



PROJECT FOR IMPROVEMENT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH FOREST ECOSYSTEMS MANAGEMENT AND LIVELIHOODS



**BMC SUB-COMMITTEE - GUE-1
MICRO PLAN**

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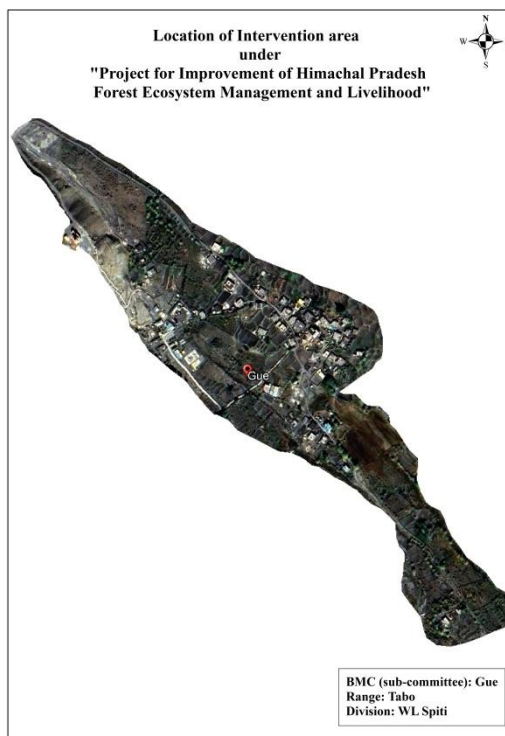
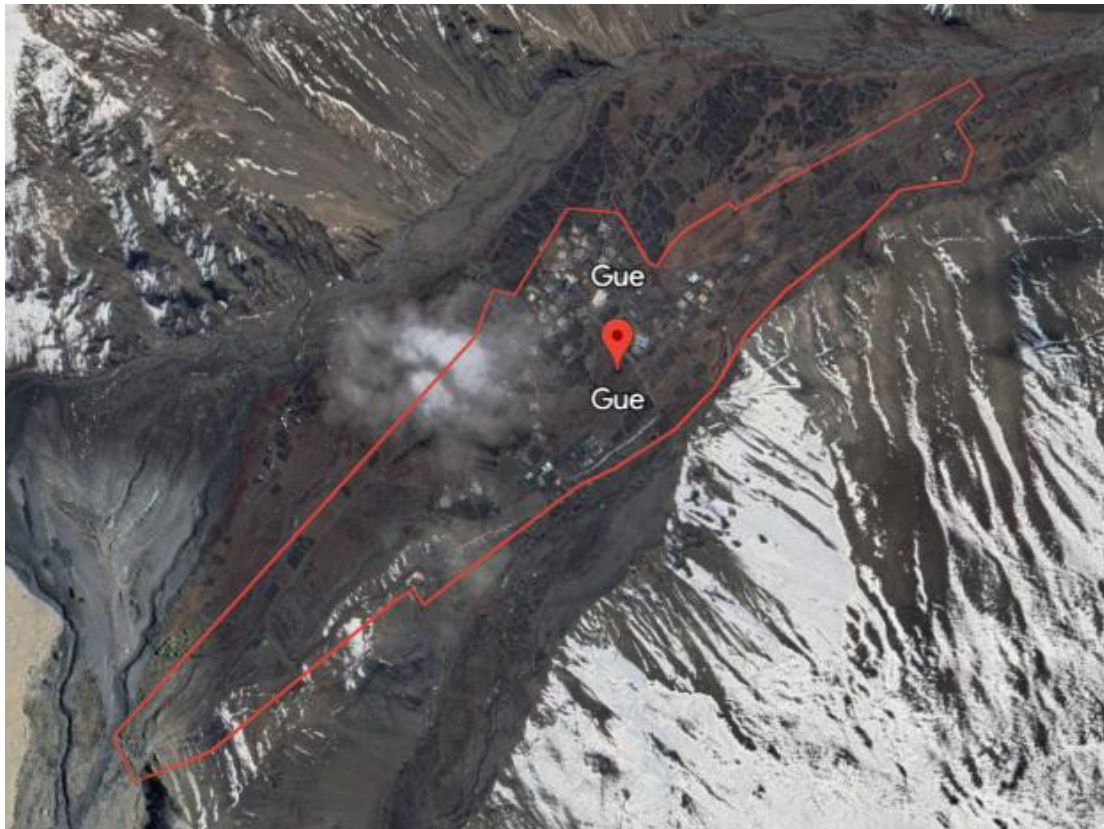
General Detail of Project Area:

Gram Panchayat	Gue
BMC	Gue
BMC Sub-Committee	Gue-I
Forest Block	Tabo
Forest Beat	Gue
Forest Range	Wildlife Range, Tabo
Forest Division	Wildlife Division, Spiti
Forest Circle	WL (South) SHIMLA

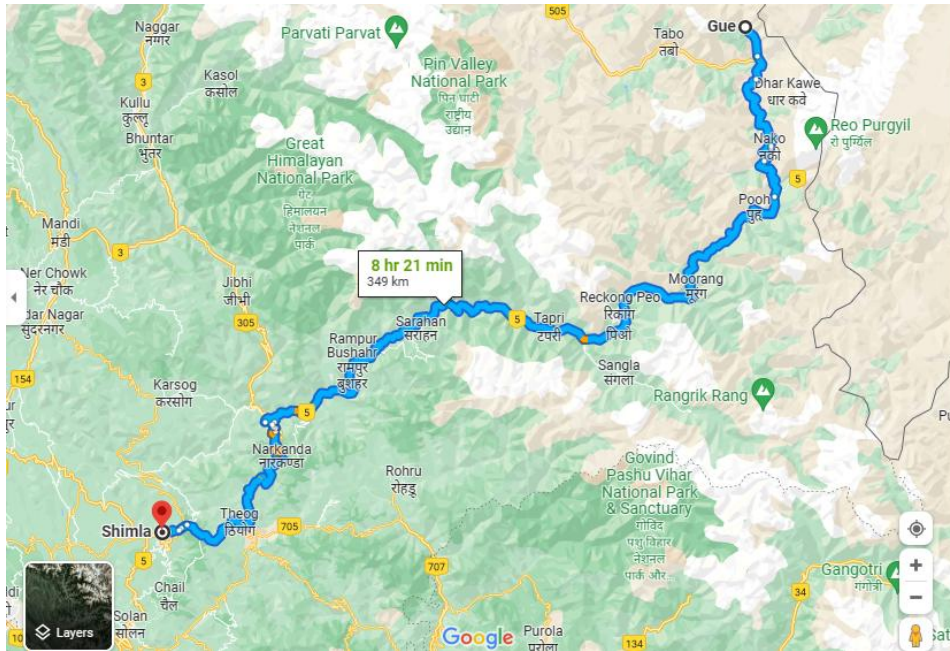


LOCATION OF PROJECT AREA

Boundary Map of Gue-I



Location Map of Gue-I



MAP of Lahaul and Spiti district

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADMU	Assistant Divisional Management Unit
ANR	Assisted Natural Regeneration
BMC	Biodiversity Management Committee
BO	Block Officer
FEMP	Forest Ecosystem Management Plan
EC	Executive Committee
CD&LIP	Community Development & Livelihood Improvement Plan
CIG	Common Interest Group
DMU	Divisional Management Unit
SMS	Subject Matter Specialist
FCCU	Forest Circle Coordination unit
FG	Forest Guard
FTU	Field Technical Unit
GIS	Geographic Information System
FD	Forest Department
GOHP	Government of Himachal Pradesh
GP	Gram Panchayat
Ha	. Hectare
HHs	Households
HP	Himachal Pradesh
HPFD	Himachal Pradesh Forest Department
IFMS	Integrated Forest Management System
IGA	Income Generation Activities
INR	Indian Rupees
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MIS	Management Information System
MM	Mahila Mandal
NR	Natural Regeneration
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Produce

O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PFM	Participatory Forest Management
PIHPFEM&L	Project for Improvement of Himachal Pradesh Forest Ecosystems Management & livelihoods
PMC	Project Management Consultant
PMU	Project Management Unit
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
RRA	Rapid Rural Appraisal
RFO	Range Forest Officer
SHG	Self Help Group
SWC	Soil Water Conservation
TOT	Training of Trainers
VFDS	Village Forest Development Society
YM	Yuvak Mandal
WHS	Water Harvesting Structure

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Brief

Project for Improvement of Himachal Pradesh Forest Ecosystems Management and Livelihoods

1.2 Project Objectives

The objective of the project is to manage and enhance the forest area ecosystem in the project area, by sustainable forest ecosystem management, biodiversity conservation, livelihoods improvement support, and strengthening institutional capacity, thereby contributing to environment conservation and sustainable, socioeconomic development in the project area in the state of Himachal Pradesh.

1.3 Project Target

The JICA mission and HPFD agreed that project activities under a non-departmental mode shall be undertaken by the Village Forest Development Society (VFDS) which also includes Joint Forest Management Committee (JFMC) based on Participatory Forest Management Regulation and Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC) sub-committee based on Biological Diversity Act, 2002 at Ward level. Both sides also confirmed that any fund for the project activities shall be transferred directly from Divisional Management Unit (DMU) to VFDS/BMC sub-committee.

1.4 Project Approach and Strategies

The project aims to sustainably manage and enhance the ecosystems of the forests in the project area by project interventions under four components in correspondence with the project outputs as below. Each component has the preparatory phase, implementation, and phase-out phases.

Output 1: Sustainable Forest Ecosystem Management

Output 2: Biodiversity Conservation

Output 3: Livelihoods Improvement Support

Output 4: Institutional Capacity Strengthening

1.5 The basic approaches to be followed under the project to achieve the project objectives include:

- Empowering forest-fringe communities, particularly women, through sustainable livelihoods and ensuring positive involvement of rural people in managing their own environment.
- Strengthening community institutions such as the Village Forest Development Society (VFDS) and Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs)/subcommittees.
- Alleviating poverty
- Appropriate Silvicultural operations utilization of the inherent potential of available root stock, under planting with suitable species, and block plantations in blank patches.
- Promoting inter-sectoral convergence (ISC).
- Interventions to be planned and implemented by VFDS/JFMCs and Biodiversity Management Committee/subcommittees (Micro planning).
- Capacity Development of Himachal Pradesh Forest Department and VFDS/JFMCs.
- Promoting forest-based and non-forest-based enterprises (such as the value addition and marketing of medicinal & aromatic plants, etc.) to generate sustainable employment, develop industries, and enhance the value of forests.
- Caring for the socially disadvantaged groups in the society, such as scheduled castes, Scheduled Tribes, forest dwellers, women, and other vulnerable people through proper safeguard measures as per the JICA guidelines and applicable Indian laws and regulations.
- Institution capacity strengthening of the Forest department and its personnel.

1.5 Mode of Operation

The identified areas shall be divided into Participatory Forest Management (PFM) Mode and Departmental Mode. In case identified potential interventions, areas are away from communities but interventions are required for the purpose of the Project and the PFM institutes (VFDS/BMC sub-committee) show their unwillingness to work in these areas, such interventions are to be conducted in the departmental mode. However, the PFM mode shall be selected where applicable from the viewpoint of sustainability. The major activities to be implemented under different modes include as below:

PFM (Participatory Forest Management) Mode

- Drainage Line Treatment including ex-situ Soil & Water Conservation (SWC) work
- Densification of moderately dense forests by Plantation of multi-purpose trees in degraded forests so as to convert open forests into moderately dense forests and moderately dense forests to dense forests; gap plantations should be preferred to be more effective in larger areas.
- Afforestation/ Improvement of Open/ Scrub Forest
- Rehabilitation of Forest Areas Infested with Invasive Species
- Improvement of Pastures/ Grasslands (including in-situ SWC works)
- Forest Fire Protection
- Forestry Intervention Outside of Forest Areas

Departmental Mode

- Improvement of Forest Boundary Management in Project Intervention Areas
- Improvement of Nurseries
- Seedling Production
- Non-PFM Drainage Line Treatment (ex-situ SWC work: including treatable
- Surface Erosion Control
- Secondary Silvicultural Operations for the Improvement of Existing Forests
- Improvement/ Densification of Moderately Dense Forest
- Improvement of Pastures/ Grasslands (including in-situ SWC work)
- Forest fire management Afforestation/ Improvement of Open/ Scrub Forest

In addition, the Community Development & Livelihood Improvement Plan (CD & LIP) will be executed by PFM institutions including Common Interest Groups (CIG), User Groups, Self-help Groups (SHGs), and Executive Committee of the BMC Subcommittees.

1.6 Need for Sub-Committee Level Micro Plan

All the Project activities at the BMC sub-committee level shall be undertaken after a long-term (5-7 Years) development/ perspective micro plan is prepared.

- Micro Planning shall be considered as an empowering process that helps the BMC sub-committee to learn more about themselves, their resources, issues and challenges, strengths and weaknesses, and further plan for their own development and sustainable resource management.
- The implementation of PIHPFEM&L activities at the BMC sub-committee level shall be guided by an approved Micro Plan prepared by the respective BMC sub-committee. Micro plan preparation shall be the first step of implementation of the field activities.
- Micro Plan shall be a comprehensive development plan with a special focus on forest and livelihood development. The micro plan shall cover both forest and non-forest areas managed by the BMC sub-committee. The micro plan shall integrate the needs of the BMC sub-committee into the comprehensive plan through analysis of current conditions, social assessment, and interaction with the members, and with reference to the prescriptions of the Working Plan of the Forest Division.
- Micro Plan will not only focus on forestry activities and it should be comprehensive so as to include all development activities that may be taken up by other Government Departments and Agencies through convergence. During the preparation of the micro plan, the BMC sub-committee shall interact with officials of other departments and after the preparation of the Micro Plan; it should be shared with other Government Departments and Agencies for dovetailing their activities in the BMC sub-committee.
- **A Micro Plan shall consist of two types of sub plans;**
 - i. Forest Ecosystem Management Plan (FEMP) and,
 - ii. Community Development and Livelihood Improvement Plan (CD&LIP) and shall be aggregated by FTU for each range.
- Under the Micro Plan composed by FEMP and CD&LIP, the broad action plan is to be prepared for 5 years based on the 10 years vision. During the exercise, the achievements of the previous year shall be assessed, and identify issues and corrective measures to further increase the efficiencies and effectiveness of the project implementation.

- In the annual planning undertaken during the 4th year, a broad action plan shall be prepared for the forthcoming 5 years. The 2nd 5-year action plan process shall follow the same step as discussed in the above section.
- A copy of the Micro Plan, when prepared, shall be shared with the Gram Panchayat, Block Development Office (BDO), and other Line Departments for dovetailing their activities in the BMC sub-committee.
- Although Micro Plan shall be prepared for 6-8 years, it would be revisited annually.

