

# Acknowledgment

EY is sincerely thankful to the Northeast Cane and Bamboo Development Council for selecting the services of our firm to conduct the end-line monitoring of the project performance and their contribution to the socio-economic growth of the targeted clusters.

We are especially thankful to the Managing Director, Manager Training, and other senior officials of NECBDC for anchoring this study and guiding us through every stage of the study with administrative and operational support.

This monitoring was possible through the cooperation of all stakeholders involved in the project. We are grateful to the SPOC and cluster partners for conducting the primary survey, arranging logistics during the field visit, and bringing the artisans together for focus group discussions and video documentation. We are also grateful to the artisans for participating in our data collection process and helping us understand implementation mechanisms along with their needs and challenges faced during the project.

This study helped us in understanding the impact areas of the project and gauge whether the desired outcomes were achieved or not. We hope that the study results in identifying the necessary actions for enhancing the production capacity, increasing the income, addressing the capacity-building needs of the cluster artisans, and further augmenting the overall well-being of the targeted cluster artisans.

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# **Executive Summary**

#### I. Background

Cane and Bamboo are an integral part of the tradition and culture of Northeast India. The wide range of cane and bamboo crafts developed in the Northeast, amply demonstrate the mastery of the traditional artisans. A plain, uninteresting piece of bamboo or cane can be transformed into a genuine work of beauty by the deft hands of the artisans of North-east India. To promote these artisans, Northeast Cane and Bamboo Development Council (NECBDC) initiated the Cane and Bamboo (CAB) cluster development program to transform the traditional craft into gainful economic activity.

#### II. The Study

The end-line monitoring study was commissioned by NECBDC to understand the effectiveness and impact of the interventions on the livelihood of the cluster artisans. The study highlights the aspects which need to be scaled up to meet the desired outcome of the project.

#### III. Methodology

The research design made use of mixed methods, both qualitative and quantitative research methods. The use of qualitative tools helped in understanding the perspectives of different stakeholders, especially artisans - the challenges they faced and the enabling factors. The quantitative analysis provided data on the implementation mechanism, capacity-building workshops, market linkage support, income enhancement and so on.

The study was conducted in 16 clusters spread across eight Northeast states. The study was conducted by a team of three evaluators from EY. The approach adopted was:

- ► To conduct a desk review of documents/reports on the CAB cluster development project
- Conduct household survey and SPOC (single point of contact) for the cluster partner agencies survey in all the 16 clusters
- Conduct focus group discussions (FGDs) and interviews in targeted eight clusters

#### IV. Key findings

- Cluster Formation: CAB cluster formation guidelines were shared with less than 35% of the cluster partners. It was found that there is no uniform parameter followed for the selection of artisans, schedule for meetings, and formation of CAB groups. It has been found during the focus group discussion that the majority of the community meetings were conducted during the initial screening of artisans which becomes less frequent with time progression.
- ► Engagement with Artisans: It has been observed that there is a limited engagement of the cluster partner and the NECBDC officials with the artisans. This limits the effective management and monitoring of the project interventions.

Capacity Building: NECBDC has conducted capacity-building workshops on knowledge and skill upgradation. More than 80 percent of the respondents have confirmed that they have attended training programs focusing on product development, entrepreneurship development, and design thinking among others.

The demand for continuing training support, tools, and equipment in the future is also aspired by the artisans indicating that the training programs, tools, and other support provided are facilitating the artisan's progressions. However, less than 35 percent of the trained artisans have adopted and implemented the learnings while developing the products.

Similarly, exposure visits were also conducted for learning, sharing of knowledge, and best practices. But only 8 percent of the respondents have confirmed attending such exposure visits.

Infrastructure Support: The clusters were provided with modern tools and equipment to enhance their craftsmanship. However, no Standard Operating Procedure (SoP)/Manual on safe handling of these tools and equipment and their maintenance were distributed.

Infrastructure support such as Marketing Showrooms and Common Facility Centers (CFCs) were provided to the clusters. There was a total of 11 marketing showrooms and 15 Common Facility Centers (CFCs) created under the project.

Income and Occupation Pattern: Almost 58.6 percent of the respondents shared that their primary occupation has shifted to cane and bamboo artisans from being agriculture or wage laborers. The project was also instrumental in providing uninterrupted support to the artisans during the pandemic period. The activity is now a primary livelihood opportunity for most families.

Similarly, the project has led the way for enhancing income along with the skills of the artisans. The average income of cluster member artisan has gone up by 2.25 times after the project intervention. The average income before project intervention was Rs 38,122 which rises to Rs. 85,660, which shows the viability of the project.

Handicrafts are primarily considered as male dominant professions. The project has paved the way for women as artisans. Almost 49 percent of the artisans are women showing the activity has the potential to break gender barriers as women income earners in the family.

#### V. Way forwards

The cane bamboo industries have huge potential to position themselves as an alternative to the plastic industry, with the growing emphasis on the use of sustainable and environment-friendly products. Therefore, the initiatives taken by

NECBDC need to be further strengthened to position the products developed by the artisans to meet the market demand.

#### a. Capacity building

- Regular training programs/long-term training should be continued for upskilling the artisans in emerging technologies and new product designs
- ▶ Broad areas of trainings identified are new product development, business plan development, entrepreneurship model, production management, preprocessing, product standardization and quality control, and eco-friendly packaging training.

#### b. Value chain analysis

➤ Value chain analysis to be conducted by each cluster on raw material availability, marketability, existing markets, demand, and other factors to develop and enhance the right product mix.

#### c. Process standardisation:

- ➤ SOPs/Manuals need to be developed for the formation and working of CAB clusters, handling of tools and equipment, and pre-post-production measures among others
- ► Training of SPOCs on SoPs/ Manuals for better managed and homogeneous implementation

#### d. Periodic monitoring of activity

- Program design, program objectives, activities, and timeline need to streamline along with a clear work plan and deliverables along with a feedback mechanism
- ▶ The project documentation process needs to be strengthened.

#### e. Linkages and partnerships including financial assistance

- ► There is a need to partner with institutes, organizations, banks, business hubs, and others for:
  - Knowledge and skill development of the artisans
  - Creating market linkages
  - Financial convergence: credit-linked subsidy/ bank linkage programs
  - Continuity of work of the artisans

#### f. Brand development and promotion

- NECBDC may develop a brand for all the products developed by the cluster artisans under the NECBDC umbrella. This would facilitate the building of a unique identity of the products and enhance ownership among the artisans.
- A robust communication plan needs to be developed for brand promotion with the right media mix usage.

#### g. Scaling up of the existing clusters

- ► Market aggregation may be conducted to identify the market-driven products to be developed by the artisan cluster
  - ► The business acumen of the artisans may be further developed by building their capacity in business planning, financial handling, and enterprise development among others

➤ There is a need to scale up the market linkages for the artisan clusters. Business to Business (B2B) and Business to Customer (B2C) channels may be explored along with various e-commerce platforms.

Further, NECBDC may initiate Phase III for the project to further strengthen the innovative product design, and development and establish market linkages for holistic and sustainable growth of the cluster. A Program Management Unit for effective monitoring and management of the CAB cluster development program may be hired for the next phase.



# 1. Introduction

### 1.1. About North East Cane and Bamboo Development Council (NECBDC)

The North East Cane and Bamboo Development Council (NECBDC), erstwhile Cane and Bamboo Development Council (CBTC) was formed under the aegis of the North Eastern Council, Ministry of DONER in the year 2000, as a project office for the implementation of United Nation Development Program (UNDP) funded project "Cane and Bamboo Technological Up-gradation and Networking Project". NECBDC was formed to organize the hitherto untapped bamboo sector of Northeast India. NECBDC is the designated Bamboo Technical Support Group for the North-eastern States including Bihar, Odisha, Jharkhand, and West Bengal, and the Technical Agency for implementation of Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) scheme under the Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), Government of India.

NECBDC was established to organize Northeast India's previously untapped bamboo sector, which has long been a part of the region's topography, culture, and traditional practices. Bamboo is abundantly available in the Northeast and is home to approximately 93 species of bamboo, accounting for more than 30 percent of the country's bamboo stock. NECBDC has facilitated the emergence of a new paradigm by promoting bamboo-based livelihoods, especially in rural areas.

#### 1.2. About the Project - Cane and Bamboo Cluster Development Project

The 'Cane and Bamboo Cluster (CAB)' project funded by the North Eastern Council (NEC), Ministry of DoNER, Government of India, was implemented by NECBDC. The aim of the project was to promote sustainable livelihood in Northeast India. The CAB project was implemented in two phases. The first phase of the project was implemented by the United Nation Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) along with NEC, the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), and Development Commissioner (Handicrafts). NECBDC provided technical support during the implementation of the project. Phase I of the project was implemented in August 2013 under which five clusters were formed.

The Phase II of the project commenced in 2018 under which 11 new clusters were formed. This project covers 16 clusters, two in each of the 8 North Eastern states. Furthermore, a few potential clusters were also adopted under the project. Figure 1 shows details of the Cane and Bamboo Clusters of Phase I and II.

#### Details of the Cane and Bamboo Clusters

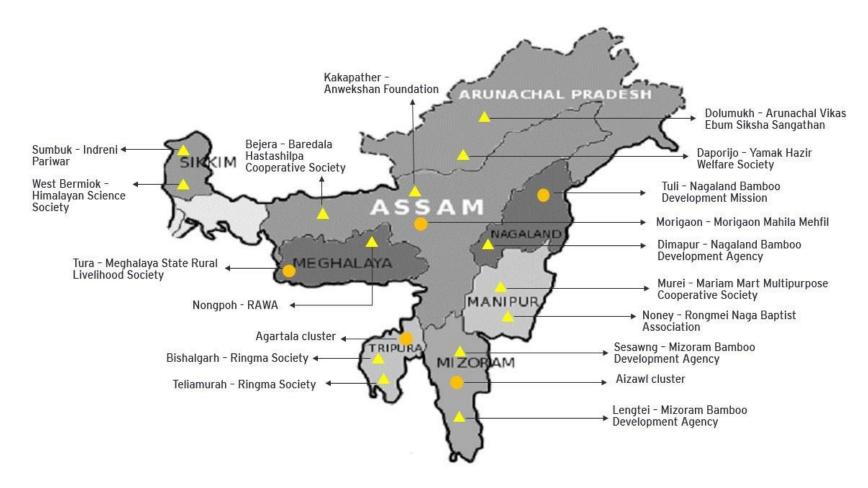
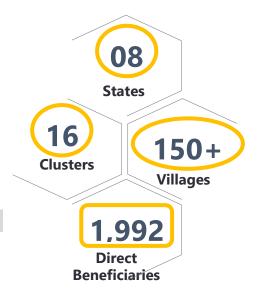


Figure 1: Details of Cane and Bamboo Clusters

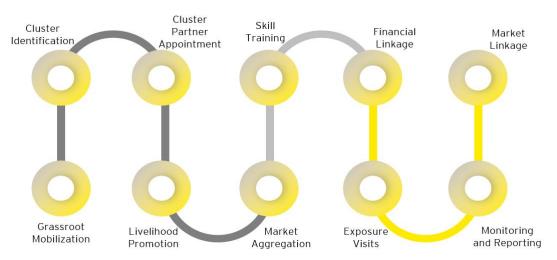
The beneficiaries selected for the project are from the rural communities of the Northeast Region who are engaged in the harvesting, preprocessing, and manufacturing of cane and bamboo products. Special preference was given to underprivileged and women members. The beneficiaries received training in entrepreneurship, networking, marketing, and other technical skills according to their needs.<sup>1</sup>



### 1.3. Implementation Mechanism

NECBDC anchored the implementation of the project and appointed Field Implementing Units (FIUs) that

spearheaded the grassroots implementation. The FIUs worked as the Single Point of Contact (SPOC), who directly engaged the beneficiaries/existing Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and artisans to form primary groups, train them, and provide support in planning and implementation and create mechanisms for sustenance.



The activities involved during the implementation of the project are<sup>2</sup>:

Figure 2: Activities involved in implementing mechanisms

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Report on Cane and Bamboo Technology Centre-CDR/AD/2016, accessed on 28 June 2022

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Report on Cane and Bamboo Technology Centre-CDR/AD/2016, accessed on 28 June 2022

### 1.4. Objectives of the Project

The project activities were implemented in 16 clusters. The broad objectives of the project were<sup>3</sup>:



Figure 3: Objectives of the project

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Report on Cane and Bamboo Technology Centre-CDR/AD/2016, accessed on 28 June 2022



## 2. Research Methodology

### 2.1. Objectives

The objective of conducting the end-line monitoring of the project is to determine whether the project was implemented in line with the agreed norms and whether the impact was met as envisaged. The tools used during the monitoring visits facilitated determining the status of the 16 clusters established as part of the Cane and Bamboo Development project. The project's performance was assessed based on its primary outputs as well as its contribution to the socioeconomic growth of the targeted clusters.

The project findings are evaluated in the following parameters:

- Coherence -Whether the beneficiaries of the project were selected according to the project guidelines?
- ► Effectiveness Whether there were effective capacity-building workshops for skill upgradation among the beneficiaries?
- ► Efficiency The implementation framework would have been designed prior to the commencement of the project for effective implementation. It was checked whether the implementation framework was followed, the frequency of meetings with SPOC held, and training conducted among others.
- Impact The project envisaged enhancing the livelihood of the beneficiaries by training them to develop products with increased market value. Through the survey tools, the impact of the project was evaluated in bringing a positive change in the lives of the beneficiaries.
- Sustainability Whether the interventions such as market linkages, supply chain management, and logistics mapping were considered to ensure sustainable income of the beneficiaries trained under the project?
- Relevance Whether the envisaged outcome of creating a skilled workforce who would be able to design cane and bamboo products to fetch a better market price?

#### 2.2. Flow chart of Activities

Meeting with NECBDC officials (Date- 06/05/22)

- Discussion on methodology for conducting the survey, focused group discussion, and video documentation
- Finalizing the targeted cluster, the sample size for the focused group discussion and video documentation
- Review and finalize the draft questionnaire
- Conversion of the questionnaire into a digital format using an online tool.

Online meeting with NECBDC

Briefing the activities to be conducted in the monitoring process

officials and the cluster partners (Date- 12/05/22)

- Discussion on the draft questionnaire of household, SPOC, and focus group discussion
- Training on data entry using the survey questionnaire tool customized for online data collection
- Finalizing the schedule for the cluster visit

Sharing of household and SPOC questionnaire (Date- 15/05/22)

- Household and the SPOC questionnaire (both word format and online survey link) were shared with the cluster implementing partners
- Primary data collection of household and SPOC questionnaire was initiated

Focus group discussion and Video Documentary shoot (Date- 16/05/22 - 10/06/22)

- Nine clusters in eight Northeast states were visited by the resource person/s. Focused group discussions with the cluster artisans were conducted
- Personal interviews were conducted with the best performing artisan and SPOC in each of the clusters
- Video shoots capturing the infrastructure available in the clusters, products developed, and best practices among others were carried out for the documentary

Household/SPOC data collection (Till 24/06/22)

- Follow up with the cluster implementing partners were held regularly to address the challenges faced in the completion of the household survey and online data entry
- Data discrepancies were tracked on the online tool and the respective clusters were informed
- Survey data was received in hardcopy also

Findings and Reporting (From 27/06/22)

- Data received online and offline was cleaned and tabulated.
   Findings were plotted using a graphical representation
- Data analysis was done
- The final report was prepared including the way forward

#### 2.3. Methodology

For the end-line monitoring, a mixed methodology including quantitative and qualitative research methods was used. The use of qualitative tools helped in understanding the perspective of the artisan clusters, specific challenges faced, and the support required by them. The quantitative analysis helped in analyzing the implementation mechanism, capacity-building interventions, financial and market linkage support, and transformation in livelihood and income scenarios among others.

#### I. Sampling

The sample for the survey was determined using Slovin's formula. 16 clusters are functioning under the Cane and Bamboo Cluster project covering 1992 households across the eight Northeast states.

