



Sutirpar Bongaon Eco-Development Committee

Nagaon WL Division

Nagaon

MICRO-PLAN

(2016-17 to 2025-26)

Approved
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31/05/17
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Nagaon

Prepared by Sutirpar Bongaon EDC

Assisted by

Assam Forest Department

&

COMPELO

(IIE&RGVN)



List of Acronyms

Acronym	Full Form
ACF	Assistant Conservator of Forests
AfD	Agence Française de Développement
APFBC	Assam Project on Forest & Biodiversity Conservation
APL	Above Poverty Line
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CCF	Chief Conservator of Forests
CF	Conservator of Forests
CML	Centre for Microfinance and Livelihood
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, 1981
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 GraminVikas 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>
<u>TREES</u>		
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& 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& Perry.</i>
10.	Bhomora	<i>Terminaliabelirica.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-thekera	<i>GarciniapedunculataRoxb.</i>
20.	Moder	<i>ErythrinastrictaRoxb.</i>
21.	Tenga-bor	<i>Ficusgeniiculata. Kurz</i>

<u>SHRUBS</u>		
1.	Hat-thenga.	<i>Cassia occidentalis.Linn.</i>
2.	Era gosh	<i>Riccinuscommunis.Linn</i>
3.	Garakhiakoroi	<i>Hibiscus ablemoschus.Linn</i>
4.	Kuchia-kata	<i>Mimosa rubicaulis-Lamk.</i>
5.	Pani-Bhotora	<i>Ipomaea cornea. Jack</i>
6.	Xon-borolua or sokamara	<i>Urenalobota. Linn</i>
7.	Dighalati	<i>Litsaeasalicifolia.Roxb.</i>
<u>AQUATIC PLANTS</u>		
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-Rupohi	<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>
<u>GRASS</u>		
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.&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>

**SUTIRPAR BONGAON 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), Guwahati, *Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi* (RGVN) and Centre for Microfinance and Livelihood (CML) 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 Sutirpar Bongaon EDC

This document gives the Micro-Plan for the Sutirpar Bongaon 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 Protected Area till the 1980s. Gorajan, is the only range in LWS. About 300 ha of the sanctuary are 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, Lawkhowa suti (wetland), Haldia suti (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 are 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 Sutirpar Bongaon Eco Development Committee (EDC) has been formed to cover the existing community dwelling in Sutirpar Bongaon village, a forest village located in the fringes of Laokhowa Wildlife Sanctuary. It lies to the south-west part of the sanctuary. 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 5 km away from the village. However, there is no other major stream. There is one water body called Golkata beel inside the village.

2.5 Climate

The maximum temperature during the summer is 33.8° C. The minimum temperature during the winter is 9.6° C.

The annual rainfall is about 2000 mm. About two-thirds of the rainfall usually occurs during the rainy season (June-September). The relative humidity varies between 65-95% and is lowest during the month.

2.6 The Eco-system and Biodiversity

The Sutirpar Bongaon 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, Largerstroemiareginae 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, Largerstroemiareginae 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* etc.

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 Sutirpar Bongaon EDC of Nagaon Wildlife Division under Laokhowa Range was registered in 2016, in the jurisdiction of Kaziranga Tiger Reserve, as per the registration certificate (Appendix III). The area covered by the above EDC falls within the Rupohi Development Block of Nagaon District of Assam.

The key information of the EDC is furnished below.

Table-A: Key Information of the EDC

Name of the EDC	Haldhiya Sutir (Sutirpar) Bongaon
Name of Revenue Village	Sutirpar Bongaon
Name of the Gram Panchayat / VCDC	Sutirpar
Revenue Circle	Rupohi
District	Nagaon
Forest Division	Nagaon Wildlife
Forest Range	Gorajan
Forest Beat	Sutirpar (Haldhiya Suti)
Year Formed	2009
Registration No.	KNP/FG.761/EDC/RC/WLN/2016-17/05
Bank Account No.	A/C No.2232000100185781 Branch- Punjab National Bank, Juria IFSC code-PUNB0223200
Description of Boundary of EDC	As below North: Chitolmari Pathar South: Sutirpar / Leterijan West: Sutirpar East: Laokhowa Wildlife Sanctuary

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**- Executive members signed list, **Appendix V**- Group photo of EDC members)

Table-B: Brief Details of Executive Committee

Name	Sex	Age	Address	Educational Qualification	Designation
Loknath Bordoloi	M	49	Sutir Par	B.A.	President
Niren Bordoloi	M	55	Sutir Par	VII	Vice President
Md.Khairul Islam	M	46	Sutir Par	HS	Member Secretary (BeatOfficer)
Sarmila Bodo	F	45	Sutir Par	VIII	Executive Member
Haremai Bordoloi	F	58	Sutir Par	VII	Member
Dipak Khaklari	M	36	Sutir Par	VII	Member
Dipul Mahela	M	35	Sutir Par	VII	Member
Krisna Kt. Bordoloi	M	41	Sutir Par	IX	Member
Tulsi Bordoloi	M	38	Sutir Par	VI	Member
Narayan Chaahua	M	37	Sutir Par	IX	Village Headman
Purnima Mahela	F	40	Sutir Par	IX	Panchayat Member

Source: EDC Records

3.3 Households & Population Composition

The village has 72 households which were surveyed. According to the survey report **68 households are BPL** (Below Poverty Line) households.

Table-C: Demographic Profile of EDC

Caste/Community	Household	Male	Female	Total
General	0	0	0	0
OBC	0	0	0	0
SC	0	0	0	0
ST	72	226	231	457
Total	72	226	231	457

The total population of the **surveyed household** is 457 of which 226 are male and the rest 231 are female members.

From this, it is inferred that :

1. The average number of persons in a household is 6.
2. The sex ratio is 1022 females per 1000 males in the village

Table D :Age Group Distribution

Age Class	< 5 years	5-18 years	18-45 years	45-60 years	>60 years
Male	23	48	100	39	18
Female	26	49	103	34	17
Total	49	97	203	73	35

3.4 Education & Skills Development

Table -E: Education Profile

Age Class	Primary	Middle	High	12th	Graduate	Masters	Illiterate
<25 years	31	25	25	22	21	0	44
>25 years	20	36	12	9	15	0	148

Over 52.94% of the population is found 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) Weaving
- (c) Jute cultivation
- (d) Bamboo craft
- (e) Piggery
- (f) Poultry

Government has been active in promoting formal skills development programmes in the country as well as in the state. However, no such programme has been carried out in the habitation or in nearby areas.

3.5 Land Use Pattern

Crop Land: 87.78%

Tree cover: 1.49 %

Water Bodies: 5.97%

Habitation: 4.77%

3.6 Land Holding Pattern

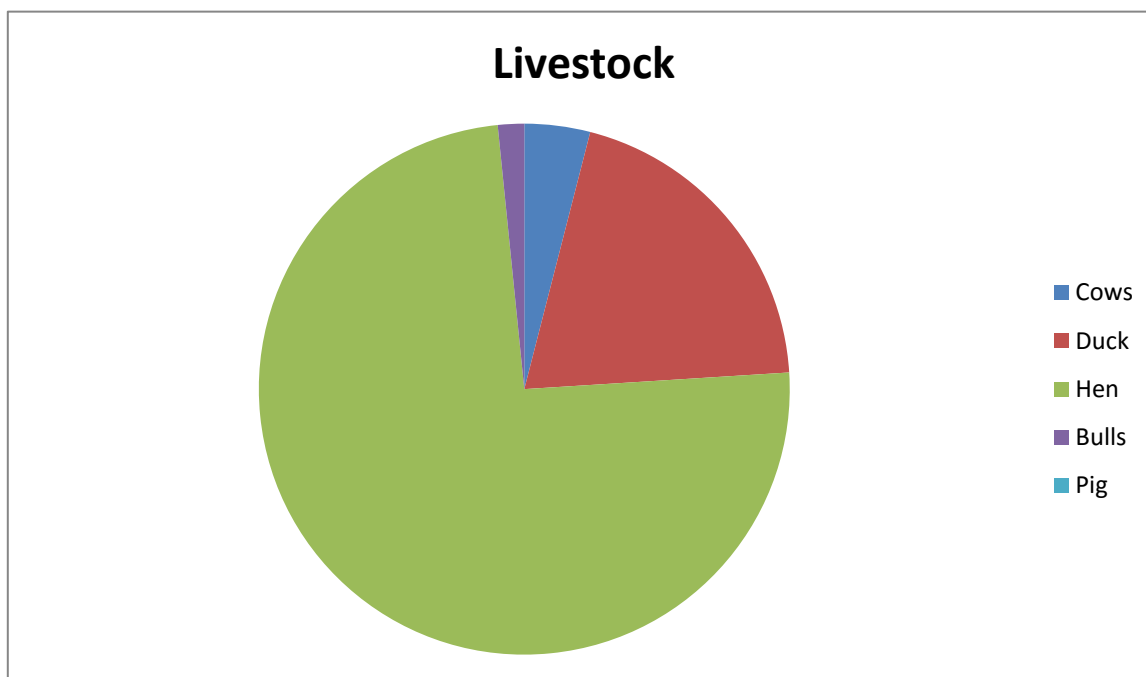
The type of households as per land-holding is given below:

- 1.38% household are landless;
- 94.44 % households are marginal farmers (less than 2 Ha); and
- 4.16 % households are small farmers.