2. Basic Information

2.1 Basic Information Sheet on Micro plan

1.	Name of the BMC sub-committee	Gue-I
2.	Name of the Ward	Gue
3.	Registration No. of BMC subcommittee	HPCD-6126
4.	Name of Gram Panchayat	Gue
5.	Name of the FTU/ Range	Tabo
6.	Name of the DMU/Forest Division	Kaza, Spiti
7.	Name of the District	Lahaul &Spiti
8.	Period of Micro Plan	From: 22/06/23 To:31/07/23
9.	Date of approval of Micro Plan by Executive Committee of BMC sub-committee	(BMC resolution for approval of micro plan attached)
10.	Date of approval of Micro Plan by DFO/ Head of DMU	<u>3/11/23</u>
11.	Key team members engaged in Preparation of Micro Plan	Mr. Chintamani Paudel Mr. Avinash Kumar Jha FTU Chhodon FTU Minakshi SMS Ashutosh Pathak
12.	Date of General House conducted & resolution passed	
13.	Number of Participants	Male: Female: Total:

14.	Number of members in EC	Male: 5 Female: 2 Total: 7
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2.2 General Profile of Selected BMC Sub-committee

S. No	Description	Current Status
3.	Date & Registration of BMC Sub-committee	03/06/2022
4.	No. of Revenue Ward/ Forest Villages covered	1
5.	Total number of households (HHs) in Ward	19
6.	Total No of households representing BMC subcommittee	10
7.	Total Population	157
8.	Total General Categories HHs	Nil
9.	Total SC HHs	4
10.	Total ST HHs	15
11.	Total IRDP/BPL HHs	3
12.	Total Livestock Population	135
13.	Bank account details	Saving Account
	Name of the bank	SBI
	Date of account opened	
	Account number /IFSC	Livelihood- 50076137649 CD-50076137661

2.3 Details of the EC Members of the BMC Sub-Committee Gue-I

S.N.	Name	M/F	Age	Designation	Occupation	Contact No.
1.	TANZIN TANDUP	M	31	President/Chairman/Director	Farmer	N/A
2.	RANGILA RAM	M	45	Vice President/Vice Chairman	Farmer	N/A
3.	DECHEN CHHODON	F	31	Secretary/General Secretary	House wife	N/A
4.	RAMESH	M	55	Treasurer/Finance Secretary	Block Officer	N/A
5.	PARDEEP KUMAR	M	27	Executive Member/Member	FG	N/A
6.	DORJE CHHODON	F	39	Executive Member/Member	House Wife	N/A
7.	CHHEWANG TOBGEY	M	40	Executive Member/Member	Farmer	N/A

2.4 Micro Planning Process

The BMC Subcommittee-level micro-planning process consists of Forest Ecosystem Management Plan (FEMP) and Community Development & Livelihood Improvement Plan (CD&LIP). For activities to be implemented through line departments/agencies, details of the Convergence activities are also added to the Micro Plan. The detailed process followed in the preparation of the micro plan focuses on the information collection from primary sources, secondary sources, ward-level meetings, and other meetings held with primary and secondary stakeholders. The information was also collected from different sections of the community using Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA) techniques.

The information collected mostly focused on PRA techniques focused on group discussions with the specific groups which include vulnerable families; ST; SC and Women. The information collected was triangulated with different groups and at last finalized in a plenary session.

The information collected was analyzed jointly with the active members of the BMC subcommittee and other community participants. A meeting was conducted to share the primary information collected. The changes were incorporated based on the participant's consensus.

The participants were asked to gather in a group to discuss and identify their problems, perceived needs, and priorities by giving certain exercises of PRA tools and finally suggested the possible solutions to deal with their needs & priorities which emerged during the group exercises where women and men were given maximum opportunities to bring forward forest-related and livelihood related issues. A detailed set of perceived problems and solutions were developed jointly by Sub-Committee members and the micro-planning team of the project.

The perceived problems, solutions, and information collected through primary and secondary sources were discussed with the General House of Sub-Committee. A refined set of problems and solutions emerged to take it forward for inputs from the technical staff and the experts to finalize the Micro Plan, especially the FEMP. The Executive Committee was also formed in the General House according to the HP Forestry Project guidelines. For Forestry interventions, User Groups were also formed.

The technical staff of HPFD and the Community focused on quantification and decided on a tentative target for different interventions and prepared cost estimates based on the Project norms and locally prevailing rates. The micro plan is finalized by consultation with Divisional Management Unit (DMU) staff, Field Technical Unit (FTU) staff, and Executive Committee of Sub-Committee and inputs from the other experts.

The details presented in the following table indicate the critical steps followed in micro-planning process.

S.N.	Sequential Steps Followed – Addition can be made as per the locally followed process	Date	Frequency
1.	Community awareness building meetings/workshops organized at GP & ward Level	17/04/2021	-
2.	GP Consent to work with project	20/04/2021	-
3.	Sub-Committee formed/Executive committee constituted /Sub-Committee Registered.	03/06/2022	-
4.	Action plan prepared with Sub-Committee for Micro Plan Preparation	15/02/2023	-
5.	Micro planning process started /PRA exercise conducted (From- To)	22/06/2023 to 31/07/2023	-
6.	Participatory information analysis carried out (From- To)	15/07/2023 to 29/07/2023	-
7.	Negotiation/planning process held (From- To)	02/08/2023 to 30/08/2023	-
8.	Participants involved in negotiation/planning process (Male & Female)	-	15 M 2 F
9.	Presentation of the draft plan in village/ward assembly for approval	28/08/2023	-
10.	Documenting the micro plan (From- To)	05/09/2023 to 10/10/2023	-
11.	MOU signed between DMU and EC of Sub-Committee for undertaking micro planning and implementation	24/07/2023	-

3. Socio-Economic Profile of Gue-I

3.1 General Description of the BMC Sub Committee

3.1.1 History of Area Selected

Gue, a village in Himachal Pradesh, India, houses the preserved 593-year-old mummy of Sangha Tenzing, a Buddhist monk from Tibet. Located 40 km from Tabo Monastery, Gue is controlled by India but claimed by Zanda County, Ngari Prefecture, Tibet, China.

The village near the India-China border houses a 550-year-old mummified monk, Sangha Tenzin, guarded by local authorities. The mummy was stolen from a shrine, but local authorities returned it. Natives claim to know its existence since the mid-Seventies, and it was only during excavation by the ITBP that it was officially found and relocated to its current location. The mummy resembled Egyptian mummies, wrapped in white bandages, a familiar image of a body embalmed and wrapped in cloth. The author was excited to explore the natural vistas of Spiti Valley. The mummy in Gue Village, a 45-year-old Lama, was discovered by the Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) during road work or digging trenches. Locals claim it was known since the 70s, but the 1975 earthquake destroyed the tomb and the entire Nako monastery. The mummy was buried and lost until its official discovery in 2004. The Himachal government now maintains and secures the shrine.

3.1.2 Location of BMC Sub-Committee Area

BMC Sub-Committee falls under;

Village	Gue
Panchayat	Gue
Block	Tabo
District	Lahaul & Spiti
Beat	Gue
Range	WL Range Tabo
Forest	WL Spiti
Division	

Location map of Sub-Committee is attached on **Page No.**

3.1.3 Boundaries

The boundary of selected BMC Sub-Committee area is under

East	Mountains
West	Mountains
North	Mountains
South	Hurling

3.1.4 Distance from

WL Range Office:	35 KMs
WL Division Office:	80 KMs
State Capital Shimla:	430 KMs approximately.

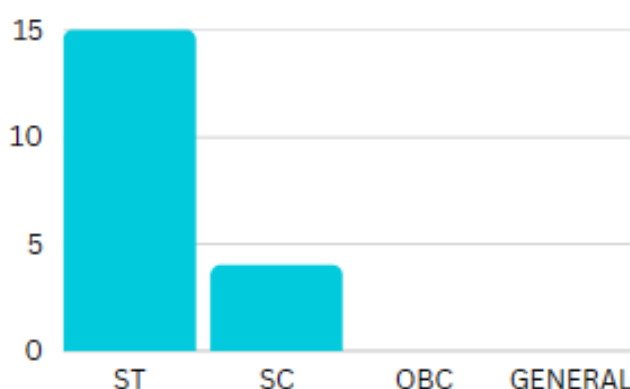
3.1.5 Important features of BMC Sub-Committee

Gue is a beautiful village with whitewashed houses, wildflowers, and a Japanese-style temple for preserving a mummy. It is located 430 km from Shimla and 250 km from Manali, offering icy-breeze temperatures and clean air. The mummy at Gue's museum is in excellent condition, despite not having artificial preservation or exposure to elements. Its well-preserved form, including intact hair and eye sockets, is evident in the clean air, low humidity, and cold climate of the high-altitude desert. Visitors can observe Tenzin's well-preserved form, sitting firmly with its fist around one leg and chin resting on its knee, gazing out at the surreal landscape beyond.

3.2 Social Composition

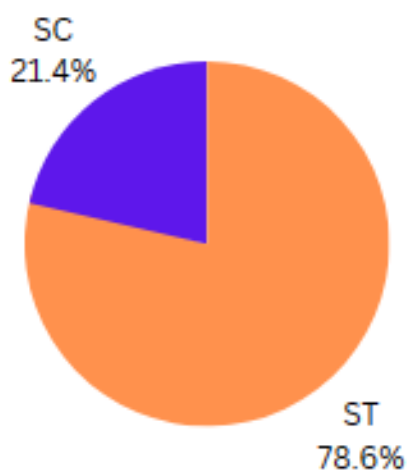
Households (HHs)	ST	SC	OBC	General	Total
No of HHs	15	4	-	-	19
% of HHs	78.9	21.5	-	-	100%

No. of Households



In Tabo BMC Sub-Committee 19 households belongs to ST category (78.9%) and 4 Household (21.5%) belongs to SC category out of 19 households in total.

No. of Households



3.3 Population

Social category	Population (Number)					
	Male Adults	Female Adults	Total Adults	Male Children	Female Children	Total Children
ST	50	55	105	14	18	32
SC	5	7	12	3	5	8
OBC	-	-	-	-	-	-
General	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	55	62	117	17	23	40

- The total population of the BMC Sub-Committee is 157.
- The total male population is 72 and the total female population is 85.
- The major composition of the BMC Sub-Committee is constituted by the ST category and SC Category and none of them belongs to OBC and general category.

3.4 Educational Status

3.4.1 Educational Status

Level	Number		
	Male	Female	Total
Literate without formal education	15	20	35
Primary education	16	18	34
Middle education (10 th)	15	15	30
Higher Secondary (12 th)	4	5	9
Graduates and above	3	2	5
Professional courses	2	2	4
Total literates	55	62	117
Total illiterates	17	23	40
Percentage (literate)	76.39%	72.94%	74.66%

- 74.66% of people are literate in BMC Sub-Committee Gue-I.
- The literacy rate of the male population is around 4% higher than the female population.

3.5 Economic Categories

3.5.1 Wealth ranking as per PRA exercise

Category	Criteria/Indicator	No of HHs	Category code**
Better of	Government Job, Agriculture	6	A
Manageable	Agriculture	10	B
Poor	Small Farmer, Labour	3	C
Vulnerable (need immediate attention)	Labour		D

3.5.2 Above and Below Poverty Line (As per the Government Criteria)

	Total	APL	BPL
No of HHs	19	16	3
% of HHs	100%	84.2%	15.7%

3.6 Access to Basic Facilities/Services

Facilities/Services	Availability (% HHs)	Distance (Km)	Current status
Toilets	100	-	Dry toilets
Toilets with flush water	Nil	-	
LPG	100%	-	The use of LPG is not regular as 6-7 cylinders are used per year per household.
Improved stove	100%	-	All HHs have improved stoves for heating and cooking also.
Electricity	100%	-	Almost every household has an electricity connection, but electricity fails during harsh winter and there is the problem of irregular supply also.
Drinking water	100%	-	Not all HHs have a drinking water connection. Much more problem arises during winter. Tube - wells are not in proper working condition.
Health services	95%	35km	Government Medical services are available in Tabo.
Veterinary services	100%	15km	Government Veterinary hospital is available at Hurling
Banks	100%	35km	SBI Bank service is available in Tabo market with ATM facility.

Markets	100%	35km	All the market area is within a kilometre range i.e., Tabo main market
Anganwadi	100%	0-1 Kms	Anganwadi is located at Gue village.
Primary schools	100%	0-1 Kms	Primary school is located at Gue village.

Secondary schools	100%	15 Kms	Secondary school is located at Hurling Village.
PDS	100%	-	PDS service is available within the village.
Transport	100%	-	Bus services are available. Private taxi service is also available.
Telecommunication	100%	-	Telecommunication is available in every HHs but the network connection is very poor.

4. Resource Analysis

4.1 Land Resources

4.1.1 Land Use Pattern

Land use	Total land	Land under cultivation	Forest land	Pasture land	Waste land	Settlement Area	Water body area	Other Specify
								Army Camp
Area (ha)	185-15-64	34-09-65	151-05-99	00-40-25	37-07-41	-	-	083-51
% Area (ha)	100%	18.41%	81.6%	-	20.02%	-	-	-

4.1.2 Land Ownership Pattern

Land Ownership	Private land	Community land	Panchayat land	Forest land	Other	Other
					Army	

					Camp	
Area (ha)	34-09-65	-	-	151-05-99	0-83-51	-
% Area (ha)	18.41%	-	-	81.6%	-	-

4.2 Forest Resources

4.2.1 Forest Area

4.2.1.1 Site selection and location

The site has been shortlisted by DMU and his field staffs. Biodiversity Management Committee Gue had formed by Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board under Biodiversity act 2002. The subcommittee Gue-1 falls under the Gue biodiversity management committee.

4.2.1.2 Data from Wildlife Forest Division for Community Based Biodiversity Management Plan

4.2.1.3 Description of the forest

The entire Spiti region is classified under the ‘Trans-Himalayan Cold Desert’ Bio-geographic zone. The vegetation in Spiti is classified as ‘Alpine scrub’ or ‘dry alpine steppe’ vegetation. Such areas are characterised by scattered and open bush-land mainly with herbaceous and shrub species such as *Artemisia spp.*, *Lonicera spp.* and *Caragana spp.* The graminoids such as *Festuca spp.*, *Poa spp.* and *Stipa spp.* are found in the area but by and large their biomass seems to be depleted (Mishra 2001). Today, the two important vegetation formations in the region include open or desert steppe dominated by grasses and sedges (e.g., *Stipa spp.*, *Leymus spp.*, *Festucaspp.*, *Carex spp.*) at altitudes up to 4,600 m, and dwarf shrub steppes between 4,000 and 5,000m dominated by shrubs such as *Caragana spp.*, *Artemisia spp.*, *Lonicera spp.* and *Eurotia spp.* Mesic sites such as river valleys and areas along springs and glaciers are often covered by sedgemeanows (*Carex spp.*, *Kobresia spp.*). Vegetation occurs up to 5,200 m, but becomes sparse above 4,800 m, and is limited to forbs such as *Saussurea spp.* and cushionoid plants such as *Thylacospermum spp.* The important plant families include Graminae, Cyperaceae, Brassicaceae, Ranunculaceae.

Geology, Rock and Soil:

The area is characterized by sharp changes in a combination of quartzite, shales, limestones and conglomerates. Most of the area is rich in fossils, mainly brachiopods, trilobites,

ammonites, bivalves and also certain corals and algae, indicating its Tethyan past. The high-altitude desert soils are predominantly sandy and shallow derived mainly by disintegration due to marked diurnal and seasonal fluctuations of temperature. The soils are mostly silty loam to silty-clay loam in texture with a slightly alkaline pH, poor organic matter and water holding capacity. The soils are mostly silty loam to silty clay loam in texture with slightly alkaline pH, poor organic matter and water holding capacity. The soils are low in available nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and carbon, however are better supplied in calcium.

Terrain:

All of Spiti occurs above an elevation of 3,000 m. The lowest point is where the river flows into the Kinnaur district near Hurling. The slopes on the right bank of Spiti are more rugged and have longer streams, while the left bank is less rugged. In fact, there is a 40 km plateau from Kibber to Demul on the left bank; which also extends into much of the mid Lingti valley, covering over 500km². Of the 7,600 km² covered by Spiti. There are Shilla (6,132m) which are popular climbing destinations. Apart from the access along the main Spiti River, the important passes are Pir Panjal range, the Parang la (5578m) and Takling la (5575m) with the Pare Chu Valley, on the Zaskar range, and the Kunzam la (4590m) with the Chandra Valley.

Climate:

Spiti occurs on the leeward side of the Pir Panjal branch of the Himalaya that cut off the Monsoonal effect from the plains rendering the area dry and cold. Westerly disturbances in the winter bring some precipitation in the form of snow. The temperature ranges from -40⁰Celsius in peak winter 25⁰ Celsius in peak summer, with the minimum temperature remaining sub-zero from September to April in most places. Severe winds occur almost every day and are further reason for the desiccated atmosphere and lack of trees. The overall climate is thus dry and cold with a long winter extending from mid-November to March.

Precipitation, Temperature, Wind Speed and Humidity:

Recent local reports and meteorological data suggest a marked change in weather patterns in Spiti such as an increase in summer precipitation and a decline in winter snows. Winter snows are important for both providing irrigation water through snowmelt streams in summer as well as soil moisture for rangelands during the crucial spring and early summer period. Late summer rains in July- August are seen as threats to standing crops.