- Household Survey: As per Slovin's formula, the targeted sample size at 90% confidence and 5% margin of error is 240 numbers. For the household survey, 240 numbers were taken as the target sample after a discussion with NECBDC officials.
- Focus Group Discussion: Focus Group discussions (FGDs) were carried out in one cluster in each of the eight states. The target cluster was decided in consultation with the NECBDC officials. The clusters were chosen depending on their performance, accessibility, and availability of active artisans among others.
- Personal Interview: Personal interviews were conducted with the best performing artisan of the cluster. A video shoot of the personal interview was done where the artisan speaks about their journey, how the project has impacted their livelihood, and their plans to scale up the business.

#### II. Data Collection

Data collection was done through desk review, a primary survey of the households and SPOC of the cluster partner, and Focus Group Discussions. The study team developed a methodological approach to review the documents, interview the key stakeholders, and hold focus group discussions with the artisans to collect data for evaluating the project implementation and impact.

- Desk review: A preliminary desk research study was done to comprehend the project landscape in the clusters. The project documents and reports provided by NECBDC and the documents available online were reviewed. The desk review enabled the team to have a thorough understanding and insights into the cluster development project goals, activities, outputs, cluster-specific products developed, and the existing market connections, among others.
- Household Survey: The household survey was administered through the cluster implementing partners. 244 household responses were collected from the 16 clusters. The household survey questionnaire was designed using the online data collection platform and the link was made available. For the convenience of the data collection, both digital and physical (hard copy) questionnaire was made available with the clusters.
- ➤ SPOC Survey: The responses from the SPOC or the cluster coordinator of the implementing agency for each cluster were registered for the SPOC survey.
- ► Focus Group Discussions: Focus Group Discussions with the artisans were carried out in one targeted cluster in each of the Northeast states. During the discussion, the qualitative aspect of the project was captured such as the quality of the trainings delivered, the impact of the training, support required to further scale up among others.

#### III. Limitations

There were data discrepancies in the primary survey responses which was a limiting factor in analyzing the findings. The following data discrepancies were found:

- ▶ Data filled in the income and cost section
- Data filled in training and impact section
- ▶ Data fields such as financial sections, sustainability, and future action plans, among others were left blank
- Only one response was received from Sesawang cluster (Mizoram)
- ► Tura cluster (Meghalaya) and Morigaon cluster (Assam) had entered the household data in the SPOC questionnaire
- ▶ Data was not received from Lengtei cluster (Mizoram), Bishalgarh cluster (Tripura), Lengtei cluster (Mizoram)



# 3. Key Findings

The key findings from the primary survey and the FGDs are categorized as follows:

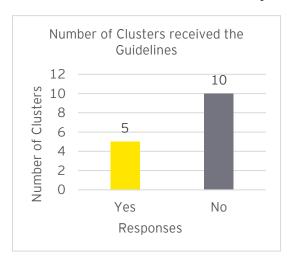
- Cane and bamboo cluster formation
- Engagement with cluster groups and artisans
- Infrastructure and hand-holding support
- Capacity building activities
- Market linkages for the development of the cane and bamboo industry
- Income and occupation pattern of clusters

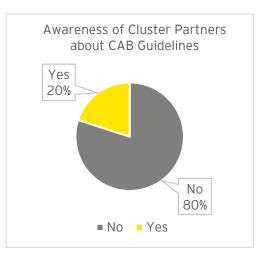
#### 3.1. Cane and Bamboo Cluster Formation

Identification and mobilization of bamboo artisans and organizing them into Cane and Bamboo Groups/Associations was one of the key project activities. The artisans were to be organized based on specific selection criteria in a participatory approach.

#### I. Guidelines for Cane and Bamboo (CAB) groups

Guidelines from CBTC/NECBDC were to be shared to guide the cluster partners in the selection, coordination, and management of the project beneficiaries.





Graph 1: Cluster received CAB guidelines and awareness of the cluster partners

It is observed that many of the cluster partners are unaware of the CAB guidelines, thus it is suggested that proper dissemination of guidelines should be ensured across the clusters for proper formation and management of CAB groups

#### II. Selection of Artisans

Selection of the artisan		
BPL and poor families		
18+ and above in age		
Aspiring entrepreneur		
Traditional artisans		
School dropouts (preferably women)		
Unemployed and interested youths		
Bamboo growers and farmers		
Enrolled in Bamboo Development Agency (BDA)		

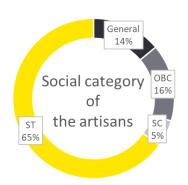
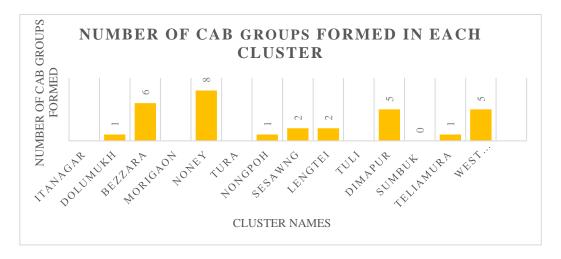


Figure 4: Selection criteria of Artisans

Graph 2: Social category of Artisans

- The selection criteria for the identification of the artisans by the cluster implementing agencies were found to be of varied nature due to the lack of proper guidelines
- As per the criteria, women and unemployed youth are also gaining employment opportunities as professional artisans through this project

### III. Number of Meetings Conducted and Number of CAB Groups Formed



Graph 3: No. of CAB groups formed

- Out of 1992 artisans, 31 CAB groups were formed, which was not adequate to accommodate all the members
- It is suggested that guidelines need to be shared with the concerned cluster partners and the SPOCs need to be trained adequately for proper project implementation

#### IV. Primary assessment of the area

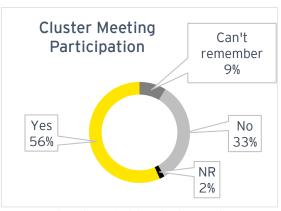
- ▶ 40 percent of the cluster partner agencies did the primary assessment of the ground situation in terms of raw material availability, present skills, and present market conditions.
- It is suggested that a primary assessment should be conducted in all the clusters for value chain prioritization

#### 3.2. Engagement with Cluster Groups and Artisans

Engaging the clusters through regular meetings, visit by the cluster coordinator, trainers, and NECBDC officials is important to motivate and provide handholding support to the artisans.

#### I. Meetings with Cluster Members

- It has been observed that the frequency of community meetings was higher during the initial project days and phased out eventually.
- The participation of all the cluster members in the meetings may be encouraged for better information sharing, exchange of feedback, and informed decisionmaking by all members



Graph4: Visit by cluster partners

#### II. Visit by NECBDC Officials

NECBDC officials are responsible for overall managing and monitoring the project. The purpose of the visit of the officials is to monitor the implementation mechanism by the cluster partners and the progress of the activities to be conducted in the cluster; understand the cluster-specific challenges and provide solutions accordingly.

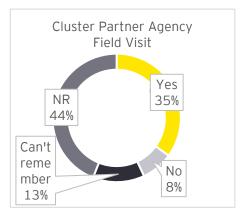
- ▶ It has been found that NECBDC officials visited all the clusters 1 to 3 times during the project duration
- The frequency of visits may be increased for regular monitoring and inspections which would facilitate standardizing the implementation across clusters
- The frequent visit of the officials would help in addressing the challenges in a timely manner and motivate the cluster members towards active participation.

#### III. Visit by Cluster Partners

The cluster partners assigned by NECBDC spearhead the implementation at the field level. They are responsible for realizing the envisaged project outputs.

Therefore, regular interaction of the cluster partners with the members becomes imperative.

- It has been observed during a focus group discussion that the recall value of the cluster partner/SPOC's visit is limited, indicating that the frequency of visits is low
- The cluster partners should follow a participatory approach in implementing the project and engage more with the cluster members.



Graph 5: Visit by cluster partners

### 3.3. Infrastructure and Handholding Support

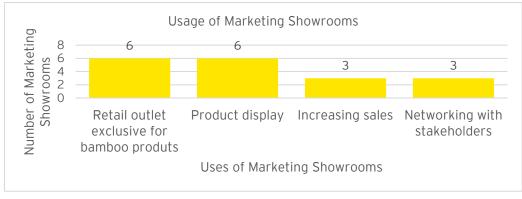
NECBDC provided the cluster members with tools and equipment to increase the production capacity in a shorter timeframe. Further, to standardize the processes Standard Operating Procedures (SoP)/Manuals were to be prepared and distributed to the cluster members.

#### I. Distribution of tools and SoP/ for their Usage

Basic tools and equipment sets were provided to all the clusters except for Bezara and Tura clusters. However, no SoP/Manuals were provided on how to use the tools, safety procedures to be followed, and how to maintain the tools.

#### II. Marketing Showrooms

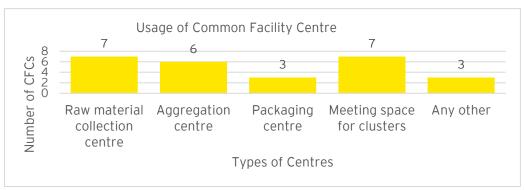
There was a total of 11 marketing showrooms and 16 Common Facility Centers (CFCs) created under the project for the cluster artisans.



Graph 6: Usage of Marketing showrooms

- The usage of marketing centers for increasing sales should be enhanced through a display of a larger range of products with competitive pricing, attractive packaging, and well-trained salesperson
- The marketing centers should have a display board/hoarding which would attract more buyers
- A location with higher footfall should be selected for establishing the center.

#### III. Common Facility Centers



Graph7: Usage of common facility centers

- The CFCs may be further used for storing machinery which the cluster members could utilize for production purposes
- During the field visits and the primary survey, it has been observed that there is a limited focus given to product packaging and labeling. The CFCs may be used to address the same.

#### 3.4. Capacity Building Activities

One of the major outputs of the project is skill development and appropriate technology transfer. It was envisaged that need-based capacity-building workshops would be conducted to train the cluster members to develop market-driven products.

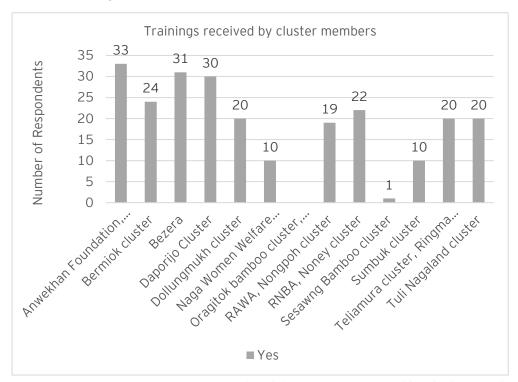
#### I. Visit of trainer

- It was found that 77% of the clusters were visited by trainers 1 to 2 times during the project period, and 15% of the clusters were visited more than 3 times by the trainer
- As per the Focus Group Discussions and the interview with the SPOCs it has been found that the trainers have visited more than 5 times in each cluster to provide training on product designing, and entrepreneurship development among others.

- ▶ It is suggested that a training needs analysis of the clusters may be conducted to map the training requirement vis-à-vis the modules and curriculum
- A training calendar in consultation with NECBDC may be prepared so that visits of the trainers at regular intervals could be planned for skill enhancement, refresher training, new design training, and so on.

#### II. Training/Workshops/Programs attended by project beneficiaries

#### a. Overall training



Graph8: Trainings received by cluster members

The primary survey respondents have received trainings either in their cluster or in the NECBDC head office during the project period

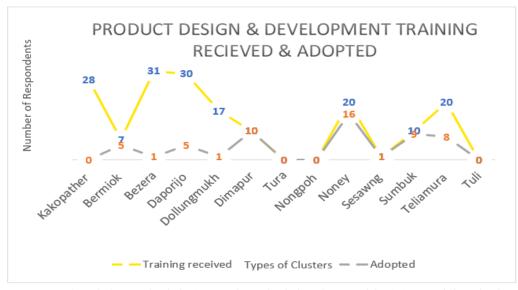
#### b. Entrepreneurship training

- Entrepreneurship training was attended by 69% of the respondents but only 28% of the respondents have adopted that training
- The cluster partner should monitor that the learning from each training session is adopted for the realization of the envisaged value addition
- Feedback on training may be taken by the NECBDC officials during their visit/s so that changes may be incorporated into the training methodology or the curriculum (if required).

#### c. Cane and Bamboo activity group formation and management training

- ▶ 84 percent of the respondents have received the training but only 22% of respondents have adopted and implemented the learning
- There is a need to develop a monitoring mechanism to check whether the learning of the training is adopted and implemented by the trainees. And if not, what further course of action is required.

#### d. Training on new product development and design

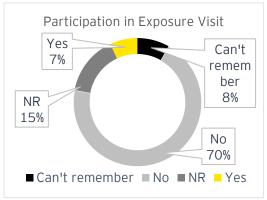


Graph 9: Product design and product development training and its adoption

- > 71 percent of the respondents have received new product development training but only 23% have put the learning to use
- It is suggested that such training should be conducted for market-driven products after understanding the interest of the cluster members for better acceptance and adoption.

### e. Exposure visit

- > 70 percent of the respondents have not participated in any exposure visits during the project period
- It is suggested that exposure visits should be conducted, a minimum of once a year for each cluster so that they can learn and adopt the best practices followed in different clusters
- The members who participate in exposure visits can conduct a knowledge-sharing session with the other cluster



Graph 30: Participation in exposure visits

members to bring them to par with the practices followed in other clusters.

### 3.5. Market linkages for the Development of the Cane and Bamboo Industry

Market linkage interventions such as establishing forward and backward linkages, supply chain management, and exposure to trade fairs are important to ensure the sustainability of project activities and guide the overall development of the cane and bamboo sector.

#### I. Procurement of Raw Material-Bamboo

- The most common source of procurement of bamboo is from the local market
- Convergence with other departments in terms of bamboo plantations could be promoted as an additional source of income to make the artisans selfsustainable

### II. Key Products Designed



Figure 5: Different products prepared by cluster artisans

- The majority of the products designed and developed could be classified in 2-3 categories (handicraft and furniture), having limited quality parameters
- It is suggested to have more product diversification to capture the larger market share

#### III. Participation of Clusters in External Trade Fairs/ Exhibitions



Figure 6: Participations of clusters in trade fairs/ exhibitions

- Nongpoh, Kakopothar, and West Bermoik clusters attended the largest number of trade fairs and also had the largest volume of sales generated as compared to other clusters
- A virtual trade fair was organized during the Covid period which was attended by Dimapur and Morigaon cluster
- Few clusters and artisans were to have participated in the trade fairs and exhibitions affecting the volume of sales and revenue generated
- It is suggested that the artisans should be given better exposure to trade fairs and exhibitions for effective promotion.

### 3.6. Income and Occupation Pattern of Clusters

Ensuring sustainable income for the project beneficiaries and promoting bamboo as a source of livelihood was one of the envisaged outputs of the project.

#### I. Income of Project Beneficiaries

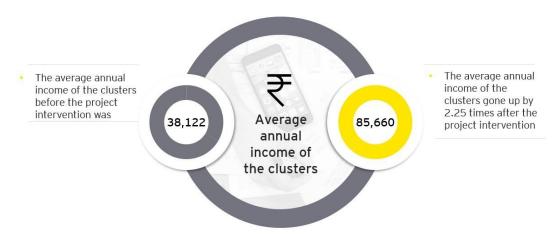


Figure 7: Shift in income pattern: Average annual income of artisans

- The overall income of the clusters has increased. Kakopothar and Bermoik cluster shows a considerable increase in income as compared to the others
- It is suggested that more focus should be given to value chain enhancement and help in building the knowledge and skills of the artisans based on market and social conditions

This will help in enhancing the production capacity and marketability of the products designed and will thus increase the overall income of the clusters.

