bonguti	<i>ChrysopogonAcciculatus.Trin.</i>
14.	Balocha Bon	<i>EleusineIndica.Gaertn</i>
15.	JaphaTora	<i>Chenopodidumalbum.Linn</i>
16.	Mati-kaduri	<i>Euphorbia hitra.Linn.</i>
17.	Chawldhowl.	<i>Enhydrafluctuans.Lour</i>
18.	KhuturaJom-	<i>Hydrocotyleasiatica Linn.</i>

19.	Lakhuti Kona-	<i>Hydrocotylesibthorpioides.Limk</i>
20.	XimaluBhetua	<i>Impatiens jurpia.Hk.f.&amp;Th.</i>
21.	Xak Go-naharu	<i>Leeacrispa.Willd</i>
22.	Dudhi bon	<i>Leacuslanata</i>
023.	HelochiBor-	<i>Marsileaqudrifolia</i>
24.	Manimuni	<i>Mimosa pudina.Linn</i>
25.	Xaru-	<i>Polygonusglabrum</i>
26.	Manimuni	<i>Phalarisarundinacea.Linn</i>
27.	Dam deuka	<i>Ranunculussceleratus.Linn</i>



**NAMA KALIADINGA ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE  
LAOKHOWA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, NAGAON WILDLIFE DIVISION**

**Micro-Plan**

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

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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 ecosystems 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 Française 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) and Guwahati, *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 Nama Kaliadinga EDC**

This document gives the Micro-Plan for the Nama Kaliadinga EDC, which is located in the Nagaon district of Assam. The EDC falls under the jurisdiction of the Laokhowa Wildlife Sanctuary under Nagaon Wildlife Division. The profile of the community is given in the next section.

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

### **2.1 General Description**

Laokhowa WLS (LWLS) is located between latitudes 26°28'31.85"N to 26°32'13.95"N and longitudes 92°37'57.91"E to 92°47'23.27"E having a total area of 70.1 sq.km in Nagaon district.

The Laokhowa WLS is a historic Protected Area of Assam, and shares its northern boundary with it. It was declared as a RF around the same time as Kaziranga and Manas and it used to be an important rhino bearing PA till the 1980s. Gorajan, the only range in LWS. About 300 ha of the sanctuary is affected by encroachment mainly in the southern part. The sanctuary has 1 forest village and 7 taungiya villages inside the LWL sanctuary, covering an area of about an area of about 696.57 ha. These villages have already been provided with settlement rights under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

This sanctuary is bordered by human dominated areas on all the sides except the north and has about 9 villages in its fringe. It is situated in the extreme northern boundary of Nagaon district and the southern boundary of Sonitpur district and is bounded by Burachapori Wildlife Sanctuary, Lawkhowasuti (wetland), Haldiasuti (wetland), and Mara suti (wetland) in the north, Nagaon –Silghat PWD road in the east, Leterijan (wetland) in the south and forest road in the west. The Burasapori and Lakhowa WLS together have 1 forest village, 33 fringe villages and 7 tanungya villages.

Cattle rearing is common, as per the survey conducted in 2013, by the Nagaon Wildlife Division, there were 24,846 cows, 23,142 bullocks and 1025 buffalos in the fringe villages majority of which graze in the two sanctuaries.

Geomorphologically, the Sanctuary consists of basically a flat land and the monotony of the plain is to a certain extent broken by the presence of wetlands. The land has gentle slope from south to north and east to west. It is a part of Brahmaputra valley.

### **2.2 Location**

The Nama Kaliadingia Eco Development Committee (EDC) has been formed to cover the existing community dwelling in Nama Kaliadingia village, a revenue village located in the fringes of Laokhowa Wildlife Sanctuary. It lies to the south west part of the sanctuary. The area covered by the above EDC falls within the Juria Development

Block of Nagaon District of Assam. The location Map is given in Appendix I and Appendix II gives the approach Map of the EDC.

### 2.3 Soil Type

The soil of the area is mostly alluvial deposits of the river Brahmaputra. Soil is generally fertile, clay loam mixed with silt. The soil type of the project area includes alluvial deposits of the river Brahmaputra and generally clay loam mixed with silt and fertile soil. The soil can support different kinds of crops, as the soil is reported to be fertile on the whole.

### 2.4 Water

The Brahmaputra River is approximately 3 km away from the village. There is a stream located in the northern border of the village which is locally named as '*Letrijan*'. Besides this there are several numbers of man-made ponds. There is an embankment located in the northern border of the village, which blocks the drainage of water and causes water logging in the area leading to severe floods in the village.

### 2.5 Climate

The maximum **temperature** during the summer is 28.4° C. The minimum temperature during the winter is 8.5 ° C. The annual **rainfall** is about 3000 mm. About two-thirds of the rainfall usually occurs during the rainy season (June-September). The village has high levels of **humidity** (over 90%) during the rainy months and low levels in the winter (Below 30%).

### 2.6 The Eco-system and Biodiversity

The Nama Kaliadinga revenue village is located in the fringes of the Laokhowa Wildlife Sanctuary and is rich in natural capital with rich biodiversity around the village. The main tree species are Bombaxcieba, Albiziaprocera, Trewianudiflora, Llargerstroemiareginae etc. The WLS can yield a range of NTFP like spices, leafy vegetables, ferns, medicinal plants, bamboo, cane, thatch, fodder, broom grass etc. The ecosystem of the sanctuary is a unique combination of grasslands, wetlands and different riparian forest types. A number of water bodies have intersected the forest of the sanctuary and created many submerged saturated areas throughout the sanctuary. Some of the common aquatic plants found in the wetlands of the area are Eichhorniacrassipes, Nelumbonucifera. Ipomeaaquatica, Hemarthriacompressa, Cynodondactylon, Lemnaperpusilla, Vetiveria The main tree species are Bombaxcieba, Albiziaprocera, Trewianudiflora, Llargerstroemiareginae etc. The WLS can yield a range of NTFP like spices, leafy vegetables, ferns, medicinal plants,

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## **2.7 Concern of Biodiversity Conservation in Laokhowa Wildlife Sanctuary**

- ◆ Illegal grazing of Livestock along the sanctuary boundaries.
- ◆ Cutting for Fuel wood inside village and along peripheries of sanctuary- results in habitat loss
- ◆ Lopping for Fodder Villages inside and outside - that leads to degradation
- ◆ Spread of Invasive Species *Mimosa pudica* and *Eichhorniacrassipes* inside forest and village peripheries.
- ◆ Small Timber & Other MFP- Collection by local villager, who are increasingly practicing destructive means of collection i.e., by cutting the twigs and branches for removing the product of their interest that includes fodder, fruits, leaves and others.
- ◆ Encroachments: The loss of forest due to encroachment mainly for agriculture and grazing animals.
- ◆ Over and uncontrolled fishing: Catching fish and in recent times have begun to use explosives, which has resulted in loss or local disappearance of many of the species including fingerling and small fishes.

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

#### 3.1 Key Information of the EDC

The Nama Kaliadinga EDC was first approved for registration by the Conservator HQ wildlife on 6<sup>th</sup> May 2002. The Nama Kaliadinga EDC was re-registered under Nagaon Wildlife Division in the jurisdiction of Kaziranga Tiger Reserve, as per the registration certificate (**Appendix III**). The area covered by the above EDC falls within the Juria Development Block of Nagaon District of Assam.

The key information of the EDC is furnished below.

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

<b>Name of the EDC</b>	Nama Kaliadinga
<b>Name of Revenue Village</b>	Nama Kaliadinga
<b>Name of the Gram Panchayat / VCDC</b>	Kachari Gaon
<b>Revenue Circle</b>	Juria- Rupahi
<b>District</b>	Nagaon
<b>Forest Division</b>	Nagaon Wildlife
<b>Forest Range</b>	Garajan
<b>Forest Beat</b>	Kathal Guti
<b>Year Formed</b>	2002
<b>Description of Boundary of EDC</b>	North: Letrijan (St) South: Kachari gaon and Pam Kaliadinga West: Kothalguti East: Tongia Lalung Village

**Source:** EDC Records & Discussions during PRA Exercise



### 3.2 Brief Details of the Executive Committee

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

<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Guardian's Name</b>	<b>Educational Qualification</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Phone Number</b>
Jalal Uddin	President	Lt. Lokman Ali	Vii	Kathalgutti	99573882612
Ashim Das	Member Secretary	Haneshar Das	B. A.	Kathiatulli	9435066544
Sorhab Ali	Member	Lt. Abu Taher	H.S.L.C.	Kaliadingia	8011944777
Kamal Uddin	Member	Lt. Pasan Ali	H.S.	Kaliadingia	9678691271
Jamal Uddin	Member	Lt. A. Mazid	V	Kaliadingia	9126470674
Habez Ali	Member	Lt. Sorhab Ali	Viii	Kaliadingia	7086474894
Ramzan Ali	Member	Rammat Ali	Vii	Kaliadingia	9957140046
Fazar Ali	Member	Lt. Taleb Ali	Ix	Kathalgutti	8011181024
Mahidul Islam	Member	Abul Kalam	H.S.	Kaliadingia	9085118999
Tanhina Begum	Member	D/O – Suruj Ali	H.S.	Kaliadingia	9957769598
Hanufa Khatun	Member	W/O – Golam Rabbani	H.S.	Kaliadingia	9678622806

### 3.3 Households & Population Composition

The village has 750 households\* out of which 200 household were surveyed. According to the survey report 125 households are BPL (Below Poverty Line) households.

**Table-C: Demographic Profile of EDC**

<b>Caste/Community</b>	<b>Household</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
General	0	0	0	0
OBC	0	0	0	0
SC	0	0	0	0
ST	0	0	0	0
Minority	200	538	557	1095
Total	200	538	557	1095

**The total population of the 200 surveyed households** is 1095 of which 538 are male and the rest are female members. The population includes 1095 people in the Minority category.

From this, it is inferred that:

- (1) The average number of persons in a household is 5
- (2) The sex ratio is 1035 females per 1000 males in the village.

**\*As per complied data of 5 Anganwadi Centres of Nama Kaliadinga, the following table showcases:**

<b>Total household</b>	<b>984</b>
<b>Total population</b>	<b>5421</b>
<b>Total number of males</b>	<b>2767</b>
<b>Total number of females</b>	<b>2654</b>

Source: Anganwadi centre number of Kaliadinga: 134, 139, 223, 219 and Nama kaliadinga: 202

**Table D :Age Group Distribution**

<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>	69	222	159	79	9
<b>Female</b>	64	229	161	89	13
<b>Total</b>	133	451	320	168	22

### 3.4 Education &Skills Development

**Table E: Education Profile**

<b>Age Class</b>	<b>Primary</b>	<b>Middle</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>12<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>Graduate</b>	<b>Post Graduate</b>	<b>Illiterate</b>
<b>&lt;25 years</b>	138	130	154	60	29	10	53
<b>&gt;25 years</b>	103	11	18	69	25	0	305

Over 68% of the population is reported to be literate. Most of the community members have received school level education. On the other hand, relatively fewer households have college educated members.