3.7 Livestock

The total number of livestock in the village is 695. The main types of livestock possessed by the households include:

Cows	Bulls	Duck	Hens	Pig
20	08	100	392	175



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 : Physical Infrastructure

Sl. No	Point Infrastructure	Location (Inside village or Outside)	Number(If Applicable)	Approximate Distance From Village (in m/km)	Conditions and status of present use
1	Main Road	Inside		0.0 km	Good
2	Bus stand	Outside		0.5 km	Fair
3	Primary School	Inside	1	NA	Fair
4	Middle School	Outside		0.5 km	Fair
5	High School	Outside		0.5 km	Fair
6	HS School	Outside			Fair
7	College	Outside			Fair
8	Village Roads	Inside		3 km	Poor
9	Primary Health Care	Outside	1	0.5 km	
10	Cooking Gas	Inside	40		Good
11	Public Transport	Outside			Good
12	Post Office	Outside		0.5 km	Good
14	Telephone				
15	Drinking Water source	Inside			Non-functioning
16	Community Hall	Nill			
17	Anganwadi Centre	Inside	2		Fair
18	Gram Panchayat Office	Outside		0.5 km	Fair
19	Revenue Circle Office	Outside		10 km	Fair
20	Police Station	Outside			

21	Forest Beat Office	Inside		0 km	Good
22	Forest Range Office	Outside		13 km	Good
23	Railway Station	Outside		12 km	Good
24	District Head Quarter	Outside			Good
25	Houses with Electricity		60		
26	Street Lighting	Nil			
27	No. Tractors	Nil			
28	No. of Power Tillers	Nil			
29	Temple/ Namghar	Inside	5		Poor
30	No. of vehicles (Cars/ Trucks)		1		
31	No. of JCB	Nil			
32	Nearest Market	Outside	1	0.5 km	Good

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

Physical Infrastructure: The habitation is deprived of basic physical infrastructure like paved roads, water supply, mobile network 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 located in considerable distance from the habitation. 700 persons from the village have Bank Accounts and 40 of them have availed Bank loans.

3.9 Agricultural Crops

The following are the main crops grown in the village.

Kharif Crops: Paddy

Rabi Crops: Boro Paddy, Vegetables

Others: Oil Seeds

Most crops are rain-fed.

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

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

- (a) Paddy-Production :80Q Yield:3500Kg/ha
- (b) Oil seeds- Production :18Q Yield: 900kg/ha

3.10 Fodder Availability

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

- (a)Nearby location
- (b)Homestead
- (c)Sanctuary areas

3.11 Markets

The main markets used by the community are as follows:

- (a) Grocery / PDS: Sutirpar
- (b) Weekly / Bi-weekly Market: Sutirpar
- (c) Major Market: : Sutirpar

3.12 Water Resources

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

- (a) Hand pump: 60 (Water Availability: Perennial)

3.13 Energy Consumption

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

- (a) Fuel Wood: Households Depending: 56 Nos. Source: Forest
- (b) LPG: Households Depending: 12 Nos. Source: Local
- (c) Electricity: Households Depending: 56 Nos. Source: Market
- (d) Kerosene: Households Depending: 04 Nos. Source: Market
- (e) Solar Power: Households Depending: 02 Nos.

3.14 Socio-economic status

Social set-up: The village is inhabited by Lalung and Bodo Schedule Tribe community. They have a caste system. The observed position of women is satisfactory.

Economic Condition: The economic position is not satisfactory. Most households earn Rs. 25000 to Rs.1,00,000 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.

Natural Capital

Sutirpar Bongaon village is situated in Nagaon district. The nearest forest, Laokhowa Wildlife sanctuary is within 500 m distance and the Golkata Beel is within a kilometer away from the village. The soil is fertile for agricultural activities like paddy cultivation and vegetable farming. Common birds are cranes, sparrows, mynas, bulbuls and parrots. Wild animals include elephants, buffaloes, wild boars and monkeys. A few NTFP like ferns, cotton (Simolu Tree), firewood are widely found and used by the villagers.

Social capital

There are five temples in the village. In the village there is a Gaon Burha, a village headman and a religious head. The religious head, i.e. the priest, performs the religious rituals in the village and is respected among the villagers. Moreover the society has diverse culture and traditions. They celebrate different kind of festivals with great pomp and vigor.

Human capital

The literacy percentage of the village was found to be 52.94% %. Only 5 have completed graduation in the surveyed 79 household. People have traditional skill in agriculture, bamboo crafts, piggery, weaving and tailoring. There is also a high percentage (60.39%) of the working age group (18-60 years), which denotes a high potential of workforce.

Physical capital

There is one lower primary school in the village and two Anganwadi centres. There is a bus stand about 500 m outside the village and a forest beat office inside the village. The main road is inside the village. Within the village, the length of the roads extends to about one kilometer. There is a playground 500 m outside of the village. A weekly market,

Sutirpar, is set up within the village. There are about 150 tube wells in the village which supply adequate water.

Financial capital

About 60 people have bank accounts. Sale of rice production, oilseeds, fish, jute, pigs and poultry are the main source of income for the people of the village. Besides that, a few tribal women weave clothes to meet their daily requirements and also to sell them at local market during festivals.

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.

Water borne diseases are common in the months of June, July and August as flood occurs in those months. There is also depredation of wild boars and elephants in the area which cause loss of damage to life and crops. About 140 families have been affected by floods.

4.4 Seasonality

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
	Paddy (Boro)											
	Mustard											
					Jute							
	Rabi Crops (Vegetables)									Rabi Crops (Vegetables)		
						Flood						
			Elephant									
	Wild Boar											
		Buffalo										

The seasonality calendar given above was prepared in consultation with the community. The different cropping seasons are reflected in the seasonal calendar. In addition to this several people are engaged in daily wage labour round the year. Rabi crops are usually grown as due affect of flood. The agricultural fields are prone to attack by wild animals that destroy the standing crop each year. Animals like elephant, wild boar, and buffalo 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.

5. Existing Plans and Programmes

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

After the promulgation of the Assam Joint (Peoples' Participation) Forestry Management Rules, 1998 in Assam, the joint forest management got initiated, and the JFMCs and EDC were constituted in 2002. Prior to this, some working plans had prescriptions for joint forest management or constituted Joint Forest Management circles. However, the National Working Plan Code, 2014 gave the right impetus to the micro planning 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 India Eco Development Project 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 India Eco Development 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
1.	Strengthening of Infrastructure						
a.	Culverts and roads	5.00	LS	LWLS, BWLS	2.00	LS	LWLS BWLS
2.	Man-animal conflict						
a.	Compensation and Anti-depredation activities	1.00	LS	HQ, LWLS, BWLS	1.00	LS	HQ, LWLS, BWLS
3.	Eco-development and public awareness: co-existence						

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			
4.	RESEARCH						
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			
5.	Staff development and capacity building						
a.	Fostering Eco-tourism	3.00	LS	HQ, LWLS, BWLS			
	RECURRING						
	Anti-poaching						

	activities						
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
	Man-animal conflict			HQ, LWLS, BWLS			HQ, LWLS, BWLS
3.	Awareness, Education and Training	1.00	LS				
	Eco-development and public awareness: co-existence			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

SUTIRPAR BONGAON 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 micro plan tries to meet the twin objectives of:

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

In India, micro-plans have become an integral part of the joint forest management approach adopted by the Government of India. In this context, a micro-plan is a simple document prepared with the active participation of the community members. The community (village) is the unit for such micro-planning. The document aims to link local forest based resources to local needs and programme objectives of the Forest Department. As per the JFM Guidelines of 2000, the Forest Officers and JFMC should prepare a micro plan after having detailed PRA exercise in the village. The micro-plans of the JFMC/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 GraminVikas 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 July 2016.

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:

- Lack of infrastructure.
- Poor road communication.
- Lack of proper health facilities.
- Remote location of the village from the main centre.
- Lack of higher technical education
- Poor water and sanitation facilities.

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. Traditional skill
- ii. Active women participation in livelihood activities
- iii. Close proximity of market to the village

Weaknesses:

- i. Moderate rate of alcoholism
- ii. Lack of higher educational qualification among the youths.
- iii. Lack of infrastructural facilities
- iv. Lack of modern skills

Opportunities:

- i. Agricultural expansion through use of organic fertilizer
- ii. Young entrepreneurs
- iii. Development of weaving industry
- iv. Dairy development
- v. Use of modern tools and techniques in daily livelihood activities

Threats:

- i. Flood & communicable disease.
- ii. Price rise in markets
- iii. Animal Depredation
- iv. Communal conflict

6.4 PRA Exercise

Team from RGVN, Guwahati carried out PRA exercise in Sutirpar Bongaon village as follows:

Date: 23/03/2017 **Location:** Sutirpar Bongaon

Numbers Present: 35

In Presence of: EDC office bearers, Village Headman, community members, Forest Department personnel etc. **Appendix VI & VII** gives the list of members present during PRA and FGD. **Appendix VIII A to VIII D** 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 Micro planning and role of EDC/ JFMC
- 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 People expressed that the EDC have not been very active in the past due to lack of funds and projects
- 2 There have been very few awareness and orientation programs in the EDC in the past.
- 3 They appreciated the importance of micro planning and were very supportive and cooperated during the micro planning process.
- 4 While some NGOs have been visiting the EDC they only collected data and information but did not take up any development activity.
- 5 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.
- 6 The communities have good local wisdom and traditional knowledge regarding the environment, forestry and other livelihood issues like pest control, livestock management etc.
- 7 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.