Range of wildlife, status, distribution and habitat:

The mammalian diversity of Spiti is not exceptionally large, but range-restricted species occur here, the primary large mammals reported from the landscape are the snow leopard, Asiatic ibex, Bharal or blue sheep, Tibetan wolf and red fox. All of which are nationally threatened, and many are also internationally threatened. based on existing literature, prominently represented in the avifaunal composition are Considering the good representation of high-altitude habitats and their potential to hold good populations of representative avifauna, Kibber WLS Snow Partridge, Hume's Short-toed Lark (*Calandrella acutirostris*), Rosy Pipit (*Anthusroseatus*), Robin Accentor (*Prunella rubeculoides*), Brown Accentor (*Prunella fulvescens*) , White-winged Redstart, Himalayan Griffon (*Gyps himalayensis*), Himalayan Snowcock (*TetraGolallushimalayensis*), Snow Pigeon(*Columba leuconota*) etc.

Alpine Pastures:

The entire Spiti region is classified under the 'Trans-Himalayan Cold Desert' (Zone 1) Bio geographic zone with the province 'Ladakh Mountains' covering most of the southern bank and the 'Tibetan Plateau' covering the northern bank as per the Wildlife Institute of India's Bio geographic classification. The vegetation in Spiti is classed as 'Alpine scrub' or 'dry alpine steppe' vegetation. Such areas are characterised by scattered and open bush-land mainly with herbaceous and shrub species such as *Artemisia spp.*, *Lonicera spp.* and *Caragana spp.* The graminoids such as *Festuca spp.*, *Poa spp.* and *Stipa spp.* is found in the area, but by and large their biomass seems to be depleted. Today, the two important vegetation formations in the region include open or desert steppe dominated by grasses and sedges (e.g., *Stipa spp.*, *Leymus spp.*, *Festuca spp.*, *Carex spp.*) at altitudes up to 4,600 m, and dwarf shrub steppes between 4,000 and 5,000 m dominated by shrubs such as *Caragana spp.*, *Artemisia spp.*, *Lonicera spp.* and *Eurotia spp.* Mesic sites such as river valleys and areas along springs and glaciers are often covered by sedge meadows (*Carex spp.*, *Kobresia spp.*). Vegetation occurs up to 5,200 m but becomes sparse above 4,800 m, and is limited to forbs such as *Saussuera spp.* And cushioned plants such as *Thylacospermum spp.*

These pastures are found above the tree line up to limits of PA. A variety of medicinal herbs are found in these pastures. Food, water and shelter are the primary requirements of any living being. Sufficient quantity of food and water both for animals and birds is available in the sanctuary. Some parts of the sanctuary are disturbed due to grazing of domestic and stray

cattle. For wild life this factor is very important as hiding places, shelter, nesting, resting, play, food availability all get disturbed and wild life avoid these areas. The food source in shape of grass and other biomass is present deficient quantity. Different herbivores prefer diverse food under different circumstances, so nothing can be said about quality of food availability. Even enough food present may not be available for the wildlife species due to various factors that attract or repel wild life.

4.2.1.4 Selection of Intervention areas, planning and treatment:

The BMC subcommittee has been selected as site by DMU Kaza and his field staff by following project guidelines which included forest being in a state of degradation to various degrees, deficient to meet with the demand and supply chain to the local right holders around the forest.

The Potential intervention areas/ treatment plots have been identified during micro planning exercises by technical staff (FG, Block Officer and Range Officer/ ACF Kaza). The activities to be carried out stands discussed with villagers in detail during PRA exercises. The selected plots, community land/patches are either open areas or are blank, which would be planted with multipurpose species varying from 500-1000 per hectare.

4.2.1.5 Data and Maps on Grazing, fire and other risks

Grazing

Grazing causes problems to wildlife such as:

- Competition of food
- Disturbance
- Transmission of diseases
- Soil erosion
- Increase in the quantity of unpalatable grasses and weeds.

Illegal grazing is occasionally a problem in the area as stray cattle from in and around the protected area graze inside the sanctuary mixed with the cattle of right holders, thus, disturbing the wildlife. This problem is being eradicated with the enforcement of guidelines received from the MoEF & CC regarding suspension of rights.

Wildfires

The Area falls under alpine zone and are no trees. During long winter, the area is covered with snow and glacier. So, no incidence of the forest fire in this area.

4.2.1.6 Human Wildlife Conflict

Wildlife conflicts often hamper the well being of people and the information on the issue was facilitated during the PRA exercise. Information about wild animal causing damage was almost none in this particular site. But people as well as their livestock often gets harmed by stray dogs.

Prescriptions:

Awareness programme/workshops should be organized for local people to make them aware about do-s and don'ts in the case of encounter with wild animals. The local people should be made aware about various departmental welfare programmes, especially about the procedure to file compensation claim.

A rapid response team consisting of trained officials along with equipment's should be stationed either at Range or Division HQs to deal with any exigencies.

Fodder tree plantations shall be developed on the periphery of the villages and stall feeding may be promoted.

4.2.1.7 Data and Maps on intervention areas/treatment plots.

The plantation activity in the PFM mode is not possible in the Biodiversity Management Subcommittee- Gue 1 due to following reasons

The maximum land is private/ in possession of local people. So, finding a new area for plantation is not possible.

The committee members are not supporting with the idea of plantation of chharma (sea buckthorn) in in Gue village as there is water scarcity.

Plantation activity done in Gue village will severely affect the natural habitat and movement of ungulates like blue sheep, ibex and will disturb the habitat of Snow leopard also.

The committee members have decided the above-mentioned points in a meeting and have penned down the discussion and conclusion in their proceeding register.

Criteria	Availability & Access in the Past	Current Availability & Access
Forest Area	Easily available with very limited restrictions.	Restrictions due to Forest conservation acts and other rules and regulations but access is easy.
Major	Abundant.	Some species becomes

species available	<i>Trigonella emodi</i> <i>Dactylorhiza hatagirea</i> <i>Festuca rubra</i> <i>Hippophae tibetana</i> <i>Aconogonum</i> <i>Rosa webbiana</i>	very rare due to over exploitation, but the major species are still abundant till now.
Major NTFPs available	<i>Hippophae tibetana</i> (Sea buckthorn) <i>Rosa webbiana</i> (wild rose) <i>Allium canadense</i> (Wild onion) <i>Aconitum</i> <i>Arnebia euchroma</i> (Ratanjot) <i>Pedicularis</i> <i>Dactylorhiza hatagirea</i> (Salampanja)	Due to Over foraging some NTFPs like wild onion, Ratanjot, Salampanja etc becomes rare. Other species are still abundant.
Fodder availability	Fodders like <i>Trigonella emodi</i> And <i>Festuca rubra</i> were easily available.	These fodder species are still abundant in this area.
Fuel wood availability	Many species of bushes were used for fuel wood along with the collection of cow dung from the grazing/pasture area. The collected cow dung used to be the main source of fuel wood.	Along with local bush species the practice of collecting cow dung is still in practice to fulfil the fuel wood requirement. Pasture area is in easy access.
Timber Availability	<i>Salix</i> used to be major timber available in the wild along with <i>Caragana brevifolia</i> and Tibetan Sea buckthorn which was in easy access.	<i>Salix</i> (Wild willow) along with few local species of timber and <i>Populus spp.</i> is available. Plantations programme are the key factors for availability of timber in this area.
Access to open grazing	Easy access	Few restrictions due to forest rules and regulations but access is easy.
Access to fuel wood	Easy access/nearby	Have to move far off
Access to fodder	Easy access as forest land being nearer	Some fodder species are grown in own agricultural land. Fodder collection from forest land is still permissible.
Access to timber	There used to be no trees in the forestland, so they depended upon woody shrubs.	They are still depended upon woody shrubs and bushes for timber from forest land.
Access to NTFP	Easy access and highly abundant.	Access is still easy, but people collect NTFP on very few quantities. Some

		medicinal plants are collected by Amchis only.
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4.4 Households dependent on Forest (As per PRA exercises)

Category	% HHs depending on forest					
	NTFP	Fuel wood	Fodder	Other	Other	
Primary forest users	90%	100%	80%	0	0	
Secondary forest users	0	0	0	0	0	

4.5 Forest Resources of the selected area (As per the PRA exercise)

S. No	Species (local name)	Main uses	Relative abundance (%)	Perceived value of plant (Scale of 1-10, 1 being lowest)	
				Men	Women
1	<i>Hippophae tibetana</i> (Chharma)	Medicinal values, fuel wood	40%	8	8
2	<i>Arnebia euchroma</i> (Ratanjot)	Medicinal, herbal oil	20%	6	9
3	<i>Allium canadense</i> (Farna/Jaman)	Medicinal, beautification, fuel	30%	5	7
6	<i>Trigonella emodi</i>	Fodder	10%	6	8
7	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Fodder	3%	5	7
8	<i>Dactylorhiza hatagirea</i> (Angbolakpa)	Medicinal	3%	6	6
9	<i>Ephedra gerardiana</i> (Somlata)	High altitude sickness treatment	30%	7	9

4.6 Biodiversity (BMC Use)

Major habitats	Initiative taken for biodiversity conservation
Snow Leopard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing snow leopard & prey species monitoring protocols • Understanding and managing people-wildlife conflicts • Developing models for maintaining socially fenced areas for conservation • Awareness programmes directed at school children, teachers and youth.
Bharal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pasture development • Ban on hunting • Improvement of wildlife habitat by constructing water pond/water harvesting structure • Repair of path bunkers, saltlicks etc.
Ibex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pasture development • Ban on hunting • Improvement of wildlife habitat by constructing water pond/water harvesting structure • Repair of path bunkers, saltlicks etc.

Red Fox (<i>Vulpus vulpus</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness related to human wildlife conflict. • Initiatives for tackling wild-domestic animal's conflict. • Precautions during grazing.
Wild Cats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness related to human wildlife conflict. • Initiatives for tackling wild-domestic animal's conflict.
Wild Rabbit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pasture development • Ban on hunting

Habitat Management:

Habitat management is one of the most important activities of wildlife management. More ideal the habitat is, better it is in terms of availability of food, cover and water to wild animals. It is imperative to analyse the resources that are available in the habitat as this is the main factor which ultimately controls the wild life. Type of habitats available in the sanctuary needs to be thoroughly studied. As this will ensure the future management and all management practices shall be guided by the type of habitat and available resources.

Objectives:

- To study the habitat with respect to availability of resources and constraints.
- To assess the suitability of habitat for various kind of wildlife.
- To carryout various activities for habitat enrichment with minimum disturbance.
- To propagate the local species of fruit bearing plant to ensure the availability of food to the wildlife of this area.

Management Prescriptions:

- Improvement of Pastures.
- Maintenance of water sources.
- Augmentation of Salt Licks.
- Protection and maintenance of Physical Features.
- Understanding and managing people-wildlife conflicts.
- Helping in conservation planning and implementation.

Improvement of Pastures

Under pasture improvement not only the quality of bushes is to be improved but in vast extensive thatches/ pastures, planting of bushes like Caragana, Sea buckthorn, *Rosa spp*, Juniper and other species needs to be carried out. This along with increasing variety of forage shall also provide shelter to wild life. The local nutritious grasses need to be encouraged. Every year 10 hectare of area should be tackled under this scheme.

Maintenance of water sources

The area is deficient in water. To improve the water availability in the sanctuary, it is necessary to construct some water harvesting structures. These structures should be spread over the entire area. Every year, 5-6 earthen ponds will be constructed. The site of proposed water ponds should be identified carefully after visiting/inspecting the area by DFO/ACF with clear objectives. The design will be according to the site available on the spot. The cost of each structure will be as per the estimate and shall vary from site to site.

4.7 NTFP Collection (as per PRA exercises)

S. N.	Name of NTFP	Collection time (Months)	No. of HHs engaged - approx.	Unit	Average collection/ Season/HH /Year	Quantum collected in a season/ year	Quantum sold in a season/ year	Sale value in Rs.	From VFDS Area - yes/no	Major problems
1.	Somlata	Sept-Oct	19	Kg	2	-	-	Rarely sold	Yes	Over exploitation
2.	Salampanja	Oct	19	Kg	2	-	-	No sale	Yes	Low abundance
3.	Wild Onion	June-July	19	Kg	2	-	-	No sale	Yes	Low abundance
6	Sea Buckthorn	Oct -Nov	19	Kg	10	-	-	400/kg for processed sea buckthorn.	Yes	No proper Knowledge of processing and value addition.

Medicinal plants like Somlata, wild onion, Salampanja etc are collected by very few households for their culinary purpose and medicinal use. Only those who have knowledge regarding their value are engaged in foraging of these species.

4.8 Fuels Collection/Consumption

S No.	Type of fuel used	No of HHs involved	Unit	Average HH Consumption /Year	Sources	Cost involved, if any	Major Problems
1.	Cow dung	19	Q	3-4	Forest area	-	Distance
2.	LPG	19	Per Unit	8-10	Local vendors/Tabo Market	Rs. 1200/unit	Distribution Problems during winter.
3.	Fuel wood	19	Q	20-22	Forest department	Rs. 650/Q	Low fulfillment of demand
4.	Kerosene	19	L	35	Tabo	Rs. 93/L	Distribution Problems during winter.

4.9 Fuels/Fuel wood Deficiency

Fuels deficiency	% HHs with fuels deficiency	Duration (Months)	Coping strategies
Low			
Medium	-	-	-
High	19	Dec-march	Depend upon forest department for fuel wood planting of fodder plant of forest own land if possible.

- Consumption of fuel wood is more during winter (November-March).
- Fuel wood distribution by forest department in subsidized rate is not enough for households to cope up during winter so more supply is needed.
- The villagers are also relying on collection of cow dung cakes from forest area to use during winter.

4.10 Fodder collection/consumption

Sno.	Type of fodder used	No of HHs involved	Unit	Average HH consumption/year	Sources	Cost involved, if any	Major problems
1	Green grass,	19	Q	25-30	Forest land	No	Distant Fodder Availability.
2	Dry grass	19	Q	8-10Q	Private land/Agriculture land	No	reduces land holding due to family division
3	Wheat/Barley Straw	19	Q	15-20Q	Tabo Market	Rs. 900/Q	High cost of Transportation.

- People prefer High value cash crops, especially Vegetables and are not growing traditional crops which are resulting in lesser fodder availability.
- After September cows and bulls are sent to open pastures for free grazing till the snow occurs. In winters they take their domestic cattle back to the houses.
- Fodders like Chhiri and Thema are easily available

4.11 Fodder Deficiency

Fodder deficiency	% HHs with Fodder deficiency	Duration (Months)	Coping strategies
Low			
Medium	100%	Dec-March	Use of stored fodder/Stall Feeding

4.12 Timber

S.N.	Type Timber used	No of HHs demand /Year	Unit	Cost Involved	Current source of collection/ purchase	Major Problems
1	Agriculture Construction house, etc	19	Kg/Q	1200/Q	Timber distance	There is not forest in they have to pay and carry for fuel wood they purchase from depot

4.12.1 Timber Deficiency

Timber deficiency	%HHs with timber deficiency	Duration (Months)	Coping strategies
Low			
Medium	100%	Throughout the year	No construction work during winter.
High			

4.13 Forest Management Practices

Key activities	Traditional practices	Current practices
Nursery development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural regeneration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No nursery raising practices of forestry species by locals Nursery raising is done and managed by forest department.
Plantation management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Naturally growing species are protected. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Naturally growing species are protected. Plantation of fuel woods and fodder species with the help of forest department.
Forest protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some forests were protected as sacred places. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest protection activities through forest department. Conservation and awareness activities through different Biodiversity management committee.
Development activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gram Sabha 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gram Sabha. Development activities through Block and Panchayat.
Livelihood Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture/Horticulture NTPF collection Livestock 	Agriculture, NTFP collection, small scale business, Home stay/Tourism -

BMC subcommittee will be involved in forestry plantations, soil conservation works, forest maintenance and protection work.