### II. Shift in Occupation Pattern

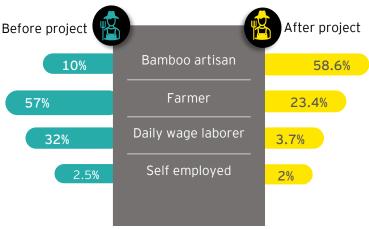


Figure 8: Shift in occupation pattern

- ▶ There is a shift in occupation from a daily wage laborer to a skilled artisan
- Many of the artisans, as compared to their previous occupation, have more income generating opportunities and are also micro-entrepreneurs, thus further promoting enhanced socio-economic wellbeing of the artisans

#### Voice from the field

'When we were migrant labourers, our income was 3000-3500 and now our income is 8500- 9000 per month making bamboo products" - Charan Deka, a 40-year-old male artisan, from Bezara cluster, Assam



'I was a housewife before and after training I become a selfemployed bamboo artisan and I am able to successfully generate income for my family' Bimala Chetri, a 38-year-old female artisan from Sumbuk Cluster. Sikkim

'From a school dropout, I am now a professional cane and bamboo handicraft artist supporting myself and my family' Riangkmang Kamei, Dimapur cluster, Nagaland

'I want to share my learning and experience to promote the cane and bamboo cluster to benefit the unemployed women of my village.' Parry Donney, 34 years female from Dolomukh cluster, Arunachal Pradesh

# 4. Analysis of the Key Findings

The key findings from the primary survey and the focus group discussion are analyzed as per the framework:

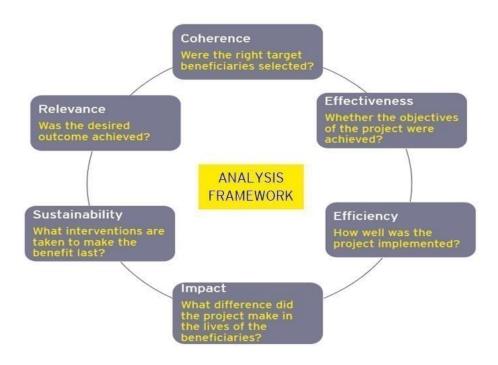


Figure 9: Analysis framework

#### I. Coherence

The selection of artisans for the clusters is carried out by the respective cluster partner. The selection parameters, number of meetings organized, and types of training provided among others for each cluster are different as guidelines for CAB group formation were not shared with all the cluster partners. It was observed that there is a need for uniformity in the implementation mechanism so that there would be consistency in the interventions and the outcomes in all clusters.

#### II. Effectiveness

The project aimed at promoting cane and bamboo as a primary livelihood option for the rural artisans and honing their skills enabling them to develop quality cane and bamboo products. The project has proved to be effective in skill upgradation of the artisans, developing their knowledge of the craft. The project has also provided a common platform to the artisans where they can work together and increase their production volume to meet the economies of scale.

It has been observed that training was provided to more than 80% of the artisans in different aspects. However, the adoption and implementation of the learnings from the training is limited.

#### III. Efficiency

A detailed project report (DPR) was prepared prior to the commencement of the project outlining output-based activities to be implemented in the clusters. However, it has been found that there is a lack of homogeneity in the implementation mechanism for different clusters. For instance, the number of trainings conducted, and the number of artisan meetings conducted are different for each cluster.

#### IV. Impact

The project interventions have brought a positive impact in enhancing the livelihoods, capacity development of the artisans, the introduction of new product designs, and an increase in production volume. It was found that the average income of the clusters has increased by 2.25 times within the project duration. 58.6 percent of the artisan has adopted cane and bamboo product development as their primary occupation.

#### V. Sustainability

It is imperative to connect the artisans to the potential market areas so that the project interventions for enhancing the artisans' income are made sustainable. Pre and production standardization such as bamboo treatment plants, splinter machines, and packaging units among others are required for quality benchmarking. It was observed that there is a need to establish stronger market linkages, increase participation in trade fairs, set up dedicated cane and bamboo product marketing centers, and quality standardization to provide the necessary thrust in increasing sales volume.

#### VI. Relevance

The abundant availability of cane and bamboo in Northeast India makes this project extremely relevant to augment the livelihood of the rural poor population. It has been observed that the envisaged outcomes of the project are met to a large extent but there is still the need for scaling up the initiatives. A skilled artisan workforce has been developed, which now needs to be connected with the potential buyer for regular income generation.



# 5. Way Forward

Cane and Bamboo are one of the most potential sectors for the Northeast which could be instrumental in paving the way for sustainable livelihood enhancement of the rural artisans. The Cane and Bamboo Cluster Development project under NECBDC has acted as the enabler for organizing individual artisans into a cluster for increased coordination, accountability, and transparency. The study has revealed that the project has successfully improved the skillsets of the artisans through knowledge and technology transfer. Interventions such as providing infrastructure support, market linkages, exposure visits, and so on facilitated the holistic and sustainable development of the clusters.

This section suggests an actionable way forward which may be covered under the next phase of the project:

- Addition of New Clusters: New clusters may be added in all 8 Northeast states during the next phase of the project. The cumulative bamboo-bearing area in the Northeast region is more than 53,000 sq. km<sup>4</sup>, making it one of the most abundantly available natural resources. With new technological interventions, value-added product lines such as Biochar, Bamboo charcoal, and Bamboo fabric among other items could be developed from cane and bamboo. NECBDC would help in building the capacity of the artisans to produce diversified high-value products apart from the traditional bamboo products which would bring better financial gains. This would help in poverty eradication by providing a launchpad for the skilled rural artisans in Northeast India, thereby realizing the vision of creating an Atmanirbhar Bharat.
- Process Strengthening and Standardization: The documentation process of the project activities needs to be further strengthened for effective implementation and monitoring of the clusters. A responsibility matrix may be designed, implemented, and monitored so that all the clusters could be supported and developed accordingly. The study has revealed that there is a need to develop a structured approach and governance mechanism for managing the cluster partners and the artisans.
- Value Chain Prioritization: A value chain prioritization activity should be carried out in all the clusters to identify the high-value products that can be developed. A brief profile on the identified product may be prepared to incorporate the following parameters:
  - Market demand potential (regionally, nationally, and internationally)
  - Value chain performance data (availability of raw materials, production, trade, and others)
  - Map the logistics route along with warehouse storage
  - Environmental and climate risks and vulnerabilities (leveraging the existing resource data, and others)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> ISFR Report 2019 published by Forest Survey of India, accessed on 29 July 2022

- The legal and regulatory environment in which the value chain operates (including market regulations)
- Potential to promote inclusion (social and gender)
- Quality Standardization: Guidelines for key project activities and SoPs/Manuals for quality standardization needs to be developed and circulated among the SPOCs and cluster members. This would facilitate reducing losses, increasing productivity, and enhancing product quality for better price realization.
- Promote Community Institutions: The cluster artisans may be supported to form and strengthen community institutions like Farmer Producer Groups/Farmer Cooperatives/Producer Groups/Self Help Groups for better sustainability of the clusters. This would help in product aggregation, collective raw material purchase and selling, reducing the transportation cost, and thereby increasing the profitability.
- Establish Market Linkages: The study has shown that there is a need for establishing strong market linkages. If the artisans are unable to sell their products and earn their livelihood, eventually they would shift their occupation. Therefore, the NECBDC needs to facilitate the clusters in connecting with potential buyers, organizing buyer-seller meets, increased participation in trade fairs among others. Further, the e-commerce platforms may also be targeted for selling artisan products.
- Brand Development and Promotion: A brand may be developed under which all the products developed by the artisans may be sold. This would facilitate the creation of a unique identity for the commodities and ownership among the cluster members. A marketing and brand augmentation strategy would address the 7Ps of marketing - product, price, promotion, place, packaging, positioning, and people.
- Skill/Knowledge Upgradation: Skill/Knowledge upgradation and enhancement is a continuous process. NECBDC may provide regular training on new products, design interventions, and the use of modern tools and equipment.
- Develop a Knowledge Network: NECBDC may partner with premier institutes such as the National Institute of Design, Indian Institute of Technology, and National Institute of Technology among others to bring in new technology and design interventions for promoting the sector. This would also stimulate the interest level of the artisans and follow a new growth trajectory.

Further, NECBDC may appoint a Program Management Unit for effective monitoring and management of the CAB cluster development program in the next phase. An indicative implementation modality outlining the key responsibilities is given below:

#### **Execution Partner** Implementation Partner Project Management Partner NECBDC Cluster Partners Onboarded Agency Mobilization of artisans Process standardization Project designing and Formation on CAB Value chain prioritization identification of new Brand creation and groups clusters Regular coordination marketing strategy Appointing cluster among the cluster Drafting SoPs/Manuals for partners members and NECBDC quality standardization Providing technical and infrastructure support Implementing the Identify potential buyers project activities on Periodic monitoring and Procurement and reporting ground disbursement Overall management Developing the capacity of the cluster **INDICATIVE** partners



### Photographs:



Products - Sesawng, Mizoram



Focus group discussion - Sesawng, Mizoram



Design intervention training at Common Facility Center - Lengte, Mizoram



Artisans with products - Sesawng, Mizoram



Products: Bezera, Assam



Evaluation team with cluster artisans-Bezera, Assam



Common facility center: Bezera, Assam



Marketing showroom: Bezera, Assam



Artisans working in common facility center- Kakopathar, Assam



Focus group discussion- Kakopathar, Assam



Marketing showroom: Kakopathar, Assam



Common facility center: Kakopathar, Assam



Focus group discussion: Noney, Manipur



Common facility center: Noney, Manipur



Products: Sikkim



Focus group discussion: Sikkim



Marketing showroom: Sikkim



Artisans working Sikkim



Common facility center: Teliamura, Tripura



Participants of focus group discussion: Teliamura, Tripura



Artisans working at cluster: Dimapur, Nagaland



Artisans working at common facility center: Dimapur, Nagaland



Focus group discussion: Dimapur, Nagaland



Products: Dimapur, Nagaland



Artisans participated in focus group discussion, Dimapur, Nagaland



Products: Dimapur, Nagaland



Products: Nongpoh, Meghalaya



Focus group discussion, Nongpoh, Meghalaya



Products: Nongpoh, Meghalaya



Products: Nongpoh, Meghalaya



Interview with cluster SPOC: Dolungmukh, Arunachal Pradesh Interview with cluster SPOC: Daporijo, Arunachal Pradesh

#### Media coverage:





কাকপথাৰত সজাগতা সভা সম্পন্ন







#### Annexures:

#### Annexure I:

### Field Survey Team

Gyan Prasad Sharma
Senior Project Consultant, EY
MBA (HR)
14+ years of work experience
Clusters visited: Dimapur,
Sesawng, Lengte Kakopathar,
Nongpoh, Bezera, Agartala and
Noney

Snigdha Borgohain Consultant, EY MBA (Marketing) 10+ years of work experience Clusters visited: Dimapur, Sesawng, Lengte and Bermiok

Mrinal Paul
Project Consultant, EY
MBA (Marketing & Finance),
PGDESD
12+ years of work experience
Clusters visited: Dimapur,
Itanagar, Kakopathar, Nongpoh,
Bezera, Agartala and Noney

#### Annexure II- Cluster wise focus group discussion

SI. No.	Name of cluster	Date of FGD	Number of Participants
1.	Dimapur, Nagaland	16/05/2022	17
2.	Dolungmukh, Arunachal Pradesh	20/05/2022	12
3.	Sesawng, Lengte, Mizoram	19/05/2022	13
4.	Kakopathar, Assam	24/05/2022	18
5.	Nongpoh, Meghalaya	26/05/2022	16
6.	Bezera, Assam	30/05/2022	11
7.	Teliamura, Agartala	06/06/2022	31

8.	Noney, Manipur	09/06/2022	13
9.	Bermiok, Sikkim	07/06/2022	18

# Annexure III- Cluster-wise household survey

SI.		Number of
No.	Name of the cluster	Respondents
1	Kakopathar, Assam	33
2	Bermiok, Sikkim	24
3	Bezera, Assam	31
4	Daporijo, Arunachal Pradesh	30
5	Dollungmukh, Arunachal Pradesh	20
6	Dimapur, Nagaland	10
7	Tura, Meghalaya	1
8	Nongpoh, Meghalaya	21
9	Noney, Manipur	22
10	Sesawng, Mizoram	1
11	Sumbuk, Sikkim	10
12	Teliamura, Tripura	21
13	Tuli, Nagaland	20

# Annexure IV: Community Meeting over the years

	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	N
Name of the cluster	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	R
Kakopathar, Assam	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ				
Bermiok, Sikkim						Υ		Υ			
Bezera, Assam					Υ	Υ					
Daporijo, Arunachal Pradesh											Υ
Dollungmukh, Arunachal Pradesh											Υ
Dimapur, Nagaland								Υ		Υ	
Tura, Meghalaya								Υ			
Nongpoh, Meghalaya						Υ	Υ	Υ			
Noney, Manipur							Υ				
Sesawng, Mizoram											Υ
Sumbuk, Sikkim					Υ	Υ		Υ			
Teliamura, Tripura							Υ		Υ		
Tuli, Nagaland						Υ					

Annexure V: Awareness of Artisans on NECBDC Staff Field Visit

	NECBDC Staff Field Visit				
Name of the Cluster	Yes	No	Can't remem ber	NR	
Kakopathar, Assam	29		4		
Bermiok, Sikkim	7	11		6	
Bezera, Assam	31				
Daporijo, Arunachal Pradesh	30				
Dollungmukh, Arunachal Pradesh	19			1	
Dimapur, Nagaland	1	1		8	
Tura, Meghalaya	1				
Nongpoh, Meghalaya	21				
Noney, Manipur	4	15	1	2	
Sesawng, Mizoram	1				
Sumbuk, Sikkim	2	1	2	6	
Teliamura , Tripura	18		2		
Tuli, Nagaland	20				
Grand Total	184	28	9	23	

### Annexure VI: Visit of NECBDC staff at cluster level

SI.		
No.	Cluster name	No of times
1	Kakopathar, Assam	1-3
2	Bermiok, Sikkim	1-3
3	Bezera, Assam	2-6
4	Daporijo, Arunachal Pradesh	1-2
5	Dollungmukh, Arunachal Pradesh 2-3	
6	Dimapur, Nagaland 2	
7	Tura, Meghalaya 2	
8	Nongpoh, Meghalaya	3
9	Noney, Manipur	1-4
10	Sesawng, Mizoram 1-3	
11	Sumbuk, Sikkim 1-3	
12	Teliamura, Tripura 1-3	
13	Tuli, Nagaland	1-2

# Annexure VII: Awareness of Artisans of State Staff Field Visit

Name of the Cluster	State official Field Visit					
Name of the cluster	Yes	No	Can't remember	NR		
Kakopathar, Assam	26		4	3		
Bermiok, Sikkim		15	1	8		
Bezera, Assam				31		

Daporijo, Arunachal Pradesh		29		1
Dollungmukh, Arunachal Pradesh	20			
Dimapur, Nagaland		6		4
Tura, Meghalaya		1		
Nongpoh, Meghalaya	21			
Noney, Manipur		21	1	
Sesawng, Mizoram		1		
Sumbuk, Sikkim	5	5	1	
Teliamura, Tripura		20		
Tuli, Nagaland	20			
Grand Total	92	98	7	47

# Annexure VIII: Number of times State Staff Field Visit

Name of the Cluster	No of times visited						
	1	2	3	4	8	0	NR
Kakopathar, Assam	16	8	1		1		7
Bermiok, Sikkim						4	20
Bezera, Assam							31
Daporijo, Arunachal Pradesh							30
Dollungmukh, Arunachal Pradesh		8	10	2			
Dimapur, Nagaland						5	5
Tura, Meghalaya							1
Nongpoh, Meghalaya	21						
Noney, Manipur						6	16
Sesawng, Mizoram						1	
Sumbuk, Sikkim	5					1	5
Teliamura , Tripura						18	2
Tuli, Nagaland				13			7
Grand Total	42	16	11	15	1	35	124

# Annexure IX: Trainer visit frequency to clusters

Name of the cluster	Trainers visited	No of times
Kakopathar, Assam	Yes	1
Bermiok, Sikkim	Yes	2
Bezera, Assam	Yes	1
Daporijo, Arunachal Pradesh	Yes	1-2
Dollungmukh, Arunachal Pradesh	Yes	1-2
Dimapur, Nagaland	Yes	2
Tura, Meghalaya	Yes	2
Nongpoh, Meghalaya	Yes	3
Noney, Manipur	Yes	4