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

- (a) Agriculture
- (b) Fishery
- (c) Bamboo craft

### 3.5 Land Use Pattern

Crop Land: 70.33%

Habitation: 23.72%

Water Bodies: 4.23% (water logged areas)

Tree Cover: 1.69%

### 3.6 Land Holding Pattern

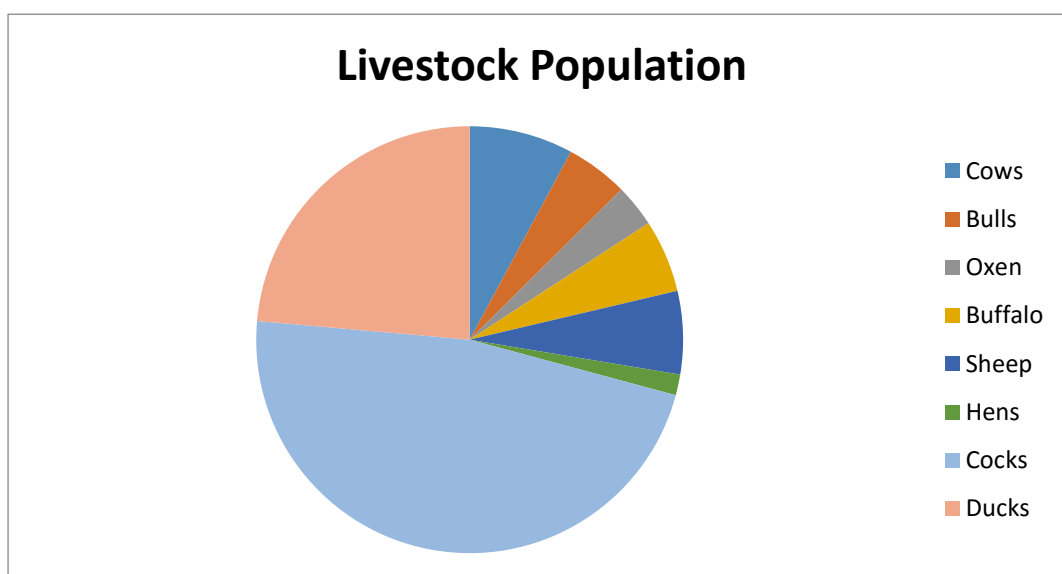
The type of households as per land-holding is given below:

- 2% households are landless;
- 43.46% households are marginal farmers (less than 2 Ha);
- 53.33% households are small farmers (2-10 Ha);
- 1.2 % households are large farmers (more than 10 Ha)

### 3.7 Livestock

The total number of livestock in the village is 1271. The main types of livestock possessed by the households include:

Cows	Bulls	Oxen	Buffalo	Sheep	Hens	Cocks	Ducks
100	60	41	70	80	20	600	300



### 3.8 Village Infrastructure

In any community; the availability of basic infrastructure enables the development of sustainable livelihood options. The present condition of infrastructure in the village is given in the table below.

Table F: **Physical Infrastructure**

Sl. No	Point Infrastructure	Location ( Inside village or Outside)	Number (If Applicable)	Approximate Distance From Village, if outside (in m/km)	Condition and status of present use
1	Bus stand	Inside	1		Poor
2	Primary Health Centre	Inside	1		Poor
3	Primary School	Inside	5		Poor
4	Middle School	Inside	6		Poor
5	High School	Outside	2	1km	Fair
6	HS School	Outside	2	1km	Fair
7	College	Outside	1	10km	Fair
8	Post Office	Inside	1		Fair
9	Bank	Insde	2 CSP		Fair
10	Anganwadi Centre	Inside	5		Fair

11	Gram Panchayat Office	Outside	1	2km	Fair
12	Revenue Circle Office	Outside	1	4km	
13	Police Outpost/Thana	Outside	1	4km	
14	Forest Beat Office	Outside	1	1/2km	
15	Forest Range Office	Outside	1	5km	
16	Railway Station	Outside	1	5km	
17	Drinking Water Sources	Outside	1	1km	Poor
18	Community Hall	Outside	1	1km	
19	Houses with Electricity	Outside			Good
20	Street Lighting				Not Available
21	No. of Tractors	Inside	7		
22	No. of Power Tillers	Inside	1		
23	Mosque	Inside	4		
24	District Head Quarter	Outside		19km	
25	No. of vehicles (Cars/ Trucks)	Inside	4		
26	No. of JCB	Inside	1		

27	Nearest Market	Inside	1		Good
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From the above table, the following have been noted with regard to village infrastructure:

**Physical Infrastructure:** The habitation is deprived of basic physical infrastructure like paved roads, water supply, street lighting etc.

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

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

**Financial Inclusion:** Facilities for financial inclusion like bank and post office are crucial for an overall development of a village. In Nama Kaliadinga, 4200 persons from the village have Bank Accounts and 12 of them have availed Bank loans.

### 3.9 Agricultural Crops

The maximum numbers of households are involved in growing crops like Boro Paddy.

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

(a) Boro Paddy: Production 664000 kg; Yield 106.66 kg /ha

### 3.10 Fodder Availability

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

- (a) Nearby location
- (b) Market
- (c) Homestead area

### 3.11 Markets

The main markets used by the community are as follows:

- (a) Grocery / PDS: Kaliadinga at 1 km
- (b) Weekly / Bi-weekly Market: : Kaliadinga at 1km and Juria at 4 km
- (c) Major Market: : Juria at 4km and Rupahi hat at 10 km away

### 3.12 Water Resources

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

- (a) Tube Well- 700 numbers used for drinking (Water Availability: Perennial )
- (b) River/Stream- Used for bathing and other activities (Water Availability: Perennial)

### 3.13 Energy Consumption

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

- (a) Fuel Wood - Households Depending: 700 Nos. ; Source: Forest
- (b) LPG - Households Depending: 50 Nos. ; Source: Local
- (c) Electricity - Households Depending: 750 Nos. ; Source: Local
- (d) Kerosene - Households Depending: 750 Nos. ; Source: Local
- (e) Cow dung cake - Households Depending: 20. ; Source: Local

### 3.14 Socio-economic status

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

**Economic Condition:** The economic position is not satisfactory. Most households earn Rs. 36,000 to Rs. 50,000 per year. Most of the people depend on agriculture and allied activities for their livelihood. There are few people who work in factories outside the state for a living.



## **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 this section.

### **4.1 Livelihood Assets Analysis**

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

#### **Human Capital:**

The human capital of Nama Kaliadinga can be ascertained by focusing on certain crucial aspects of the villagers such as the kind of skills they possess, their education profile and their professional profile. In terms of the literacy rate, approximately 68% the villagers are literate.

The working age group denotes the potential of the workforce of a village, which in regard to Nama Kaliadinga is 45%. Focusing on the skill profile, the range of skills people possess is diverse such as cane and bamboo craft, computer, carpentry and masonry. While in terms of the professional profile there are farmers, factory workers, shopkeepers, teachers and daily wage earners.

The gender roles in the village, showcases the difference in the participation of activities. While men are more involved in on farm activities of ploughing, harvesting and others, women are more active on off farm activities like cooking, child care and collection of firewood.

#### **Physical Capital:**

The physical capital of an area can be ascertained by the presence or absence of infrastructural growth in the village. In terms of roads in the village, the conditions are poor while the main road is at a considerable distance which creates transportation and communication issues. As per educational institutes, the primary and middle schools are located inside the village while the HS and college are situated outside. The distance leads to issues for higher studies and conditions of these institutes are not satisfactory. Other important offices like banks, post office are also outside and this creates an overall difficulty for the proper administrative functioning of a village.

In terms of electricity in the village, almost all the houses are properly equipped which is advantageous for the people. Also, the local markets are at a short distance from the market, making it easier for the people to be a part of these activities.

### **Social Capital:**

To understand the social capital of the village, the crucial elements are the religious and social institutions presents in the area. Nama Kaliadinga has a total of 2 mosques and other institutions like anganwadi centers which provide basic health care, child care and pre natal care for women. The panchayat of the village focuses on the fulfilment of the administrative duties, while the Gaon Burha is the head representative for the village and also resolves social conflicts.

In order to develop the social capital, social institutions like Mahila Samitis, Self Help Groups (SHGs) and sports/youth clubs in the village is important to create social harmony and improve the social conditions.

### **Financial Capital:**

The financial capital of a village depends on the presence of financial institutions and postal services. In Nama Kaliadinga, both banks and postal offices are situated inside the village, which is an added advantage for the people. But facilities like health insurance, crop insurance are not utilised by the villagers.

### **Natural Capital:**

The natural capital of the village comprises of the natural resources present in the area. Nama Kaliadinga is located in the fringes of the Laokhowa Wildlife Sanctuary. In terms of the wildlife, there are wild boars, buffaloes, deer and elephants, while some of the common birds found in the area are parrots, ducks and sparrows.

In terms of the agricultural land, 780 bighas of land is fertile which contributes to higher crop productivity, while 170 bighas are low productivity areas and around 50 bighas are waterlogged leading to damage of crops. The letrijan stream is located outside the village which serves as a source of water for animals and also for fishing purposes.

## **4.2 Livelihood Asset Pentagon**

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

## **4.3 Vulnerability Context Analysis**

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

In Nama Kaliadinga, malaria is common in the months of May, June, July and August while floods are common in the months of June, July and August. About 750 families have been affected by floods. The village is also prone to property and crop damage due to the depredation of wild animals like elephants and wild boar.

## **4.4 Seasonality**

The seasonality calendar given below was prepared in consultation with the community. The different cropping seasons are reflected in the seasonal calendar. Bodo paddy is cultivated from January to April and Rabi crops like vegetables during October to April.

The agricultural fields are prone to attack by wild animals that destroy the standing crop each year. Animals like elephant and wild boars depredate almost throughout the year. Floods cause spread of diseases like malaria and other water borne diseases. As no proper health care facilities are situated nearby, the people are prone to sickness for a long time during the monsoon season which impacts their livelihoods directly.

## SEASONALITY CALENDAR OF NAMA KALIADINGA EDC

Particulars	MONTHS											
	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Diseases					Malaria/Dysentry							
Crops	Paddy(Boro)											
	Rabi crops									Rabi crops (vegetables)		
Hazard (Flood & Animal Depredation)	Pest Attack											
						Flood						
	Elephant Depredation											
	Wildboar Depredation											

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

This Chapter deals with certain essential linkages with other key planning and execution mechanisms and processes which have direct bearing upon microplanning. 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 Micro plan is based on the 2014 National Working Plan Code.

### **5.1 Brief History of EDC**

In 1995-96, the Government of India decided to implement The India Eco Development Project as a five-year pilot project in 7 protected areas, *viz.* Buxa Tiger Reserve, Palamau Tiger Reserve, Ranthambore Tiger Reserve, Gir National Park, Pench Tiger Reserve, Nagarhole Tiger Reserve and Periyar Tiger Reserve with the objective of trying out the feasibility of this participatory conservation model. The IEDP envisaged eco-development as a strategy that 'aims to conserve biodiversity by addressing both the impact of the local people on the protected areas and the impact of the protected areas on local people'. In sum, the IED has been a landmark project in India. Starting as an ambitious exercise, facing civil society criticism, plagued with an agonizingly slow pick up, a serious rethink and downscaling at the MTR stage, it has finally resulted in some exceptional achievements (Project Tiger, India, 2004).

As on today there are 28 registered EDCs under the Nagaon Wildlife Division, which are under the administrative control of the FDA, Kaziranga Tiger Reserve. Additionally, 10 EDCs have been proposed by the Nagaon Wildlife Division. Eco Development Committees will be formed in all the fringe villages bordering the WLSs and RFs under the Buffer Area of KTR. A Confederation of EDCs comprising of representatives of all the EDCs would be constituted once the remaining EDCs have been registered. In each village, Self Help Groups will be formed for different income generating activities. Existing Eco-Clubs under National Green Corps in the fringe village schools of the area will be converted to Nature Clubs. Wherever Eco Clubs are lacking, efforts would be made to constitute them. The Nature Clubs may also include institutions and organisations formed independently to educate people on environment and its values.