4.14 Forest Protection Practices

Forest disturbances	Traditional practices	Current practices
Forest fire	The area is devoid of trees and during winter snow covered condition makes this area free from forest fire. So, there is of chance of forest fire.	The area is devoid of trees and during winter snow covered condition makes this area free from forest fire. So, there is of chance of forest fire.
Land slide	Check dams and vegetative walls	Construction of Check dams, crate walls, plantation programme.
Flood	Protection walls	Construction of Protection walls, dams etc.
Hunting	Hunting/poaching was prevalent prior to WLPA 1972. Dogs were used to hunt Wild goats.	Completely banned.
Illegal activities	No such protection practices against illegal activities.	Anti-poaching and anti-hunting campaigns.
Biodiversity conservation	Not much aware about conservation of biodiversity.	Actively participating in biodiversity conservation through conservation and management committee.

- BMC Sub-committee will protect plantation sites.
- BMC Sub-committee will participate in dry stone check dam construction, brush wood check dam and bioengineering works.
- BMC Sub-committee will help to prevent illegal activities like illegal logging, hunting etc.
- BMC Sub-committee will participate in NTFP conservation works.

4.15 Water Resources

Water resources	Number	Availability of water (Months)	Different uses	Current status	Maintained by whom	Problems	Opportunities
Natural springs	1	7	For drinking/Irrigation/Livestock	In use/running	Villagers	Open source, not available during winter, flooding problems	Can be utilized for drinking as well as irrigation purpose if maintained well.
Tank	4 (Water storage tank + de silting tank))	6	Drinking/irrigation	available	villagers	Cannot be used during winter	More efficient in distribution of well maintained
Drinking water supply	IPH supply	7	drinking	available	IPH /Villagers	Not available during winter	The problem of drinking water during winter can be reduced.

4.16 Agricultural resources

4.16.1 Cultivable land use pattern

Cultivable land	Irrigated land	Rainfed land	Cultivable wasteland	Land leased in	Land leased out	Other
Area (ha)	34-09-65	-	-	-	-	-
% Area (ha)	100%	-	-	-	-	-

4.16.2 Land holding pattern

Category	Criteria	Number of HHs	% HHs
Landless HHs			
Marginal farmers			
Small farmers	Less than 1hect	15	31.9
Medium Farmer	Between 182 hectares	2.50	53.2%
Large farmers	More than 2 hectares	7	15%

4.16.3 Cropping Pattern

Major crops	No of farmers engaged	Irrigated/ Rain fed	Unit of yield	Average Crop yield	District/State average yield	% deficit yield	Reasons, if low yield	Perceived solutions to improve crop yield
Barley	19	N/A						
Green Pea	19							
Potato	19							

4.16.4 Challenges of Cultivable Land

Major challenges	Current strategies to deal with challenges	Usefulness of the current strategies
Poor soil fertility	Application of FYM and other fertilizers	Moderately useful
Soil erosion (low)	Stone structures, plantations, live mulching	Moderately useful
Soil erosion (medium)	Stone structures, plantations, live mulching	Moderately useful
Soil erosion (severe)	No severe soil erosion	-
Low land productivity	Application of FYM and other fertilizers	Moderately useful
Low moisture retention	Live mulching, organic mulching	Moderately useful
Lack of irrigation	Use of PVC pipes for irrigation	Less useful (Costly)

4.16.5 Livestock Resource

4.16.5.1 Livestock Holding Pattern

Type	Number of HHs involved	Average HH holding	No. of animals – approx.	Problems	Opportunities
Cows	19	2-3	60	Fodder	Milk, Paneer, Ghee
Bullocks	3	1	5	Feeds	Tillage of land
Goats/Sheep	17	5-6	70	Feeds	Meat, wool, hair

4.16.5.2 Production of main Livestock

Type	Product	Unit of production	Average yield/production	District/State average	Reasons for low yield/production
Cows	Milk	L	2 L	4.2 L	Not suitable variety of cow Fodder

5. Livelihood Strategies

5.1 Existing Livelihood Strategies

Source of livelihood	Number of HH dependent as		Major constraints/ challenges
	Primary source	Secondary source	
Agriculture	19		The area is rain fed so the adoption rate of improved technologies and inputs by the farmers is less compared to irrigated land. Small land holding. Soil erosion due to serious topographical and climatic factors and all the biotic pressure.
Forestry	4	10	Wide pasture area but very less vegetation. Encroachment problem
Livestock/Animal Husbandry		19	Shortage of fodders Scattered land holdings Low milk production and poor extension service Lack of improved breed
Small business	5	5	Marketing problems in agricultural business Unavailability of raw materials on time
Service/Job	5	8	Lack of quality education and skilled manpower to prepare service-oriented people.

5.2 Livelihoods- Activity Calendar

Month (local)	Main activities			
	Agriculture	Forestry works	Wage Work	Other-specify
January	-	-	-	Handlooms/Hand knitting/carpet making
February	-	-	-	Handlooms/Hand knitting/carpet making
March	-	-	-	Handlooms/Hand knitting/carpet making
April	Field preparation and sowing	Plantation in forest and private land	Construction work/labour in agriculture field	-
May	Intercultural operations and irrigation	Plantation in forest and private land	Construction work/labour in agriculture field	-
June	Intercultural operations and irrigation	Plantation in forest and private land,	Construction/plantation	-
July	Intercultural operations and irrigation	Plantation in forest and private land, NTFP collection	Construction/plantation	-
August	Intercultural operations and irrigation	Construction of crate wall/Check dam, NTFP collection	Agricultural activities	-
September	Reaping	Conservation activities, NTFP collection	Agricultural activities	-
October	Threshing, Post-harvest and storage	NTFP collection	Agricultural activities	-
November	-	-		Handlooms/Hand knitting/carpet making
December	-	-		Handlooms/Hand knitting/carpet making

5.3 Food deficiency

Food deficiency	% HHs with food deficiency	Duration (Months)	Coping strategies
Low	5%	Dec-Feb	Help from others
Medium	-	-	-
High	-	-	-

Although few BPL families are there but no such food deficiency is observed as PDS schemes are there to cope up for this.

5.4 Income deficiency

Income deficiency	% HHs with income deficiency	Duration (Months)	Coping strategies
Low	5%	November-march	Money lending
Medium	-	-	-
High	-	-	-

Income deficiency is observed in very small amount.

6. Institutional Analysis

7.1 Existing Community Based Organisations (CBOs)

CBOs	Age of CBO (Year)	Formal/ Informal	Registered (Yes/No)	Objectives	Member ship	Key activities	Credibility of CBO	External linkages	Useful for the project
BMC	2	Formal	Yes	Biodiversity Conservation Participatory Forest management	Voluntarily (16 members)	Wildlife conservation Forest management Community development	effective	With forest department	Very useful
Mandir (Monastery) committee	-	Informal	No	Religious activities	All the believers and worshippers	Religious gatherings and meetings	effective	-	Yes
Self-help group	1	Formal	yes	Community development Women empowerment Rural entrepreneurship development	16 members	Small scale business Meetings regarding entrepreneurship	excellent	Forest department	Yes
Youth Group	25	Formal	Yes	Anti-drug campaign Health and fitness community development	Voluntarily (20 Members)	sports activities sanitation campaign	good	-	Yes
Mahila Mandal	25	Formal	Yes	women empowerment	Voluntarily (20 Members)	activities for girls' education community development	good	-	Yes

All above mentioned committees/ groups would be of immense help to Project and their involvement would be helpful in implementation of project activities. Representatives of these committees will be included in BMC Sub-Committee as nominated members.

6.2 Preferences for External Linkages

Name of External Intuition (EI)	Importance of the EIs	Relationship with EIs	Preference to associate with EIs
Gram panchayat	Government schemes for families Road connectivity through PMGSY and General house meeting	Very good and helpful	2
Forest department	Biodiversity conservation and forest protection, plantation activities	Cordial relation	1
Horticulture/Agriculture Department	Schemes for agricultural/horticultural crops and improved varieties	Cordial	3
Veterinary	For commercial livestock production	Cordial	4
Community health centre	Health facilities/services	Cordial	5
Jal Shakti	Water supply and irrigation	Good	3
PWD	Developmental activities	Bitter	3

6.3 Profile of existing SHGs

S.N.	Name	Members	Type of (IGAs)	Funds invested	Source of finance	Profitability	Credibility
1	Sangha Green Valley	8	Galaicha/Khadi/Catering	-	Self-finance/BMC	-	Credible
2	Junishingh Green Valley	8	Galaicha/Khadi/Catering	-	Self-finance/BMC	-	Credible

7. Problem Analysis and Solution

7.1 Analyzed Problems and Scientific Solutions

S No.	Problems identified	Justification of problems identified	Extent of problems	Recommended solutions
1	Depleting availability of medicinal plants and fodders from nearby forest area.	Due to limited forest area, the over exploitation and overgrazing causes the problem	Serious	Conservation of floral diversity through community approaches. Plantation programs.
2	Low moisture retention/water scarcity	The area is rained so limited water resources cause these problems.	Severe	Construction of water harvesting structures.
3	Soil erosion	Due to glacier melt and wind.	Moderate	Contour trenching, construction of check dams/crate walls
4	Inadequate supply of drinking water	Due to cold winter when temperature reaches below -25 ⁰ c then drinking water is not available	Severe	This issue should be addressed by government agencies.
6	Fertilizers/Seeds/FYM	Due to the remoteness of the area	Severe	This issue should be addressed by government agencies.

7.2 Perceived Problems and Solutions

S No.	Key Stakeholders	Key problems identified by stakeholders	No of HHs and/or area affected	Critical causes of the problems	Perceived solutions
1	Women	Low income, problems related to fodders and fuel wood, no equal rights for participation in community development activities	19	Lack of education and awareness	Education for women/girls, equal participation in community activities, rural entrepreneurship development through SHGs and Mahila mandal.
2	Farmer	Water scarcity, no proper marketing of agricultural products, less availability of improved seed and fertilizers.	19	Rain fed agriculture, tough terrains, long and harsh winter, not much support from agriculture/horticulture department	Water harvesting activities, plantation activities, capacity building programs on organic compost preparation and scientific/climate resilient agriculture

7.3 Implementation Activities/Interventions

S. N.	Specific activities as per the agreed solutions	No of beneficiaries
1	Participatory forest management	Whole community
	Plantation of fodder and fuel wood trees in the community land. Although there is a demand of high fodder and fuel wood species but only few species can grow and survive in this region. The major species which will be planted are Poplar, Willow and Sea buckthorn.	
	Conservation of high value NTFP species and development of pasture land.	
	Sustainable forest development practices will be implemented and over exploitation of grass/fodder species and other medicinal plants will be reduced.	
	Banned on Encroachment of forest land will be stopped.	
2	Soil & water conservation	Whole community
	Construction of check dams/crate walls to reduce the Soil erosion and landslides near nallas.	
	Renovation of existing water bodies, construction of tanks, etc.	
	Mulching practices to reduce soil erosion from agriculture land.	
	Management of existing natural springs.	
3	Bio-diversity conservation	Whole community
	Community participation in biodiversity conservation.	
	Participation in awareness campaign with forest department.	
	Conservation of local species of flora and fauna.	
	Complete ban on hunting/poaching and illegal activities.	

4	Community development	Whole community
	Construction of Corrals for Livestock	
	Installation of solar Hamams for homestays	
	Sterilization of feral dogs	
5	Livelihood improvement	
	Introduction of early variety of black pea	
	Value addition and marketing training for barley	
	Exposure visit for SHG members	

7.4 SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weakness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unity among people. • Educated youths. • Very strong understanding among individual level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of awareness about project. • Drudgery • No income generation activities for women. • No coordination with other departments. • Very poor performance on community development.
Opportunity	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market potential of local agriculture products. • Tourist attraction. • Maximum concentration of funds in this area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over exploitation of resources. • Climatic condition of the area.

7.5 Setting the objectives for Development for the project duration

Objectives for Forestry Development

- Improving long-term forest health and productivity
- Conservation and protection of forest areas and wildlife sanctuary.
- Enhanced vegetative growth for fodder and fuel wood.
- Conservation of NTFPs.
- Sustainable forest ecosystem management.
- Conservation works
- Reduce encroachment of forest land.
- Plantation management.

Objectives for village/community Development

- Sustainable Livelihood
- Reduction in pressure on forest resources
- Asset Generation
- Convergence of various departments for overall development of the region
- Women Empowerment
- Rural entrepreneurship development.
- Income generation activities.

8. Forest Ecosystem Management Plan

8.1 General description

The Potential intervention areas /treatment plots and soil conservation works have been identified during Micro planning exercises by technical staff (Fgd, Block Officer and Range officer). GPS locations have been collected and plot wise expenditure details of plantation sites have been prepared. The activities to be carried out stands discussed with villagers in detail during PRA exercises. The selected plantation plots /patches are either open areas or are blank, which would be planted with multipurpose trees varying from 500 -200 trees per hectare. Being on the southern and southern eastern aspect species selection of plan table species, stock health, and pit size needs to be kept in mind. For soil conservation works estimate will be prepared by FTU and field staff before implementation. Members from committee expressed that area near habitations as well as areas which fall within the grazing zone of migratory graziers needs fencing. The members were assured that the vulnerable points will be taken care of and barbed wire fencing will be recommended so that there will be least grazing incidences in the plantation areas. The members assured that they will not leave their domestic cattle for grazing in open without attendant which may cause damage to the seedlings in the closed areas. Plots identified were discussed in detail and assigned to user groups. In addition, the participants suggested itemized conservation measures to be taken for each species.

Work to be executed in PFM mode and in FD mode was discussed and finalized. All Plantations planted by Sub-Committee will be protected by Sub-Committee. Technical works, Masonry/Gabion check dams, water harvesting structures, will be built by FD. Bioengineering structures, Dry stone Check Dams on small streams, Masonry ponds etc, will be done by Villagers.

8.1.1 Memorandum of Understanding

Memorandum of understanding (English version) translated in Hindi / local language was read and explained to all present. The issue of community contribution was discussed in detail and the community members suggested their contribution in following forms: All the user group members agreed that they will contribute their BMC Sub Committee membership beneficiary share into the BMC Sub Committee account. All members agreed for their contribution in project activities and decided to contribute membership fee of Rs. 200. This has to be paid only once. The amount will be kept in BMC Subcommittee account and can be used as community share for doing any other development work with other departments or with project, if BMC Subcommittee members desire so, otherwise they can use it after project completion. This is important because villagers should feel sense of ownership in works and further, they have to maintain and protect forest area / assets for several years even after completion of project. The Micro Plan was finally approved by the General House of BMC Subcommittee (Details written in proceeding register and The MoU was also signed by the president of BMC Subcommittee and DFO Spiti Signed MoU annexed in this document).

8.1.2 Project Support to the beneficiary BMC Subcommittee for implementation of Micro plan

The village level organization will be beneficiary of PIHPFEM&L project for:

- **Financial support**

Implementation of the approved micro-plan

Labour wages: for Fencing, pit digging, carriages, planting, weeding, mulching of Plants excluding the community contribution

Other works: as per approved micro plan (ALL WAGES ARE TO BE PAID BY THE BMC by CHEQUE OR BY BANK TRANSFER. NO CASH TRANSACTIONS PERMITTED).

CDAs: The Community Development Activities as identified by the BMC Subcommittee and in Conformity with the Project guidelines will be decided and implemented by the BMC Sub Committee through a consultative process.

Maintenance: Beating up operations, weeding mulching in MP plantations for years. Maintenance of fence for 5 years.

Stock and material:

- i. Stock: quality nursery raised plants
- ii. Material e.g., B. wire, U. nails, fence posts, Tar/ black Japan etc.

Stationary

Stationary to BMC Subcommittee including stamps, stamp pad, registers, receipt book, carbon papers, paper pin, resolution pads, pen, pencil, dairies, chairs, table, Almira etc. to run the office effectively.

8.2 Activities for plantation

8.3 Plantation Activity under PFM Mode

The plantation activity in the PFM mode is not possible in the Biodiversity Management Subcommittee- Gue 1 due to following reasons

The maximum land is private/ in possession of local people. So, finding a new area for plantation is not possible.