- 8 A sense of importance was observed among the people as they understood the important role they had towards reducing causes leading to climate variation by protecting the nearby forests and a sense of ownership seems to be gripping them boosting their self esteem.

Community Need Assessment: Based on the PRA exercise, Focus group discussions, consultations with village community, 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.

7. Village Development Plan

Based on the long term – short term needs and structural - Non structural needs for village development the village development plan was developed in consultation with the Village community and EDC members and Forest staff/ member secretary of the EDC. The following are the measures planned by community members for overall development –

- (i) The village needs a community hall to be constructed opposite to Namghar with proper sanitation and drinking water facilities. The community hall can also be used as training centre.
- (ii) The Dakhin Sutirpar Tribal L.P. School requires toilets to be constructed for the girl students inside the school, the school also needs educational furnitures for better functioning.
- (iii) The village also needs a tent house with facilities like G.C. sheets, Chairs, Tables, Screens, Generator etc. for various needs like religious rituals and other functions in the village.
- (iv) For better yield of agricultural products, the people of the village needs tractors for farming.
- (v) There is a wide range of opportunities in the village for piggery farming. So basic training and facilities for Piggery Farm are to be provided to the villagers.
- (vi) Minor repairing of Namghar in the Sutir Par Bongaon village are to be done.

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	Details	Value of construction(Approx)
1	Community hall / Training Centre/ Deka Chang with water and toilet	Near Loknath Bordoloi House, Opposite Namghar. Dimension – 30' X 18' Longitude 92° 37' 48" N 26° 29' 43"	1000000.00
2	Girls Toilet and educational furniture at Dakhin Sutirpar Tribal L. P. School	Sutir Par Bongaon Longitude 92° 37' 37" N 26° 30' 2"	200000.00

3	Tent House	G. C. sheet, chair, table, screen, generator etc.	200000.00
4	Tractor	To provide agricultural service	900000.00
5	Piggery Farm	Sutir Par Bongaon	150000.00
6	Minor repairing of Namghar	Sutir par Bongaon Longitude 92°37'46" N 26°29'43"	50000.00
Total			2500000.00

Approved
 K. K. K.
 31/05/17
 (Jitendra Kumar)

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:- piggery, weaving, ethnic alcoholic beverages, collection of NTFP for sale, vegetable farming, poultry, decentralized nursery, tailoring, small crafts, jute crafts, bamboo crafts, pickle making, etc. Value addition to the products can be made by processing, grading packing/ bottling and labelling professionally. Inputs, equipments, raw materials required for the IGA were identified. A marketing platform, called Van Bazar, is proposed to be established to showcase and sell products from JFMCs/ EDCs.

8.1 Ranking of Livelihood and Skill Development

- 1) Paddy cultivation
- 2) Piggery
- 3) Weaving
- 4) Jute Cultivation
- 5) Carpentry
- 6) Bamboo craft

8.2 Livelihood opportunity

Livelihood Opportunities were identified as follows:

Agriculture & Horticulture

Livestock

Skills Development

Credit Facility

8.3 Agriculture & Horticulture

The main constraints are:

- (a) Lacks irrigation facilities
- (b) Less agricultural land in the village
- (c) Poor road connectivity and market linkage facility

(d) Poor knowledge of scientific methods and techniques of agriculture.

The opportunities are:

- (a) Commercialization of Paddy
- (b) Increase in vegetable production through use of organic fertilizer
- (c) Commercialization of fruits, vegetables and nuts (Areca nut)
- (d) Commercialization of jute cultivation

8.4 Livestock

The main constraints are:

- (a) Diseases
- (b) Poor access to veterinary facilities

The opportunities are:

- (a) Piggery
- (b) Poultry and Duck
- (c) Goatery
- (d) Dairy

8.5 NTFP(Potential)

The main constraints are:

- (a) Scarce availability
- (b) Lack of knowledge by community about NTFP utility
- (c) Lack of processing unit

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) Poor traditional skill
- (b) Low literacy level
- (c) Lack of proper training institutes

(c) Lack of modern tools and equipment for agriculture

The opportunities are:

- (a) Skilled casual labour
- (b) Weaving
- (c) Bamboo crafting

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) Motivation to form SHGs
- (b) Awareness about Micro finance provision and institutions
- (c) Coverage of government schemes for provision of loans
- (d) 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
2. Modernization of Weaving industry with market linkage
3. Commercialization of piggery
3. Bamboo crafts
4. Dairy

8.9 Income Generating Activities

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

1. Organic farming
2. Piggery
3. Weaving and Tailoring

4. Crafting
5. NTFP value addition
6. Jute products
7. Dairy

8.10 SHG Activities

SHGs of the village can plan the following activities:

1. Piggery
2. Handicraft
3. Weaving and Tailoring
4. Jute products

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 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 Sutirpar Bongaon 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 Sutirpar Bongaon 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 following categories of land:-

- Area of the sanctuary which is nearby EDC and degraded in terms of habitat quality may be assigned to habitat improvement (but principal of management tells that the fringe area of sanctuary shall be kept degraded)
- Area to be planted on community lands and other lands outside the sanctuary area

9.1. Forest Village Management in the Past – As per discussions with the Forest Department Officials, there was no forest village management plan in the past

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 Sutirpar Bongaon 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 & Homestead	Illegal

		collection
Thatch grass	Sanctuary area & Market	Illegal collection
Other _____	–	–

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

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

Name of Forest Produce	Household Requirement	Community Requirement (Kg per annum)	Market Value
Firewood	40 kg/month	37920 kg	
Timber for House	–	–	
Small Timber for Implements	–	–	
Pole / Bamboo	50 nos	47400 nos.	
Fodder from Forest	46 kg/month	43800kg	
NTFP ,Thatch Grass	90 kg	85320 kg	
Other _____	–	–	

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.2 Forest Protection Issues

9.2.1 Protection Problems

The protection issues of the forests of Sutirpar Bongaon EDC have been summarized below.

Table-2: Protection Problems of the Sutirpar Bongaon EDC

Type of Problem	Relevant (Yes / No)	Significant (Yes / No)
Grazing - Local Animals	Y	Y
Grazing - Animals from Other	Y	Y

Type of Problem	Relevant (Yes / No)	Significant (Yes / No)
Area		
Illicit Felling of Timber	Y	N
Smuggling of Timber	Y	N
Accidental Fires	N	N
Encroachment of Forest Lands	Y	N
Others	–	–

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.2.2 Reasons for Degradation of the Forest

In the Sutirpar Bongaon 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 Sutirpar Bongaon 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 Home Guards
3. The squad should be well armed with weapons and other equipment such as night vision devices.
4. Regular training and motivational camps to be held for the Anti-depredation Squad
5. EDC to monitor the works and performance of the Anti-depredation Squad youths every month.

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. The EDC should create awareness among the people about proper sanitation and waste management issues.
2. All the EDC households to be given an alternate source for cooking such as LPG bio-gas, solar cooker, etc.
3. All the EDC household to be supplied with alternate sources of energy for lighting etc. such as bio-gas/ solar/ wind/ hybrid energy solutions.
4. The grazing pressure should be reduced gradually by making the villager aware of stall feeding.

5. The EDC should create awareness among the people about the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972 and any violations should be reported to the proper authorities.
6. The EDC should enforce strict discipline so that any NTFP / minor minerals will not be transported illegally.
7. The EDC should ensure that timber felling / lopping inside the sanctuary should be stopped.
8. The EDC should take active part in the restocking of the community forest produce.

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 ipomoea 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 possible 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 poly pots 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):

2. The wetlands in the village area to be desilted thoroughly.

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

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:-

9. 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.
10. Anti Depredation Squad to be created in the EDC
11. Torches & search lights, crackers and kerosene should be supplied regularly by the Department to the Anti Depredation Squads.
12. The EDC should monitor the functioning of the Anti Depredation Squad
13. All the crops should be insured regularly
14. All persons should be covered under the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana
15. The Forest Department should enhance the ex-gratia grant.
16. The process of awarding ex-gratia should be simplified so that the affected families do not have to wait for long to receive compensation.
17. 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/Corp
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	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
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Forest Development Plan

Stakeholders	EDC	Forest Department	Line Departments	NGO	Training Institutions	District Admin
Forest Protection	✓	✓		✓		<input type="checkbox"/>
Wildlife Protection	✓	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓	✓	
Habitat Improvement	✓	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Nursery Development	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Wetland Conservation	✓	✓		✓		✓
Man-Animal Conflict	✓	✓		✓		
Grazing Control	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Eco-Tourism	✓	✓	✓			

10.2 Finance and Budget

The budget for the micro plan 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.