## 5.2 Forest Department initiatives in the Past

Statement of item wise expenditure under the plan scheme project tiger for the year 2011-12 Nagaon Wildlife Division

Item no.	Item of work	Sanctioned			Actual		
		Amount in lakh	Quantity	Location	Amount in lakh	Quantity	Location
<b>1.</b>	<b>Strengthening of Infrastructure</b>						
a.	Culverts and roads	5.00	LS	LWLS, BWLS	2.00	LS	LWLS BWLS
<b>2.</b>	<b>Man-animal conflict</b>						
a.	Compensation and Anti-depredation activities	1.00	LS	HQ, LWLS, BWLS	1.00	LS	HQ, LWLS, BWLS
<b>3.</b>	<b>Eco-development and public awareness: co-existence</b>						

a.	Entry point activities for locals	12.00	Remaining 12 EDCs	HQ, LWLS, BWLS	7.00	6 EDCs	HQ, LWLS, BWLS
b.	Eco-development activity as per Microplan for EDCs	25.00	5 EDCs	HQ, LWLS, BWLS			
c.	Forest Villages (Tribals): Power Tillers, Handlooms etc	5.00	8 villages	HQ, LWLS			
<b>4.</b>	<b>RESEARCH</b>						
a.	Conduct of workshops, training seminars etc	1.00	LS	HQ, LWLS, BWLS			
b.	Field surveys, Wildlife studies and Monitoring	1.00	LS	HQ, LWLS, BWLS			
c.	Forensic kits	0.05	LS	HQ, LWLS, BWLS			
<b>5.</b>	<b>Staff development and capacity building</b>						
a.	Fostering Eco-tourism	3.00	LS	HQ, LWLS, BWLS			
	<b>RECURRING</b>						
	<b>Anti-poaching</b>						

	<b>activities</b>						
1.	Remuneration for Local Protection Squads(LPS) involved in patrolling	10.80	3squads @3000/in dl/month	HQ, LWLS, BWLS	7.26	3 squads	LWLS, BWLS
2.	Rewards to informers	0.50	LS	HQ, LWLS, BWLS	0.15	LS	HQ, LWLS, BWLS
	<b>Man-animal conflict</b>			HQ, LWLS, BWLS			HQ, LWLS, BWLS
3.	Awareness, Education and Training	1.00	LS				
	<b>Eco-development and public awareness: co-existence</b>			HQ, LWLS, BWLS			HQ, LWLS, BWLS
4.	Exposure visits for locals	1.00	LS	HQ, LWLS, BWLS			
5.	Awareness programs, meetings for locals	0.50	LS	Division	0.50	LS	Division



**NAMA KALIADINGA ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE**  
**LAOKHOWA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, NAGAON WILDLIFE DIVISION**

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

**PART II**

## **6. Micro Plan Objectives, SWOT and GAP analysis**

### **6.1 Microplan 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 microplan 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/EDC are to be incorporated into the working plans of the Forest Department.

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

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

The document has been discussed and finalized for adoption in April 2017.

## **6.2 Need Assessment and Gap Analysis**

Based on the resource assessment, capacity assessment, livelihoods assets mapping and vulnerability assessment through focused group discussions, PRA exercises, village level and household level survey, the need assessment, gap analysis and SWOT analysis was carried out. The action plan, livelihood, village development strategies and forestry development plan were conceptualized for the EDC 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 Water and Sanitation, Soil and water conservation ,Flood management should be carried out. A mechanism for the same is proposed in the action plan for village development.
- b. **Skill Development:** Conducting regular review of livelihood skills and providing specialized training on use of equipment and tools and processes and procedures for livelihood enhancement to be conducted on a regular basis as proposed in the action plan for livelihood development.

### **Gap Analysis:**

- The condition of roads in the area is poor leading to problems of transformation and overall communication of the village
- Basic amenities of day to day life is lacking with poor sanitation in the village which jeopardises the health condition of the entire village
- Lack of employment opportunities in the area reduces the chances of better economic conditions and pushes people to migrate to other places for work

## **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. Traditionally skilled in agriculture as a major source of livelihood
- ii. Homogeneous community which creates close social bonding
- iii. High percentage of people in the working age group focusing on the development of the village

**Weaknesses:**

- i. Lack of modern agricultural facilities and techniques
- ii. Untapped potential of the workers with regard to traditional skills
- iii. High density of population which exerts pressure on all available resources
- iv. Migration to other places in search of jobs due to lack of employment

**Opportunities:**

- i. Agricultural expansion through use of machines and tools
- ii. Development of Water Hyacinth products as an alternate means of livelihood
- iii. Production of bio-fertilisers will help in organic cultivation
- iv. Scope for development of fishery

**Threats:**

- i. Severe flood and waterlogging causes the spread of communicable disease.
- ii. Price rise in market reduces the spending power of the people
- iii. Animal depredation causes destruction of crops

**6.4 PRA Exercise**

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

Date: 02/03/2017 **Location:** Nama Kaliadinga

**Numbers Present:** 43

**In Presence of:** Forest officials, EDC office bearers, Village Headman, Community Members

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

to **VII C** gives the PRA maps.

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

- 1 Participatory Planning
- 2 Participatory tools & Methods
- 3 Importance of Microplanning and role of EDC
- 4 Environmental issues
- 5 Climate change and Climate variation
- 6 Ecological balance and Ecosystem management ( traditional and scientific)
- 7 Sustainable livelihood Framework
- 8 Livelihood Assets Pentagon and importance of social capital
- 9 Cluster formation & SHG , Financial inclusion
- 10 Marketing and Value addition
- 11 Development agenda and its relationship with environment and ecological balance
- 12 Gender Issues and gender equality

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

- 1 There have been very few awareness and orientation programs in the EDC in the past.
- 2 They appreciated the importance of micro planning and were very supportive and cooperated during the micro planning process.
- 3 Through the PRA activity, there was an exchange of ideas and thoughts between the community members and the RGVN team. This allowed a mutual understanding of the problems they face and the objectives of the project.
- 4 While some NGOs have been visiting the EDC they only collected data and information but did not take up any development activity.
- 5 There was a general misconception about the eco-sensitive zone which creates issues of trust in the initial stages of interaction with the community.

- 6 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.
- 7 The communities have good local wisdom and traditional knowledge regarding the environment, forestry and other livelihood issues like pest control, livestock management etc.
- 8 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.
- 9 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.
- 10 The faith of the people on government organisation have reduced due to the lack of involvement in terms of overall development.

**Community Need Assessment:** Based on the PRA exercise, Focus group discussions, consultations with village community, EDC members, forest staff and other stakeholders the Village Development plan and Livelihood development Plan was prepared for the EDC. 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 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 EDC, 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 fairs (melas), trade fairs etc.

With regard to Nama Kaliadinga, the structural needs consist of provision of basic physical infrastructure such as better roads, proper sanitation and better health care facilities. While in terms of non-structural needs, the emphasis is laid on better employment generation means, financial support systems and other provision of education to all community members.

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

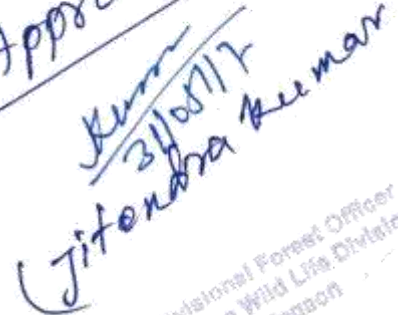
- (i) The provision of LPG connection for households would act as major step in reducing in fuel wood dependency and other means which in turn will further help in conserving the forest.
- (ii) The improvement of village roads to help connect the village to the markets, health centres, educational institutions etc. The condition of roads at present isn't satisfactory leading to gaps in the socio-economic development of the village.
- (iii) Agriculture is a major form of livelihood for the people, hence agricultural facilities such as irrigation and other tools/machines would help boost the production.
- (iv) The provision of basic physical infrastructure such as hospitals and school buildings in the village. Along with other facilities such as community halls and EDC office buildings, would help enhance the physical capital of the village.
- (v) As the household sanitary system is poor and unhygienic, there is an urgent need for provision of sanitary latrines to each household along with drinking water facility. These would help in development of the health standard of the villagers.

Beside the above points the villagers choose to take certain specific measures for their development through Entry Point Activities (EPA) given the table (7.1)



### 7.1 Ranking of EPA

Rank	Village EPA as ranked	Budget	Details
1	Community hall, EDC office building with water facility	Budget: 6 lakhs	Location: Near Adbul Kalam's house GPS: (N26°28'54.974") (E92°41'2.79")
2	Dairy farming (jersey cow)	Budget: 10 lakhs	Location: Near Jalal Uddin's house GPS: (N26°29'15") (E92°40'28")
3	Duckery/ Goatery/Buffalo	Budget: 7 lakhs	Location: Near Mahidul Islam's house GPS: i) Duckery (N26°28'42") (E90°40'9") ii) Goatery (N26°28'33") (E90°40'13")
4	Shed for market	Budget: 3 lakhs	Location: Near Kaliadinga bazaar GPS: (N26°28'44") (E92°40'34")
5	LPG connection	Budget: 1.5 lakhs	
6	Major irrigation		Near Saddam Hussain's house GPS: (N26°29'17") (E92°40'27") Crop land- Kathalguti>Nama Kaliadinga

Approved  
  
 (Jitendra Kumar)  
 31/05/17  
 Divisional Forest Officer  
 Nagaon Wild Life Division  
 Nagaon

## **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 EDC members and RGVN in order to make 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 EDCs.

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

- 1) Agriculture
- 2) Poultry farming
- 3) Tailoring
- 4) Bamboo craft
- 5) Water Hyacinth products
- 6) Dairy Farming

### **8.2 Livelihood opportunity**

Livelihood Opportunities were identified as follows:

1. Agriculture & Horticulture
2. Livestock
3. Processing of locally available herbs and fruits
4. Skill Development
5. Credit Facility
- 6.

### **8.3 Agriculture & Horticulture**

The main constraints are:

- (a) Lacks irrigation facilities

- (b) Mechanisation of the existing techniques of agriculture through use of better machines
- (c) Destruction of agricultural fields due to depredation of animals

The opportunities are:

- (a) Commercialization of paddy
- (b) Increase in production through use of organic fertilizer
- (c) Banks should hold workshops to help educate the farmers on loans and other facilities that will benefit them.

#### **8.4 Livestock** The main constraints are:

- (a) Spread of diseases which reduces the production levels
- (b) Poor access to veterinary facilities which makes it difficult to treat diseased animals
- (c) Unawareness regarding special provision of financial aid to farmers

The opportunities are:

- (a) Scope for further development of poultry and duck farming
- (b) Dairy farming (buffalo)
- (c) Fishery (hatchery)

#### **8.5 NTFP(Potential)**

The main constraints are:

- (a) Lack of access to markets and linkages to help enhance its profits
- (b) Scarce availability of resources
- (c) Lack of knowledge by community about NTFP utility

The opportunities are:

- (a) Fruits can be used for commercial processing and value addition
- (b) Awareness about conservation and judicious usage of NTFP

#### **8.6 Specialized Skills**

The main constraints are:

- (a) There are no specialised training regarding traditional skills such as

agriculture

- (b) Limited range of diverse skills which limits the economic conditions
- (c) Lack of access to proper market structures

The opportunities are:

- (a) Introducing skill development programmes in the area to help expand its range of skills
- (b) Scope for development of water hyacinth products through specialised training
- (c) Specialised skill training for tailoring to act as a source of income

### **8.7 Credit Facility**

The main constraints are:

- (a) Poor access to bank loans
- (b) High rate of interest charged by govt. institution
- (c) Lack of awareness and knowledge about Micro finance institutions and government schemes

The opportunities are:

- (a) Emphasis on micro finance as they give loans without the burden of collateral
- (b) Coverage of government schemes for provision of loans
- (c) Provision of seed money to the EDC

### **8.8 Strategic Interventions**

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

1. Agriculture and allied activities through the use of irrigation systems
2. Skill development training in specialised skills such as weaving and water hyacinth products
3. Provide better opportunities to access financial aid to farmers and other small scale industry workers

## **8.9 Income Generating Activities**

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

1. Organic farming
2. Tailoring
3. Crafting
4. NTFP value addition
5. Poultry Farming
6. Dairy Farming

## **8.10 SHG Activities**

SHGs of the village can plan the following activities:

1. Handicraft
2. Tailoring

## **8.11 Exposure Trips**

The following exposure trips are planned:

1. Good practices/project of EDC 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 (RKSJ) - for irrigation, including watershed development
- (d) National Rural Livelihoods Mission
- (e) Skills Development schemes
- (f) Prime Minister Ujjwala Yojana
- (g) National Rural Health Mission

(h) National Bamboo Mission

(i) 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 period.