The committee members are not supporting with the idea of plantation of chharma (sea buckthorn) in in Gue village as there is water scarcity.

Plantation activity done in Gue village will severely affect the natural habitat and movement of ungulates like blue sheep, ibex and will disturb the habitat of Snow leopard also.

The committee members have decided the above-mentioned points in a meeting and have penned down the discussion and conclusion in their proceeding register. (resolution attached)

उत्तर दिनांक 19/10/23 को वी.एम.सी. मनेवी ग्राम - 1 को बैठक में यह निर्णय लिया गया कि यहां प्लान्टेशन (Plantation) की क्रिया (Activity) करना। नमनी लिखत कारणा से नहीं हो पाएगी। -

- 1) यहां अधिकतर जमीन फसलें हैं।
- 2) पानी की कमी।
- 3) सनी लैंड की पूर्व में पर भारी अक्षर पड़ने की सम्भवा है।
- 4) नया और पुराना सारमा (जमीन) नहीं है।

उपर लिखे गए कारणों को लक्ष से ग्रुप - 1 BMC Sub Committee में प्लान्टेशन (Plantation Activity) करना संभव नहीं है।

क्रमांक	नाम	पद	हस्ताक्षर
1	रंजीत राम	उपाध्यक्ष	Bengal
2	देवेन दामोदर	संयुक्त सचिव	Dechen chhad
3	दीपिका कुमारी देवी	सदस्य	- 12/10/23
4	दीपिका अरुमा	- do -	दीपिका अरुमा
5	सोनिम डोलकर	- do -	सोनिम डोलकर
6	दीपिका देवि	- do -	दीपिका देवि
7	दीपिका दीवडा	- do -	दीपिका
8	प्रदीप कुमारी देवी	- do -	प्रदीप
9	दीपिका देवी	- do -	दीपिका
10	अरुमा देवी (GMA)	- do -	अरुमा

8.4 Soil and water conservation

8.4.1 Soil and Water Conservation Works (Proposed)

S.N.	Land	Type of SWC work	Unit of work	Quantum of work	HH beneficiaries	Responsibility		
						Project	Sub committee	Convergence
	Activity							
1	Community land/forest land	Construction of Check Walls	No.	7	Whole community	Finance	Implementation and management	
2	Community land/forest land	Construction Water Harvesting/Storage Tanks for Drinking and Irrigation	No.	5	Whole community	Finance	Whole community	

8.4.2 Soil and Water Conservation works (Year wise Physical Target)

S.N.	Land	Type of SWC work	Unit of work	Quantum of work	HH beneficiaries	Physical target for SWC activities				
						2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
1	Community land/forest land	Construction of Check Walls	No.	7	Whole community	0	3	4	0	0
2	Community land/forest land	Water Harvesting/Storage Tanks for Drinking and Irrigation repairment	No.	5	Whole community	0	2	3	0	0

8.5 Physical and Financial Plan (FEMP)

8.5.1 Proposed physical and financial plan

S.N.	Proposed Activity	Unit Cost	2023-24		2024-25		2025-26		2026-27		2027-28		Total	
			phy	fin	phy	fin	phy	fin	phy	fin	phy	fin	phy	fin
i	Construction of Check Walls	30000	0	0	3	90,000	4	120000	0	0	0	0	7	210,000.00
ii	Water harvesting/Storage tanks for irrigation Water (15000 m ³) repairment	30000	0	0	3	90000	2	60000	0	0	0	0	5	150,000.00
	Total (E)		0	0	6	180,000	6	180000	-	-	-	-		360,000.00

8.5.2 Annual Work Plan for 2024-25

S. N	Proposed activity	Benefiting HH	Unit of work	Quantum of work	Unit cost (Rs)	proposed budget	Financial source		
							project	convergence	community contribution
soil and water conservation									
1	Construction of Check Walls	whole community	no.	3	30,000.00	90,000.00			management
1	Water harvesting/Storage tanks for irrigation Water (15000 m ³) repairment	whole community	no.	3	30,000.00	90,000.00			management
Total						180,000.00			

8.5.3 Annual Work Plan for 2025-26

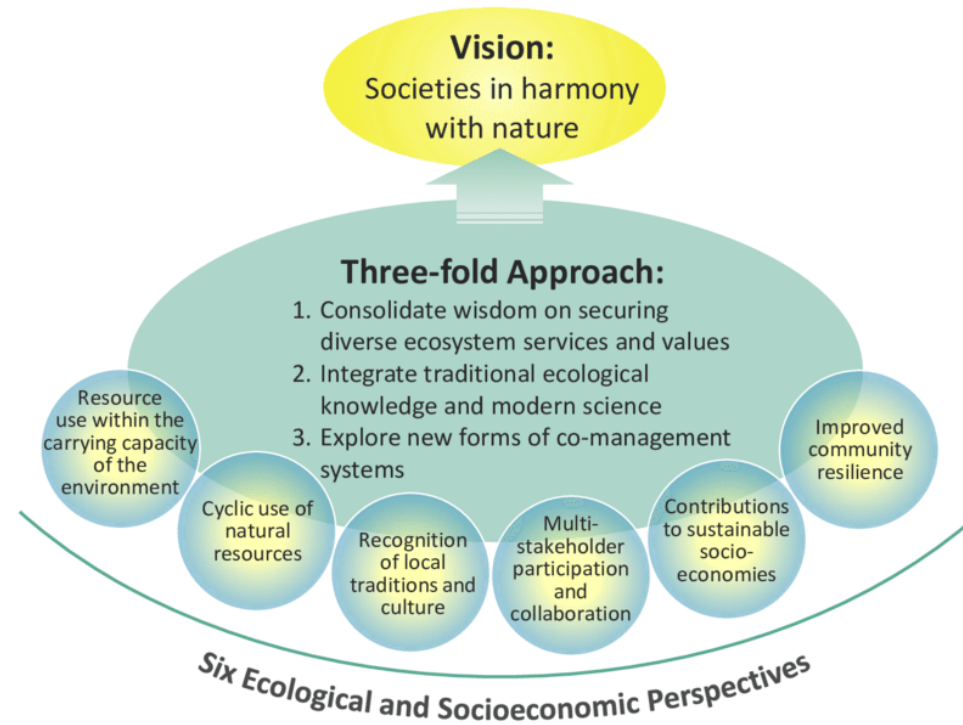
S. N	Proposed activity	Benefiting HH	Unit of work	Quantum of work	Unit cost (Rs)	proposed budget	Financial source		
							project	convergence	community contribution
soil and water conservation									
1	Construction of Check Walls	whole community	no.	4	30,000.00	120,000.00			
1	Water harvesting/Storage tanks for irrigation Water (15000 m ³) repairment	whole community	no.	2	30,000.00	60,000.00			management
Total						180,000.00			

9. A BRIEF APPROACH OF SATOYAMA UNDER THIS PROJECT

Satoyama is a traditional Japanese concept that refers to a unique and sustainable approach to managing rural landscapes. The term "Satoyama" literally translates to "sato" (village) and "yama" (mountain), signifying the harmonious coexistence of human settlements and the surrounding natural environment. Satoyama landscapes are characterized by a balanced relationship between agriculture, forestry, and the preservation of biodiversity.

Here is some brief information about Satoyama:

1. **Ecological Harmony:** Satoyama landscapes are designed to maintain a delicate balance between human activities and the natural world. This balance is achieved by sustainable farming practices, including crop cultivation, livestock rearing, and forestry.
2. **Biodiversity Conservation:** Satoyama areas often contain diverse ecosystems with a wide variety of plant and animal species. Local communities play a crucial role in preserving these ecosystems, which can support both wildlife and human needs.
3. **Cultural Significance:** Satoyama landscapes are deeply rooted in Japanese culture and history. They are often associated with traditional agricultural practices, festivals, and communal activities that have been passed down through generations.
4. **Community Involvement:** Local communities in Satoyama areas actively participate in the management and conservation of their natural resources. This involvement helps foster a sense of responsibility and pride in maintaining the balance between human activities and nature.
5. **Economic Sustainability:** The sustainable management of Satoyama landscapes not only supports the environment and culture but also contributes to the economic well-being of rural communities. It provides livelihoods for people engaged in farming, forestry, and related industries.
6. **Challenges:** Despite their importance, many Satoyama landscapes face challenges due to urbanization, depopulation of rural areas, and changes in land use. Conservation efforts and policies are being implemented to protect and revitalize these valuable landscapes.



Schematic Diagram of Satoyama Initiative

Satoyama serves as an inspiring example of how humans can live in harmony with nature, maintaining both ecological and cultural diversity. It represents a holistic approach to land use and conservation that can provide valuable lessons for sustainable development and environmental stewardship worldwide.

The implementation of the Satoyama concept in a JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) project for the improvement of Himachal Pradesh's forest ecosystem management and livelihoods would involve applying the principles of Satoyama to the specific context and needs of the region. Here's how it could be implemented and why it's important:

Implementation:

1. **Assessment and Planning:** The project would start with a comprehensive assessment of the current state of Himachal Pradesh's forest ecosystems and the livelihoods of the communities dependent on them. This assessment would identify areas where the Satoyama approach could be applied effectively.
2. **Community Engagement:** Engaging with local communities is a fundamental aspect of Satoyama. The project would involve communities in decision-making processes, ensuring that their traditional knowledge and practices are integrated into conservation and livelihood improvement efforts.
3. **Sustainable Forest Management:** Himachal Pradesh has significant forest resources. Implementing sustainable forestry practices, such as selective logging and reforestation, would be crucial to maintaining ecological balance and ensuring a long-term supply of forest products.
4. **Biodiversity Conservation:** Efforts would be made to protect and enhance biodiversity within the forest ecosystems. This might include the establishment of protected areas and the promotion of habitat restoration practices.
5. **Agricultural Practices:** Like in traditional Satoyama landscapes, the project could promote sustainable agricultural practices that reduce the environmental impact, such as organic farming and agroforestry.
6. **Livelihood Diversification:** Recognizing that communities often rely on a combination of activities for their livelihoods, the project could support the diversification of income sources, such as promoting ecotourism, cottage industries, and non-timber forest product harvesting.
7. **Capacity Building:** Training and capacity-building programs would be essential to equip local communities with the skills and knowledge needed to manage their resources sustainably.
8. **Traditional values:** Indigenous and local communities in Himachal Pradesh have valuable traditional knowledge related to agriculture, forestry, and resource management. The Satoyama Initiative aims to preserve and integrate this knowledge into sustainable practices.

Comparison of rationale for Satoyama initiatives in Himachal Pradesh

JAPAN	HIMACHAL PRADESH
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 68% of total geographical area is under forest cover. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 27.72% of total geographical area is under forest.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum forest land is owned privately 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum forest area is government owned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural Resource depletion is due to depopulation and under use of natural resources (forests) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural Resource depletion is because of overuse of forest resources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migration of rural population to urban areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trend in urbanization is on rise
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims to bring back people towards forests to manage forests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims to enable human interface for sustainable management of forest resources and minimize migration of people from villages to urban areas

Importance:

- Conservation of Biodiversity:** Implementing the Satoyama approach in Himachal Pradesh would help conserve its rich biodiversity, protecting endangered species and preserving the ecological balance of the region.
- Sustainable Resource Management:** Himachal Pradesh's forests are critical for the well-being of both nature and local communities. Sustainable resource management would ensure a continuous supply of forest products and protect against deforestation and environmental degradation.
- Community Empowerment:** Engaging local communities in decision-making and resource management empowers them to take ownership of their environment, leading to more effective conservation and improved livelihoods.
- Cultural Preservation:** The project would help preserve the cultural and traditional practices of indigenous communities in Himachal Pradesh, which are often closely linked to their natural environment.

5. **Climate Resilience:** Satoyama practices often enhance the resilience of ecosystems to climate change, making the region better prepared for future environmental challenges.
6. **International Collaboration:** By implementing the Satoyama concept in Himachal Pradesh, India can benefit from Japan's experience and expertise in sustainable land management, fostering international cooperation and knowledge exchange.

In summary, implementing the Satoyama concept in a JICA project for the improvement of Himachal Pradesh's forest ecosystem management and livelihoods holds great promise for balancing the needs of people and nature in the region while promoting sustainable development and conservation.

Analyzed Problems and Scientific Solutions:

S. No	Problems identified	Justification of problems identified	Extent of problems	Recommended solutions
1	Depleting availability of medicinal plants and fodders from nearby forest area.	Due to limited forest area, the over exploitation and overgrazing causes the problem	Serious	Conservation of floral diversity through community approaches. Plantation programs.
2	Low moisture retention/water scarcity	The area is rained so limited water resources cause these problems.	Severe	Construction of water harvesting structures.
3	Theft at monastery	Frequent theft at monastery donation box	Moderate	CCTV Cameras required at the monastery
4	Inadequate supply of drinking water	Due to cold winter when temperature reaches below -25 ⁰ c then drinking water is not available	Severe	This issue should be addressed by government agencies.
6	Fertilizers/Seeds/FYM	Due to the remoteness of the area	Severe	This issue should be addressed by government agencies.
7	Snow leopards harming domestic livestock	Due to vulnerable livestock's and scarcity of food for snow leopards	Severe	Construction of Corals
8	Feral Dogs creating nuisance	Scarcity of food	Severe	Imposition of mobile sterilization unit
9	Water freezing during Winters	Extreme Weather	Severe	Solar Hamams installation

Perceived Problems and Solutions

S.No	Key Stakeholders	Key problems identified by stakeholders	No of HHs and/or area affected	Critical causes of the problems	Perceived solutions
1	Women	Low income, problems related to fodders and fuel wood, no equal rights for participation in community development activities	19	Lack of education and awareness	Education for women/girls, equal participation in community activities, rural entrepreneurship development through SHGs and Mahila mandal.
2	Farmer	Water scarcity, no proper marketing of agricultural products, less availability of improved seed and fertilizers.	19	Rain fed agriculture, tough terrains, long and harsh winter, not much support from agriculture/horticulture department	Water harvesting activities, plantation activities, capacity building programs on organic compost preparation and scientific/climate resilient agriculture

9. Sato Yama work Plan

9.1 Sato Yama Activities

S.N.	Activity	Purpose of the Activity	HHs to be benefited	Community Contribution
1	Protected Corrals for livestock	Protection of livestock from snow leopards and feral dogs	Whole community	-
2	Solar Hamam	Providing Warm Water during winters	Whole community	-
3	Feral Dogs Sterilization	Control population of feral dogs`	Whole community	-

4	Incentive to Dog Catcher	Control population of feral dogs`	Whole community	

- Detailed estimation plan will be prepared by BMC Subcommittee with inputs from PMU/DMU/FTU and concerned departments if required.
- Community will be expected to contribute to activity costs in the form of labour, materials and cash.
- The BMC Subcommittee will be responsible for monthly monitoring and quality control of the work to be executed and the maintenance and management of the community assets created.
- Guidelines will be developed by the PMC for the performance, maintenance and management of community assets.

9.2 Physical & Financial details of Satoyama Works

S.N.	Proposed activities	Unit Cost	2023-24		2024-25		2025-26		Total unit	Total est. cost
			Unit	Estimated cost Rs)	Unit	Estimated cost Rs)	Unit	Estimated cost Rs)		
1	Corals for livestock's	15000			10	150,000	9	135000	19	285,000
2	Solar Hamam	15000	5	75000	2	30000			7	105000
3	Feral Dogs Sterilization-cum-	100000			L/S	100000	L/S	100000	L/S	200000
4	Incentive to dog catcher	10000			5	50000	5	50000	10	100000
5	Orientation workshop on crop damage protection from wildlife	5000	1	5000						5000

		80000	330000.00		285000.00		695000.00
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9.3 Livelihood Improvement/Income Generation Activities (IGAs)

S.N.	Activity	No. of SHGs to be covered/benefiting households	Members to be Covered		Availability to key inputs (YES/No)				Expected Funds (Rs)	Expected Profitability (Rs)	Beneficiary Contribution (%)
			Male	Female	Skills	Raw Material	Technology	Market			
1	Introduction of early variety of green pea	Whole Community	Whole Community		No	No	No	Yes	200000		
2	Value Addition and marketing trainings related to IGA-cum-Exposure visit for SHG members	2	16 Females		Yes	No	Yes	Yes	650000		

	Total		850,000		
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9.4 Proposed Physical and financial coverage of livelihood improvement and Income Generation Activities

S.N	Activity	Target Group	Unit Cost	2023-24		2024-25		2025-26		Total	
	Proposed Physical and financial coverage of livelihood improvement and Income Generation Activities			phy	fin	phy	fin	phy	fin	phy	fin
1	Introduction of early variety of green pea	Whole community	100,000.00	-	-	1	100,000.00	1.00	100,000.00	2	200,000.00
2	Value Addition and marketing trainings related to IGA-cum-Exposure visit for SHG members	2 SHG's	650000	-	-	1	650,000	-	-	1	650,000
Total						1	750,000	1	100,000	4	850,000.00

9.5 Formation of SHGs

Year	No. of SHGs	Members		
		Male	Female	Total
2004				
2022-23	2	0	16	16
2023-24				

Sangha Green Valley SHG (8 members) and Junshingh Green Valley SHG (8 Members) had been formed in the BMC Sub Committee Gue-1.