Name of the cluster	Trainers visited	No of times
Sesawng, Mizoram	Yes	1
Sumbuk, Sikkim	Yes	1
Teliamura, Tripura	No	0
Tuli, Nagaland	Yes	1

Annexure X: List of tools and equipment provided at cluster level

Name of the cluster	Major Tools and equipment
Kakopathar, Assam	Air tank, Drilling machine, Jigsaw, Generator, Cutting machine, Hacksaw and others
Bermiok, Sikkim	Drilling machine, Saw, Knife
Bezera, Assam	Data NA
Daporijo, Arunachal Pradesh	Air Vacuum, Grinder, Cutter
Dollungmukh, Arunachal Pradesh	Air Vacuum, Grinder, Cutter
Dimapur, Nagaland	Basic tools
Tura, Meghalaya	Data NA
Nongpoh, Meghalaya	Barrel(drum), Forma
Noney, Manipur	Chisel, Grinder, Hammer, Drill, Handsaw, Cutter, Jigsaw, Plier, Dao, Shanghai thang
Sesawng, Mizoram	Air compressor, Dao
Sumbuk, Sikkim	Dau, Blue lamp, Saw, Batali, Jack Saw, Grinder machine, Air compressor, Polishing machine, Electric shining machine, Drilling machine, Electric randa, Bamboo cutter machine, Tile cutter, sakenja, Treatment tank
Teliamura, Tripura	Dao, Hand drill, Hole Saw, Clamps, Spray gun, Toolbox, Mitre saw, Cord less drill and driver
Tuli, Nagaland	Bamboo cutter, Drill machine, Burner, Scale and tape, Hammer, Scale, Scissor, Hacksaw, Saw, Cutter machine, Brushes, Burner, Color gun, Screwdriver. Knife, Bamboo slaver

Annexure XI: Major products prepared at cluster level

Name of the	
cluster	Key new products designed during the project
Daporijo,	
Arunachal	
Pradesh	Furniture
Dolumukh,	
Arunachal	
Pradesh	Chair, bottle, pen stand, folding table
Bezera, Assam	Basket, bamboo broom, cup, wall hanging etc
Morigaon,	Basketry products as per sample, lampshade, hat, shopping bags,
Assam	laundry baskets
	Bamboo furniture, cane furniture, flower baskets, trays, marketing
Noney, Manipur	baskets, laundry baskets, flower baskets, planters, tables etc
Tura,	
Meghalaya	Local murah, apple murah, jewelry, earrings and baskets
Nongpoh,	Bamboo air purifier, bamboo charcoal, briquette, table lamp, flower
Meghalaya	basket, tray, bamboo flowers, winnowing Tray, bowl
Sesawng,	
Mizoram	Bamboo coil making technique, basket, bamboo flower etc
Lengtei,	
Mizoram	Basket, bamboo flower etc
Tuli, Nagaland	Trays, plate holder, lampshade
Dimapur,	
Nagaland	Bamboo wall art, wall decor, lighting solutions
	Garden table, armchair, sofa, <i>aaram</i> chair, hanger, folding chair, den,
Sumbuk, Sikkim	lamps, etc.
Teliamura,	Dustbins, furniture, decorative items, lamp shades, trays, <i>murah</i> , tea
Tripura	tables, sofa sets etc.
	Coil items, handicrafts, paper bins, trays, lamp shades, Japanese
Bermoik, Sikkim	baskets, furniture, Stool
Kakopathar,	Light stand, furniture like sofa, dining set, tray flower basket (4
Assam	design), table lamp, flower stand, mobile stand, comb, hangar

Annexure XII: Guidelines for Cane and Bamboo (CAB) groups

Cluster Name	Have you received any CAB guidelines from CBTC/NECBDC	3. Are you aware of the CAB guidelines? Yes/No
	No	No
Dapoirijo		
Dolungmukh	No	No
Bezera	Yes	Yes
Morigaon	Yes	No
Noney	No	No
Tura	No	No
Nongpoh	No	No
Sesawng	No	No
Lengtei	No	No
Tuli	No	No
Dimapur	Yes	Yes
Sumbuk	No	No
Teliamura	No	
Bermiok	Yes	Yes
Kakopathar	Yes	No
Grand Total		

Cluster Name	Number of artisans in the cluster	Number of the meetings conducted with potential CAB groups	Number of CAB groups formed
Daporijo	60		,
Dolungmukh	60	12	1
Bezera	600	10	6
Morigaon	30		
Noney	370	4	8
Tura	60	20	
Nongpoh	200	2	1
Sesawng	34		2
Lengtei	48	2	2
Tuli	100		
Dimapur	30	6	5
Sumbuk	100	0	0
Teliamura	150	10	1
Bermiok	150	7	5
Kakopathar	50		
Grand Total	1992	73	31

# Annexure XIV: Value Chain Analysis

Cluster Name	Are any surveys conducted in the cluster to perform a preliminary value chain analysis of the potential CAB products?
Daporijo	No
Dolungmukh	No
Bezera	Yes
Morigaon	
Noney	Yes
Tura	Yes
Nongpoh	No
Sesawng	
Lengtei	
Tuli	No
Dimapur	Yes
Sumbuk	No
Teliamura	No
Bermiok	Yes
Kakopathar	Yes
Total Number	
of Yes	6

Annexure XV: Distribution of Tools and Equipment

Cluster Name	Name of the tools	Number of tools
	Air vacuum	1
Danariia	Cutter	1
Daporijo	Grinder	1
	Polish	1
	Air vacuum	1
Dalumanaulch	Cutter	1
Dolungmukh	Grinder	1
	Polisher	1
Bezera	Drilling machine	5
Morigaon		
	Hammer	10
	Jig Saw	2
	Grinder	1
Noney	Drill	1
	Chisal	1
	Cutter	5
	Pliers	5
	Circular saw	1
Tura	Mitre Saw	1
	Driller	1
NI I	Barrel	20
Nongpoh	Mould	24
Cocoung	Air Compressor	1
Sesawng	Dao	20
	Air compressor with gun	1
	Dao	20
	Blow lamp	1
Longtoi	Hand saw	1
Lengtei	Toolbox	1
	Design cutting machine	1
	Drilling machines	2
	Grinder	3
Tuli		
Dimapur		
	Large and small daw	43
	Tiles cutter	1
	Wood planer	1
	Grinder Machine	1
Sumbuk	Jack saw	1
	Bamboo cutter machine	1
	Treatment tank	1
	Blow lamp	3
	Air compressor	1

Cluster Name	Name of the tools	Number of tools
	Drilling machine	1
	Hand drill	1
	Cordless drill	1
	Mitre saw	1
   Teliamura	Toolbox (set)	2
Telialifula	Dao	20
	Spray gun	2
	Hand saw	1
	Clamps	4
	Grinder	1
	Drilling machine	1
	Daw/Knife	1
Bermiok	Splitter	1
	Polishing machine	1
	Saw	1
	Cutter	1
	Generator	1
	Air tank	1
Kakonathar	Jigsaw machine	1
Kakopathar	Drill machine	2
	Grinding machine	2
	Cutting machine	1
Grand Total		237

# Annexure XVI: SOP/Mechanisms for Tools and Equipment

	Have you developed any mechanism/SOP for usage and maintenance of the tools
Cluster Name	and equipment's?
Daporijo	No
Dolungmukh	Yes
Bezera	No
Morigaon	No
Noney	No
Tura	No
Nongpoh	No
Sesawng	No
Lengtei	No
Tuli	
Dimapur	Yes
Sumbuk	Yes
Teliamura	No
Bermiok	
Kakopathar	No

# Annexure XVII: Skill Development of CAB Groups and Beneficiaries

Cluster Name	Type of training/workshop/program	Number of participants	Number of female participants	Number of Trainings
	Training/workshop on product development	30	6	1
	Training/workshop on industrial design 20		5	1
Daporijo	Training/workshop on assembly line production concepts		6	1
	Visits of product designers to CAB processing centers at the village level	1	0	1
	Training/workshop on entrepreneurship	20	5	2
	Training/workshop on bamboo furniture making	75	25	1
	Training/workshop on bamboo nursery cultivation and management	45	15	1
Dolungmukh	Training/workshop on bamboo treatment and seasoning	20	10	1
	Exposure trips for CAB groups/artisans conducted to bamboo processing centers, bamboo showrooms/ retail outlets	20	2	2
	Training/workshop on entrepreneurship	20	5	2
	Training/workshop on product development	20	5	1
	Training/workshop on industrial design	20	2	1
Bezera	Exposure trip for CAB groups/artisans conducted to bamboo processing centers, bamboo showrooms/ retail outlets	30		2
	Training/workshop on product development	26		1

Cluster Name	Type of training/workshop/program	Number of participants	Number of female participants	Number of Trainings
	Visits of product designers to CAB processing centers at the village level	25		1
	Training/workshop on furniture and jewelry making	25		1
	Training/workshop on furniture and basketry making	25		1
Morigaon				
	Training/workshop on entrepreneurship	22	7	2
Nanay	Training/workshop on product development	26	2	2
Noney		21	2	1
		20		1
		26		1
		12		1
Tura	Exposure trips for CAB groups/artisans conducted to bamboo processing centers, bamboo showrooms/ retail outlets	30	3	1
	Training workshop on bamboo nursery raising	115	45	1
	Awareness workshop on cane and bamboo	30	10	1
	Training workshop on bamboo bag making	25	25	1
	Training workshop on bamboo charcoal making	25	5	1
Nongpoh	Training/workshop on bamboo shoots making	20	20	1
Nongpoh	Exposure trips for CAB groups/artisans conducted to bamboo processing centers, bamboo showrooms/ retail outlets	2	1	1
	Visits of product designers to CAB processing centers at the village level	10	6	1
	Training/workshop on entrepreneurship	50	42	2

Cluster Name	Type of training/workshop/program	Number of participants	Number of female participants	Number of Trainings
	Training on "Bamboo Coil making Technique" conducted in association with NECBDC	30	23	1
Sesawng	Training program on finishing process of bamboo coil making in association with NECBDC.	30	24	1
	Awareness Workshop on cane and bamboo	35	21	1
	Training/workshop on design intervention	16	13	1
	One-day awareness workshop on cane and bamboo in association with NECBDC.	51	26	1
	Training program on bamboo decorative items in association with NECBDC.	30	16	1
Lengtei	Swachh Bharat Mission workshop	24	12	1
	Product development workshop for Lengte bamboo handicraft cluster	15	10	1
	Design Intervention workshop for Lengte Bamboo Cluster	15	13	1
Tuli	Training/workshop on industrial design	20		2
Tull	Training/workshop on product development	20		2
	Exposure trips for CAB groups/artisans conducted to bamboo processing centers, bamboo showrooms/ retail outlets	40	20	4
Dimapur	Training/workshop on trade capacity	40	20	4
	Training/workshop on entrepreneurship	40	20	2
	Training/workshop on assembly line production concepts	40	20	1
	Training/workshop on product development	40	20	4

Cluster Name	Type of training/workshop/program	Number of participants	Number of female participants	Number of Trainings
	Visits of product designers to CAB processing centers at the village level			6
	Marketing awareness workshop	100	60	1
Sumbuk				
Teliamura		2	0	1
	Training/workshop on entrepreneurship	20		2
	Training/workshop on entrepreneurship	20		2
	Training/workshop on product development	20		2
	Training/workshop on assembly line production concepts	18		1
Bermiok	Visits of product designers to CAB processing centers at the village level	20		1
	Training/workshop on industrial design	20		2
	Training/Workshop on Entrepreneurship	60		3
	Training/workshop on folder and bag making			1
	Training/workshop on quality improvement	20		1
	Training/workshop on design intervention	20		1
Kakopathar	Training/workshop on furniture and handicraft making	7	2	1
Grand Total		1669	574	90

# Annexure XVIII: Common Facility Centers (CFCs)

Cluster Name	Raw material collection center	Aggregation center	Packaging center	Meeting space for clusters	Any other
Daporijo	1	1	0	1	0
Dolungmukh	0	1	0	0	1
Bezera	0	0	1	0	0
Morigaon	0	0	0	1	0
Noney	1	0	1	0	0

Tura	1	0	0	1	1
Nogpoh	1	1	1	1	0
Sesawng					
Lengtei	1	0	0	1	1
Tuli	0	1	0	0	0
Dimapur	1	1	0	0	0
Sumbuk	0	0	0	1	0
Teliamura					
Bermiok					
Kakopathar	1	1	0	1	0
Grand Total	7	6	3	7	3

### Annexure XIX: Marketing Showrooms

Cluster	Retail outlet exclusive for bamboo	Product	Increasing	Networking with	
Name	products	display	sales	stakeholders	Any other
Daporijo	1	1	0	0	0
Dolungmukh	1	0	0	0	0
Bezera	0	1	0	0	0
Morigaon	0	1	0	0	0
Noney	1	0	0	1	0
Tura					
Nongpoh	1	1	1	1	0
Sesawng					
Lengtei					
Tuli					
Dimapur	1	1	1	1	0
Sumbuk	1	0	0	0	0
Teliamura					
Bermiok					
Kakopathar	1	1	1	0	0
Grand Total	6	6	3	3	0

# Annexure XX: Participation of Clusters in External Trade Fairs/Exhibitions

Cluster Name	Name of Fair/Exhibition	Number of products selected	Number of participants	volume of sales generated in revenue
Daporijo				
Dolungmukh				
Bezera				

	Srimanta			
	Sankardev			
Morigaon	Sangha			
	Adibekhan	3	3	
	IHGF Delhi Fair	35	1	20000
Noney	IIE Guwahati			
	Fair	40	2	25000
Tura				
		20	2	32000
	North-eastern			
	Handicraft &			
	Handloom			
NI a m ann a fa	Development			
Nongpoh	Fair	10	2	25000
	Northeast			
	Varanasi Fair	15	3	30000
	Manipur Fair	8	2	20000
	Haryana Fair	23	2	35000
Sesawng				
Lengtei				
Tuli				
Dimapur	IHGF Delhi Fair		3	250000
Sumbuk	Agri Trade Fair	25	2	40000
	Cane and			
	Bamboo			
	exhibition	50	3	45000
Teliamura	Manipur			
	Bamboo			
	Technology			
	Workshop	45	5	32000
	Kerala Bamboo			
	Fest			
	Kerala Bamboo			
	Fest			
Bermiok	Kerala Bamboo			
	Fest			
	Magey Mela			
	Jorethang			
	Hornbill festival			
Kakopathar				
Grand Total		274	30	554000

### Annexure XXI: Questionnaire for Cluster SPOC

### Questionnaire for SPOC

The Questionnaire is designed for interview with the cluster SPOC

Name of the respondent:	
Name of the cluster/ organization:	
Designation:	
Gender (Please put a tick mark): Male: Female:	
Age (Please put a tick mark): 20-30, 31-40, 41-50, 51-60,	
Years of service in the cluster (please mention date and year):	
ganising Artisans and Producer in CAB associations	
Have you received any guidelines for organising and managemen from CBT/NECBDC (please tick the answer): Yes No	t of CAB groups developed
Have you attended any capacity building programs/ workshop relate and management of CAB groups	ed guidelines for organising
Name of workshops	Attended (Yes/No)
Workshop with GOI stakeholders	<u> </u>
Workshop with State governments	
Workshop with Bamboo Mission	
Any others (please specify)	
1.	
Are you aware of the CAB guidelines? Yes/No  If yes, what were the key components of CAB guidelines?  What were the criteria for selection of project beneficiaries?	
If yes, what were the key components of CAB guidelines?  What were the criteria for selection of project beneficiaries?  Number of the meetings conducted with potential CAB groups	
If yes, what were the key components of CAB guidelines?  What were the criteria for selection of project beneficiaries?	