## 9. Forest Development Plan of Nama Kaliadinga EDC

This Forest Development Plan has been prepared jointly by the Forest department and a detailed PRA exercise at the village level as a part of the Micro-Plan of Nama Kaliadinga EDC. The objective of this plan is to meet the dual objective of conserving forest and biodiversity and at the same time meeting the livelihood needs of the community in a sustainable manner.

The micro-plan takes into consideration the areas planted/to be planted on community lands and other lands outside the notified forest area by the Tamulipathar EDC

The status of both the above category of EDC forests is briefly discussed below.

### 9.1. Forest Village Management in the Past -NA

### 9.2. 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-1 (A): Domestic Requirement of Forest Produce per Household of the Nama Kaliadinga EDC**

Name of Forest Produce	How met at Present	Remarks
Firewood	Sanctuary area and homestead	Illegal collection
Timber for House	Sanctuary area & Market	Illegal collection
Small timber for Implements	Sanctuary area & Homestead, Market	Illegal collection
Pole / Bamboo	Sanctuary area, Homestead	Illegal collection
Fodder	Homestead & Sanctuary area	Illegal collection
NTFP	Sanctuary area	Illegal collection
Thatch grass	Sanctuary area & Market	
Other _____	–	–

**Table-1 (B): Total Domestic Requirement of Forest Produce --  
All Households of the Nama Kaliadinga EDC**

<b>Name of Forest Produce</b>	<b>Household Requirement</b>	<b>Community Requirement (Kg per annum)</b>	<b>Market Value</b>
Firewood	–	5125q	
Timber for House	–	–	
Small Timber for Implements	–	–	
Pole / Bamboo	–	–	
Fodder from Forest		3879q	
NTFP ,Thatch Grass	–	–	
Other	–	–	

## 9.2 Forest Protection Issues

### 9.2.1 Protection Problems

The protection issues of the forests of Nama Kaliadinga EDC have been summarized below.

**Table-2: Protection Problems of the Nama Kaliadinga EDC**

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



<b>Type of Problem</b>	<b>Relevant (Yes / No)</b>	<b>Significant (Yes / No)</b>
Others	-	-

Thus, it is seen that the significant forest protection issues facing the EDC are:

- (a) Grazing- local animals
- (b) Grazing- animals from other areas

### **9.2.2 Reasons for Degradation of the Forest**

In the Nama Kaliadinga EDC, the main reasons for degradation of forest are illegal grazing and illicit felling of trees in the past.

### **9.3 Components of the Forest Development Plan**

The following sub-sections discuss the main components of the Forest Development Plan of Nama Kaliadinga EDC; viz. the plans for Protection, Habitat Improvement, Nursery Development, Wetland Conservation, Man -Animal Conflict Reduction, Grazing Plan and Eco-Tourism Plan

#### **9.3.1 Protection Plan**

The protection Plan is twofold, namely wildlife protection and secondly Forest protection in terms of control over grazing and illicit felling etc.

#### **Wildlife Protection:**

The Protection Plan given below discusses the measures for the protection of Laokhowa Wildlife Sanctuary. The Forest Department has constituted Local Protection Squad (LPS) from the youth members belonging to the fringe villages. The appointments of the members are quarterly reviewed and they are also not at par with casual labours/home guards. They are part timer employed for forest protection. The members are from different EDCs discharging protection duties under the LPS. However, there are certain issues such as

1. Irregular payment of wages and honorarium
2. Issue of uniform and shoes
3. Issue of training and skilling
4. Lack of scientific methods and inputs

In view of the recent rhino translocation in Burachapori WLS, which is the neighbouring sanctuary adjacent to LWLS, the threat to the wildlife has increased many fold. The endeavour of the forest department to increase the number of Rhino's in the WLS in near future, would lead to pressure of protection and the task would heavily fall on the LPS in about 2-3 years of time. As it appears, currently, the LPS is not geared to meet up challenges of rhino poaching and is highly ill-equipped. Therefore, in view of the above, the following are prescribed:

1. There should be enforcement of minimum wages/ honorarium
2. The squad should be made at par with Village Defence Party (VDP)
3. The squad should be well equipped with equipment such as torch, batteries, boots etc.
4. Regular training and motivational camps to be held for the LPS
5. EDC to monitor the works and performance of the LPS youths every month.
6. In future recruitment, the member of LPS should be considered for frontline staff for as casual labour if they wish.

#### **Forest Protection:**

As revealed in the PRA, the communities are heavily dependent upon the Sanctuary for their daily requirement of firewood, grazing and timber needs. This has caused havoc with the wildlife sanctuary. In order to prevent further degradation of the habitat, the following measures are prescribed:

1. All the EDC households to be supplied with LPG for cooking
2. All the EDC household to be supplied with alternate sources of energy for lighting etc. such as solar energy solutions
3. The grazing pressure should be reduced gradually by making grazing plan.
4. The EDC should impose fines on the members of the village and outsiders who enter the forest without permission.
5. The EDC should ensure that timber felling inside the sanctuary should be stopped, and heavy penalty should be levied upon those who violate the norm.
6. The EDC should take active part in the restocking of the degraded areas of the sanctuary and habitat improvement plans undertaken by the Forest

Department. A Habitat improvement Plan where the communities can participate has been also presented in the next section.

**Habitat Improvement Plan:**

The habitat of the Laokhowa Wildlife sanctuary was once very rich, and it supported a population of almost 100 rhinos in the past till early 1980s. Today there are no rhinos in the Sanctuary, and wildlife has become very scanty. In order that wildlife is rehabilitated once again, the area needs to be undertaken for habitat improvement. Once the habitat improves and wildlife is reintroduced, the tourism potential of the sanctuary will go up, and this would surely boost the tourism potential. Once the tourist inflow starts, eco-tourism would grow giving new livelihood opportunities to the communities. The village lies on the fringes of the Laokhowa WLS. There is an embankment running most part to the south of the sanctuary. All the villages are located on the southern side of the embankment. There are many water bodies and blank areas. Growth of ipomea and water hyacinth is very rampant. In view of the above, the following Habitat Improvement works are prescribed to be undertaken with the help of the EDC:

1. Removal of all encroachment from the notified area of the sanctuary
2. Plantation of species suitable for wildlife in the degraded areas/ encroachment areas
3. Large plantations of fuel wood and fodder species in the village areas and on the slopes of the embankment
4. Fuel wood species could be short rotation crops of 10 to 15 years, after which the harvest should be shared with the EDC. The intermediate thinnings also need to be shared with the EDC.
5. The EDC should be involved in all habitat improvement works including weed removal and desiltation works

**Nursery Development Plan:**

Nursery is an excellent source of livelihood arising out of forestry activities. The following are prescribed:-

1. The EDC should develop a 0.25 Ha Nursery for polypots and naked bed seedlings.
2. Each seedling could be sold at Rs. 5-8 to the neighbouring Department, and at slightly higher prices

3. The nursery should be of fruit bearing, important forest species and medicinal plants

### **Wetland Conservation Plan:**

There are several wetlands on the north and south of the embankment. These wetlands were once a very good habitat for the wildlife, especially the rhino, wild buffalo and the elephant. However, due to human interference and biotic pressure, the quality of these wetlands has got deteriorated. While the wetlands on the south of the embankment are being used by people for unscientific fishing without any restraint, the wetlands on the north side are prone to grazing and fishing too. Due to annual flooding, the wetlands are getting silted up and have lost much of their original water retention capacity. Further, there is another issue of human habitations on the fringes of the sanctuary, have got several embankments made to stop flood waters of the river Brahmaputra. While flooding may be a bane for the human populations, it's a boon for the wildlife and sanctuary. Fringe villages lying to east and south of Laokhowa Wildlife Sanctaury has encroached Letrijan stream which is a natural boundary of Laokhowa sanctuary. It has created many natural ponds as a result of this natural flow of Letrijan and drainage of rain water has stopped in these areas. The main Laokhowa Suti, which makes the boundary of the Laokhowa wildlife sanctuary on the north and that of Burachapori wildlife sanctuary on the south, is now almost fully closed due to creation of embankment and bund on Brahmaputra at Shanti Bara area. So for wetland conservation and encroachment removal, flow of stream is required to be re-established. In view of the above, the following prescriptions/recommendations are made for wetland conservation (implemented as per Wildlife Protection Act and Rule):

1. The wetlands in the village area to be de-silted thoroughly.
2. Local variety of fish alone to be cultured in the village wetlands
3. Fishing to be regularized by the EDC, and all income to be deposited in the EDC account.
4. Sprinkler irrigation to be used
5. Crops needing less water to be promoted along with organic manuring.
6. The wetlands on the north of the embankment to be desilted.
7. The EDC should not allow any fishing outside the village areas in the sanctuary. Heavy penalty should be imposed upon the defaulters.

**Man -Animal Conflict Reduction Plan:**

Depredation from elephants, wild buffalo, wild boar and other animals are common. Damage to human life and property is consequent in chance encounters with wildlife. To mitigate the man animal conflict situation, the following are prescribed:-

1. Small tongies/ watch towers to be created by the Forest Department to keep watch and ward on stray wildlife. The posts should be manned by people from the village on turn by turn basis.
2. Anti Depredation Squad to be created in the EDC
3. Torches & search lights, crackers and kerosene should be supplied regularly by the Department to the Anti Depredation Squads.
4. The EDC should monitor the functioning of the Anti Depredation Squad
5. All the crops should be insured regularly
6. All persons should be covered under the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana
7. The Forest Department should enhance the ex-gratia grant.
8. The process of awarding ex-gratia should be simplified so that the affected families do not have to wait for long to receive compensation.
9. The EDC president's certification should be sufficient to certify that the damage has occurred.

**Grazing Plan:**

The grazing pressure on Laokhowa wildlife sanctuary is very high. The following prescriptions are made for control of grazing:

- The EDC shall evolve novel methods for grazing control such as fixing the number of cattle that can graze, or allot certain areas for grazing as per rules of forest conservation
- High Yielding Variety cattle should slowly replace the existing cattle population. For this suitable scheme shall be formulated for e.g. compensation to persons selling High Yielding Variety of cows.
- The EDC should impose dis-incentives on families having large number of cattle. For e.g. they shall fix charges for grazing of cattle inside sanctuary according to slab system.

- Stall feeding may be promoted by the Forest Department
- Dairy Development activities to be taken up by the EDC using high milk yielding cows.
- There should be a conscious plan by the EDC to regulate grazing in consecutive years
- All cattle to be immunized regularly and the EDC should monitor the same. No unimmunized cattle should be allowed to be grazed.
- Information Communication and Technology (ICT) could be used to study grazing pattern and suggest corrective measures.