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

Livelihood Development Plan

Sl 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		
	TOTAL		

Annual Village Development Plan:

SI No.	Item of Work	Amount	Remarks
1.	Solar Power		
2.	Solar/Hybrid Street Lights		
3.	Sprinkler Irrigation		
4.	LPG		
5.	Power Pumps		
6	Training Center		
7	Community Hall cum EDC Office		
8	Roads		
9	Water & Sanitation		
10	School		
11	Health Infra		
12	Organic farming/ vermi-compost		
	TOTAL		

Annual Forest Development Plan

SI No.	Item of Work	Amount	Remarks
1.	Nursery		
2.	Fuel wood Plantation Creation		
3.	LPS Cost for youth from the EDC		

4.	Uniform and equipment cost		
5.	Training of LPS		
6.	Desiltation of water bodies		
7.	Anti Depredation Squad		
8.	Tongi Construction (Temporary)		
9.	Crop Insurance		
10.	Life Insurance		
11.	Cattle Insurance		
	TOTAL		

10.3 Action Plans and Strategies:

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

Livelihood Development Action Plan:

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

Village Development Action Plan:

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

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

Forest Development Action Plan: The forest development action plan comprises of the short term action plan and the long term plan. The short term plan includes formation and strengthening of forest protection squads, Nursery development, desiltation of water bodies, formation of antidepredation 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

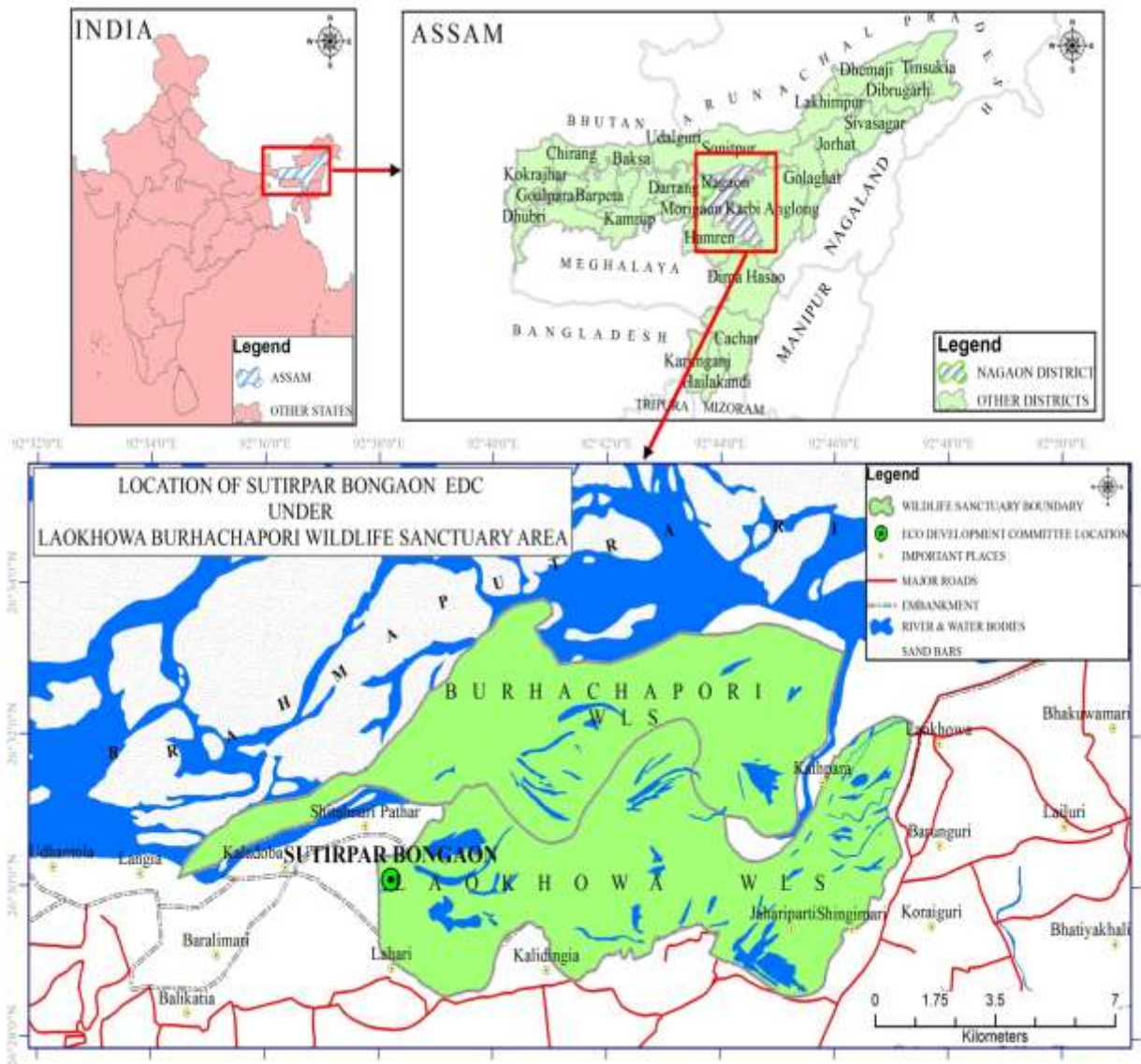
EDC: The EDC to be upgraded both in terms of its infrastructure assets and in terms of acting as a resource center for village and forestry development. The proposed EDC office along with the community hall in the entry point activity to be provided with modern equipment like computer/ TV and support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

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

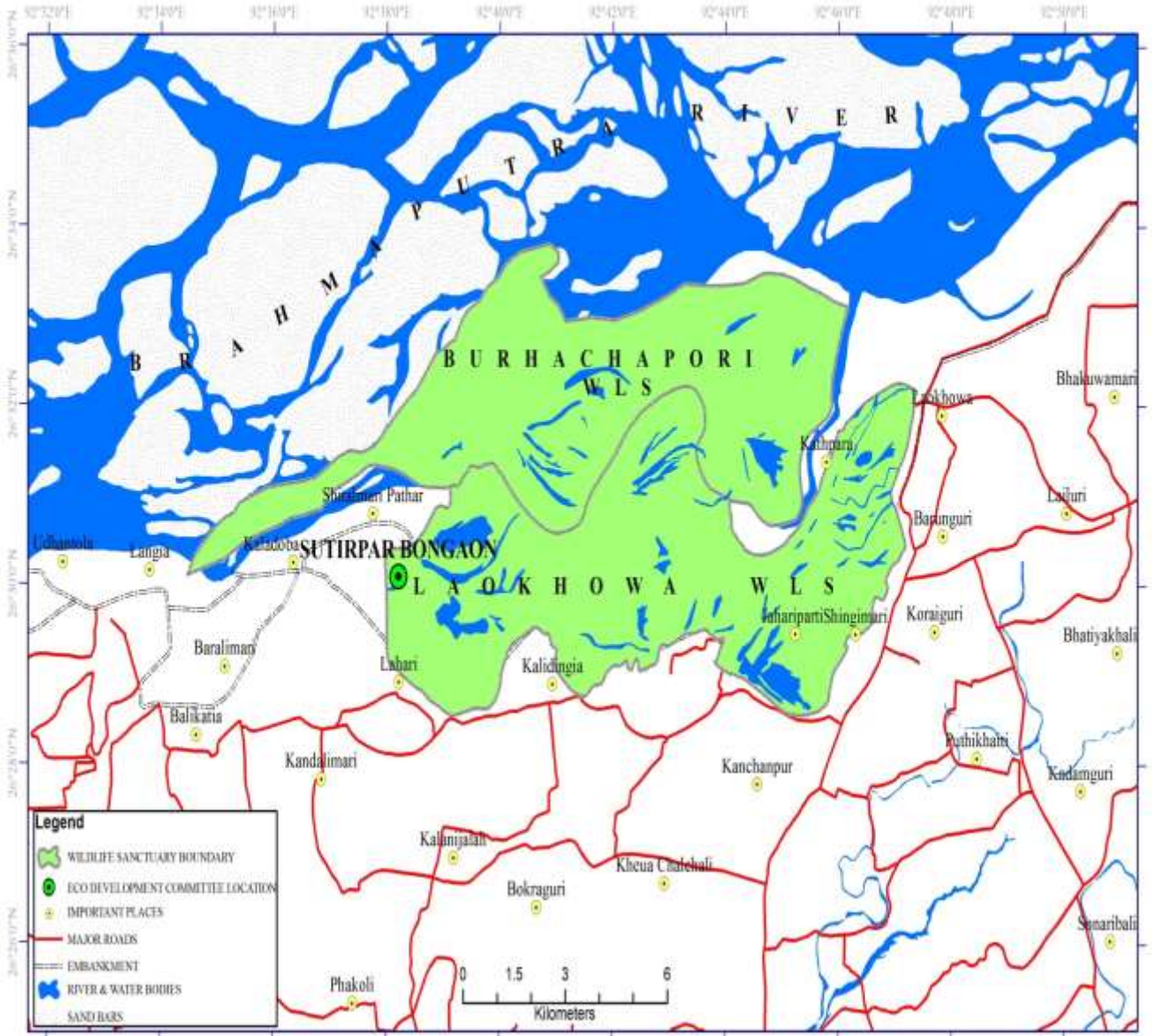
Appendix I(A)