Are any surveys conducted in the village to perform preliminary value chain analysis of the

9.1.	If yes,	, what were t	ne key con	1			
	Sl. No.	Key Com	ponents			ent in surve k 'Y' if this	y are surveyed in
	1.	Raw mate	erials avai	lability	(		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	2.	Present sl					
	3.	Present m	narket con	ditions			
	4.						
	5.						
	6.						
	7.						
tribut	tion of t	ools and te	chnologi	es			
Wha	at were t	he various to	ols and eq	uipment's rece	ived from CB	TC/NECBDO	C?
Sl. No		ie of tools/ hine	Functio	n	Number of machines	Year of receipt	Distribute to the CAI
1.							
2.							
3.							
4. 5.	+					+	
6.							
							of the tools a
				nnism/SOP for n the key indica			of the tools
equi	ipment's		se mention				of the tools
equi pacity Cap	buildin	? If yes, plea	se mention	n the key indicates agencies: (Kin	ators of the SC	P.  the type of ti	he program as
pacity Cap wor.	buildin  bacity buikshop/ to	? If yes, plea	se mention	agencies: (Kin aar/short term	ators of the SC	the type of the ograms/ exp.  Year of	he program as osures/ any othe Number of
pacity Cap wor.	buildin buildin buikshop/ tr	? If yes, pleaning activities ilding of impraining/meet	se mention	agencies: (Kin	ators of the SC  dly mentioned  trainings/ e-pr	the type of the ograms/ exp.  Year of the	he program as osures/ any othe  Number of participants
pacity Cap wor.	buildir bacity buikshop/tt	? If yes, pleaning activities ilding of impraining/meet	se mention	agencies: (Kin aar/short term	ators of the SC  dly mentioned  trainings/ e-pr	the type of the ograms/ exp.  Year of	he program as osures/ any othe Number of participants
pacity Cap wor.	building bui	? If yes, pleaning activities ilding of impraining/meet	se mention	agencies: (Kin aar/short term	ators of the SC  dly mentioned  trainings/ e-pr	the type of the ograms/ exp.  Year of the	he program as osures/ any othe
cap work  SI N  1. 2. 3.	buildin	? If yes, pleaning activities ilding of impraining/meet	se mention	agencies: (Kin aar/short term	ators of the SC  dly mentioned  trainings/ e-pr	the type of the ograms/ exp.  Year of the	he program as osures/ any othe Number of participants
cap wor.  SI N 1. 2. 3. 4.	building acity building buildi	? If yes, pleaning activities ilding of impraining/meet	se mention	agencies: (Kin aar/short term	ators of the SC  dly mentioned  trainings/ e-pr	the type of the ograms/ exp.  Year of the	he program as osures/ any othe  Number of participants
Cap work  SI N  1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	buildin  acity buildin  kshop/ti	? If yes, pleaning activities ilding of impraining/meet	se mention	agencies: (Kin aar/short term	ators of the SC  dly mentioned  trainings/ e-pr	the type of the ograms/ exp.  Year of the	he program as osures/ any othe Number of participants
cap wor.  SI N 1. 2. 3. 4.	buildin  acity buildin  kshop/ti	? If yes, pleaning activities ilding of impraining/meet	se mention	agencies: (Kin aar/short term	ators of the SC  dly mentioned  trainings/ e-pr	the type of the ograms/ exp.  Year of the	he program as osures/ any othe Number of participants

2. Skill development of CAB groups and beneficiaries (other than village level programs):

(Kindly mentioned the type of the program as workshop/ training/ meeting/ seminar/ short term trainings/ e-programs/ exposures/ any other)

Sl. No.	Name of the Program	Type of the program	Duration	Year of the program	Number of participants (Male/Female)
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					

3. Skill development of CAB groups and beneficiaries at village level:

Sl. No.	Events	Number	Duration	Year	Number of
No.		of events			participants (Male/Female)
1.	Number of exposure trips for CAB groups/artisans conducted to bamboo processing centres, bamboo				
2.	showrooms/ retail outlets  Number of training/workshops on entrepreneurship				
3.	Number of training/workshops on trade capacity building				
4.	Number of training/workshops on product development				
5.	Number of training/workshops on industrial design				
6.	Number of training/workshops on assembly line production concepts				
7.	Visits of product designers to CAB processing centres at village level				
8.	Any other, please specify				

Market driven approach for domestic market in the development of bamboo and car	ne
industry sector	

Wh	What are some of the key new products designed during the project period?			

What are the	lear quality narrow	atars sat for pro-	duat standardisa	tion?	
What are the	key quality param	neters set for pro	duct standardisa	tion?	
What are the	key quality paran	neters set for pro-	duct standardisa	tion?	
What are the	key quality paran	neters set for prod	duct standardisa	tion?	

4. What were the roles and activities performed by certain knowledge and solution partners in the project?

Sl. No.	Knowledge and Solution partners	Roles	Activities performed
1.	IIT		
2.	NID		
3.	IIP		
4.	IWST		
5.	FRI		
6.	Others, please specify		
	specify		

5. Participation in trade fairs/exhibition:

Sl. No.	Name of the trade-fair/ exhibition	Year of the participation	Number of Artisan participated	Products selected for trade fair	Volume of sales revenue generated in INR
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					

6. No of trade fairs/exhibitions organised:

S1.	Name of the trade-	Year of the trade-fair	Numbe r of states	Number of organisatio	Number of Artisan participated		Products selected for trade	Volume of sales revenue
No.	fair/ exhibition	organised	particip ated	ns participated	NEBCD C	Others	fair from NEBCDC	generate in INR
1.								
2.								
3.								
4.								
5.								
6.								

e	vements and challenges
	What, in your opinion, were the project's key achievements and learning's?
	What were the major challenges you encountered during project implementation?
	What are some of the key areas in which you believe additional focus and work should be
	conducted?
	What are some of the future recommendations for improving cane and bamboo activities in
	NE?
	Signature of the respondents:
	Date:

6. No of trade fairs/exhibitions organised:

S1.	Name of the trade-	Year of the trade-fair	Numbe r of states	Number of organisatio			Products selected for trade	Volume of sales revenue generate in INR
No.	fair/ exhibition	organised	particip ated	ns participated	NEBCH	fair from NEBCDC		
1.								
2.								
3.								
4.								
5.								
6.								

e	vements and challenges
	What, in your opinion, were the project's key achievements and learning's?
	What were the major challenges you encountered during project implementation?
	What are some of the key areas in which you believe additional focus and work should be
	conducted?
	W/L-4
	What are some of the future recommendations for improving cane and bamboo activities in NE?
	110.
	Signature of the respondents:
	Date:

#### Capacity building:

- 11. Have you participated in the community meetings organised under the project? Yes/No
- 12. If yes, which of the following meetings did you attend

Purpose of the meetings	Yes/No	Year	How many members (apart from you) were present in that meeting? (approx.)	Any suggestions recommended by you?
Selection of artisan for the cluster				
Product identification				
Cluster formation				
Any other (please specify)				

- 13. Have you attended any training programs during the project period? Yes/No
- 14. If yes, please provide details of the training programs attended in the below mentioned format:

SN	Training type	Duration	Year
1	Self-help group formation and management		
2	Cane and Bamboo (CAB) group/Activity group formation and management		
3	Pre-processing technique		
4	New product design		
5	Machineries and equipment handling		
6	Packaging		
7	Entrepreneurship		
8	Any other pls specify		

#### 15. What were the major changes after training?

Type of training	Adopted	Implemented	Impact
Self-help group (SHG) formation and management	Yes/No	Yes/No	Functional SHGs Regular meetings Regular savings Access to finance
CAB group/Activity group formation and management	Yes/No	Yes/No	Collective procurement of raw materials Product aggregation Enhanced income
Pre-processing technique	Yes/No	Yes/No	Quality raw materials  Decrease in post-harvest losses  Shelf life of the products increased
Machineries and equipment handling	Yes/No	Yes/No	☐ Increase in production ☐ Decrease in drudgery ☐ Enhanced product quality ☐ Market driven design
Packaging	Yes/No	Yes/No	% Increase in sales Increased longevity of the product Ease in transportation
Entrepreneurship	Yes/No	Yes/No	Employment generation  Business skills developed  Negotiation skills improved  Risk taking capacity improved
Any other			

16. What are the products that you and your cluster members are producing before and after the project intervention?

Before project intervention:

Products	Technology used	Market channel used	Quantity (Per annum)	Cost of production in INR (Per annum)	Sales in INR (Per annum)	Profit generated (Per annum)

After project intervention:

Arter project intervention.								
Products	Technology	Market	Quantity	Cost of	Sales in	Profit		
	used	channel used	(Per annum)	production	INR (Per	generated		
				in INR (Per	annum)	(Per annum)		
				annum)				
	1	1		I	I	I		

- 17. Have you been to any exposure visit under the project? Yes/No
- 18. If yes, please fill the following

Year	Place	Purpose of visit	Key learnings/take-aways from the visit
Year 1			
Year 2			

- 19. Have you participated in any trade fairs/events/exhibition? Yes/No
- 20. If yes, please fill the following

Year	Place (Trade fair/ Exhibition)	Sales/ Revenue generated in INR	Products exhibited	High demand products
Year 1				
Year 2				
Year 3				

Year	Place (Trade fair/ Exhibition)	Sales/ Revenue generated in INR	Products exhibited	High demand products
Year 4				

- Have you/your cluster have received any tools and equipment from the project for production of the bamboo and cane products? Yes/No
- 22. If yes, please select from the list below:

SN	Name of the tools and equipment	Year	Uses
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

#### Sustainability:

23. Details of sales/marketing channels established:

Marketing channel type	Name of the wholesaler/trader/Retailer/ E-Commerce platform	Name of the products	Frequency of Sales (Monthly/ Quarterly/ Annually)	Volume of sales
Wholesaler/trader				
Retail outlet				
E-commerce platform				
Export channel				
Any other please specify				

	• • • • •	•	
Year	Visited	Frequency (Number of times visited)	Purpose
		of times visited)	
Year 1	Yes/No		
Year 2	Yes/No		
Year 3	Yes/No		
Year 4	Yes/No		

# 24. Whether any product designer visited your cluster? If yes, what was the purpose for the visit?

25.0	C		
25.Source	of raw ma	terral (	Bamboo):

Source	Quantity	Price in Rs.
From the members of clusters		
Farmer Producer Organization (FPO)		
Local market		
Any other please specify		

#### 26.Financial support/linkages/convergence:

Source	Type (Grant/credit linked	Name of the Institution/	Amount (In Rs.
	subsidy/interest rate	Schemes	Lakhs)
	subsidy/revolving fund)		
SHG Federation			
Government schemes			
Banks/Micro finance institutions			
Any other please specify			

### 27. What are the key changes you have observed after project intervention?

Individual/Household level	
Cluster level	

28. What are your future expectations from cluster and the project?		
29.Any suggestions/recommendations		

### Focus group discussion with the community members of NECBDC clusters

Basic information:	
Name of the cluster	
Number of villages in the cluster	
Number of Panchayat/s in the cluster	
Block	
District	
State	
Distance from district/state head quarter (in kms)	
Distance from state highway/national highway	
Demography:	
Number of households in the village/s	
Population of the village/s	
Number of households associated with the cluster/CAB group/Producer Group	
Number of members associated with the cluster/CAB group/Producer Group	
Year of formation of the cluster	
Major products	
Major markets	

#### Focus Group Discussion - Lead Questions:

#### Cluster/CAB activity group formation:

- 1. What are the major livelihood activities of the villagers?
- 2. What are the challenges you were facing in enhancing livelihood of the cluster artisans?
  - a. With regards to skills
  - b. Resources
  - c. Market
  - d. Equipment
  - e. Access to finance, among others
- 3. Were there any cooperatives/associations of artisans before the project intervention in your village?
- 4. Were there any existing self-help groups in the village? If yes when was the SHG formed and what were the key activities of the group members?
- 5. What made you to join the cluster/CAB group?
- 6. What is the vision of your cluster/CAB group? Are you aware of the objectives of the cluster formation?
- What is the current institutional structure of your cluster? Whether this cluster is registered under any cooperatives/societies/producer organisation Act? If yes, please specify under which Act.
- 8. How are the members for the cluster selected? Are you aware of the membership selection criteria?
- 9. Are you aware of the roles and responsibilities as a cluster member?
- 10. Is there any profit/benefit sharing mechanism developed for the CAB groups?

#### Capacity building:

- 1. How many of you have attended community meetings in the past one year?
- 2. How many of your SHGs are linked with cluster/CAB group?
- 3. What were the processes to select the products for training?
- 4. What were the processes to select the trainees for training under the cluster?
- 5. What were the major trainings that the cluster members had attended?

Name of the training	Duration	Year	Number of participants		How many of them are continuing currently with the production	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
	8	35 3	2	-8	8	8
	8	32 5			8	*

- 6. What are the major products that your cluster is producing?
- 7. From where are you sourcing the raw materials?
- 8. What kind of support have you received from the implementing agency?
- 9. Have your cluster members received any tool kits?
- 10. How many times did the cluster SPOC interacted with you in your cluster?
- 11. Whether any other community/agency member/ state personal visited your cluster? If yes, what was the purpose?

#### Sustainability

- 1. What is the current marketing mechanism of the products developed under the cluster? Which are the marketing channels through which you are selling your product?
- Is there any long-term agreement signed by your cluster to supply products to buyers/traders/startups?
- 3. Have your cluster received any financial benefits in terms of credit or grant from Government schemes/Banks/Micro finance institutions? If yes, please mention the name of scheme/banks and amount? And how you have utilised the fund?
- 4. Has any of the artisans from your cluster currently receiving any social security benefits from the Government?
- 5. Is there any brand developed under the cluster?
- 6. How many members shows increase in their income from the project interventions?
- 7. How many members of your cluster have adopted new technology/tools?
- 8. What are the key socio-economic changes that you have observed in the members of the cluster, after the project intervention?