### **Eco-Tourism Plan:**

Currently, Laokhowa has little potential for wildlife tourism, as there are hardly any wildlife populations in the sanctuary. However, with the various translocation programmes being undertaken by the Forest Department, and good protection of the habitat, it is expected that tourism potential of the sanctuary would be enhanced in another five years. There is currently very poor tourist infrastructure. The following prescriptions are made in respect of eco-tourism:

1. Educational wildlife tourism has a great potential in Laokhowa which should be actively promoted by the Forest Department.
2. Home stay should be encouraged from now onwards from amongst the EDC members.
3. The Department should provide funding for creating home stay facilities by the village communities
4. A number of eco-tourism trails should be developed with the help of Forest Department and the local communities
5. Such eco-trails should be actively promoted by the Department.
6. Local tourist guides should be trained in tourism and foreign languages
7. Commercial tourism should be discouraged.
8. All the vehicles which shall be used for Safari shall be owned by the EDC or forest department

## 10. Implementation Strategies, Timelines and Budget

### 10.1.1 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
EDC	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
NGO	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Skilling Agencies	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Forest Deptt	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
Line Deptt.	✓	✓		✓			✓

#### Village Development Plan

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

Roads	✓	✓	✓			
Water & Sanitation	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
School	✓	✓				
Health Infra	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Organic farming/ vermi compost	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

### **Forest Development Plan**

<b>Stakeholders</b>	<b>EDC</b>	<b>Forest Department</b>	<b>Line Departments</b>	<b>NGO</b>	<b>Training Institutions</b>	<b>District Admin</b>
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		
12	Grill Industry		
13	Ice cream factory		
14	Supari Industry Development		
	<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 EDC Office		
8	Roads		
9	Water & Sanitation		
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.	LPS Cost for 5 nos of youth from the EDC (Wages component)		
4.	Uniform and equipment cost		
5.	Training of LPS		
6.	De-siltation of water bodies		
7.	Anti Depredation Squad		

8.	Tongi Construction (Temporary)		
9.	Crop Insurance		
10.	Life Insurance		
11.	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 need to be viewed at basic level and advanced level. Once the trades and skill requirements have been frozen, the basic skills should be imparted within a period of 1 year for all willing members of the village both men and women in a phased manner. During this period, some of the trainees could also start production. The most marketable outputs need to be channelized to the available markets in order to create the brand effect and assess the marketability of the production in terms of quality and value.

#### **Village Development Action Plan:**

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

enhancing agriculture production along with water sprinklers, power pumps would be provided.

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

#### **10.4 Institution Building, Networking and Partnership**

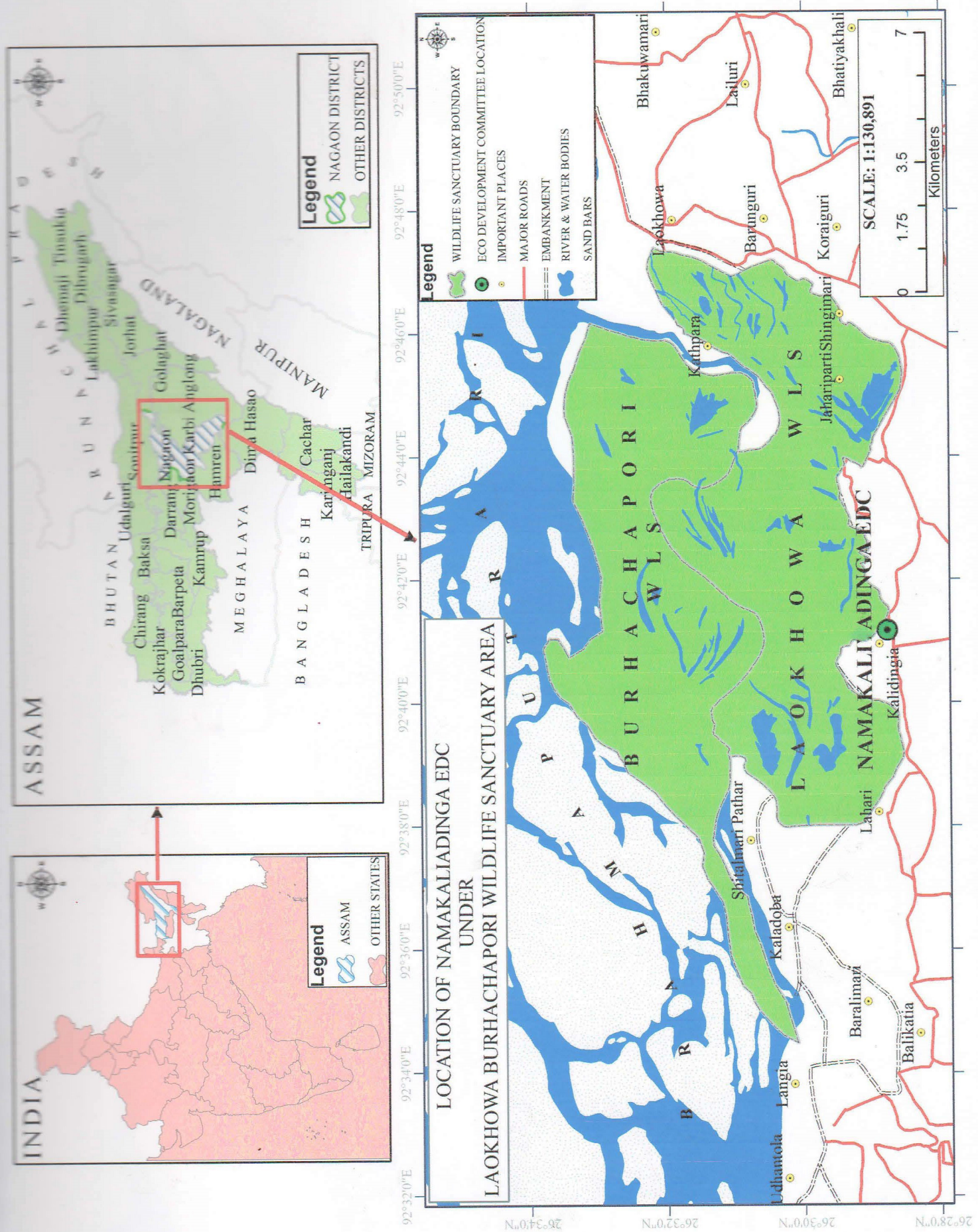
**EDC:** The EDC to be upgraded both in terms of its infrastructure assets and in terms of acting as a resource center for village and forestry development. The proposed EDC office along with the community hall in the entry point activity to be provided with modern equipment like computer/ TV and support equipment like integrated solar electric supply system etc. Building capacity of EDC members through training programs on use of computers, maintaining and updating records/ accounts keeping and village level/ forestry data on a regular basis. The EDC 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 EDC of India</b>
<b>I (B)</b>	<b>Location map of Nama Kaliadinga</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>Approach to the EDC</b>
<b>III (A)</b>	<b>EDC Registration certificate</b>
<b>III (B)</b>	<b>MoU/ Resolution Certificate</b>
<b>IV</b>	<b>Executive Members of Nama Kaliadinga EDC</b>
<b>V</b>	<b>Executive members group Photo of Nama Kaliadinga EDC</b>
<b>VI</b>	<b>List of members present during PRA and FGD (Signed list)</b>
<b>VII(A)</b>	<b>PRA-Community&amp; Resouce map of Nama Kaliadinga EDC</b>
<b>VII(B)</b>	<b>PRA-Hazard map of Nama Kaliadinga EDC</b>
<b>VII (C)</b>	<b>Venn Diagram</b>
<b>VII</b>	<b>Entry point activities of Nama Kaliadinga EDC</b>
<b>IX(A)</b>	<b>Training list of Nama Kaliadinga EDC(Proposed)</b>
<b>IX(B)</b>	<b>Training list of Nama Kaliadinga EDC(ongoing)</b>
<b>X</b>	<b>Photographs</b>
<b>XI</b>	<b>GPS Coordinates</b>
<b>XII</b>	<b>SDP Report</b>

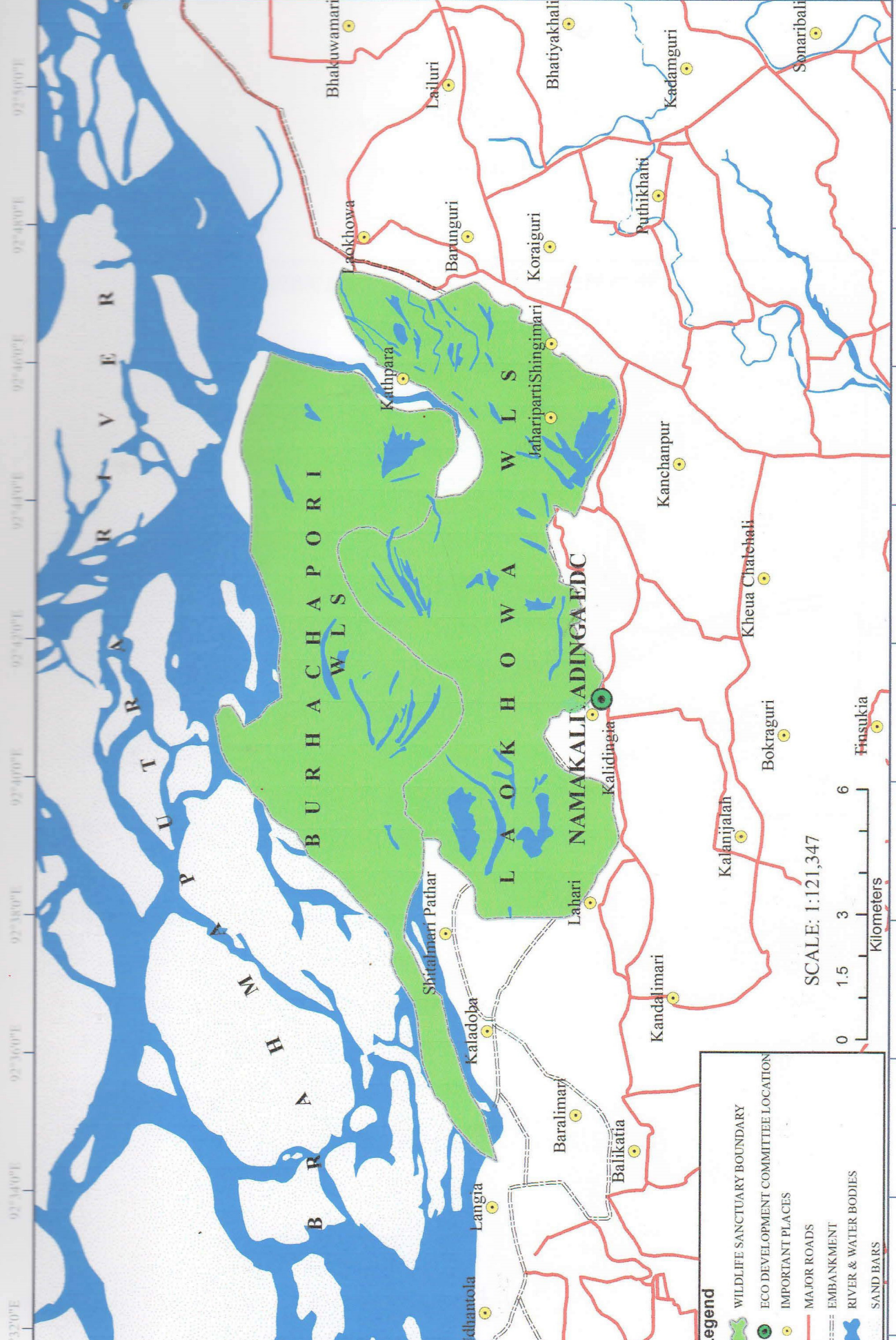
# Appendix I (A)

## Location Map of EDC in India



# Appendix I (B)

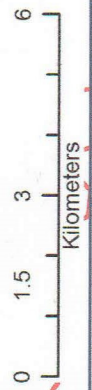
## UNDER LAOKHOWA BURIACHAPORI WILDLIFE SANCTUARY AREA



**Legend**

- WILDLIFE SANCTUARY BOUNDARY
- ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE LOCATION
- IMPORTANT PLACES
- MAJOR ROADS
- EMBANKMENT
- RIVER & WATER BODIES
- SAND BARS

SCALE: 1:121,347



# APPENDIX-II


## Approach map to EDC





# APPENDIX-III (A)

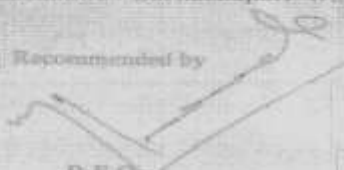

## EDC Registration Certificate

  
GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM  
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR  
KAZIRANGA TIGER RESERVE  
BOKAKHAT, ASSAM  
**CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF EDC**

Registration No. EDC/WLN/ 19 / 2009

Heroby certified that NAMA KALIADINGA Eco Development Committee of Village NAMA KALIADINGA which was approved by Conservator of Forests (HQ) Wildlife as forwarded vide letter no. A/WLN/Eco-Dev Committee/247 dated Nagaon, the 6<sup>th</sup> May/2007, under the provision of rule 7 (VII) of Assam Joint (peoples participation) Forest Management Rules - 1988, has been re-registered under Nagaon Wildlife Division, Nagaon in jurisdiction of the Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.