Location Map of EDC in India



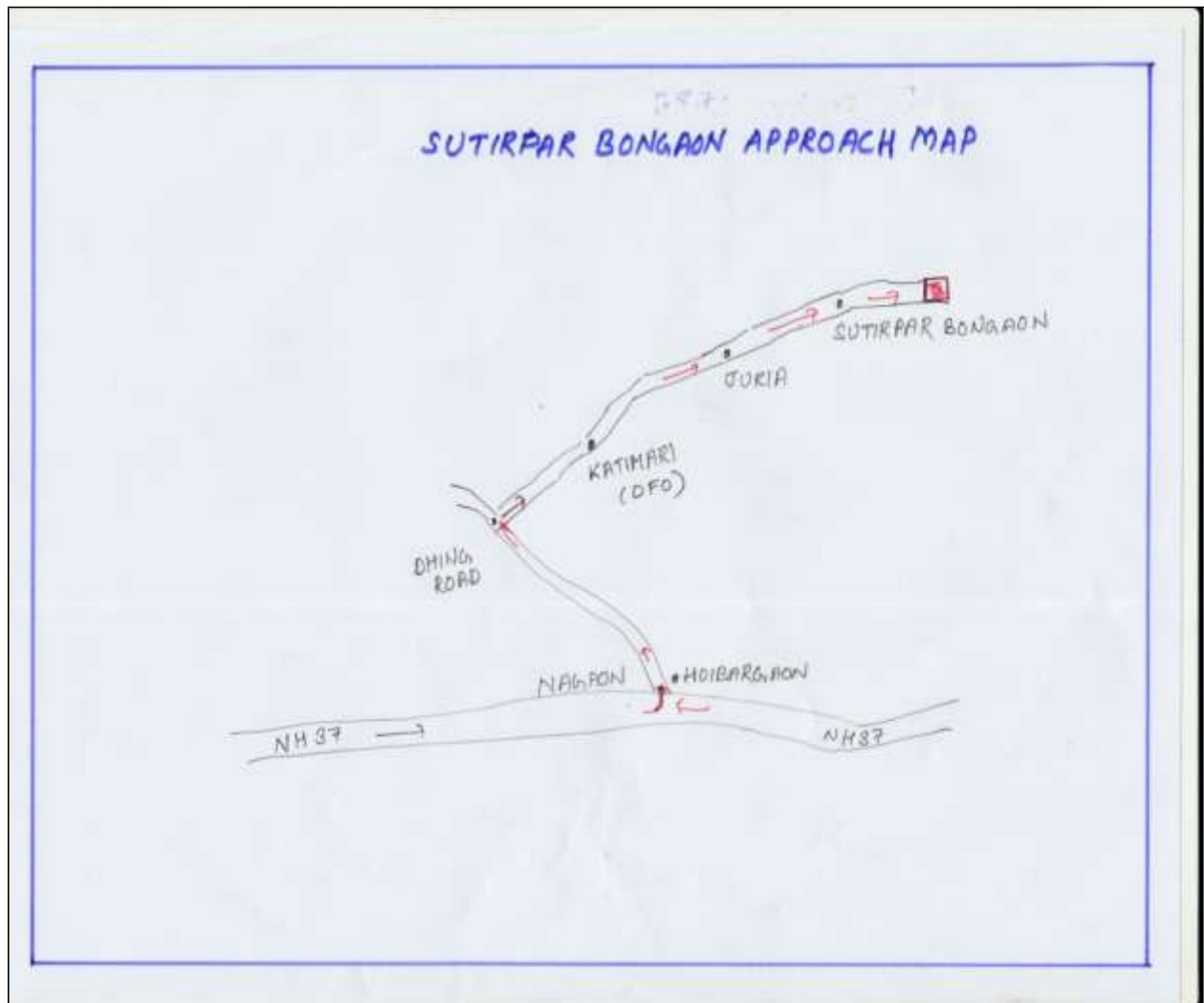
Appendix I(B)

LOCATION MAP OF SUTIRPAR BONGAON EDC
UNDER LAOKHOWA BURHACHAPORI WILDLIFE SANCTUARY AREA



Appendix II

Approach Map to EDC



Appendix III(A)

EDC Registration Certificate



GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM
ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
KAZIRANGA TIGER RESERVE
BOKAKHAT, ASSAM


CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

Registration No. KNP/FG.761/EDC/RC/WLN/2016-17/05.

Date. 21 /09/2016

HALDHIASUTI (SUTIRPAR) BONGAON Eco-Development Committee of Nagaon Wildlife Division under LAOKHOWA Range is hereby registered under the provisions of rule 7(vii) of Assam Joint (People's Participation) Forestry Management Rules, 1998.

The Registration of the Eco-Development Committee has been done to encourage people for conservation & protection of Forests & Wildlife and implementation of developmental works in the fringe villages of Laukhowa Wildlife Sanctuary.


(Dr. Satyendra Singh, IFS)

Director
Kaziranga National Park
Bokakhat
Bokakhat, 785612, Assam

Appendix IV

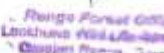
Executive Members of Sutirpar Bongaon EDC

COMMITTEE LIST OF
Sutirpar (Haldhiya Suti) Bongaon E.D.C.
P.O. Sutirpar
Dist. Nagaon

Sl No	Name	Sex	Age	Address	Edu. Qual.	Phone number	Designation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Loknath Bordoli	M	49	Sutirpar	B.A.	9859990574	President.
2	Nirvan Bordoli	M	55	-do-	VII		Vice-President.
3	Ati Hussain	M	48	Sutirpar Post office	B.A.	9085271757	Member Secy.
4	Sarmita Bodo	F	45	Sutirpar	VIII		Executive Member
5	Hazemai Bordoli	M	58	-do-	VII		-do-
6	Dipak Khaklari	M	36	-do-	VII		-do-
7	Dipul Mahala	M	35	-do-	VII		-do-
8	Krishna Kt. Bordoli	M	41	-do-	IX	9859930225	-do-
9	Tulsi Bordoli	M	38	-do-	VI	7099835800	-do-
10	Narayan Chandra	M	37	-do-	IX	7035583242	Village headman.
11	Parvina Mahala	F	40	-do-	IX	9019955838	Receipt Member

Countersigned
Bodo


E.D.C.
Sutirpar (Haldhiya Culi) Bongaon
Nagaon - Assam


Panchayat Secretary
Loknath Bordoli
Bongaon Panchayat, Nagaon


Panchayat Secretary
E.D.C.
Sutirpar (Haldhiya Culi) Bongaon
Nagaon - Assam

Appendix V

Executive Members group Photo of Sutirpar Bongaon EDC



Appendix VI

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

ORIENTATION & FGD				
SL. NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION / ADD	PH. NO	Signature
1	Jina Pam Borsdolo	Forest Ranger - Pangaj Forest Office Loknath Boraholo	9435777284	
2	Loknath Boraholo	President Sutir Par (Bangor) EDC	985770527	
3	শ্রী বিজয় শর্মা ৭৭৭৭	Member	9613123347	B. B.
4	chandra Pawa Borsdolo	Sutir Par Bangor	9613753575	Ch. P. Borsdolo
5	ANU Pawa Borsdolo	Sutir Par BAN BAW	8811857030	A. B.
6	Mazoma Borsdolo	Sutir Par Bangor	7035583267	M. B.
7	Dina maj Borsdolo	Sutir Par Bangor		D. B.
8	Ranjana Borsdolo	Sutir Par Bangor		
9	Purnima Boraholo	Sutir Par Bangor		
10	শ্রীমতী মঞ্জু মল্লিক		7086399612	
11	শ্রীমতী সন্ধ্যা মল্লিক	সুতির পাৰ		
12	Annai Saragiani	Sutir Par Bangor	8752060966	
13	শ্রীমতী সন্ধ্যা মল্লিক	সুতির পাৰ		
14	শ্রীমতী সন্ধ্যা মল্লিক		9613180461	
15	শ্রীমতী সন্ধ্যা মল্লিক			
16	শ্রীমতী সন্ধ্যা মল্লিক	সুতির পাৰ	9613384160	
17	Sri Bablu Borsdolo	Sutir Par	057744164	
18	Sri Anbin Borsdolo	Sutir Par	7399998088	
19	Sri Homanta Borsdolo	Jama-dari	9132971882	
20	Sri Anrcet Borsdolo	Sutir Par	7399216046	
21	Sri Gukul Mahela	Sutir par	985470289	
22	Sri Narayan Borsdolo	Sutir par.	7688874430	
23	শ্রীমতী সন্ধ্যা মল্লিক	সুতির পাৰ		
24	শ্রীমতী সন্ধ্যা মল্লিক	u		
25	Mrs. Neta mini Borsdolo	Sutir par.		
26	Sri. Surobhi Borsdolo	u		
27	শ্রীমতী সন্ধ্যা মল্লিক			
28	শ্রীমতী সন্ধ্যা মল্লিক			
29	শ্রীমতী সন্ধ্যা মল্লিক			
30	শ্রীমতী সন্ধ্যা মল্লিক	সুতির পাৰ	9613326046	
31	শ্রীমতী সন্ধ্যা মল্লিক	সুতির পাৰ	9857625168	
32	Miss Surali Boro			
33	Ratui Boro		9854625299	

Date - 21. 3. 2017.