**9.6 Annual Work Plan for 2024-25:
Community Development and Livelihood Improvement (CD&LIP)**

S.N	Proposed Activity	SHGs	No. of Beneficiary	Proposed Budget	Financial source		
					Project	convergence	Community contribution
	Community Development						
a.	Playground-cum-park for village		Whole community	490,000	500,000	-	User beneficiary share (5%)
	total			490,000	500,000	-	
	Livelihood Improvement						
a.	Value Addition and marketing trainings related to IGA-cum- Exposure visit for SHG members	2	2 SHG (16 members)	650,000	650,000	-	-
	Total			650,000	650,000		
	Total			850,000	11,50,000	-	-

10. Activities and its implementing Agencies

Activities to be carried out with the support of other Departments/ Projects/ Schemes Community Infrastructure development, basic human needs, agriculture and horticulture, IPH, Jal Shakti (through convergence)

10.1 Activities identified and its implementing agencies

S.N.	Activities	HHs to be benefited	Implementing Agencies/department	Proposed Budget (Rs)
1	Playground-cum-park	Whole community	Forest Department	500,000
2	Water harvesting/Storage tanks for irrigation Water (15000 m ³) repairment	Whole community	Forest Department /Jal Shakti	30,000
3	Value Addition and marketing trainings related to IGA-cum-Exposure visit to SHG members	2 SHG's	Forest Department/	650,000
4	Corals for livestock's	Whole community	Forest Department/NCF	285,000
5	Solar Hamam	Whole community	Forest dept.	105,000
6	Feral Dogs Sterilization	Whole community	Forest Department/Veterinary Dept.	200,000

7	Incentive to Dog Catcher	Whole community	Forest Department/Veterinary Dept.	100000
TOTAL				18,70,000.00

10.2 Proposed Physical & Financial Coverage of Activities identified

S.N.	Activity	Unit Cost	2023-24		2024-25		2025-26		2026-27		Total	
			phy	fin	phy	fin	phy	fin	phy	fin	phy	fin
1	Playground-cum-park	500,000	1	250,000	-	250000	-	-	-	-	1	500000
2	Water harvesting/Storage tanks for irrigation Water (15000 m ³) repairment	30,000			3	90,000	2	60,000	0	0	5	150,000
3	Value Addition and marketing trainings related to IGA-cum-Exposure visit to SHG members	650,000			1	650,000	0	0	0	0	1	650,000
4	Corals for livestock's	15,000			10	150,000	9	135,000	0	0	19	285,000

5	Solar Hamam	15,000	5	75,000	2	30,000	-	-	-	-	7	105,000
6	Feral Dogs Sterilization	100,000			L/S	100,000	L/S	100000	0	0		200,000
7	Incentive to Dog Catcher	50,000			L/S	50000	L/S	50000				100000
8	Orientation workshop on crop damage protection from wildlife	5000	1	5000								5000
	Total			330,000		13,20,000		345,000				19,95,000.00

11. Implementation Strategies

11.1 Implementation guidelines on components and sub-components

- Participatory forest management
- Soil & water conservation/landslide control measures
- Community development and livelihood improvement with gender

Mainstreaming

11.2 Training and capacity building of community institutions (BMC Subcommittee, SHG)

Institution	Areas of training/Capacity Building	Resource Person/group	Location for exposure visit

BMC-Executive committee	Proceeding writing Account maintaining Inventory of Assets created Role & responsibility of EC	JICA Staff/ Forest Department staff/ Consultant	North India
SHG	Group formation, Account maintaining, Proceeding writing, Bank linkages etc.	NABARD/Master trainer	-

11.3 Year wise detail of training and capacity building plan

S.N.	Year	Community institution	Subject of training	Number of participants	Duration	Resource person/group
1	2024-25	BMC Subcommittee (Executive committee)	Proceeding writing Account maintaining Role & responsibility of EC Gender	7-15 (EC Representative)	2 days	DMU, Master trainer FD accountants

			Group formation and inter loaning in SHG			
2	2024-25	EC and SHG training	M&E /Social audit Assets created	3-5	1 day	DMU, SMS,FTU Coordinators

11.4 Proposed year wise trainings/ capacity building of community institutions

Proposed activities	Unit	Total		2024-25		2025-26		2026-27		2027-28	
		phy	fin	phy	fin	phy	fin	phy	fin	phy	fin
Training and Capacity Building of Community Institutions											
Subcommittee (EC) training											
a) Proceeding account	no.	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

Maintain											
----------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

S.N.	Name of the record/register to be maintained	To be maintained by whom	To be verify by whom
------	--	--------------------------	----------------------

b) Role Responsibility, Gender, Assets created	no.	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
c) M&E and Audit	no.	4	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Sub total		9	0	3	0	2	0	3	0	1	0
SHG Training											
a) Group formation, proceeding writing	no.	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
b) Account Maintain, Bank Linkages etc.	no.	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sub total		4	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0

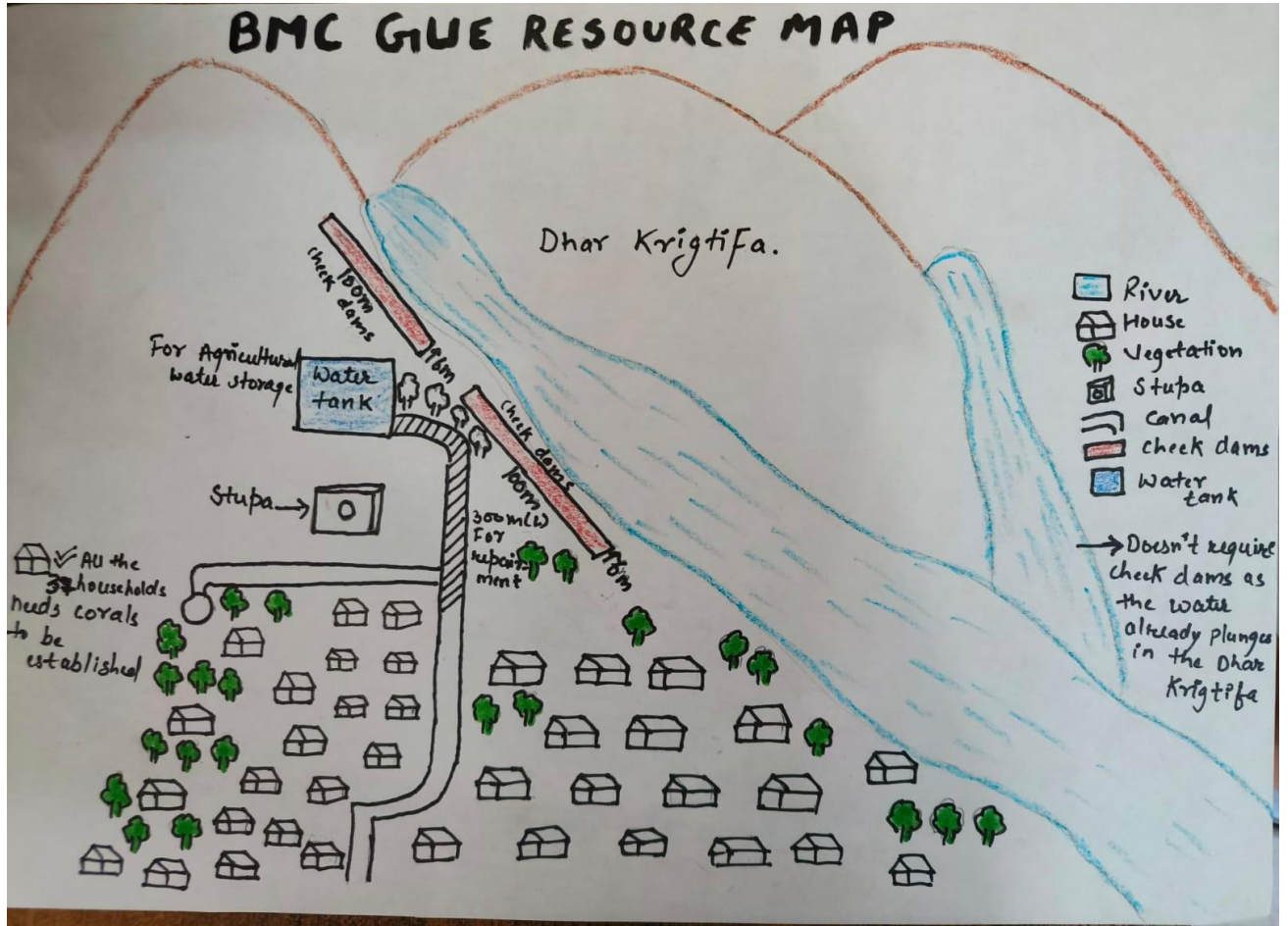
1	Membership register, bye laws, & other records	President / Member Secretary VFDS	FTU Officer/FTU Coordinator
2	Proceeding register	Member Secretary VFDS/Joint Secretary	FTU Coordinator
3	Cash account register & related books	Treasurer, Secretary, joint Secretary	FTU Officer/FTU Coordinator
4	Asset created register	President, Secretary	FTU/Project representatives

11.5 Records to be maintained by the Community Institution

ANNEXURES

Annexure-I

Resource map of Gue-1BMC Sub Committee



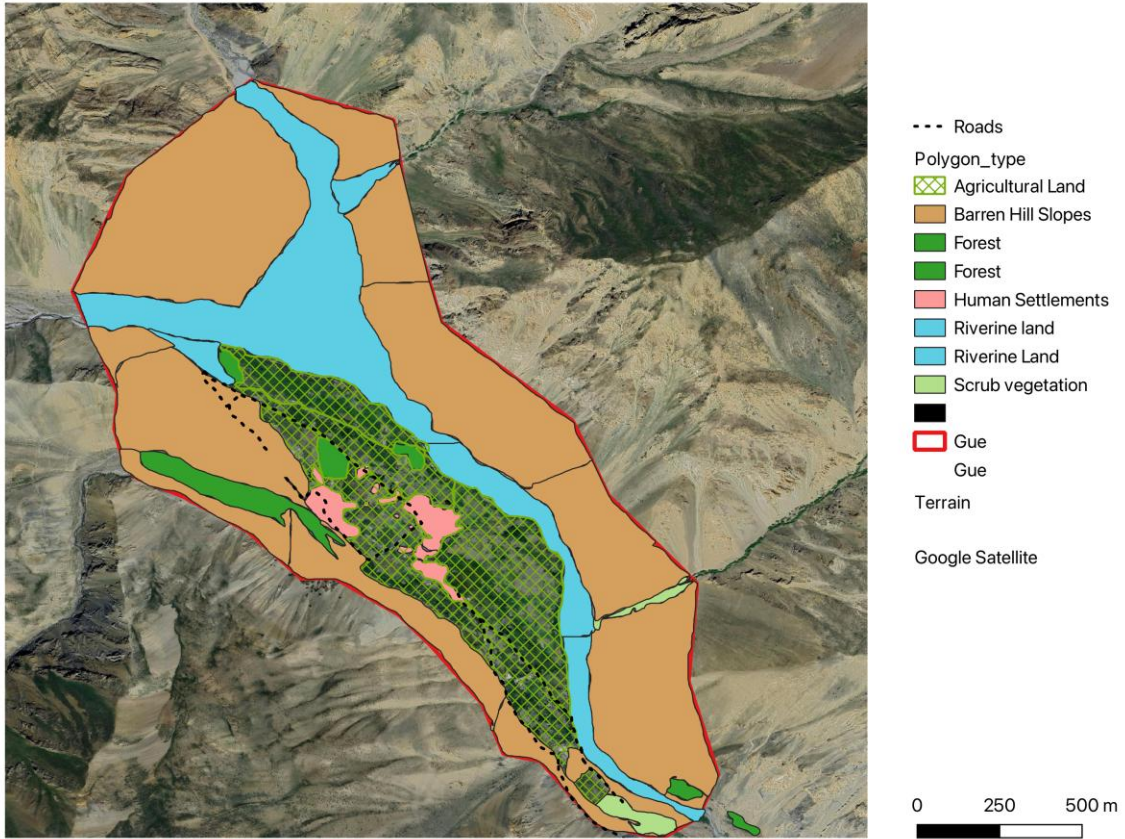
Annexure-II

Aerial image map: Survey & Mapping of Intervention area



Annexure-III

Land Use Cover Map: Survey & Mapping of Intervention Area



Annexure IV
Copy of the proceedings of the general body:

Proceedings of the First General Body Meeting of BMC Sub Committee Hurling Society held on 17/4/2021 in the Forest officer, forest Guard, GP Mobiliser Chhodon zangmo , Penchant Pardhan Chairmanship Villagers. Today on 17/4/2021 a meeting of general body of the proposed society was convened in the presence of following persons at Hurling with a view to register a society under the provisions of Himachal Pradesh Societies Registration Act, 2006 for performing charitable and welfare activities:

<u>Name</u>	
①	Tanzin — President — 7018971431 <i>Tanzin</i>
②	Tanzin Pandup — Vice-President — 8580905997 <i>Tanzin</i>
③	Santosh — Secretary — 8219474662 <i>Santosh</i>
④	Shanti Devi — Member —
⑤	Thuktan Dawa — 11 8580712786 <i>Thuktan Dawa</i>
⑥	Kiran Kailash — 11 — 7018072398 <i>Kiran</i>
⑦	Gyan Devi — 11 — 9015013941 <i>Gyan Devi</i>
⑧	Dorje Chukit — 11 — 8580614932 <i>Dorje Chukit</i>
⑨	Chhoring Chhodon — 11 — 7876762945 <i>Chhoring Chhodon</i>
⑩	Tanzin Chhomo — 11 — 9015106382 <i>Tanzin Chhomo</i>
⑪	Tanzin Namgial — 11 — 7876751194 <i>Tanzin</i>
⑫	Tanzin Kalzang — 11 — 7876718601 <i>Tanzin</i>
⑬	Tanzin Chhopal — 11 — 7876568129 <i>Tanzin</i>
⑭	Souam Chhoring — 11 — 7876712569 <i>Souam Chhoring</i>

For the purpose, the members of the proposed society present unanimously elected Chairman/President for day Tanzin and thereafter the following resolutions were unanimously passed: Resolution No. 1 The name of the society shall be BMC Sub Committee Hurling Society.