The registration of the committee has been done to encourage peoples participation in conservation, protection and implementation of developmental works in the fringe villages of the Lokhiowa / Burhachapuri Wildlife Sanctuaries.

<p>Recommended by</p>  <p><b>D.F.O.</b> Nagaon Wildlife Division Nagaon cum <b>C.E.O.</b> Nagaon Wildlife Divisional Forest Development Agency</p>	<p>Approved by</p>  <p><b>Director</b> Kaziranga Tiger Reserve Bokakhat cum <b>Chairman</b> Nagaon Wildlife Divisional Forest Development Agency</p>
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*N.B: Please read carefully the rules written overleaf.*

GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS (HQ) WILD LIFE, ASSAM

GUWAHATI

In exercise of the power conferred by the Rule 7(VII) of the Assam joint (People participation) Forestry Management Rule, 1998 the Nam Kalia Aingra (P.O.) EDC committee consisting of 12 (twelve) beneficiary members headed by Mr. Dimal Ali village whose member secretary is Shri. Ar Rahman of Geozan Range/Beat deputed by the i/c of the Laokhowa Range Geozan for taking up protection of forests and development in village jurisdiction of Laokhowa Wild Life Sanctuary as per demarcation and maps jointly prepared by the member secretary and the EDC is provisionally approved.

Forwarded by

  
D. P. A.  
Nagaon wild Life Division  
Nagaon

  
Conservator Of Forests (HQ) Wild Life  
Office of the Chief Conservator Of forests, Assam, Wild Life  
Guwahati

# APPENDIX-IV

## Executive Members of Nama Kaliadinga E.D.C.

Name of Nama Kaliadinga EDC (Committee)

NAME	DESIGNATION	GUARDIAN NAME	EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER
Jalal uddin (98)	president	U. Lokman Ali	VI passed	Kathagutti.	9957382612
Ashim Das (98)	Member Secy.	Shreshth Das	B.A.	Kathiatulli.	9435046546
Sakhab Ali (50)	member	U. Abu Sakhat	M.S.L.C	Kaliadinga	8811944777
Kamal uddin (99)	-	U. pasam Ali	M.S.	Kaliadinga	9678691271
Jamal uddin (50)	-	U. A. Magid	V	do	9126470674
Shahab Ali (92)	-	U. Sakhab Ali	VIII	do	7086474894
Ramzan Ali (99)	-	Rammat Ali	VII	do	9957140046
Faqat Ali (40)	-	U. Saleb Ali	V	do	do
Muhammad Salam (30)	-	Abul Kalam	H.S.	Kathagutti -	901181024
Jamhina Bayan (20)	-	U. Saeed Ali	H.S.	Kaliadinga -	9085118999
Stanufa Khatun (20)	-	U. Golam Rabbani	H.S.	do -	9957769598
				do -	9678622806

Ashim u Das  
Member secretary

Singnature

Secretary  
Nama Kaliadinga E.D.C  
Date 02/02/2017

Jalal uddin  
President Singnature

Stamp/Seal

President  
Nama Kaliadinga E.D.C  
Date 02/02/2017

# APPENDIX-V

## Executive members group Photo of Nama Kaliadinga EDC



### **NAMAKALIADINGA ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE EXECUTIVE MEMBERS**

Left to Right (sitting) : 1.Kamal Uddin 2.Jamal Uddin 3.Jalal Uddin(President)  
4.Ashim Das (Fr-I, Member Secretary) 5.Sohrab Ali 6.Tanhina Begum 7.Hanufa Khatun -  
(Standing) 8.Ramzan Ali 9.Habez Ali 10.Mahidul Islam 11.Fazar Ali

# APPENDIX-VI

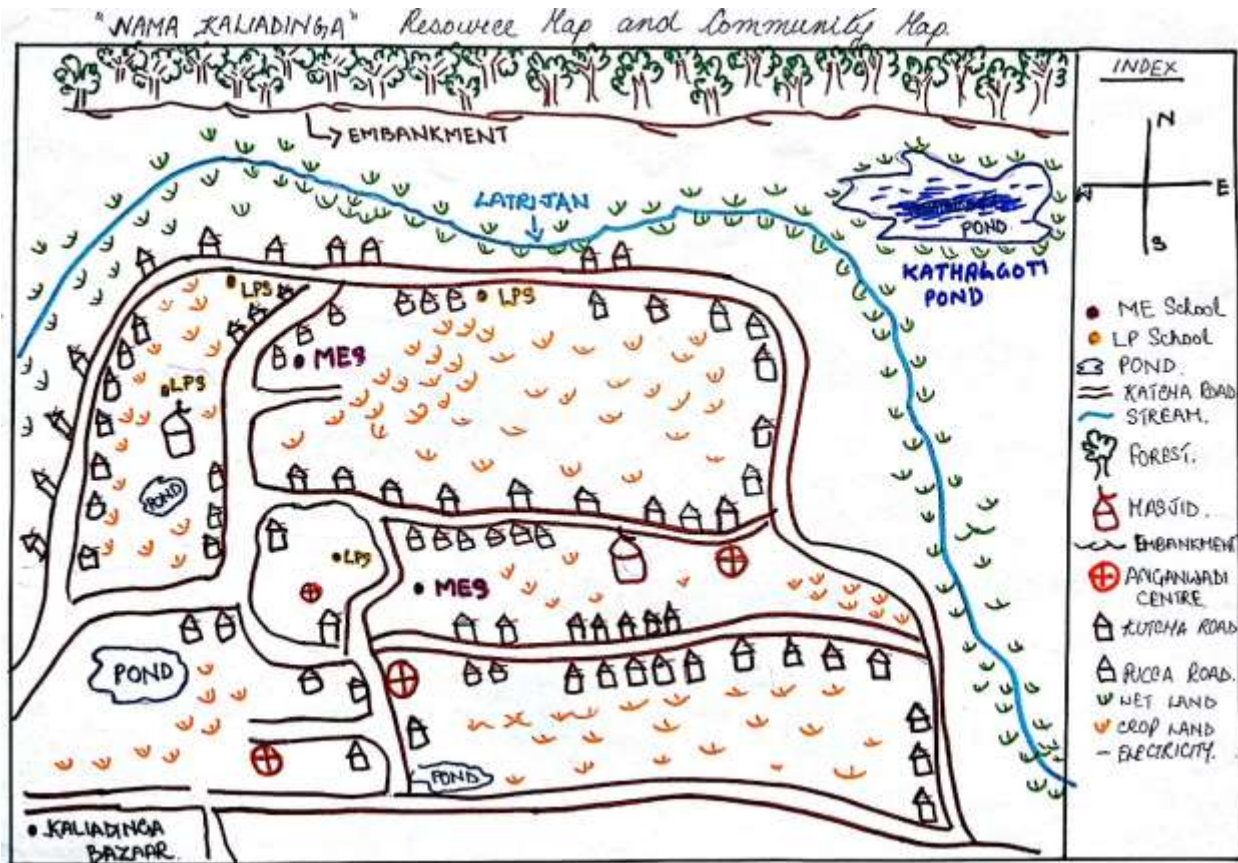
## List of members present during PRA and FGD

FGD/PRA				
VENUE - NAMA KALIDINGA, M. E. MADRASA SCHOOL				02/02/2017
SNo.	NAME	GUARDIAN NAME	ADDRESS	PH No.
1.	J.R. Boudari	C/o Ranga Otton	Gosjara	9435777289
2.	M.S.S.	Jasmeera	Dagem	
3.	Hajima	SELWUL	Kalia dinga	
4.	Romina	Sadroni	Katigute	9531218214
5.	Pujina	Monjuri	Katigute	095738165
6.	Nasima	ANADJUL	Kalidinga	9085018622
7.	Muklima	Raijul Islam	Kalidinga	9126171101
8.	Tanhiena	Sotiegul	Kalidinga	9957769598
9.	Aliza Ahmed	Abdul mullib	Kalidinga	8399935012
10.	Ashradum Nehar	F. S. mataji	Kalidinga	9678622806
11.	Yusmina	Wahifa	Kalidinga	9126378471
12.	Patricia S. S. H.	AKANAM	Kalidinga	8399935012
13.	Korceda Begum	RAMGAN	Kalidinga	9085018622
14.	Miss: Hasmata Khatun	Gudam Rabbane	Kalidinga	9678622806
15.	Miss: Rajana Khatun	Abubakar	Kalidinga	9678140749
16.	: Aklima	BAHRUI	Katigute	9435437664
17.	AMBUKA	AL AL Uddin	Katigute	7896292345
18.	Tanzima Khatun	Sobur Ali	Kalidinga	7663061406
19.	Sultana Begum	Rajabali	Katigute	7578949457
20.	Mahida Khatun	HASSANAH	Kalidinga	9085948322
21.	Roshida Begum	Rochana	Kalidinga	9678987834
22.	Isa Begum	Gulistan	Kalidinga	7664859109
23.	Zahra Khatun	bilal Begum	Kalidinga	
24.	Gulistan Khatun	bilal Begum	Kalidinga	7663061406
25.	Zahra Khatun	bilal Begum	Kalidinga	801180550
26.	Zahra Khatun	bilal Begum	Kalidinga	
27.	Gulistan Khatun	bilal Begum	Kalidinga	7664859109
28.	Gulistan Khatun	bilal Begum	Kalidinga	9085948322
29.	Zahra Khatun	bilal Begum	Kalidinga	

Sl.	NAME	GUARDIAN NAME	ADDRESS	PH No.
30	Jarbina	Annas Ali	କାଳିଙ୍ଗାପାଲି	763794588
31	Mhontuma	Anuar	କାଳିଙ୍ଗାପାଲି	908502452
32	Mahidul Islam	Abul Kalam	Kalia dinga	9085118999
33	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ସୁମିତ୍ରା	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ସୁମିତ୍ରା	କାଳିଙ୍ଗାପାଲି	9957382612
34	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ବିନୟା	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ବିନୟା	କାଳିଙ୍ଗାପାଲି	9678622806
35	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ସୁମିତ୍ରା	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ସୁମିତ୍ରା	କାଳିଙ୍ଗାପାଲି	9085011299
36	Fajaz An	Khathaguni		801181029
37	ଅନୁପମ କୁମାର	ଅନୁପମ କୁମାର	କାଳିଙ୍ଗାପାଲି	801181029
38	Siddas	Abdul Gaili	Kalia Dinga	9126588829
39	Ashim K. D. B. I.		Khathaguni	9435060544
40	Rinal Koley			
41			RGVN	
42	Mangy Sarma		RGVN	
43	Dhanu			