## Annexure XXI: Beneficiaries List: Noney Cluster

Annexure XXI: Benefic	ciaries List; Noney Clust	er	
<ol> <li>Takhamang</li> <li>Pouninglung</li> <li>Namchangdianng</li> <li>Pougudai Panmei</li> <li>Tathuanang</li> <li>Gaiduanang Gobnmei</li> <li>Huringamang Panmei</li> <li>Dinjin Panmei</li> <li>Jinbuiyang</li> <li>Hudiathiuwang</li> <li>Riujinang</li> <li>Pouchamdinang</li> <li>Neliamang Panmei</li> <li>Namlasinang Panmei</li> <li>Hulinang Panmei</li> <li>Namsuamlung Panmei</li> <li>Namsuamlung Panmei</li> <li>Karamlung Panmei</li> <li>Kiukimlakpou Panmei</li> <li>Meithaidin Panmei</li> <li>Gaichunpou Gonmei</li> <li>Suamreiyang kamei</li> <li>Gaikhangkhon Kamei</li> <li>Pouchamdinang Gonmei</li> </ol>	25. Pouchamdinang Gonmei 26. Gaigonglung Panmei 27. Dinchuiyang Gonmei 28. Chingthonang pamei 29. Giftson Panmei 30. Kachaklu T Panmei 31. Pouchamang Panmei 32. Rosyliu 33. Pouniamgailiu Panmei 34. Gainilung Panmei 35. Liangringam Panmei 36. Ramdunang Panmei 37. Kanpatrei Panmei 38. Gaisuiliu T Panmei 39. Humunsin Panmei 40. Pantithan Pamei 41. Dinkoulak T Panmei 42. Tabithaliu Panmei 43. Kachamgai Panmei 44. Kaningdai Panmei 45. Kaduanliangliu Pamei 46. Sajianliu Pamei 47. Namsiamliu Panmei 48. Riliuguangliu Panmei 49. Dijupou panmei 50. Chaongphun Pamei	50. Chaongphun Pamei 51. Ramliangpou Panmei 52. Khenbuiyang 53. Ramri Panmei 54. Kalinguangpou 55. Luanking 56. Miusinang 57. Dinrou Gonmei 58. Chinghiam 59. Tajuanang Panmei 60. Jinkhamang 61. Makiuthuanang 62. Duangamang panmei 63. Guilukam panmei 64. Makiukhuan Panmei 65. Huriakpou panmei 66. Namdimrei Panmei 67. Tabuanang Panmei 68. Namgaithuan panmei 69. Ahuatngamang panmei 70. Dichamang panmei 71. Gainingpou panmei 72. Kalinguangpou pamei 73. Niamdai Panmei 74. Sachuilung Panmei 75. Hosea Panmei	76. Rikhamthui Panmei 77. Pousiamlung Kamei 78. Takungliu Panmei 79. Guangkhuanlung Gonmei 80. Benjamin panmei 81. K.P Digim 82. Daina Panmei 83. Gaisiamliu Panmei 84. Lungnimang Panmei 85. Gamthuan Kamei 86. Samual Panmei 87. Ramdiuwang Panmei 88. Kaopatrei Joshua Pamei 99. Khamgaipou Panmei 90. Khamgaipou Panmei 91. Easterpou Panmei 92. Gainilung Panmei 93. Keiramgunliu Kamei 94. Monika Panmei 95. Lightson Pamei 96. Peikhuanlung Pamei 97. Dijan Panmei 98. Keinepou Panmei 99. Meithailung K Panmei 100. Chageangthuiliu Panmei
101. Thiusadi Panmei 102. Machunguang Gonmei 103. Gaikhuampou 104. Mathiusangliu panmei 105. Chingjin Panmei 106. Meijangrou 107. Keinejin Panmei 108. Namthiudinliu 109. Hukianjinang panmei 110. Mordicai Phaomei 111. Rachunlung Phaomei 112. Kalansin Phaomei 113. Gailanlung Kamei 114. Meihuanlung kamei	126. Namsinlung Phaomei 127. Dongailung Phaomei 128. Samuel Phaomei 129. Poukinthuan Phaomei 130. Jangdimang Phaomei 131. Digunang Phaomei 132. Dingamang Phaomei 133. Keiripou Phaomei 134. Langaipou Phaomei 135. Neilalung Phaomei 136. Jaojianpou Phaomei 137. Rajanglung Phaomei 138. Guikhuanang Phaomei 139. Redeemson Kamei	151.Khiungamang 152.Lungliamang Gonmei 153.Hujinagdianang Ganmei 154.Khiulungamang 155.Ramkhuandiyang Gonmei 156.Meiliang 157.Nambareiyang 158.Namsangpou 159.Poukhamlung Kamei 160.Rajanglung Gonmei 161.Tahuwang 162.Suangkuwang 163.Sangneponnang 164.Tunhuwang	177.Pourilung 178.Chingkhiudai Gangmei 179.Nganjinang ganemgi 180.Dihiamang 181.Miuhiamang 182.Meikhanbuanang 183.Miuluat 184.Namsinreiyang Gonmei 185.Namthanga Gonmei 186.Ganamang Pamei 187.Keirangdi Gonmei 188.Anthony Gangmei 189.Neilangam pamei 190.Gaogongrei Gangmei 191.Nambuanlung Singuangmei

191.Nambuanlung Singuangmei 166.Benjamin 116. Gaisinrei kamei 141. Chingdinang Gomei 192. Thiuchuang Phaomei 167. Chingkhiuhuwang Gomei 117. Chinghiamang kamei 142. Gaisinang Gangm, ei 193. Charingamang Singuangmei 168. Nambidinang pamei 118. Gaitoulung Phaomei 143. Thuilung 194. Gaithackpou panmei 144. Chungonglung 169. Khuangdunang Gonmei 119. Chamdanlung Phaomei 195. Gaiphulung Gonmei 145. Namlalung 170. Keimunrianang Gonmei 120. Suiguangpou Phaomei 196. Gaikhanguang Gonmei 171. Kadi Pamei 121. Kamsuanang Kamei 146. Guibiyang 197. Chingkhiudai Gangmei 122. Dibarei Malangmei 147. Makiudiyang 172. Kiulinang Gonmei 173. Namcheiyang Gangmei 198. Meikhanbonang 148.Gaithak 123. Digunang Phaomei 149. Dibangpou Gonmei 174. Gangongam Kamei 199. Kinluwang pamei 124. Ginsangpou Kamei 175. Chingkhiuda 125. Ringthing Kamei 150.Miubiu 200. Hiluwang kamei

201. Kadingdai Gangmei 202. Michael Gangmei 203. Digunreiyang Kamei 204. Namdidin Pamei 205. Ngamdin 206. Sinkhiulung Gonmei 207. Chingkhiuga 208. Thuanguangpou 209. Namsungpou 210. Khiureiyang kamei 211. Gaitiaplung 212. Gaidampou Gonmei 213. Gongbonlung 214. Takingpou 215. Neku Kamei 216. Khiuhiamang 217. Kiuchamdin 218. Mathiuchun 219. Wilson Gonmei 220. Guimapou 221. Tajanang Gonmei 222. Raninglung 224. Kiusampou 225. Kingkhonang 226. Ningthanpou 228. Dimthaorei 229. Kiudinang 231. Ngamthaipou 232. Pouduanlung Kamei 233. Houreilung 234. Huchingkhiuwang 235. Thambal Kamei 236. SK. Khamriangpou 237. Sk. Jangdimang 237. Sk. Jangdimang 239. SK. Gaipuilan 240. Sadaipou Gangmei 241. Dinthuilung 242. Sk Namgurei 243. Danial Rongmei 244. K. Guangreilung 245. Ajin Kamei 246. K. Guangreilung 247. Nathuidi 248. Thuangonglung 249. Shanti Gonmei 250. Pouganlung Gangmei		251. Jianthailung 252. Lungaiphun 253. GD. Lungjinpou 254. Ganbung 255. Gaigongrei 256. Chamgongpou 257. K. Laongamlung 258. Khamjianlung 259. Thaigongam 260. Jiangampou 261. Lungkugai 262. Gaikhangthai Kamei 263. Lanjik Gangmei 264. Talent Gangmei 265. Niamthaipou Riamei 266. Daniel Gangmei 267. Lungaikhon 268. Mathiugong 269. GD. Lungthaolung 270. GD Thuanbamrei 271. Kaithankhon 272. Khamjoklung 273. Lankhomlung 274. Duigailung 275. Tinailung	277. Ningthairei Gangmei 278. Lungsingpou Gangmei 279. Poukhuan 280. Kaocahmdin 281. Duangaipou 282. G. Jessy 283. Nambuanjin 284. Gailangam Kamei 285. Janinglung 286. Janglungpou 287. B. Alo 288. K. H. Gairiu 289. B. T. Sanjoy 290. K. H. Jianguanglung 291. Dijuanliu 292. Chunkamlu Inka 293. Charimachang 294. NK. Pena 295. I. K. Chamgailiu 296. Gainingba 297. Meichamthon 298. Khamreiba 299. Kh. Achum 300. Kodingam
301.Kindinang 302.Jangampou 303.Meipilung 304.KH. Kasingba 305.Lucy Gonmei 306.Poukhethum Panmei 307.Asianliu Panmei 308.Panbi Panmei 309.Guiba Kamei 310.Gairipou Ngaomei 311.Poujaigai Kamei 312.Guigailung Ngaomei	326.Livi R. Panmei 327.Rachunlung T. panmei 328.Lungjangpou Gonmei 329.Gaidingngam Gonmei 330.Chungamlung Gonmei 331.Gainilung Gonmei 332.Raninglung Gonmei 334.Guangdiat Gonmei 335.Ramjuannag Gonmei 336.Thiujinang Gonmei	351.Thairi 352.Thuantaliu 353.Abuanliu 354.Lungmanang 355.Jonathan 356.Lungchapou 357.Poungakliu 358.Ningthuiyang kamei 359.Chamjuanang 360.Dingamliu Panmei 361.Gaikhamliu 362.Lukhamliu Riamei	376.TR. Ngalanguang 377.Ningreipou Gangmei 378.Thainingam Kamei 379.Adipou Gonmei 380.Lankaopou Gonmei 381.Lungdingpou Kamei 382.Jangngamlung Kamei 383.Dindaipou Gonmei 384.R.Lansinlung 385.Namsin Kamei 386.Lumtoulung Gonmei 387.Hudinang Panmei

401. Guangsuanrei Pamei 402. Livi Gonmei 403. Pouninglung 404. Buangailung
405.K.Athum
406.Ngamreipou Kamei
407. Gaila Kamei
408.L. G. Raninglung
409. Akhiupou Kamei
410.Poulanpou Pamei
411.Meisithui Kamei
412.Dichunlung Kamei
413.Meithuanlung
414.Poukhangai
415.Kadingai
416. Jiandai
417.Pouguanglung
418.Gaidunlung
419. Ruangdipou
420. Dinguang
421.Kiunimang
422.Kabilung
423. Asing Pamei
424. Tusianang Kamei
425. Wilson Gonmei

426.Kinhuwang Giomei
427. Gaikhanguang Gonmei
428. Namgunlung Gonmei
429. Duanthaogai Gonmei
430. Pouduanlung Gonmei
431.L.G. Riangdipou
432. Poukin Kamei
433.G. Thomas
434.Pouduangamang
435. David Gonmei
436.Kaphunlung
437. Amos Gonmei
438. Neilalung Gonmei
439. Gaitoupou Gangmei
440. Shydrek Gangmei
441. Guangthailung Gangme
442.Meihuandai
443.Thaingam
444. Thuanilung
445.K.G Daniel
446.Reuben
447. Hiamrouwang
448.Elisha
449.Sikimpou
450.Ngamthui

451.Joel	476.Meihiamlung
452.Njangongpou	477. Thuanchuilung Gonmei
453.Piuchuipou	478.Mordicai kamei
454.Kejiu	479.Pouniamlung Gonmei
455.Jotham	480.Niamthaolung Kamei
456.Seth	481.Pouguigai kamei
	482.G Dithailung
457. Athui Malangmei	483. Thiampanlung Panmei
458.Mordicai	484. Keikhililang Briamtak
459.Juankamang	485. Duanreilung Kamei
460.Kingomang	486. Disiyang Gangmei
461.Gaireipou	487.P.H Gainingam
462. Thuanaimang	488. Dikhonang Kamei
463.Gaikimlakpou	489.S.K Khamriangpou
464.Haisuang Newmw	490. Juanguang Kamei
465.Newang	491.K.Meilulung
466.Namhampou	492. Namsuamlung Panmei
467.Meidinguang	493. Ngamsinlung Kamei
468. Danmasalak	494.P Lungangdiyang
469.Charingam	495. Guloulung Ruangmei
470.Talianbou	496.Meireina Kamei
471.Guichabou	497.S.K Aneilu
472.Rojangmei Pamei	498.Helen Kamei
473.Barnabas	499. Jongamliu Thaimei
474.Poujai R panmei	500.Lungaina Phaomei
475.Riangkamang kamei	501.Ribica Phaomei

503.Machakthuan Phaomei 504.k. Kananpou 505.S.K Namgurei 506.Guidimpou Phaomei 507.Kaningkhuan 508.Thuankimang Kamei 509.K.P jackson 510.Thiumon Panmei 511.Gaihakpou pamei 512.S.k Jangdimang 513.S.k Gaipuilan 514.Hemanpou kamei 515.Kamei Ramdunang 516.S.k Hopeson 517.Kahmei Pourijin

518. Marina Panmei 519. Beithuiliu Pamei 520. Diphunang Pamei

502.KP Guikamang

# Annexure XXII: Beneficiaries List; Murei Cluster

1. Somayo Kashung 2. Mayowon Muivah 3. Somichon Muviah 4. Tharmila Mayasang 5. Ramchuila Chithung 6. Ramsongam Muivah 7. Thanmila Keishing 8. Ninggreiwon Muivah 9. Worminchon Muivah 10. Chuimiwon Muivah 11. Raikhanwon Mahung 12. Reimichaon Keishing 13. Wungchuila Muivah 14. Pamthingle Keishing 15. Chonphyla Keishing 16. Thingamia Muivah 17. Tharawon Muivah 18. Kahorngam Muviah 19. Leishinao Muivah	21. Rita Muivah 22. Ningtharia 23. Ktwon Muivah 24. Sarah Muivah 25. Susana Jajo 26. Gina Ningshen 27. Regina Muviah 28. Nensheri 29. Sita Muivah 30. Emmanual Jajo 31. Thotreiphy Soro 32. Rani Muivah 33. Luiyar Muviah 34. Sailus Keishing 35. Grace Muivah 36. Daisy Zimik 37. Paish Muivah 38. Mimi Keishing 39. Thotreiwon	41. Valeyrose Muivah 42. Kahrelia Muivah 43. Tamila Muivah 44. Yaorella Muivah 45. Kumari Ningshen 46. Dearboy Muivah 47. Luckyson Keishing 48. Rinchul Muivah 49. Areiwon Muivah
20. Apeiwon Muivah	40. Pretty Muivah	

Innexure XXIII: Beneficiaries List; West Bermoik Cluster					
<ol> <li>Abishek Limboo</li> <li>Ambika Sharma</li> <li>Bharati Sharma</li> <li>Bimala Chettri</li> <li>Birman Limboo</li> <li>Bishal Limboo</li> <li>Bishal Limboo</li> <li>Bindhya Sharma</li> <li>Bishnu Sharma</li> <li>Budhi Man Limboo</li> <li>Balkumar Limboo</li> <li>Balkumar Limboo</li> <li>Bunu Nepal</li> <li>Chandra Maya Chettri</li> <li>Damber Kumar Limboo</li> <li>Deepak Kr. Limboo</li> <li>Deepak Kr. Limboo</li> <li>Devi Maya Sharma</li> <li>Dhan Bhadur Limboo</li> <li>Dhan Bhadur Rai</li> <li>Dhan Maya Dorjee</li> <li>Dil Prasad Sharma</li> <li>Goma Sharma</li> <li>Harkaman Limboo</li> <li>Hemlall Sharma</li> <li>Januka Sharma</li> <li>Kalpana Rai</li> </ol>	25. Kalpana Rai 26. Kapil Mani Sharma 27. Khina Maya Sharma 28. Krishna Lal Limboo 29. Kumari Subba 30. Kul Bahadur Limboo 31. Laxmi Magar 32. Lok Nath Sharma 33. Madhu Prasad Sharma 34. Manita Chettri 35. Mon Kumar Khati 36. Manjila Sharma 37. Narad Mani Sharma 38. Palman Limboo 39. Pabitra Sharma 40. Prabal Gurung 41. Prakash Chettri 42. Pratiman Sharma 43. Purna Prasad Sharma 44. Purnawati Sharma 45. Ratan Subba 46. Sama hang Limboo 47. Sita Devi Sharma 48. Samarpan Chettri 49. Sancha Subba 50. Santa Bir Limboo	51. San Maya Limboo 52. Sabita Devi Sharma 53. Santi Limboo 54. Sangey Doma Limboo 55. Shiva Lall Dorjee 56. Subash Limboo 57. Tek Bahadur Chettri 58. Tek Nath Sharma 59. Tera Prasad Sharma 60. Tula Prasad Sharma			

## Annexure XXIV: Beneficiaries List; Dolungmukh

1. Ania Murtem	21. Nguri Tai	41. Tali Nyori	61. Kumari Ningshen
2. Matu Tasar	22. Nguri Deepu	42. Geeta Murtem	62. Gina Ningshen
3. Ater Murtem	23. Tai Tame	43. Pradeep Kena	63. Luckyson Keishing
4. Nido Chikon	24. Yapi Haon	44. Jancho Murtem	
5. Nido Dicho	25. Tara Murtem	45. Ampel Murtem	
6. Tara Murtem	26. Karina Nyori	46. Kina Tara	
7. Nido Math	27. Nido Narayan	47. Kina Yesi	
8. Nido Kojum	28. Nana Kena	48. Nyumma Kena	
9. Tai Sangha	29. Epak Tasar	49. Ashok Murtem	
10. Don Hajang	30. Mapi Tasar	50. Nyapi Doni Murter	nu
11. Roma Kena	31. Guchi Yaka	51. Indra Kena Murter	n
12. Nido Yaluk	32. Tadak Gab	52. Pabin Murtem	
13. Boga Kena	33. Oju Gab	53. Nido Hondok	
14. Nido Rajesh	34. Topson Gab	54. Leishinao Muivah	
15. Nido Tarik	35. Aniya Gab	55. Apeiwon Muivah	
16. Nido Yamtak	36. Kina Tama	56. Thingamia Muivah	
17. Nehru Murtem	37. Nido Ada	57. Ningtharia Ningsh	en
18. Pabo Murtem	38. Magi Kena	58. Ramreishang Muiv	/ah
19. Topon Gab	39. Migam Kena	59. Emmanual Jajo	
20. Guchi Yaka	40. Karpi Nyori	60. Thanmila Keishing	