Resolution No. 2 The area of operation of the society shall be HP, Lahaul & Spiti District, Sub-Divisional Level 2

Resolution No. 3 The Office/Head Office of the society will be situated at Hurling in Tehsil Spiti of Lahaul & Spiti district and its address will be Tanzin S/O Tanpa Dorje VPO Hurling , Tehsil Spiti, District Lahaul & Spiti, HP-172113 Resolution No. 4. The Management of the affairs of the Society will be entrusted by the Bye-laws/ Regulations of the Society to the Governing Body unanimously elected by the General body of the society today on 17/4/2021 and whose names, addresses and occupations are given below:

Sr No.	Name	Designation	Address	Occupation
1	Tanzin	President	VPO Hurling P.O Sumdo Tehsil Spiti, District Lahaul & Spiti, HP-172111	Farmer
2	Tanzin Tandup	Vice –President	VPO Hurling P.O Sumdo Tehsil Spiti, District Lahaul & Spiti, HP-172111	Farmer
3	Santosh	Secretary	VPO Hurling P.O Sumdo Tehsil Spiti, District Lahaul & Spiti, HP-172111	House Wife
4	Tanzin Namgail	Member	VPO Hurling P.O Sumdo Tehsil Spiti, District Lahaul & Spiti, HP-172111	Farmer
5	Tanzin chhopel	Member	VPO Hurling P.O Sumdo Tehsil Spiti, District Lahaul & Spiti, HP-172111	Farmer
6	Kailash Kiran	Member	VPO Hurling P.O Sumdo Tehsil Spiti, District Lahaul & Spiti, HP-172111	House Wife
7	Ramesh	Treasury	Vill.lari P.O Tabo Tehsil Spiti, District Lahaul & Spiti, HP172111	Block Officer Forest Department
8	Pardeep Kumar	Member	Vill.sunni ,Seoni,bhaiji Shimla,h.p 171301	Forest guard

Resolution No. 5 President, Secretary and Treasurer are authorized to open and operate bank account of the proposed society.

Resolution No.6 All the members of the proposed society resolved to register a society under the provisions of H.P Societies Registration Act, 2006 for performing developmental, charitable and welfare activities. For the purpose, the draft Memorandum and Bye-laws have been read over carefully and adopted by all the members. All the members shall abide by these memoranda and bye-laws of the society.

Resolution No.7 It is unanimously resolved to submit the Memorandum along with bye-laws of the society to the Registrar of Societies H.P for registration under the H.P Societies Registration Act, 2006. The President, Secretary and the Treasurer are, hereby, authorized to make any alteration/ Deletion/Addition and sign all the relevant documents of registration. The General Secretary of the society is also authorized to submit all the documents of registration of society to Registrar and received the same after registration from Registrar. Certified that this is the true copy of proceedings passed by the general body meeting held on 17/4/2021 and is in safe custody of the general secretary.


Tawin
President


Santosh
Secretary


Treasurer

Annexure VI Joint Declaration from Promoter Members

Joint Declaration form The Promoter Members

Have joined together and formed ourselves into a society namely BMC SUB COMMITTEE Gue 1 and intend to get it registered under Himachal Pradesh Societies Registration Act, 2006 we solemnly affirm and declare as under.

1. That we the members are from different families and not running any other NGO with similar name.
2. That we are not convicted from any court of law and eligible to contract under section 11 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.
3. That we shall have no objection to change or amend the above mentioned name, if in case any other society is found in existence with the similar name prior to this registration.
4. That the society shall abide by Himachal Pradesh Societies Registration Act, 2006 and rules made there – under and shall work for charitable or welfare causes.
5. That we the members shall be liable or responsible for all the consequences concerned to the society.

DATE: _____

हमारे दिनांक 08-04-21 को नाम प्रस्तावित किया गया पदमा बौरा के अंतर्गत विचार्य के अंतर्गत प्रस्तावित नाम के अंतर्गत में प्रिय गुरुजी प्रस्तावित BMC Sub Committee का नाम प्रस्तावित किया गया है। हम गुरुजी के अंतर्गत प्रस्तावित नाम के अंतर्गत में निम्न व्यक्तियों को चुना गया।

क्रमांक	नाम	पद	संकाय	हस्ताक्षर
1.	गोविन्द तन्डू	प्रधान	8580728710	[Signature]
2.	सुधीर राम	उप प्रधान	8988776637	[Signature]
3.	हेमंत सोहन	उप-सचिव	8998259333	[Signature]
4.	इनाम सोहन	सदस्य	7876467785	[Signature]
5.	अनिल जॉन	-	7876677993	[Signature]
6.	सुधीर चव	-	8219289337	[Signature]
7.	दीपक सोहन	प्रधानाधिका रक	-	[Signature]
8.	गोविन्द सोहन	ता. सदस्य (पु)	-	[Signature]
9.	सुधीर चव	सदस्य	-	[Signature]
10.	सुधीर चव	-	-	[Signature]
11.	सुधीर चव	-	-	[Signature]
12.	इनाम सोहन	-	9015013473	[Signature]
13.	सुधीर चव	-	9418968017	[Signature]
14.	सुधीर तन्डू	-	7876793905	[Signature]
15.	सुधीर चव (पु)	सदस्य	90598-26604	[Signature]
16.	सुधीर चव (पु)	सदस्य	945910438	[Signature]
17.	सुधीर चव (पु)	सदस्य	-	[Signature]

True.
Res

Resident
Tamzin

Secretary
Dechen.

Annexure VII

MoU between DMU and President BMC Subcommittee copy:

Memorandum of Understanding

Whereas,

The G1.UF-1 Village Forest Development Society/ BMC Sub-Committee (hereinafter called "Society") has been constituted as per procedure described in the HP PFM Regulations notified by Govt. of HP vide No. FFE-C (9) 1/2001 dated 23.8.2001 and vide No. FFE-B-F (5) 5/2016- Part III dated 19.11.2018, by the Villagers of Gue-1..... Village Forest Development Society/BMC Sub-Committee in district beat of Spiti..... and Forest Division Spiti..... of Himachal Pradesh and has an elected Executive Committee (hereinafter called "EC");

as part of the Japan International cooperation Agency (JICA) supported "Project For Improvement of Himachal Pradesh Forest Ecosystems Management and livelihoods" hereinafter called "Project") the Micro plan (Forest Ecosystems Management Plan & Community Development & Livelihood Improvement Plan) for Forest Management and Community Development (hereinafter called "Plan") for Forest protection, rehabilitation and management of the specific forest areas has been jointly prepared by the Society and the Forest Division;

the Plan contains details of program for conservation, management and development of forest areas, Biodiversity conservation, Livelihood improvement works and also the description of equitable distribution of usufructs obtained from allocated forest areas and public resources of the ward/village;

the Plan has been approved by the Officer in Charge of the Spiti..... Forest Division (hereinafter called "Forest Officer") on behalf of Government of Himachal Pradesh;

Now herewith

The Spiti..... Forest Division and the Society have mutually agreed on this MoU, and consequently, this MoU is executed with the following articles:

1. Purpose of the Memorandum of Understanding

This Memorandum of Understanding (hereinafter called "MoU") details the responsibilities of the Society regarding management and protection of forest area(s) and village(s) resource

- 2.2. The Society agrees to provide all necessary assistance to the Forest Officer in selection of forest area(s) to be allotted to it for forest management and development so that there is no dispute regarding areas of common use of nearby villages.
- 2.3. The Society agrees to prepare and submit general house approved, quarterly physical & financial plans with budget requirements to FTU concerned for releasing funds after Plan's approval from PMU.
- 2.4. The Society agrees to identify Community Development Activities (CDAs) in conformity with the CDA guidelines, decide on these through a consultative process and implement them according to the relevant standards as applicable.
- 2.5. The Society agrees to carry out works laid out in the Plan for the forest area (such as planting, fencing, maintenance and protection) and in doing so, follow the principles of management of forest and wildlife specified therein, also taking into account the guidelines of the Government, prevalent legal provisions and technical principles. The Society will ensure that no existing acts/rules of forest/wildlife management are being violated.
- 2.6. The Society agrees to contribute membership fee through its members/user groups. The amount with interest will be available to VFDS/BMC (Sub-Committee) after project closure and can be used by VFDS/BMC (Sub-Committee) consensus. The amount deposition to be done within six months.
- 2.7. The Society agrees, after completion of the related works, to protect the forest area from fire, illicit grazing, illicit felling, illicit transport, illicit mining, encroachment and poaching and shall help the forest department in this regard.
- 2.8. The Society agrees to pass the information regarding person(s) engaged in harming the wild animals and forests or those engaged in illegal activities on to the Forest Department. The Society agrees to help forest employees in apprehending such person(s) and provide all possible assistance in protecting any seized produce etc.
- 2.9. The Society agrees to rectify any shortcomings found during review of its works by the Forest Officer/monitoring agency.
- 2.10. The Society agrees to keep accounts of income and expenditure of the funds from various sources and also to get regular annual audits done by the agency assigned by the Forest Officer.
- 2.11. The Society agrees to maintain the records specified by the project regularly and in prescribed formats.
- 2.12. The Society agrees that the distribution of products and services generated as a result of implementation of the Plan among its members/User Groups is done in an equitable manner. If the Forest Officer points out any mismanagement or irregularity in the equitable distribution of such products and services, then the Society agrees to implement the necessary corrections/improvement suggested by the Forest Officer.
- 2.13. Society agrees to ensure that there will be no mis utilization of funds provided by Forest Department for implementing project activities.
- 2.14. Society will open two accounts of VFDS/BMC (Sub-Committee), One for FEMP implementation (FE Account) and second one as; revolving fund under Livelihood activities

2.14. Society will open two accounts of VFDS/BMC (Sub-Committee), One for FEMP implementation (FE Account) and second one as; revolving fund under Livelihood activities (CD&LI Account).

2.15. The funds and maintenance of account would be in accordance with Para-36 to 43 of the Byelaws notified by Govt. on dated 19-11-2018 for VFDS/BMC under the Project.

3. Responsibilities of Forest Department

3.1. The Forest Department will provide to the Society the related input materials required to carry out the works specified in the Plan, such as saplings, fencing materials, etc. in a timely manner.

3.2. The Forest Department will provide the payments specified in the Plan to the Society for implementation of works carried out in the forest area on the basis of the Plan in a timely manner. The Society to prepare and submit general house approved, six monthly physical & financial plans with budget requirements to DMU through FTU concerned for release of funds. DMU to release the fund to the VFDS/BMC (Sub-Committee)

3.3. Funds from other department's schemes as the Panchayat may be able to garner/ converge, may also be used for activities that help meet the project's objectives.

3.4. The Forest Department shall provide the necessary advice and guidance to the Society for implementation of works carried out in the forest area on the basis of the Plan.

3.5. The Forest Department shall NOT be responsible for any loss in any of the works related to implementation of the Plan and no claim of any sort can be presented against Forest Department.

3.6. Forest Department will take legal action against any misappropriation of fund by VFDS/BMC (Sub-Committee).

4. Support by the Project

4.1. The Project will provide funds for Community Development & Livelihood activities (CDAs) identified by the Society and in conformity with the CD&LIP guidelines, which will be implemented by the Society.

4.2. The Project will provide to the Society if required the related input/materials required to carry out the works specified in the Plan, such as saplings, fencing materials, etc. in the required qualities and quantities.

4.3. The Project will provide to the Society the payments specified in the Plan for implementation of works carried out in the PFM area on the basis of the Plan.

4.4. The Project will provide to the Society members training and other capacity building measures, as well as support for income generating activities as specified in the Plan.

4.5. The funds ear marked for Plantations, soil and water conservation, Biodiversity conservation etc., will be credited into the VFDS/BMC (Sub-Committee) bank account

according to six-month plan requirement (prepared from Micro plan) of VFDS/BMC (Sub-Committee). In addition, VFDS/BMC (Sub-Committee) to open an account for Livelihood activities.

4.6. Payment and receipt of project funds will be strictly by means of cheques online payment/RTGS etc. or bank transfers to the account of the Society. Society will further distribute fund similarly.

5. Rights and Benefit Sharing

5.1. The **Rights** of right holders as admitted in the Forest Settlement will remain unaffected due to constitution of the Society and will continue to be exercised as heretofore.

5.2. The **Benefits** which Society members and their user groups will be entitled to after closure of plots / patches in the forest for various project interventions are as follows:

- i) to collect the yield such as fallen twigs, branches, ~~loppings~~, grass, bamboos, fruits, flowers, seeds, leaf fodder and non- timber forests products free of cost through individual or collective arrangements as decided by the Society;
- ii) to the sale proceeds of all intermediate harvest, subject to protection of forest and plantations for at least 3 years from the date of agreement;
- iii) to organize and promote vocational activities related to forest produce and land; and other activities such as promotion of self-help groups which may provide direct benefits, including micro-lending to women. None of the activities so promoted shall affect the legal status of the forest land;
- iv) recorded rights over the forest shall not be affected by these benefits;
- v) after 5 years, the Society may expand the area, on the basis of a fresh agreement deed, by inclusion of adjoining or nearby areas;
- vi) to utilize at least 40 percent of the sale proceeds on forest regeneration activities including soil and water conservation.

Provided that for the purpose of usufruct, the usufruct sharing family shall be one unit.

5.3 The Society will be entitled to their share of payments from intermediate and final felling, whenever they take place in this forest, as laid out in the PFM Regulations of HP, 2001.

6. Monitoring & Evaluation

6.1. Monitoring and Evaluation of project activities will be done at different levels, including by the EC, a participatory monitoring committee and an independent third party apart from Project authorities.


Memorandum of Understanding

We are aware that the benefits mentioned in this agreement shall be available to the Society only when it discharges its duties, responsibilities and works in a satisfactory manner and this is certified by the Forest Officer every year. However, if the Forest Officer fails to fulfil conditions mentioned in para 3 and 4 of this agreement and this is a cause for the Committee not able to discharge its responsibilities and works, then it will be kept in mind while evaluating the works of the Committee every year.

I, Tangir, President, BMC (Sub-Committee), declare on behalf of the Society, that I am committed to follow all the conditions mentioned in this MoU and am signing this memo after reading and understanding all conditions mentioned herein, literally and in their original meaning.

**President
B.M.C. Sub Committee**

(Name and Signature of the President)
On behalf of VIDS BMC (Sub-Committee)


Divisional Forest Officer
Forest Division
(On behalf of HPFD)

Witnesses: Village Forest Development Society BMC (Sub-Committee)
and
The Forest Department for Participatory Forest Management.

1. Ashutosh Prithak
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

I, [Divisional Forest Officer] undertake, on behalf of [Forest Department], to implement all duties/responsibilities of the Forest Department mentioned in this memorandum.


Divisional Forest Officer
On Behalf of Forest
Division
Spiti Wild Life Division
Kaza, Lahul & Spiti (H.P.)
Himachal Pradesh Forest Department

Annexure VIII

Certificate of Registration of the BMC Subcommittee

6/3/22, 5:35 PM

https://coophp.nic.in/Registration/ApproveMemo_DA/Print?qs=TX6Fd7x3ZAIVb2MPbeW4ag%3D%3D

Registration No :



HPCD-6126

Certificate of Registration of Societies



Himachal Pradesh Societies Registration Act 2006 (Act No. 25 of 2006)

This is certified that the **BMC SUB COMMITTEE GUE 1** located at **V.P.O GUE TEHSIL SPITI, DISTRICT L&S HIMACHAL PRADESH** has been registered under the provisions of the Himachal Pradesh Societies Registration Act, 2006 (Act No. 25 of 2006) on the **3rd day of June 2022 (03/06/2022)**.

Given under my hand and seal at **SDM Office, Kaza, Himachal Pradesh**.



SDM -cum- Deputy Registrar, of Societies
District Lahaul & Spiti (H&S)
Himachal Pradesh

https://coophp.nic.in/Registration/ApproveMemo_DA/Print?qs=TX6Fd7x3ZAIVb2MPbeW4ag%3D%3D

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Annexure IX
Copy of Bylaws

THE BYE-LAWS

OF

The Gue Village Forest Development Society

Project for Improvement of HP Forest Ecosystems Management & Livelihoods

NAME, ADDRESS AND AREA OF OPERATION

1 The society shall be called the BMC Sub-Committee Gue 1 Village Forest Development Society.

It shall be referred to here-in-after as the society.

2 The Registered address of the society shall be C/O Tanzin Tandup S/O Chhering Tandup Post Office Sumdo Tehsil Spiti District L&S.