## APPENDIX-VII (A)

### PRA-Community and Resource Map of Nama Kaliadinga EDC

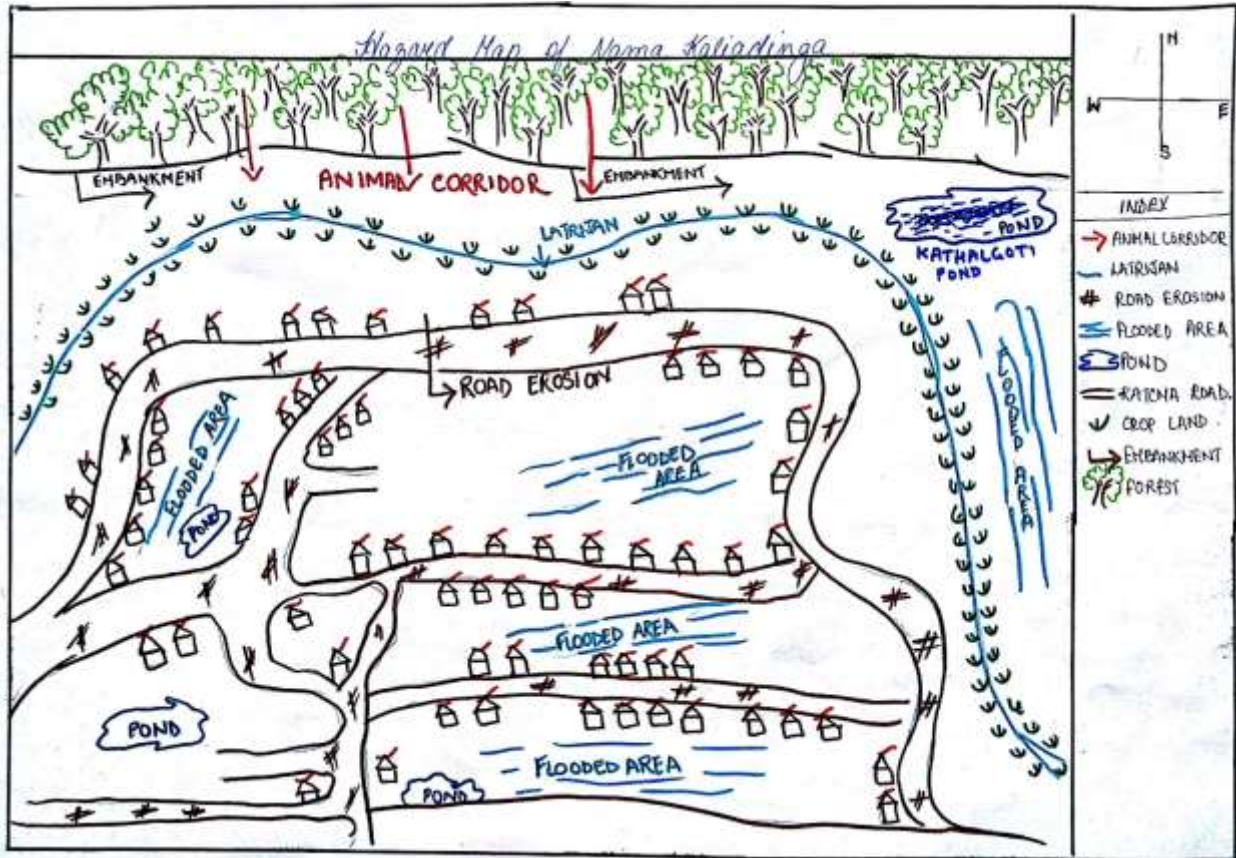


Sl. No.	Name of the Facilitator	Address	Mobile No.
1.	J R Bordoloi	C/o Range Office, Gorajan	9435777284
2.	Muklima	Kaliadingia	9126171101
3.	Mohidul Islam	Kaliadingia	9085118999
4.	Aliza Ahmed	Kaliadingia	8399935012

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

## APPENDIX- VII (B)

### PRA- Hazard Map of Nama Kaliadinga EDC

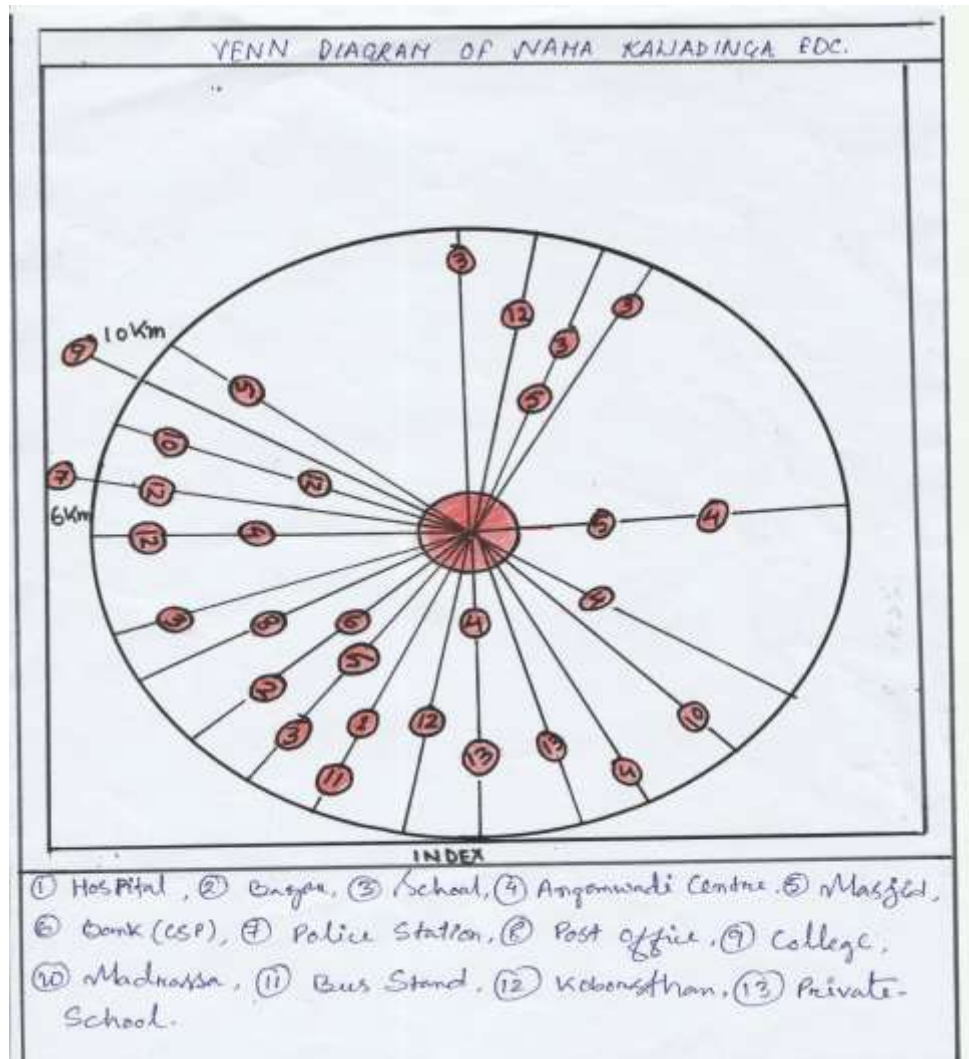


Sl. No.	Name of the Facilitator	Address	Mobile No.
1.	J R Bordoloi	C/o Range Office, Gorajan	9435777284
2.	Muklima	Kaliadingia	9126171101
3.	Mohidul Islam	Kaliadingia	9085118999
4.	Aliza Ahmed	Kaliadingia	8399935012



## APPENDIX- VII (C)


### PRA- Venn Diagram of Nama Kaliadinga EDC



Sl. No.	Name of the Facilitator	Address	Mobile No.
1.	J R Bordoloi	C/o Range Office, Gorajan	9435777284
2.	Muklima	Kaliadingia	9126171101
3.	Mohidul Islam	Kaliadingia	9085118999
4.	Aliza Ahmed	Kaliadingia	8399935012

# APPENDIX-VIII


## Entry point activities of Nama Kaliadinga EDC



NAMA KALIA DIHSA E.D.C.  
 LAOKHOWA WILD LIFE DIVISION NAGAON.  
 Entry Point Activities. - year-2017

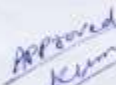
S.L. NO.	Village EPA as ranked.	Details	GPS- Point.
1	Community Hall, E.D.C. office building with water facility.	Near - Mahab Uddin's house. Budget - 6 Lakh.	
2	Jersey cow dairy	Near - Jalal Uddin's house. Budget - 10 Lakh.	
3	Ducks Farm OR Goat-Farm.	Near - Mahabul Uddin's house. Budget - 7 Lakh.	Ducks Farm - N 26° 28' 42" EL 90° 40' 9" Goat Farm - N 26° 28' 38" EL 90° 40' 13"
4	Marketysat (shed)	Near - Kalia dinga - Basax. Budget - 3 Lakh.	N 26° 28' 44" EL 92° 40' 34"
5	LPG connection	Budget - 1.5 Lakh.	
6	Major irrigation.	Near - Saddam Hussain house. Coop Land - Kathalguti.	
7			

Countersigned.



Range Forest Officer  
 Laokhowa Wild Life Division  
 Garapan Range, Dibsai

Approved



Range Forest Officer  
 Laokhowa Wild Life Division  
 Nagaon

Ashim Bar Dair  
 Secretary -  
 Namakaliadinga E.D.C.  
 Date .....

6/21/2017  
 President  
 Namakaliadinga E.D.C.  
 Date .....

# APPENDIX-IX (A)

## Training list (Proposed) of Nama Kaliadinga

**Nama Kaliadinga EDC**  
**Tailoring List**

Sl No	NAME	FATHER/HUSBENT	Qualification	AGE
26.	JAIMAN NESSA	KASEM ALI	VIII	35
27.	SULTANA BEGUM	JEABUR RAHMAN	VI	26
28.	KHALIDA BEGUM	AKBOR ALI	V	16
29.	REJNA KHATUN	KUBBAS ALI	X	19
30.	SHAHANAZ BEGUM	GULZAR HUSSAIN	VII	22
31.	JESMINA YESMIN	SHURRUJ ALI	IX	16
32.	MANJUMA BEGUM	ANUWAR HUSSAIN	VIII	19
33.	MURSHIDA KHATUN	MAHABUR HOQUE	H.S	21
34.	MURSHIDA KHATUN	MAHIDUL HOQUE	H.S	18
35.	SABINA YESMIN	MAINUL HOQUE	H.S	30
36.	ALKUMA BEGUM	KHAIRUL ISLAM	VI	32
37.	TANZIMA KHATUN	SHURUJ ALI	H.S	20
38.	PARBIN SULTANA	KAMAL UDDIN	X	32
39.	JESMINA BEGUM	JAMAL UDDIN	IX	20
40.	SHURIA BEGUM	MAINUL HOQUE	IX	32
41.	SHARIFA BEGUM	OMAR ALI	IX	32
42.	ROWSHANARA BEGUM	HABEZ ALI	IX	22
43.	KHUDEJA KHATUN	AMZAT ALI	IX	21

*Signature of Secretary*  
Signature of Secretary  
Nama Kaliadinga EDC  
**Secretary**  
Nama Kaliadinga E.D.C  
Date 04/02/2017

*Signature of President*  
Signature of President  
Nama Kaliadinga EDC  
**President**  
Nama Kaliadinga E.D.C  
Date 04/02/2017

*Divisional Forest Officer*  
Divisional Forest Officer,  
Nagaon Division

## APPENDIX-IX (B)

### Training List of Tailoring (Ongoing)

Nama Kaliadinga EDC Tailoring Training List (1st)				
Sl. No	Name	Father/Husband's Name	Qualification	Age
1	Yesmina Begum	Wahab Ali	IX	18
2	Parbin Sultana	Ikramul Hoque	X	22
3	Rajina Khatun	Monjurul Hoque	IX	19
4	Reshmina Khatun	Saddam Hussain	H.S	21
5	Nazima Khatun	Shirajul Hoque	IX	23
6	Jesmina Khatun	Shoriful Hoque	X	21
7	Nasima Begum	Nurul Islam	VII	26
8	Muklima Khatun	Riajul Islam	H.S	21
9	Tonhina Khatun	Safiqul Islam	X	20
10	Alija Khatun	Abdul Mutalib	X	15
11	Ashafun Nehar	Ismat Ali	X	16
12	Nur Nehar	Deluar Hussain	X	26
13	Arjuma Khatun	Alal Uddin	VII	15
14	Aklima Begum	Bahrul Islam	IX	26
15	Sultana Begum	Rajab Ali	VII	26
16	Rejina Khatun	A.B Siddique	IX	22
17	Hanufa Khatun	Gulam Rabbani	H.S	23
18	Mashuda Khatun	Hasen Ali	IX	14
19	Sultana Khatun	Malek Alom	VII	24
20	Anjuma Begum	Nurul Islam	V	30
21	Rashida Khatn	Abdul Rahim	VI	30
22	Kursia Begum	Romjan Ali	IX	28
23	Jafrina Begum	Annas Ali	X	16
24	Mashuda Khatun	Safir Uddin	VI	30
25	Faijun Naher	Jamal Uddin	IX	15
26	Jaiman Nessa	Kasem Ali	VIII	35
27	Sultana Begum	Jeabur Rahman	VI	26
28	Khalida Begum	Akbor Ali	V	16
29	Rejina Khatun	Kubbas Ali	X	19