## Annexure XXV: Beneficiaries List; Tuli

- 1. Achila Lkr
- 2. Atila Akr
- 3. L. Narola
- 4. Sentitula
- 5. Arenbenla
- 6. Imsunungla
- 7. Yangerlemla
- 8. Arenchila
- 9. Merentula
- 20. Amengla
- 21. Imtila
- 22. Angangla
- 23. Asangla
- 24. Alemla
- 25. Janal
- 26. Atila
- 27. Talikangla
- 28. Talikangla
- 29. Emjensenla
- 30. Asangla Lemtur

#### 'Annexure XXVI: Beneficiaries List; Tura Cluster

- 1. Sanjay Marak
- 2. Nelbison Sangma
- 3. Bethindro Marak
- 4. Chelting Sangma
- 5. Luther Sangma
- 6. Milcrystone Marak
- 7. Chanang Marak
- 8. Dolmu Sanama
- 9. Sumitra Momin
- 10. Salgra T Sangma
- 11. Siljon T Sangma
- 12. Tabitha G Momin
- 13. Gritalin T Sangma
- 14. Marbith Marak
- 15. Joel Marak
- 16. Silgrikra Sangma
- 17. Pensilla Momin
- 18. Kearsing Momin
- 19. Salak Momin
- 20. Chaban Momin
- 21.Gritilla Marak
- 22. Dinen Marak
- 23. Jonathan Momin

## Annexure XXVII: Beneficiaries List; Kakopathar Cluster

21. Parumoni Chetai

21. Khanin Kownor

22. Jitendra Moran

23. Munmi Dohutia

24. Rasmita Dohitia

25. Santana Dohutia

26. Mitali Sonowal

28. Aditya Moran

29. Dipu Sonowal

30. Bisawjit Gogoi

31. Bhaskar Dohotia

27. Biki Neog

19. Disco Neog

20. Jvatishna

- 1. Partha Boruah 2. Mithun Dohutia
- 3. Pranab Dohutia
- 4. Jintu Sonowal
- 5. Dohutia Moran 6. Sumi Thakuli
- 7. Dilip Moran
- 8. Ajay Sonowal
- 9. Tanuj Sonowal
- 10. Jintendra Moran
- 11. Ratan Moran
- 12. Pranab Sonowal
- 13. Pankaj Dihingiya
- 14. Nabin Burgohain
- 15. Pranab Burgohain 32. Bitupan Phukan
- 16. Jayanta Dohutia
- 18. Pranab Neog
- 19. Disco Neog
- 20. Sumi Thakuli
- 17. Debanda Dohutia 34. Himadri Neog

  - 35. Munna Munda

33. Bidut Gohain

- 36. Rashmi Dohutia
- 37. Akhim Sonowal

- 38. Sidhartha Dehingiya
- 39. Konkon Dehingiya
- 40. Bhagyashree Dohutia
- 41. Porokh Moni Sonowal
- 42. Hemchandra Sonowal
- 43. Ankurdeep Dohutia
- 44. Porag Jyati Sonowal
- 45. Sukson Karmakar
- 46. Bisowjit Sonowal
- 47. Hemanta Hazarika
- 48. Soteswar Gohain
- 49. Numal Sonowal
- 50. Parumoni Chetai
- 51. Malobika Dohutia
- 52. Jyatishna Dohutia Moran

## Annexure XXVIII: Beneficiaries List; Morigaon Cluster

- 1. Ludreswar Patar
- 2. Rajita Patar
- 3. Budheswar Patar
- 4. Ratneswar Patar
- 5. Konti Patar
- 6. Dineswar Patar
- 7. Ganesh Patar
- 8. kamaleswar Deori
- 9. Aditya Patar
- 10. Padmeswar Patar
- 11. Jaganath Patar
- 12. Suresh Patar
- 13. Tikheswar Patar
- 14. Ruhiti Bordoloi
- 15. Sapun Patar
- 16. Sukleswari Patar
- 17. Prasnata Patar
- 18. Champa Patar
- 19. Sabhya Rani Patar
- 20. Chandreswari Patar
- 21. Latika Patar

- 1. Sachitra Nath
- 2. Biki Nath
- 3. Puspendra Nath
- 4. Khitish Nath
- 5. Kiran Nath
- 6. Sunita Devi
- 7. Anjali Devi
- 8. Mantu Kr. Nath
- 9. Lalita Devi
- 10. Kusharam Nath
- 11. Dharmeswari Devi
- 12. Rima Devi
- 13. Hemlata Devi
- 14. Deba Kanta Nath
- 15. Mina Devi
- 16. Karuna Kanta, Nath
- 17. Gunadhar Nath
- 18. Rajani Kanta Nath
- 19. Purnima Devi

#### Annexure XXIX: Beneficiaries List; Sesawng Cluster

- 1. Ramthanzuala
- 2. Vanlalthatluangi
- 3. K. Lalhunthari
- 4. T. Zawmiliana
- 5. B. Rokkiamlova
- 6. PC. Zoparliana
- 7. R. Laltlanliana
- 8. Vanlalrengpuii
- 9. Kapliana Ralte
- 10. C. Lalrempuii
- 11. Lalngilneii
- 12. Lalrampani
- 13. K. Sangliana
- 14. Lalrinmawii
- 15. Lalparvuli
- 16. Vanlalkhama
- 17. C. Lalbiaknii
- 18. Lungtiawii
- 19. F. Thangthuia
- 20. Vanlalvena

- 19. Lalbuatsaihi
- 20. P.C. Lalmuanzovi
- 21. Ricky Lallawmzuala
- 22. B. Lalsawmliana
- 23. K. Lalramngaia
- 24. Lalramchhana
- 25.Ramthianghlima
- 26.Ramthianghlima
- 27. Lalchhanhima Zote
- 28. K. lalchhuanawma
- 29. Lalhmangaihsangi
- 30.Thangtuochawngi
- 31. Lalramluahpuia

## Annexure XXX: Beneficiaries List; Lengte Cluster

1. J Lalbiakhlua 21. Lalnuntluangi 42. C	Chanchinmawia
2. Lalbiakliana 22. Lalramchhuana 43. V	/I. Chhuanawma
3. MS Dawnga 23. Niliani 44. Z	Zohimngliana Zote
4. Lalduhkima 24. Laltanpuia 45. H	lmangaihsangzuala
5. Lalrinnunga 25. Lallungmuana 46. D	avid Zohmangaiha
6. Lalbiakliana 26. Rosiama 47. R	R. Lalhmachhuana
7. Biaktluanga 27. Lalnunhlima	
8. Lalramhmuaki 28. J. R Lalfakzuala	
9. Lalrinmawia 29. Lalramhluna	
10. Sangliana 30. Lalluaia	
11. Lalhumhima 31. C. Lalramhluna	
12. Lalrinawmi 32. Lalzidinga	
13. Thlanthangi 33. Lalmanliana	
14. Lalnguna 34. Zolura	
15. Lalngenga 35. Lalmuankima	
16. Hranghlira 36. Vanladuata	
17. Zarzokima 38. Lalrinfela	
18. Lalhmangaiha 39. Lalfakawma	
19. Lalnghaka 40. Dinchhuahmawia	
20. Lalmawizuaka 41. S. Lalmachhuana	

## Annexure XXXI: Beneficiaries List; Daporijo Cluster

1. Kaku Haji 26. Yaka Taji 2. Tadak Gapak 27. Yater Taji 3. Abhi Haji 28. Noro Haider 4. Tumnya Lollen 29. Yorchi Hai 5. Nama Haji 30. Yangam Rina Hai 6. Mangha Haji 31. Yapak Hai 7. Tanar Haji 32. Tater Hai 9. Ngapu Haji 33. Nopu Haji 10. Ngabom Haji 34. Tachok Hai 11. Mama Haji 35. Yano Hai Ruyi 12. Yanu Param Haji 36. Yamer Yoka Hai 13. Nyali Haji 37. Tajen Hai 14. Teryom Nalo 15. Yater Nalo Haji 16. Yara Maying 17. Nyari Haji		. , ,
	2. Tadak Gapak 3. Abhi Haji 4. Tumnya Lollen 5. Nama Haji 6. Mangha Haji 7. Tanar Haji 8. Kakam Tamut Haji 9. Ngapu Haji 10.Ngabom Haji 11.Mama Haji 12.Yanu Param Haji 13.Nyali Haji 14.Teryom Nalo 15.Yater Nalo Haji	27. Yater Taji 28. Noro Haider 29. Yorchi Hai 30. Yangam Rina Hai 31. Yapak Hai 32. Tater Hai 33. Nopu Haji 34. Tachok Hai 35. Yano Hai Ruyi 36. Yamer Yoka Hai

18. Nyagu Hal 19. Nekke Haji 20. Gembak Haji 21. Tami Haji

23. Tago Haji 24. Lenll Haji 25. Taku Taji

22. Yajum Mara Haji

# Annexure XXXII: Beneficiaries List; Nongpoh Cluster

1. Islam Masri 2. Elias Syleniong 3. Santum Shadap 4. Anus Wahlang 5. Glory Shadap 6. Persara Dkhar 7. Inring Dkhar 8. Glory Shadap 9. Jerman Ranee 10. Rajesh Thapa 11. Rafael Syngkli 12. Suzan Shylia 13. Psuk Makdoh 14. Samuel Umbah 15. Pluris Syngkti 16. Dewari Klein 17. Darihun Timung 18. Vincent Warjri 19. Dhensia Kjhymdeit	20. Aipal Taro 21. Soma Ingti 22. Jesica Ingti 23. Jai Malai 24. Tumi Ingti 25. Y. Kysian 26. Mel Malai 27. Nel Mallai 28. Sil Malai 29. Gita Manih 30. Mai Terang 31. Salia Mijar 32. Shot Malai 33. Jokit Ingti 34. Bali Klein 35. Mena Kro 36. L.S. Trang 37. Elis Shadap 38. Stel Mallai	39. Durka I 40. Jubadi 41. Dorina 42. Perter 43. Kleng I 44. Helena 45. Stepha 46. Teshor 47. Taimon 48. Rion Ti 49. Jester 50. Flex Sa 51. Mol Ry 52. Rimo T 53. Bela Ra 54. Thoma 55. B Khon 56. K. Khai 57. B. Basa	n Mala Malai Syngleia Marang Lyngdoh n Syngkti Kharwar n Nongbri mung Timung angma mpeil amung ande r Kring gioh rumlong	58. Blos Syngkli 59. Sitor Tinung 60. Olmi Legti 61. Janam Ingti 62. S Lyngdoh 63. T. Marwein 64. Jitil Malai 65. Will Malai 66. Rinit Malai 67. Bri Kymdeit 68. H. Mukhim 69. Shlur Malai 70. Rajen Malai 71. Yester Malai 72. Maya Malai 73. Shil Malai 74. Shal Tmoh 75. Phor Manila 76. Ribun Mallai	77. Bagelka Ingti 78. Sovita Khymdei 79. Mildalia Malai 80. Bekhin Synrim 81. Mimri Malai 82. Liza Marbob 83. Boni Mawlong 84. Santino Shadap 85. Robita Lyngdoh 86. T.S Wanning 87. A. Shangplaing 88. Shami Ronghi 89. Lalih Sangma 90. Roshar Ingti 91. The Khymdeit 92. Koilita Klein 93. Shanbo Syngkli 94. Guma Mangor 95. Kristina Khlain
96. Siril Rongehen 97. Ruchan Romde 98. Bangal Ingti 99. Telsingh Terang 100. Phrangsur Ingti 101. Joti Terang 102. Silvestar Klein 103. Limai Mallai 104. Niki Khymdeit 105. Marina Begon 106. Somoi Ingti 107. Pharn Mallai 108. Sakuri Taming 109. Home Boro 110. Rinal Mallai 111. Hion Mallai 112. Manti Teron 113. Mery Syiemlieh 114. Dali Timung	115. Baihunlang 116. Aitling Khai 117. Tardeve Sol 118. Banisha Kui 119. Phakunei R 120. Duplin Syie 121. Victoria Sol 122. Skhemroy N 123. Misrina Lyn 124. Biyolet Lym 125. Aintina Bra 126. Bayashar N 127. Lasuklang N 128. Maximuam 129. Saramanik 130. Rishailim W 131. Susana Soh 132. Neverlet Wa 133. Rockystar N	rnamr litung rbah onchon mleih hphoh Nongram ngdoh npluid suwmot longbri Makdoh Dkhar Laloo larninag nphoh aningiang	135. Victor 136. Wans 137. Moni 138. Bani 139. Julia 140. Telti 141. Babu 142. Taim 143. Susa 144. Imer 145. Airbi 146. Fern 147. Pyns 148. Robi 149. Bant 150. Tbas 151. Bani	let Marshilong oria Soliphoh sidora Sohpoh ika Mawlong ta Mawlong ina Syiemiong no Khurbani unlang Khymdei ion Nongbrei ina Syiemlieh imc Syiemlieh imc Syiemlong oriang Mawlong endo Thabah suklin Largang na Sohphoh iei Kharkongor shisha Sohphoh sha Nongneng iony Syiemiong	153. Nesphulhi Wamming 154. Pamsngaksar Domblong 155. Lapyuhuan Nongbsap 156. Kolander Syiemiong 157. Phomingstar Wahlang 158. Pyndaplang Ronglang 159. Shimtihun Sohphoh 160. Samtinora Nonggrang 161. Badonkupar Sohphoh 162. Wandaslisha Soliphoh 163. Lbelnecy Kharnnaor 164. Banrihrum Mawlong 165. Tiewmihplie Syiemhieh