Sl. No.	Name	Designation / Address	Ph. No	Sign.
34.	Chakoa Dhaa surghiasi	Sutirpar	8752060866	
35	শ্রী অরুণ বর্দলৈ	Sutirpar		
36	Sri Sreeat Bordoloi	Sutirpar	9854990612	
37	Rajendu Bodo	"		
38	Keena Bordoloi	"		
39	Jon moni Bordoloi	"		
40	Pringka Bordoloi	"		
41.	Rinku Moni Bordoloi	"		
42	শ্রীমতী জিহা মনী বর্দলৈ	"		
43	শ্রীমতী জন বর্দলৈ	"		
44	শ্রী ব্রজী ভিনু জা বর্দলৈ	"		
45	Kalpana Bordoloi	"		
46	Rituli Selamy	"		
47	শ্রীমতী অমলিনী বর্দলৈ			
48	শ্রী ব্রজী বর্দলৈ			
49	শ্রী ব্রজী বর্দলৈ			
40	শ্রীমতী বর্দলৈ			
41	Sri Ajanta Bordoloi		9854990612	
42	শ্রী অমলিনী বর্দলৈ			
43	শ্রী অমলিনী বর্দলৈ			
44	শ্রীমতী বর্দলৈ			
45	Sri Pooja Khatlari			
46	শ্রীমতী বর্দলৈ			
47	শ্রীমতী বর্দলৈ			
48	Nirayan Goswami	Training Executive RGVN	9864013922	
49	Shankha Bhargava	Associate Coordinator	9859572707	
50	Rohini Goswami	R.G.V.N.	9854112744	
51	Sri Prabhakar Sankar	RG (F&D)		
52	শ্রী অমলিনী			
53	Rituli Selamy	RGVN	9869211626	

List of members present during PRA (Signed list)

Sl. No.	Name	Designation / Add.	Ph. No.	Sign.
1				
2	श्रीमती सुधा शर्मा	वन सुरक्षा अधिकारी	98577441611	
3	श्री अशोक शर्मा	"		
4	श्रीमती सुधा शर्मा	"	96133 89160	<u>Bilal</u>
5	श्री Pabul Bordoley	"		<u>Pabul</u>
6	श्री Hemanta Bordoloi	"	91329 71882	<u>He</u>
7	श्री राजेश शर्मा	"	9132646110	
8	श्री Robin Bordoloi	"	9399223928	<u>Robin</u>
9	श्री राजेश शर्मा	"	9630819318	
10	श्री विवेक शर्मा	"	96133 49323	
11	श्री प्रबल शर्मा	"		
12	श्री प्रबल शर्मा			
13	श्री प्रबल शर्मा			
14	श्री प्रबल शर्मा			
15	श्री Animesh Sarma	"	8752060866	
16	श्री राजेश शर्मा	"		
17	श्री राजेश शर्मा	"		
18	श्री राजेश शर्मा	"	96133 26096	
19	श्री राजेश शर्मा	"		
20	श्री Subha Baro			
21	श्री राजेश शर्मा			
22	श्री राजेश शर्मा			
23	श्री राजेश शर्मा			
24	Nitumoni Bordoloi	Sutarpur		
25	Sunali Baro			
26	श्री राजेश शर्मा	"		
27	श्री राजेश शर्मा			
28	श्री राजेश शर्मा			
29	Mrs Saranida Dora			
30	Ritu Baro	Sutarpur	9075369293	<u>R. Baro</u>
31	Januja Sarjan			
32	Pallabi Mahela			
33	Kobul Islam	RGVN	9854112744	<u>Kobul</u>
34	Shimshu Nath An.	RGVN	9435304822	<u>Shimshu</u>

Date: 23/5/17

PRA

Sutirpara Bonguon

No	Name	Address/Venue	Contact No.
35.	Munim Roly	Sutirpara Bonguon (Opp. water Sup)	9854826351
36.			

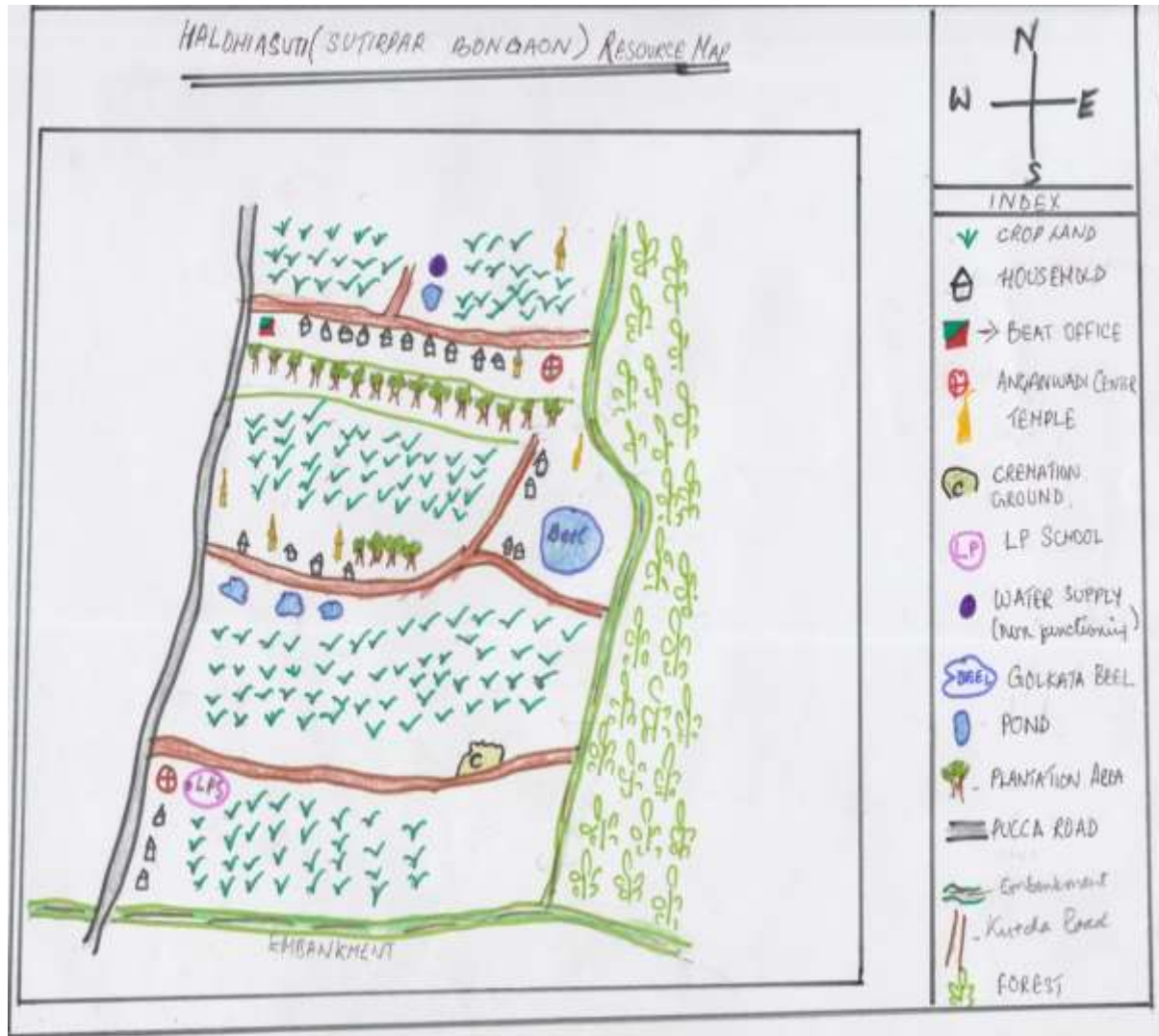
Appendix VII(A)

Community map of Sutirpar Bongaon EDC



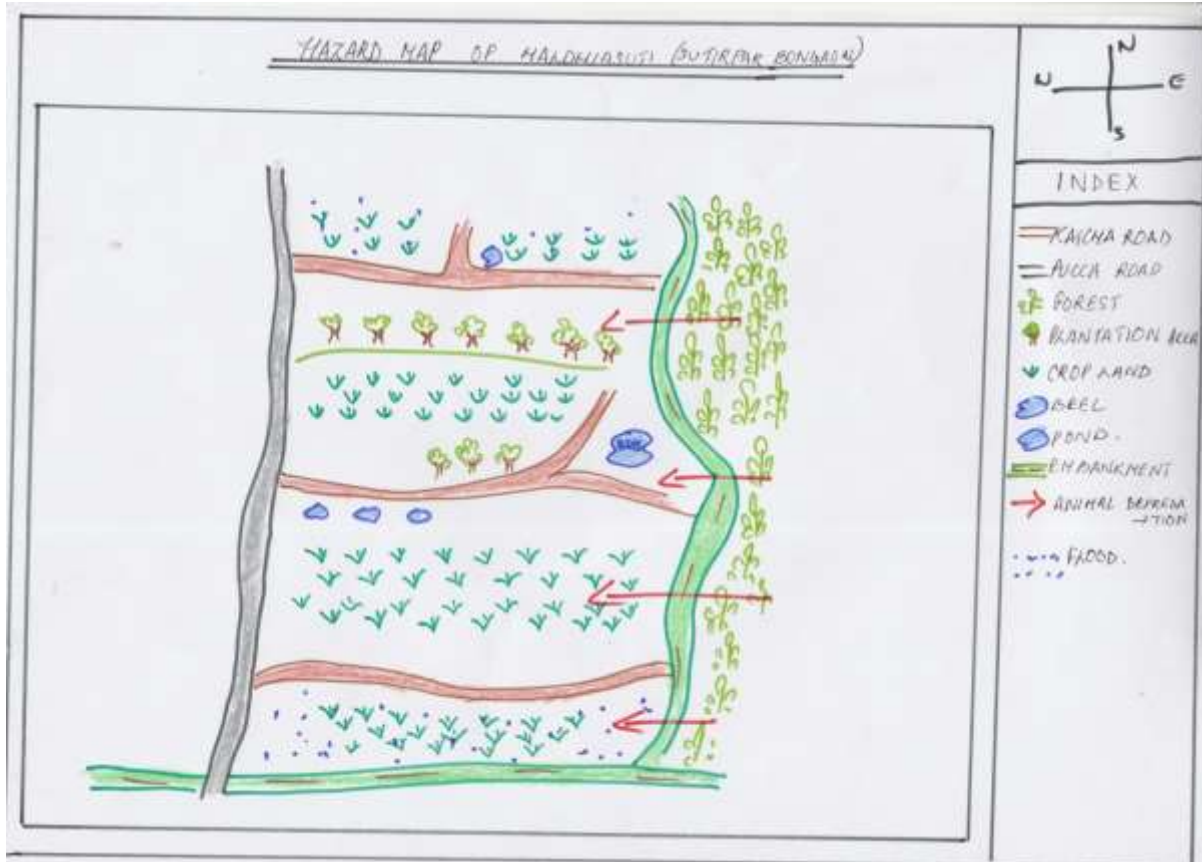
Appendix VII(B)