30	Shahanaz Begum	Gulzar Hussain	VII	22
31	Jesmina Yesmin	Shurruj Ali	IX	16
32	Manjuma Begum	Anuwar Hussain	VIII	19
33	Murshida Khatun	Mahabur Hoque	H.S	21
34	Murshida Khatun	Mahidul Hoque	H.S	18
35	Sabina Yesmin	Mainul Hoque	H.S	30
36	Alkuma Begum	Khairul Islam	VI	32
37	Tanzima Khatun	Shuruj Ali	H.S	20
38	Parbin Sultana	Kamal Uddin	X	32
39	Jesmina Begum	Jamal Uddin	IX	20
40	Shuria Begum	Mainul Hoque	IX	32
41	Sharifa Begum	Omar Ali	IX	32
42	Rowshanara Begum	Habez Ali	IX	22
43	Khudeja Khatun	Amzat Ali	IX	21

Approved  
 KUM  
 31/05/17  
 (Jitendra Kumar)

Divisional Forest Officer  
 Nagaon Wild Life Division  
 Nagaon

# APPENDIX-X

## PHOTOGRAPHS



**PRA Mapping**



**Transplantation of (Boro)paddy**



**Children collecting firewood**



**Orientation programme**



**Interaction with a farmer**



**Stretch of water hyacinth and Simulu tree along embankment of Letrijan(stream)**

## **APPENDIX-XI**

### **GPS Coordinates**

<b>1. Starting point (Anchalik Idgah)</b>	<b>N-26°28'5.9"</b>
	<b>E-92°41'09.7"</b>
<b>2. M.E. Madrassa</b>	<b>N-26°29'18.1"</b>
	<b>E-92°40'30.3"</b>
<b>3. West South Kaliadinga Bazar :</b>	<b>N-26°28'47.0"</b>
	<b>E-92°40'47.6"</b>
<b>4. Mosque/Masjid</b>	<b>N-26°29'16.4"</b>
	<b>E-92°40'30.2"</b>
<b>5. NamaKaliadinga koborsthan boundary</b>	<b>N-26°29'19.2"</b>
	<b>E-92°40'29.5"</b>

## APPENDIX–XII

### SDP Report

#### Skill Development Programme at Nama Kaliadinga EDC

A Skill Development Training Programme has been taken up under the **Assam Project on Forests and Biodiversity Conservation (APFBCP)**, with financial support from the **French Development Agency (Agence France de Development)**. RGVN, a COMPELO partner (Consulting Service for Micro planning Livelihood Opportunities) has conducted skill development programmes at Nama Kaliadinga EDC under Nagaon Wildlife Division.

<b>Name of the trade</b>	<b>Start Date</b>	<b>End Date</b>	<b>No. of equipments / Cost</b>	<b>No. Of Trainees</b>	<b>Name of the Master Trainers/ Affiliation</b>
Tailoring	02/03/2017	02/06/2017	6 (Singer Sewing Machines)  Rs. 35,400/-	43	Zakir Hussain

Skill development program on tailoring was inaugurated on 2<sup>nd</sup> of March, 2017. The formal Inauguration was done by Mr. Jinaram Bordoloi, Range Officer, Gorajan Range. The programme started with plantation of tree saplings.

Among those present at the meeting included Mr. Ashim Kr. Das, Member Secretary, Nama Kaliadinga EDC, Mohammad Jalal Uddin, President, Nama Kaliadinga EDC and RGVN officials.

**Raw materials provided:** Plain Cloth 50m, Cotton Cloth for Cushion covers 10m, 4 packet Needles, 2 pieces of scale, measuring tape 2 pieces, bobbins, bobbin cases, 5 pieces of Scissors, 1 Blackboard, Chalks, etc.



## People's Voice:

**Hanufa Khatun**, one of the trainees expressed her happiness on joining the tailoring programme. She has high hopes of earning a good living through this training programme. However, she also pointed out that initially, there had been little difficulty regarding the use of machines as the number of trainees was quite large and machine were limited. But, later on they adjusted their timings and made sure everyone could learn equally.

## PHOTO GALLERY



**Trainees for tailoring at Nama Kaliadinga EDC**

<b>Nama Kaliadinga EDC Tailoring Training List (1st)</b>				
<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Father/Husband's Name</b>	<b>Qualification</b>	<b>Age</b>
1	Yesmina Begum	Wahab Ali	IX	18
2	Parbin Sultana	Ikramul Hoque	X	22
3	Rajina Khatun	Monjurul Hoque	IX	19
4	Reshmina Khatun	Saddam Hussain	H.S	21
5	Nazima Khatun	Shirajul Hoque	IX	23
6	Jesmina Khatun	Shoriful Hoque	X	21
7	Nasima Begum	Nurul Islam	VII	26
8	Muklima Khatun	Riajul Islam	H.S	21
9	Tonhina Khatun	Safiqul Islam	X	20
10	Alija Khatun	Abdul Mutalib	X	15
11	Ashafun Nehar	Ismat Ali	X	16
12	Nur Nehar	Deluar Hussain	X	26
13	Arjuma Khatun	Alal Uddin	VII	15
14	Aklima Begum	Bahrul Islam	IX	26
15	Sultana Begum	Rajab Ali	VII	26
16	Rejina Khatun	A.B Siddique	IX	22
17	Hanufa Khatun	Gulam Rabbani	H.S	23
18	Mashuda Khatun	Hasen Ali	IX	14
19	Sultana Khatun	Malek Alom	VII	24
20	Anjuma Begum	Nurul Islam	V	30
21	Rashida Khatn	Abdul Rahim	VI	30
22	Kursia Begum	Romjan Ali	IX	28
23	Jafrina Begum	Annas Ali	X	16
24	Mashuda Khatun	Safir Uddin	VI	30
25	Faijun Naher	Jamal Uddin	IX	15
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27	Sultana Begum	Jeabur Rahman	VI	26
28	Khalida Begum	Akbor Ali	V	16
29	Rejina Khatun	Kubbas Ali	X	19
30	Shahanaz Begum	Gulzar Hussain	VII	22
31	Jesmina Yesmin	Shurruj Ali	IX	16
32	Manjuma Begum	Anuwar Hussain	VIII	19
33	Murshida Khatun	Mahabur Hoque	H.S	21
34	Murshida Khatun	Mahidul Hoque	H.S	18
35	Sabina Yesmin	Mainul Hoque	H.S	30

36	Alkuma Begum	Khairul Islam	VI	32
37	Tanzima Khatun	Shuruj Ali	H.S	20
38	Parbin Sultana	Kamal Uddin	X	32
39	Jesmina Begum	Jamal Uddin	IX	20
40	Shuria Begum	Mainul Hoque	IX	32
41	Sharifa Begum	Omar Ali	IX	32
42	Rowshanara Begum	Habez Ali	IX	22
43	Khudeja Khatun	Amzat Ali	IX	21

Approved  
Kumar  
31/05/17  
(Jitendra Kumar)

Divisional Forest Officer  
Nagaon Wild Life Division  
Nagaon



GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM  
OFFICE OF THE DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER,  
NAGAON WILDLIFE DIVISION, KATIMARI, NAGAON - 782 002

Letter No. WLN/A/APFBC/EDC/450-51

Dated: 24/05/2017

From :

Jitendra Kumar, IFS, DCF,  
Divisional Forest Officer,  
Nagaon Wildlife Division, Nagaon

Ph. No.: 03672-225632(O&F), 220054(R)  
Mobile No. : 9401316321  
E-mail : dfo.nagaonwl@gmail.com

To

The Project Director, PMU, APFBC Society  
Aranya Bhawan , Panjabari, Guwahati-37

Sub:- Regarding approval of Micro plans of 3 nos. EDCs.

Sir,

With reference to the subject mentioned above, I have the honour to forward herewith the draft Micro-plans of the following EDCs for approval with minor modification.

Name of the EDCs :

1. Pachim Singimari EDC,
2. Sutirpar Bongaon EDC,
3. Nama Kaliadinga EDC

This is for favour of your kind information and necessary action.

Yours faithfully,

(Jitendra Kumar)

Copy to the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & CWLW, Assam ,Basistha , Guwahati-29 for favour of his kind information.

(Jitendra Kumar)

Memo No. WLN /B/ APFBC-EDC/ 1246

Dated: 24/05/2017

Copy to the Project Director, RGVN Compello, Rajgarh Road, Ghy-3 for his information and necessary action.

(Jitendra Kumar)



## অনুমোদন পত্ৰ

আজি ইংৰাজী ২৩/০৫/২০১৭ তাৰিখে নামা কালিয়াডিঙ্গা EDC কমিটিৰ সমূহ সদস্য-সদস্যাই একে লগে বহি কালিয়াডিঙ্গা গাওঁৰ বিভিন্ন দিশৰ উন্নতিকল্পে ইতিমধ্যে তৈয়াৰ কৰা Micro-Plan (2016-17 to 2025-26 খন অধ্যয়ন কৰা হয়। Micro-Plan খনত দুই চাৰিটা আশোৱাৰ বাহিৰে আটাইবোৰ গ্ৰহণ যোগ্য হৈছে। যত যত ভুল হৈছে তাত শুদ্ধ কৰি দিয়াৰ লগতে নতুনকৈ Map খন বনাই দিয়া হৈছে। আজি Micro-Plan খনক সকলোৱে একে বাক্যে সাদৰেৰে অনুমোদন জনায়।

স্বাক্ষৰিত  
স্বাক্ষৰিত

President  
Namakaliadinga E.D.C

২৩-৫-২০১৭

<b>Nagaon Wildlife Division</b>		
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Amendments Suggested</b>	<b>Corrections Done</b>
1.	Change in boundary	Chapter 3 Table A: Key Information of the EDC
2.	Change in Demographic Profile data	Chapter 3 (Sub-heading: 3.3) Table C: Demographic Profile of EDC
3.	Change in Education Profile data	Chapter 3 (Sub-heading: 3.4) Table E: Education Profile
4.	Change in Physical Infrastructure data	Chapter 3 (Sub-heading: 3.8) Table F: Physical Infrastructure
5.	Change in Entry Point Activity	Chapter 7 (Sub-heading: 7.1)
6.	Change in Total domestic requirement of fire wood and fodder	Chapter 9 (Sub-heading: 9.2) Table 1(B): Total Domestic Requirement of Forest Produce
7.	Correction in Location Map of EDC of India	Appendix I (A)
8.	Correction in Location Map of Nama Kaliadinga	Appendix I (B)
9.	Correction in Approach Map the EDC	Appendix II
10.	Renaming of Community Pond to Kothalgoti Pond in Community Map, Resource Map and Hazard Map	Appendix VII (A) and VII (B)
11.	Correction in Venn Diagram of Nama Kaliadinga EDC	Appendix VII (C)
12.	Change in spellings	Appendix XI

*Approved*  
*Sum*  
*31/05/17*  
*(Jitendra Kumar)*

Divisional Forest Officer  
Nagaon Wild Life Division  
Nagaon