# Annexure XXIII: Beneficiaries List; Bezera Cluster

1. Paresh Deka 2. Abhay Deka 3. Pranab Deka 4. Dayaram Deka 5. Dhaijaya Deka 6. Sushit Deka 7. Umesh Deka 8. Dwjen Deka 9. Jatin Deka 10. Hemanta Deka 11. Munindra Deka 12. Sanjib Deka 13. Kailash Deka 14. Pankaj Deka 15. Nitumai Deka 16. Pranjal Deka 17. Tarani Deka 18. Hemen Huzuri 19. Jayram Deka	20. Madhuram De 21. Dimbeswar De 22. Gautam Deka 23. Manoj Deka 24. Lakhi Deka 25. Haladhar Dek 26. Hareswar Dek 27. Tarun Deka 28. Biraj Deka 29. Madhab Deka 30. Hemen Deka 31. Ramesh Deka 32. Rajani Deka 33. Prafulla Deka 34. Puspa Deka 35. Manab Deka 36. Nagen Deka 37. Satya Deka 38. Brajen Deka	eka 40. Apu Dek 41. Bikssh D 42. Minaram 43. Ajanta D 44. Manab D 45. Bishnu D 46. Shiba De 47. Mandul I 48. Ranj Dek 49. Manoj Bo 50. Khagan I 51. Pranjtt D	eka Deka Deka eka eka ka Deka a Joro eka Joro eka Joro eka Joro eka Joro eka Joro eka Joro eka	58. Dulaal Deka 59. Gtiaran Deka 60. Hitesh Deka 61. Atul Deka 62. Sanjay Sarma 63. Nilima Deka 64. Dfpfka Deka 65. kishor Baishya 66. Htmashri Deka 67. Nirada Deka 68. Sangita Deka 69. Sumita Deka 70. Bhabani Deka 71. Kalyani Deka 72. Dulumani Deka 73. Nijara Deka 74. Bandita Deka 75. Radhika Deka 76. Kamani Deka	82. Nilima Deka 83. Hira Deka 84. Ltatati Deka 85. Jaymati Deka 86. Mephali Deka 87. Sayan Deka 88. Jonalc Deka 89. Bandi Deka 90. Pooja boro
96. Nagen Deka 97. Rajni Deka 98. Sabtta Deka 99. Sima baruah 100. Surama Deka 101. Aitum begum 102. Akhil Deka 103. Jiban das 104. Girfn Deka 105. Rinti Deka 106. Purabi Deka 107. Malati Deka 108. Nirala Devi 109. Kiran Deka 110. Hemen Deka 111. Kabita Deka 113. Bulu Deka 114. Gita Deka	115. Bulu Huzuri 116. Dharmi Deka 117. Sangita Deka 118. Rupa Deka 119. Rukmani Deka 120. Hiramani Deka 121. Smita Deka 122. Hiramani Deka 123. Smita Deka 124. Swapana Deka 125. Jyotika Deka 126. Parul kumar 127. Pallabi Deka 128. Gushii Deka 129. Karabi Deka 130. Anurupa Deka 131. Putu Das 132. Sita Goswami 133. Pratima Devi	134. Dwijen Deka 135. Pradip Sarma 136. Dipjoti Sarma 137. Seuti Das 138. Jintu Deka 139. Subama Das 140. Nilakshi Das 141. Pumima Deka 142. Debajani Deka 143. Ulap Dka 144. Manika Deka 145. Bharati Deka 146. Btebani Raj 147. Himjyoti Deka 148. Rased Ali 149. Binod Das 150. Rumi Deka 151. Golap Deka 152. Gitanjail Deka	154.1 155.1 156.1 157 158.0 160.1 161 163.1 164.1 165.1 166.0 167 168 169.1	Bhabhani Deka Marami Boro Pratima Deka Rupjyoti Goswami Jyotirmoy Goswami Gagan C. Goswami Ripunjoy Goswami Badanta Goswami Amiuan Begum Bhnita Deka Umesh Talukdar Nirmali Palowary Mridul Goswami Gitika Deka Ankita Goswami Abinash baruah Nabanita Narjary Gambhir Deka Bhanu Goswami	172. Bhaskar Deka 173. Dulumani Deka 174. Hemalata Deka 175. Kharggeswar Deka 176. Ahairab Deka 177. Anil Rajbongshi 178. Ranjit Rajbongshi 179. Samarjyoti Sarma 180. Samarjyoti Sarma 181. Tridlp Goswami 182. Khanindra Deka 183. Rishikesh Deka 184. Chandradhar Deka 185. Namita Huzuri 186. Pal Rajbongshi 187. Damayanti Deka 188. Jitumani Sarma 189. Nagen Baishya 190. Gopal Boro

191. Rameswar Deka 192. Ritupama Sarma 193. Mannal Das 194. Pranab Deka 195. Ahalla Deka 196. Pratibha Deka 197. Manika deka 198. Rewati Deka 199. Sarala Deka 200. Nirata Deka 201. Hareswari Deka 202. Pratibha Deka 203. Bandana Deka 204. Pampi Deka 205. Kanaklata Deka 206. Jamuna Deka 207. Dipanjali Deka 208. Sabitri Deka 209. Arun Deka	210. Nayan Deka 211. Kulendra Deka 212. Arun Deka 213. Uday Deka 214. Bharmi Baishya 215. Kalicharan Deka 216. Kailash Deka 217. Manoj Deka 218. Diganta Deka 219. Pabin Deka 220. Gupajit Deka 221. Lakhyana Deka 222. Anamika Deka 223. Arati Deka 224. Monomati Deka 225. Urmiia Deka 226. Dulu Deka 227. Lipika Deka 228. Trishna Deka	234. Rinkumani Deka 235. Nagen Deka 236. Kamal Deka 237. Mukul Deka 238. Pramod Deka 239. Tankeswar Deka 240. Prabhal Deka 241. Bohoeor Deka 242. Soneswar Deka	249. Rupan Baishya 250. Kishor Baishya 251. Reniai Goswami 252. Naba Goswami 253. Ful Rajbongshi 254. Khagen Baishya 255. Dip Jyoti Baishya 256. Prabulla Baishya 257. Paresh Baishya 256. Dhiraj Baishya 257. Bulbul Ali 258. Jasmin Begum	265. Pankaj Boro 266. Chandan Boro 267. Bakul Boro 268. Bnhaspati Boro 269. Balen Boro 270. Bharati Goswami 271. Iblita baishya 272. Baki Baishya 273. Charu Baishya 274. Usharani Baishya 275. Priyanka Baishya 276. Purabi Boro 277. Dulumoni Boro 278. Pumima Boro 279. Damsyanti Deka 280. Kiran Boro 281. Sabita Baishya 282. Chandama Nath 283. Susa Boro
284. Manika Rajbongs 285. Jayanti Rajbongs		, ,	324. Sahide Begum 325. Golmahmud Ali	343. Ajay Baishya 344. Dulumani Deka
286. Bhanbani Rajbon	•	,,	326. Jiaur Rahman	345. Rahul Rajbongshi
289. Dipali Rajbongshi	,	,	327. Mira Basumatary	346. Ramesh Baishya
290. Khargeswar Baisl 291. Jayanti Rajbongs	•		328. Kabad Ali 329. Ramu Rajbongshi	347. Rabindra Das 348. Ramani K. Baishya
292. Alaka Rajbongshi	•	, ,	330. Abdus Samad	349. Sanjay Deka
293. Ritamoni Rajbon			331. Bhainur Ali	350. Siva Boro
294. Mamani Rajbong	-		332. Sahidul Islam	351. Tutumani Baishya
295. Hirtram Rajbong		,	333. Dipamani Deka	352. Debajani Baishya
296. Bharati Rajbongs	•		334. Sanmahmud Ali	353. Runu Baishya
297. Nagen Rajbongsh	ni 316. Bhagya	Rajbongshi 3	335. Rutu Begum	354. Dutumani Rabha
298. Shanti Ram Baish	•		336. Minakshi Baishya	355. Nandita kKaita
299. Jahura Rajbongs			337. Panu Rajbongshi	356. Anime Baishya
300. Dhiren Rajbongs			338. Bindu Rajbongshi	357. Alaka Rajbongshi
301. Rabindra Rajbono	-		339. Karuna Rajbongshi	358. Minu Das
302. Pranabjyoti Paras 303. Punnya Rajbongs	,	,	340. Prabin Rajbongshi 341. Sara Rajbongshi	359. Jay Sarma 360. Anita Baishya
304. Dilip Rajbongshi	323. Mahend	,	342. Usha Rajbongshi	361. Manika Rajbongshi
55 it Silip Rajboligsili	JEJ. Manera	ra najbongani	o .=. oona najoongon	5511 marina najbongsili

362. Sayed Ali	381. Prasanna Rajbongshi	399. Hiran Rajbongshi	418. Swar Rajbongshi
363. Pratima Das	382. Pabira Rajbongshi	400.Gunes Ali Rajbongshi	419. Ventaswar Rajbongshi
364. Nazir Ali.	383. Aswini Rajbongshi	401. Bina Rajbongshi	420. Amen Rajbongshi
365. Jain Ahmed	384. Bharat Rajbongshi	402. Bimala Rajbongshi	421. Llabin Rajbongshi
366. Dipali Boro	385. Samin Talikdar	403.Nilimala Rajbongshi	422. Bhupen Rajbongshi
367. Nirala Boro	386. Nabanita Rajbongshi	404. Padum Taj Boro	423. Dress Rajbongshi
368. Jamuna Boro	387. Hareswar Rajbongshi	405. Kalpana Kumara Devi	424. Gindhar Rajbongshi
369. Kalpana Deka	388. Hiteswar Rajbongshi	406. Ainara Bibi	425. Hifnatn Rajbongshi
370. Minu Boro	389. Ribi Rajbongshi	407. Pal Rajbongshi	426. Taijuddin Ahmad
371. Ranali Boro	390. Mantu Rajbongshi	408. Bharati Rajbongshi	427. Hebibar Rahman
372. Radhika Boro	391. Rita Rajbongshi	409. Sayaynti Rajbongshi	428. Damayanti Deka
373. Pavani Boro	392. Dipa Rajbongshi	410. Anamika Rajbongshi	429. Gagen Rajbongshi
374 Jeuti boro	393. Madhab sarma	411. Babita Rajbongshi	430. Tarabinda Rajbongshi
375. Digdli Baishya	393. Anill Rajbongshi	412. Jamune Rajbongshi	431. Hemanth Rajbongshi
376. Mohamad Ali	394. Dali Rajbongshi	413. Upen Rajbongshi	432. Rabindra Rajbongshi
377. Tanu husin	395. Jamuna Begum	414. Annual Rajbongshi	433. Tsahabuddin Ahmed
378. Tastab ali	396. Bulu Rajbongshi	415. Jarin Rajbongshi	434. Kamal Hussain
379. Jeruna Das	397. Milain Rajbongshi	416. Ithian Rajbongshi	435. Labhanya Boro
380. Mahtab ali	398. Klafnani Rajbongshi	417. Bnvmidhar Rajbongshi	436. Fulu Rajbongshi
	, ,	, ,	, ,

438. Shrubajyoti Das 439. Nandeswar Das 440. Gopal Rajbongshi 441. Heramda Das 442. Mohan Das 443. Kushal Barmah 444. Rinkumarii Das 445. Jayamati Deka 446. Nirupama Devi 447. Nilambar Das 448. Nirupama Das 449. Akhil. Rajbongshi 450. Aswini lahlar 451. Dipak Sarma 452. Gajin Das 453. Banaji Sarma	456. Nabanit Rajbongshi 457. Banjan Rajbongshi 458. Alaka Rajbongshi 459. Dharmeawar Deka 460. Manoranjan Sarma 461. Panda Pratim Kaitta 462. Mridusmita Deka 463. Anjumani Rajbongshi 464. Padumi Rajbongshi 465. Jayanti Rajbongshi 466. Narmi Rajbongshi 467. Babita Rajbongshi 468. Bhupen Rajbongshi 469. Kabri Rajbongshi 470. Rokmani Rajbongshi 471. Chanderama Das 472. Shraban Rajbongshi	478. Kalyan Das 479. Pramod Boro 480. Banjen Das 481. Upen Deka 482. Rahul Deka 483. Jogen Das 484. Kaushik Deka 485. Dhanjit Deka 486. Loknzh Das 487. Murali Deka 489. Niranjan Saram 490. Niranjan Sarma 491. Bhubhan Deka 492. Hemen Deka 493. Gangatri Deka 494. Swopna Deka 495. Saranmani Deka	497. Charu Deka 498. Bhabita Sarma 499. Sumitra Sarma 500. Rita Deka 501. Ginima Deka 502. Gajen Das 503. Ranju Deka 504. Dharati Deka 505. Pranjita Deka 506. Sangita Deka 507. Durimani Deka 508. Kashalya Deka 509. Kusum Deka 510. Tarubala Deka 511. Nurmani Deka 512. Siva Deka 513. Nitumani Deka	516. Chandana Deka 517. Dipali Deka 518. Garala Deka 519. Sewali Deka 520. Ratul Deka 521. Dipankar Deka 522. Manindra Deka 523. Niranjan Deka 524. Tapan Deka 525. Sanjay Deka 526. Ramen Deka 527. Rupjyoti Deka 528. Annal Deka 529. Nipan Deka 530. Kanak Deka 531. Dayanta Deka 532. Dipjyoti Deka
454. Soneswar Das	473. Jemurre Rajbongshi 474. Rohirik Rajbongshi	495. Saranmani Deka 496. Minati Deka	514. Pratima Deka 515. Charubala Deka	533. Champak Deka 534. Nabajita Deka

550. Joymate Deka	578. Kamesheswar Rajbongshi
551. Aikan Deka	579. Ritamani Rajbongshi
552. Anima Deka	580. Anita Rajbongshi
553. Chandrama Deka	581. Makaoi Rajbongshi
554. Anjali Deka	582. Jaymati Rajbongshi
555. Fulu Deka	583. Radheswswary Rajbongshi
556. Somme Deka	584. Nirupama Kakati Deka
567. Satyabati Deka	585. Krishna Rajbongshi
568. Tarun Deka	586. Viadhuram Rajbongshi
569. Daihakn Deka	587. Diganta Rajbongshi
570. Bharati Deka	588. Gkanashyam Rajbongshi
571. Harishita Deka	589. Mukut Rajbongshi
572. Umesh Deka	590. Omeshwar Rajbongshi
573. Dharmesh Deka	591. Karuna Rajbongshi
574. Dayan Deka	592. Rabidhra Rajbongshi
575. Namlia Deka	593. Dhaneswar Huzuri
576. Priyanka Deka	
577. Sema Rajbongshi	
	551. Aikan Deka 552. Anima Deka 553. Chandrama Deka 554. Anjali Deka 555. Fulu Deka 556. Somme Deka 567. Satyabati Deka 569. Daihakn Deka 570. Bharati Deka 571. Harishita Deka 572. Umesh Deka 573. Dharmesh Deka 574. Dayan Deka 575. Namlia Deka

# Annexure XXIV: Beneficiaries List; Dimapur Cluster

1. Hema Mech 2. Dieku Mekrisuh 3. Neizote Mekrisuh 4. Tshepele Naro 5. Tshepele Naro 6. Zuwete 7. Avino Naro 8. Wepeu 9. Melhilo Tsuhah 10.Tsope U T Kapfo 11.Eneito T Kapfo 12.Khrotso Tsuhah 13.Sangita Mech 14.Monika Mech 15.Shandika Mech 16.Rohit Kumar 17.Pranab Mech 18.Lepshri 19.Deepa Mandal 20.Robert Lorin 21.Atholu Rhakho 22.Ranjet Mech 23.Mitrajit Mech	27.Bornali Mech 28.Kartick Mech 29.Sanam Mech 30.Heman Mech 31.Bhanu Mech 32.Mohit Mech 33.Suman Mech 34.Anima Mech 35.Binod Mech 36.Dhan Bahadur Thapa 37.Kunal Mech 38.Tsiarhotshu Venuh 39.Anilo Lorin 40.Vevozolu 41.Ahyulo Tep 42.Khrolo Naro 43.Johili Thyug 44.Kenyule Thyug 45.Wipuak Nring 46.Athinbo 47.Pouguangrei Gonmei 48.Nring Mairiwi Kairisi 49.Kairisi Nring	52. Namkuabe Newme 53. Chaplubo Zeliang 54. Jacob Zeliang 55. Lechutso Chakhesang 56. Khengpibo 57. Namdinei 58. Hupadbou 59. Langzam 60. Paukilung 61. Salembo Zlg 62. Akaliu 63. Haiguyite 64. Senti 65. Chaiangrailiu 66. Ch. Katathinliu
25.Premeka Mech	50.M L Thiuringamang	

#### Annexure XXV: Beneficiaries List; Teliamura Cluster

- 1. Gopal Debbarma
- 2. Nabin Debbarma
- 3. Buddhi Debbarma
- 4. Surjamani Debbarma
- 5. Adhin Debbarma
- 6. Mohan Debbarma
- 7. Dinesh Debbarma
- 8. Janu Debbarma
- 9. Saroj Debbarma
- 10. Milon Debbarma
- 11. Hakim Debbarma
- 12. Biswajit Debbarma
- 13. Nabin Debbarma
- 14.Sukumar Debbarma
- 15. Jovcharan Debbarma
- 16. Anita Debbarma
- 17. Sujata Debbarma
- 18. Amrika Debbarma
- 19. Dhani Ram Reang
- 20. Gugadhar Reang
- 21. Gamanjoy Reang
- 22. Anjal Goswami:
- 23. Mohanti Reang 24. Montri joy Reang
- 25. Upananda Reang

- 26.Kharindra Reang
- 27. Ashaya Reang
- 28. Prahala Reang
- 29. Mizuram Reang
- 30. Karju rai Reang
- 31. Punya Ram Reang
- 32. Ali rung Reang
- 33. Dilip Debbarma
- 34. Sansha Rai Reang
- 35. Tanglaiti Reang
- 36. Karjen Reang
- 37. Rajendra Reang
- 38. Pushlati Reang
- 39. Samai rung Reang
- 40. Swapnati Reang
- 41. China rung Reang 42. Dhabajoy Reang
- 43. Sabita Reang
- 44. Rita Rung Reang

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