Resource map of Sutirpar Bongaon EDC



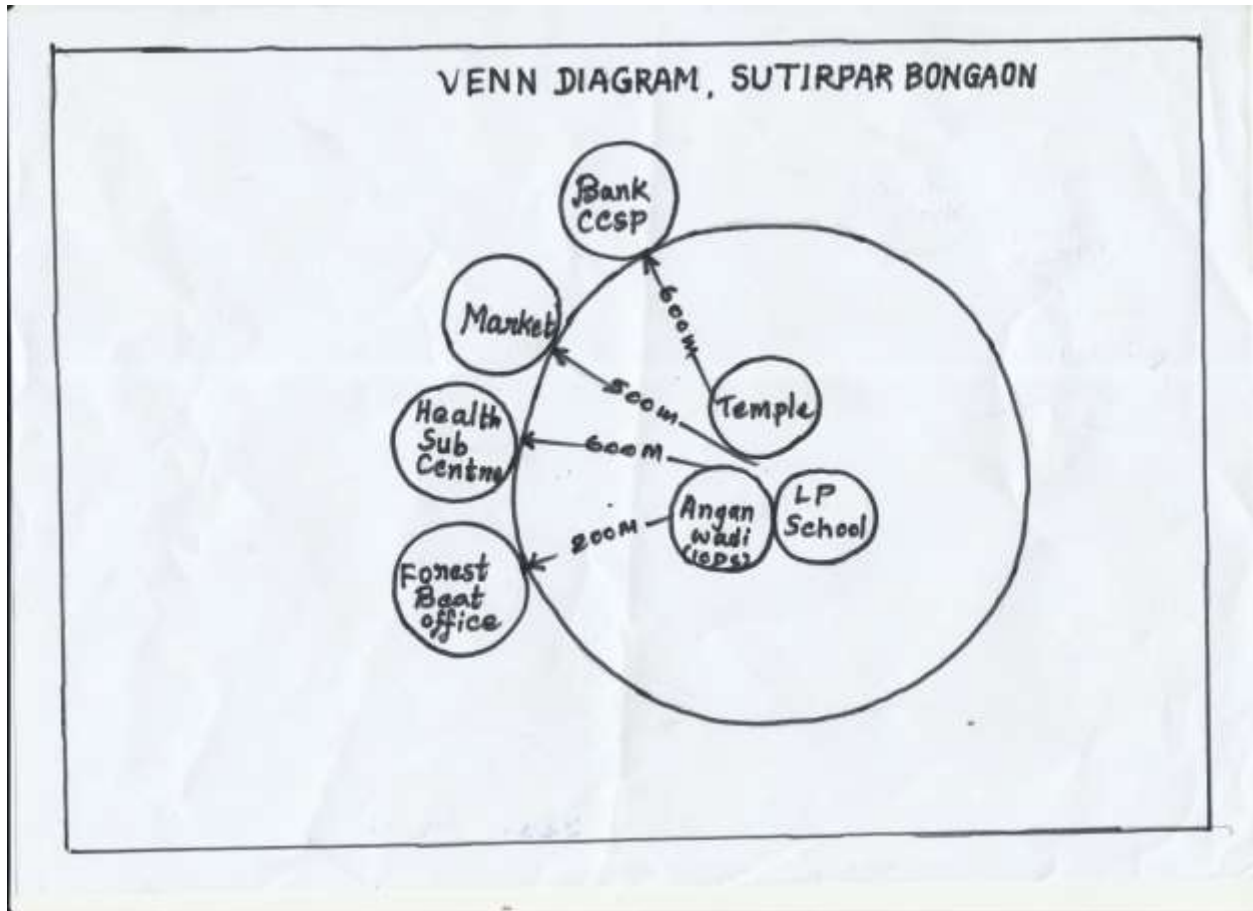
Appendix VII(C)

Hazard map of Sutirpar Bongaon EDC



Appendix VII(D)

Venn Diagram



Appendix VIII

Entry point Activities

E.D.C.
Haldhia sub (Sutir Pare) Bongaon
P.O. Sutir Pare
Dist. Nagaon Assam

Ranking of EPA.

Rank	List of EPA	Location/Route	Value of Est. (Approx.)
1	Community hall/ Training Centre E.D.C. office/ De ka chang, OTM water and Toilet-	Near Loknar, Boidani House opposite Namghar. size-30x18 Longitude 92°37'18" N 26°29'43"	100000'00
2	Girls Toilet and education furni- ture at Dakhin Sutir Pare Tribal L.P. School.	Sutir Pare Bongaon Longitude 92°37'37" N 26°30'2"	200000'00
3	Tent House	G.C. sheet, chair, table, Screen, Generator etc.	20000'00
4	Tractor	To Provide Agricultural Service	90000'00
5	Piggery farm	Sutir Pare Bongaon	15000'00
6	Minor Repairing of Namghar	Sutir Pare Bongaon	5000'00
Total =			250000'00

[Signature]
President / Secretary
E.D.C.
Haldhia Sub (Sutir Pare) Bongaon
Nagaon (Assam)

[Signature]
President / Secretary
E.D.C.
Haldhia Sub (Sutir Pare) Bongaon
Nagaon (Assam)

[Signature]
Range Forest Officer
Lokhuwa and Lita sub-division
Garjan Range, Garjan

Approved
[Signature]

Range Forest Officer
Lokhuwa and Lita sub-division
Garjan Range, Garjan

Countersigned
[Signature]

Range Forest Officer
Lokhuwa and Lita sub-division
Garjan Range, Garjan

Appendix IX(A)

Training list of Sutirpar Bongaon EDC (Proposed)

Sutirpar Bongaon EDC
P.O. - Sutirpar, Dist. Nagaon
Training list of Tailoring

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Age	Guardian Name	edu. quali.	Add.	Ph. No.
1	Meghali patooy	F	32	Ranjit patooy	VIII	Sutirpar.	
2	Anupama Bardoloi	"	28	Dipak Bardoloi	VII	"	
3	Manami Bardoloi	"	25	Bharat Bardoloi	VIII	"	
4	Jonali Bardoloi	"	30	Budhan Bardoloi	X	"	
5	Purnima Bardoloi	"	30	Krishna kanta Bardoloi	X	"	
6	Barasha Bardoloi	"	30	Ramesh Bardoloi	VIII	"	
7	Anemai Swargiary	"	28	Chakradhar Swargiary	VIII	"	
8	Sita Boro	"	28	Jiten Boro	VIII	"	
9	Sunali Boro	"	28	Ritu Boro	VIII	"	
10	Jino Bardoloi	"	28	Ratul Bardoloi	H.S.S VIII	"	
11	Surabhi Bardoloi	"	23	Chiranjit Bardoloi	H.S.	"	
12	Puja Khaklary	"	23	Memadhary Khaklary	VIII	"	
13	Rijumoni Bardoloi	"	25	Gagan Bardoloi	VIII	"	
14	Tilotama Bardoloi	"	22	Anuk Bardoloi	H.S.L.C.	"	
15	Gitali Bardoloi	"	20	Atul Bardoloi	VIII	"	
16	Jonmoni Bardoloi	"	21	Anuk Bardoloi	IX	"	

Counters: signed
Heldoi

[Signature]
President/Secretary
E.D.C
Sutirpar (Hakhiya Suti) Bongaon
Nagaon : Assam

[Signature]
Range Forest Officer
Leokhuwa Wild Life Sanctuary
Garjan Range, Serna
Sutirpar (Hakhiya Suti) Bongaon
Nagaon : Assam

[Signature]
Assistant Secretary
E.D.C
Sutirpar (Hakhiya Suti) Bongaon
Nagaon : Assam


Sutirpat Bongaon (E.D.C.)
P.O. Sutirpat Dist. Nagaon.

Training List of weavers

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Age	Guardian Name	Edu. quali.	Address	Ph. No.
1	Sri Manoj Patay	F	28	Setambor Patay	IX	Sutirpat	
2	Ranjana Bardoloi	U	32	Balakhasu	IX	U	
3	Bibha Bardoloi	U	32	Rangman Bardoloi	IX	U	
4	Soupari Bardoloi	U	34	Kandora Bardoloi	IV	U	
5	Ushamoni Bardoloi	F	30	Jepinath Bardoloi	V	U	
6	Lukmani Bardoloi	F	29	Bardhan U	V	U	
7	Malobika U	F	30	Bhim U	V	U	
8	Chandraprabha Bardoloi	U	34	Loknath Bardoloi	degree	U	
9	Pinki Bardoloi	U	28	Golap U	VII	U	
10	Rakha U	U	28	Rinku U	VIII	U	
11	Keteki U	U	29	Prashanta Bardoloi	V	U	
12	Ajanta U	U	34	Sarat U	IX	U	
13	Bino U	U	30	Haliram U	IX	U	
14	Rinkumonji U	U	21	Hadhan U	H.S.	U	
15	Prinka Bardoloi	U	21	Meina Sing Bardoloi	IX		
16	Usha Swargiary	U	28	Rupam Swargiary	IX	U	
17	Prituli Swargiary	U	24	Manik San Chawhan	X	U	
18	Rupali Boro	U	28	Ratul Boro	X	U	
19	Nallni Bardoloi	U	28	chandman Bardoloi	X	U	
20	Nitumoni Bardoloi	U	27	Butobari Bardoloi	X	U	
21	Anjana Bardoloi	U	23	Dipu Bardoloi	VIII	U	
22	Yamanti Bardoloi	U	28	Chakradhar Bardoloi	VIII	U	
23	Puja Khaklari	U	28	Memadhan Khaklari	VIII		

Countersigned


P. S. Sarma
Secretary
E.D.C.
Sutirpat (Haldhya Suti) Bongaon
Nagaon : Assam


Range Forest Officer
Leokham Wild Life Sanctuary
Gorjan Range Jorhat


Prastha Secretary
E.D.C.
Sutirpat (Haldhya Suti) Bongaon
Nagaon : Assam


Divisional Forest Officer
Nagaon Division

Appendix X

Photographs



Jute sticks and dried ingredients of local alcoholic beverage



Piggery rearing by an old couple



Collection of cotton from Simulo tree



Silkworm rearing



Community mapping



Interaction with a weaver

Appendix XI

GPS Coordinates

1. Water supply point	N-26°30'5" E-92°38'13"
2. Embankment	N-26°30'7" E-92°38'18"
3. 5 Ghoria Suburi	N-26°29'50" E-92°38'16"
4. Beat Office	N-26°30'2" E-92°38'11"
5. Golkata Beel	N-26°29'47" E-92°38'10"

Appendix XII

SDP Report

Skill Development Programme at Sutirpar Bongaon 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 Sutirpar Bongaon EDC under Nagaon Wildlife Division.

Name of the trade	Start Date	End Date	No. of equipments / Cost	No. Of Trainees	Name of the Master Trainers/ Affiliation
Tailoring	06/05/2017	06/06/2017	2 Normal , 1 Embroidery and 1 Jute Sewing Machine Rs. 33,100.00	16	Kakali Halder
Weaving	06/05/2017	06/06/2017	1 Traditional Loom, 1 Jacquard Loom, 1 Drum Rs. 50,000.00	11	Nabajyoti Kalita

Skill development programme on tailoring was inaugurated on 5th May, 2017. The formal Inauguration was done by Mr. Jinaram Bordoloi, Range Officer, Gorajan Range. Among those present at the meeting included Mr. Bordoloi, President, Sutirpar Bongaon EDC and RGVN officials.

Raw materials provided: Mushraj Tread 3 bundles, Flower Picking Thread 1kg, One Box Thread Rolls, 50m Cotton Cloth, Needles, Bobbins, Bobbin Cases, Scissors, Scales, Measuring Tape etc.

PHOTO GALLERY



Trainees for tailoring and weaving at Sutirpar Bongaon EDC

SUTIRPAR BANGAON TAILORING TRAINING LIST

SL.NO	NAME	GURDIAN'S NAME	AGE	SEX	Caste	QUALIFICATION	PHONE
1	MAMUMANI BORDOLOI	SANJAY	21	F	ST	HS	7399115881
2	USHA SWARGIARY	RUPAN SWARGIARY	23	F	ST	V	
3	KABITA BORDOLOI	JITEN BORDOLOI	26	F	ST	VII	7086399612
4	ANUPAMA BORDOLOI	DIPOK BORDOLOI	34	F	ST	VII	8811857030
5	ANEMAI SWARGIARY	CHAKRA SWARGIARY	20	F	ST	VII	9613326046
6	NALINI BORDOLOI	CHANDAN BORDOLOI	33	F	ST	IX	
7	NITUMANI BORDOLOI	BUTBOR BORDOLOI	34	F	ST	HS	8812933569
8	JINU BORDOLOI	RATUL BORDOLOI	33	F	ST	VIII	9855625168
9	BABITA BORDOLOI	GOPINATH BORDOLOI	19	F	ST	IX	
10	SUNALI BODO	RITU BODO	24	F	ST	HS	7636887392
11	RINA BORDOLOI	DURGESWAR BORDOLOI	19	F	ST	HS	
12	RINKU BORDOLOI	TITHA BORDOLOI	22	F	ST	HS	
13	TILUTTAMA BORDOLOI	ANUP BORDOLOI	21	F	ST	HS	
14	JUNMONI BORDOLOI	ANUP BORDOLOI	20	F	ST	HS	
15	SITA BODO	JITEN BODO	32	F	ST	VIII	
16	GITALI BORDOLOI	ATUL BORDOLOI	20	F	ST	VII	
17	MEGHALI PATOR	ANJU PATOR	35	F	ST	IX	
18	MORAMI BORDOLOI	BHARAT BORDOLOI	25	F	ST	IX	

SUTIRPAR BANGAON WEAVING TRAINING LIST

SL.NO	NAME	GURDIAN'S NAME	AGE	SEX	CASTE	QUALIFICATION	PHONE NO
1	CHANDRA PRAVA BORDOLOI	LOKNATH BORDOLOI	40	F	ST	BA	9613753575
2	BINU BORDOLOI	HALIMA BORDOLOI	45	F	ST	IX	9613723347
3	PUTULI SWARGIARY	MANIK SWARGIARY	24	F	ST	X	
4	PUJA KHAKLARI	MEMEDHAR KHAKLARI	28	F	ST	VIII	
5	PURNIMA BORDOLOI	KRISHNA KT. BORDOLOI	33	F	ST	HS	
6	MANU PATOR	CHETAMBAR BORDOLOI	30	F	ST	IX	7002444304
7	RANJANA BORDOLOI	TUKHESWAR BORDOLOI	35	F	ST	IX	7399245718
8	BARASHA BORDOLOI	RAMESH BORDOLOI	30	F	ST	IX	
9	PRIYANKA BORDOLOI	MAINA SHING BORDOLOI	22	F	ST	IX	
10	PINKI BORDOLOI	GOLAP BORDOLOI	26	F	ST	IX	
11	MUNMI BORDOLOI	22	F	ST	HSS	



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 তাি 22/৫/2019 তািৰিমা হানীৰীয়া
সুতি (সুতিৰ মাৰ) কমাতে ৩, ডি.ডি, কামিৰি. বহুত
কাৰণে অৰ্থনগে কৰি এই সাৰ্ব বিত্তি পিত্ত
উন্নতি কামে ইতিমধ্যে উন্নয়ন কৰা Micro-PLAN
(2016-17 to 2025-26) যনি অৰ্থন কৰি
গোৱা.ইন। ~~ক~~ ~~ক~~ ~~ক~~ ~~ক~~ ~~ক~~ - নটা অৰ্থনগে
কামিৰি অৰ্থনগেৰ মাধ্যমিকভাৱে গহন (মাৰ) হৈছে
য'ত মাধ্যম অৰ্থনগে হৈছে ভাৰ চিহ্নিত কৰা
হৈছে। নগৰত অৰ্থন গহনগে (মাধ্যমিক ভাৱে
একমুঠে এই Micro-PLAN যনি অনুমোদন
কৰাৰ।

Kelam M.
President / Secretary
E.D.C.
Haldia Suti (Sutir par) Bongaon
Nagaon (Assam)

B.M.
President / Secretary
E.D.C.
Haldia Suti (Sutir par) Bongaon
Nagaon (Assam)

Nagaon Wildlife Division (Sutirpar Bongaon)		
Sl. No	Amendment Suggested	Correction Done
1.	Key Information of the EDC	Chapter 3 (Sub section 3.1, Table - A) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boundary Corrected • EDC Bank Account No. added
2	Committee Members List	Chapter 3 (Sub section 3.2, Table - B) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members Secretary name corrected
3	Households and Population Structure	Chapter 3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total number of BPL • Demographic profile
4	Literacy percentage	Chapter 3 (Sub section 3.4)
5	Land Use Pattern	Chapter 3 (Sub section 3.5)
6	Livestock Population	Chapter 3 (Sub section 3.7) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pig population added • Pie-chart modified
7	Physical Infrastructure	Chapter 3 (Sub-section 3.8)
8	Production of major crops	Chapter 3 (Sub-section 3.9)
9	Entry point activities	Chapter 7 (Sub-section 7.1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GPS point added
10	Venn Diagram	Appendix VII (C)

Approved
Jum
31/05/17
(Jitendra Kumar)

Divisional Forest Officer
Nagaon Wild Life Division
Nagaon