3 The area of operation of the society shall cover the following village/villages:

Definitions

4 In these by-laws, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context

- i "Act" means Indian Forest Act, 1927, (Act No.16 of 1927) as amended in its application to Himachal Pradesh;
- ii "Conflict Resolution Group" means a group consisting of representatives of the concerned Gram Panchayats, a representative of the local non-government organizations or local community based organizations, a representative from local/migratory community and the concerned Assistant Conservator of Forests/Forest official;
- iii "common land", "family", "Gram Panchayat", "Panch", "Pradhan", "Village" and "Ward" shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 (Act No.4 of 1994);
- iv CD & LIP: Community Development and Livelihood Improvement Plan refers to the plan activities that shall be included in the microplan to enhance community well being and resilience of household economy.
- v CIG: Common Interest Group refers to a group of persons who have a common interest in a particular Livelihood Improvement Activity.
- vi "Department" means the Himachal Pradesh Forest Department.

Tee.

Prof

President

Tanzin

Secretary

Drohen

OBJECTIVES

- 5 The objectives of the society shall be-
- i) to manage and enhance the forest area ecosystems selected for participatory management by sustainable forest ecosystem management, biodiversity conservation and livelihoods improvement as desired by the society through a micro-planning process
 - ii) to identify and set up requisite measures and enabling conditions that support participatory planning, effective implementation of activities mentioned in the micro-plan and monitoring and evaluation processes that result in best utilization of resources
 - iii) to undertake such other activities as are incidental to or conducive to the attainment of the above objectives in a sustainable manner.

MEMBERSHIP

- 6 Subject to the provisions of by-law 7, any individual shall be eligible for admission as a member of the society, if he is:
- i) over 18 years in age and of sound mind;
 - ii) bonafide resident in the area of operation of society;
 - iii) of good character; and
 - iv) right holder (including landless right holders) according to revenue record
- 7 No individual shall be eligible for admission as a member of the society, if: -
- i) He/she has applied bankruptcy. Or
 - ii) He/she has been declared as insolvent, Or
 - iii) He/she has been sentenced for any offence; involving dishonesty or moral turpitude within 5 years preceding the date of his admission as a member.
- 8 A member may be expelled for one or more of the following reasons: -
- i) Ceasing to reside in the area of operation of society;
 - ii) Conviction of a criminal offence involving dishonesty or moral turpitude;
 - iii) Application for bankruptcy;
 - iv) An action which may be held by the general body to be dishonest or contrary to the interest, reputation and stated objects of the society.
- 9 A person shall cease to be member of the society in one or more of the following circumstances: -

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- i) Death;
- ii) Withdrawal after six months' notice to the Secretary of the society,
- iii) Permanent insanity;
- iv) Declaration of bankruptcy;
- v) Ceasing to be a right holder in the Forest.

GENERAL BODY

- 10 All the members of the society on a given date shall constitute the General Body of the society. New members shall get their names registered in the Membership Register, with the Secretary.
- 11 The General Body of members of the society shall meet once in six months. A meeting of the General Body shall be convened by the Secretary of the society.
- 12 In case of an emergent situation, if 20% of the total members submit a requisition/application to the President, Vice-President or any member of the executive Committee, a meeting of the General Body shall have to be called within 7 days of such requisition / application.
- 13 The Secretary shall verbally or in written inform all the members at least 7 days in advance, specifying the date, place and time and agenda of the general meeting. The written information / notice of a general shall be affixed on the walls at least two conspicuous places, designated by the General Body itself.
- 14 The quorum of the meeting shall be two- third of the total number of members, out of which 50 % should mandatorily be female members.
- 15 The decisions in these meetings will be subject to. the will of the majority. The issues for discussion/decision shall be raised either verbally by the members in the meeting or by conveying the same in written to the Secretary. In the latter case, the issue shall be: raised by the Secretary and if desired so, the name of the member conveying the issue shall not be disclosed.
- 16 The President or, in his absence, the Vice-President shall preside over meetings of the General body. When both of them are absent, the members present shall elect a Chairperson for the meeting.
- 17 Every member of the General Body shall have one vote. Voting by proxies shall not be allowed at the general body. Unless otherwise provided in these by-laws, all questions shall be decided by a majority of votes of the members present. When the votes are equal, the Chairperson of the General Body shall have a casting vote.
- 18 Unless otherwise provided in these by-laws the ultimate authority in all matters relating to the administrations of the society shall vest in the General Body.
- 19 Without prejudice to the general provisions of the preceding by-law, the General Body shall have the following powers and duties:
 - i) to approve of the micro plan prepared by the joint forest management society for the management of forests under its jurisdiction, implementation of the project activities and sharing of the usufructs/benefits.
 - ii) to approve the amendments in by-laws framed for the society.

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- iii) the election, suspension, and removal and of the elected members of the Executive Committee.
 - iv) Amendments in the Micro plan. However, such amendments shall be valid subject to the approval by the concerned Divisional Forest Officer.
 - v) Transaction of any other business with the permission of the Chairperson of the general body;
- 20 Each member present at general meeting shall be entitled to exercise one vote only. The President shall have a casting vote.
- 21 All business discussed or decided at a general meeting shall be recorded in a proceeding register by the Secretary, which shall be signed by all the members at the end of the meeting.
- 22 A copy of the proceedings of the meeting shall be to the DFO, through the concerned Forest Guard/range Officer. Another copy shall be sent to the Gram Sabha.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

- 23 Executive Committee shall consist of 7 to 16 members (depending upon the population). The constitution of Executive Committee of the Society shall be as follows as per the HP Participatory Forest Management Rules:
- i) **President** - to be elected by General House
 - ii) **Vice President** - to be elected by General House
 - iii) **Four Members** - to be elected by General House;
 - iv) **Joint Secretary (woman)** - do
 - v) **Ward Panch** - ex-officio member;
 - vi) **President** - Mahila Mandal
 - vii) **Representative** - Local women group -do-
 - viii) **Three Members** - to be co-opted from the village level committees constituted by other departments of the Government, societies register under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, (Act No.21 of 1860); forest/resource based user groups, self-help group and grazier group;
 - ix) **Local Forest Guard/Guards** shall also be the members.
 - x) **Member Secretary** - Member Secretary to be elected by General House.
 - xi) **Treasurer** – The Concerned Deputy Ranger shall be Treasurer. In case of two or more Deputy Rangers, the senior most shall be Treasurer. There will be a joint account in the names of President and Treasurer. The said account will be operated jointly by both and the necessary cash book and other financial account, measurement of works will be recorded by Treasurer. Provided that at least 50% members of the Executive Committee shall be women. The Joint Secretary shall assist the Member Secretary in the execution of his/her functions.

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- 24 The elections of the Executive Committee shall be held every two years. The elected members of the Executive Committee shall hold office for a period of two years from the date of assumption of office.
- 25 The election shall be conducted through casting single ballot by the members of the General Body or by means of General Consensus amongst the members.
- 26 The members of the Executive Committee shall meet once every month.
- 27 The information regarding the meeting shall be given to the members by the Secretary well in time.
- 28 In emergent circumstances, the meeting of the Executive Committee shall be called on the verbal/written requisition of at least 3 members of this committee. Such meeting shall be called within 3 days of submission of such requisition to the Chairperson /Secretary of the Committee.
- 29 The quorum of the meeting shall have to be two-third of the total number of members of the Executive Committee; only then the decisions taken in the meeting shall stand valid.
- 30 If the Chairperson of the meeting is a male, the vice-chairperson should be a female and vice-versa.
- 31 Executive Committee shall have the following powers and duties: -
 - i) To prepare a schedule for the activities enlisted in the micro plan, to be implemented by the Society. The schedule shall include the specific distribution of funds and labour activity wise and the provision for monitoring and of the progress. The beneficiaries of a particular activity shall have to contribute in terms of labour. If the same is not possible, they shall be delegated the responsibility to supervise the progress of the ongoing works.
 - ii) To prepare a list of activities to be carried out and the corresponding budget every six months, and to get the same approved by the General Body.
 - iii) Members of the Executive Committee shall carry out the inspection of the areas in question once in a month and shall impart necessary directions or take proper action in case any drawback/irregularity is found.
 - iv) To take appropriate action under the relevant Act/Rules against an individual who violates any of the rules mentioned in the micro plans. The Executive shall summon such offender either in its meeting or in the General Body and shall initiate action against him/her as per the recorded procedure, in case the reply is not found satisfactory.
 - v) The Executive Committee shall not initiate any legal action against an individual without affording him/her an opportunity to be heard.
 - vi) Executive Committee shall not carry out any change in the micro plan on its own.
 - vii) The Executive Committee shall employ any person for a work/activity, mentioned in the schedule and shall disburse honorarium as per prescribed project norms for such work. The terms and conditions for the same shall be decided by the Executive Committee.



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- vii **"Divisional Forest Officer"** means the forest officer in-charge of a territorial or wildlife forest division of the Department;
- viii **FEMP: Forest Ecosystems Management Plan** refers to plan activities concerning forest and forest resource management that shall be included in the microplan to address the issues related to the forest and forest areas that are managed by group members
- ix **"Ecosystem approach"** as defined in Convention on Biological Diversity, 2004
- x **"Forest Ecosystem Services (FES) approach"** is defined as the management of a particular forest ecosystem that aims to realise the best fit of combination of FES as demanded by society
- xi **"Forest offence"** as defined in IFA, 1927.
- xii **"Forest Officer"** means a Forest Officer as defined under sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Act;
- xiii **"Executive Committee"** means executive body of Society;
- xiv **"General House"**, means General House of the Society;
- xv **"Government "** means Government of Himachal Pradesh;
- xvi **"Grazier group"** means a group of persons, resident members or migratory graziers, who are dependent on the grazing resource in the selected area for meeting their livelihood needs;
- xvii **"Micro-plan"** means a holistic forest management and development plan of the area selected for participatory management;
- xviii **"participatory forest management"** means management of Government forest and Government land including common land managed Jointly by the Society and by the Department;
- xix **"right holders"** means an individual (s)/community or group as mentioned in record of right holders in settlement record / IFA 1927/FRA 2006
- xx **"selected area"** means any Government Forest and Government land including common land selected under regulation 3 of these Regulations;
- xxi **"self-help group"** means any organized group of persons, who collectively by mutual help are able to enhance their economic status through resource based activities;
- xxii **"site specific plan"** means a sub component of the micro-plan which is a technically appropriate plan for the site;
- xxiii **"Society"** means the Village Forest Development Society registered under section 6 of the H.P. Societies Registration Act, 2006 for participatory forest management;
- xxiv **"sustainable forest management"** means management which is economically viable, environmentally benign and socially beneficial, and which balances present and future needs; and
- xxv **"user group"** means a group of persons dependent upon a common natural resource for sustaining its livelihood need.

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32 All business discussed or decided at a meeting of the Executive Committee shall be recorded in a proceeding register by the Secretary, which shall be signed by all the members at the end of the meeting.

Powers of the Executive Committee

33 The Executive Committee shall exercise the powers of a "Forest Officer" as assigned by the Government under the Act.

Usufruct Sharing

34 Society shall be entitled to the following benefits, namely: -

- i) to collect the yield such as fallen twigs, branches, loppings, grass, bamboos, fruits, flowers, seeds, leaf fodder and non-timber forests products free of cost through individual or collective arrangements as decided by the Society;
- ii) to the sale proceeds of all intermediate harvest, subject to protection of forest and plantations for at least 3 years from the date of agreement;
- iii) to organize and promote vocational activities related to forest produce and land; and other activities such as promotion of self-help groups which may provide direct benefits, including micro-lending to women. None of the activities so promoted shall affect the legal status of the forest land;
- iv) recorded rights over the forest shall not be affected by these benefits;
- v) the Government shall charge no royalty on the forest produce within the selected area;
- vi) after 5 years, the Society may expand the area, on the basis of a fresh agreement deed, by inclusion of adjoining or nearby areas;
- vii) to utilize at least 40 percent of the sale proceeds on forest regeneration activities including soil and water conservation.

Provided that for the purpose of usufruct, the usufruct sharing family shall be one unit.

35 That all the assets and resources created by the Society in tandem with forest department shall be properly recorded and the sharing of usufructs shall be legally binding on both parties as per the agreement executed between them in the beginning itself. Forest department shall also aim at creating alternative sources of income (in form of fire protection works/forest plantations/nursery raising/soil and water conservation/any revenue from harvesting of planted commercial forests and other resources).

Funds and Maintenance of Accounts

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- 36 Funds shall be generated by the Society through contribution by members and sale of usufructs under these regulations. All funds, including those received from the Government, Gram Panchayats and non-government sources shall be utilized through the micro-planning process.
- 37 The sum received by the Society shall be deposited in the name of the concerned Society in a nationalized bank or scheduled bank or co-operative bank or post office and the account shall be operated under the signatures of the President and Treasurer of the Society.
- 38 The Treasurer shall maintain the account of Revenue and Expenditure of the society in a proper Account/Cash Book. The account so maintained shall be placed before the Executive Committee as well as the general body. The funds from all sources shall be utilised only on activities enlisted in the micro plan. The withdrawal of funds from the Bank account shall be effected through signing cheques / electronic transfers/ bank drafts only.
- 39 The Society shall elect an Audit & accounts Committee comprising of 3 members. This committee shall carry out the inspection of the works done and the accounts maintained by the Executive Committee and if it comes across any discrepancy/irregularity, the same shall be intimated to the General Body.
- 40 The Society shall seek the advice of certain experts on important matters. No fee shall be payable for such service; however the society can pay honorarium and travelling expenses can be disbursed to such experts.
- 41 Treasurer shall be entitled to keep an amount of Rupees 1000/- only, for expenditure in case of an emergent situation. In case of any additional income he/ she shall get the amount deposited in the bank, within 3 days of its receipt.
- 42 The Treasurer shall be entitled to spend an amount of Rupees 1000/- only in case of an emergency, with the prior permission of the President of the Executive Committee.
- 43 The accounts of the Society shall be audited by a Gov't-recognized Auditor on an annual basis, and shall be shared with forest department.

PRESIDENT

- 44 (i) To provide leadership to the Village Forest Development Society. For undertaking different responsibilities, he/she shall seek the help of the other members of the Executive Committee
 - ii) To preside over the meetings of the Executive Committee and General Body
 - iii) To facilitate decision-making in Executive Committee on legal matters
 - iv) To sign and authenticate all documents on behalf of the Village Forest Development Society
 - v) To sign the MOU with any department/agency (after due approval from Executive Committee) on behalf of the Village Forest Development Society
 - vi) To prepare plan and arrange for the implementation of the micro plan with the agreement and cooperation of other members of the Executive Committee

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- vii) To sign cheques (Banks) on account of expenditure duly approved by the Executive Committee and issue utilisation certificates (UCs) jointly with signatures of Treasurer.
- viii) To coordinate with other departments/agencies/non-government agencies
- ix) To carry out regular inspection of the project works such plantations, stream rejuvenation, lantana eradication, grass improvement, livelihood development, fire prevention and control etc. And to take steps for the improvement of forest and natural resources
- x) To assist and facilitate working of the forest department project authorities especially with respect to detection and investigation of forest offences
- xi) To supervise the working of the Executive Committee and to give necessary directions from time to time

MEMBER SECRETARY

- 45 (i) To organize the meetings of Executive Meeting, General Body and other meeting Executive Committee, General Body and meetings with forest department, project authorities and other agencies and record in proceeding registers.
- ii) To affix relevant information pertaining to Society, Forest and Project works on notice boards for general awareness and to transmit relevant and necessary information to all the members of the Society especially pertaining to the decisions, plans, budgetary provision, institutional rules and regulations etc.
- iii) To assist the president in fulfilling his duties and responsibilities

TREASURER

- 46 (i) To maintain the cash/accounts books and registers, other related record pertaining to Society. He/She shall also look after the records and files pertaining to the society and keep them with proper care.
- ii) To operate the Bank Account on behalf of the Society along with President of the Executive Committee.
- iii) To maintain all records pertaining to revenue and expenditure, profit and loss, demands, resolutions for new expenditures, bills and vouchers etc. related to Society
- iv) To assist the Executive Committee in preparation of Budget every six month.
- v) To issue receipts pertaining to revenue and expenditure and to ensure spending of money for the works for which the money has been duly approved by the Executive Committee
- vi) To ensure regular audit of the accounts of the Society from the Gov't-recognized auditors and to supply the audit report to the Forest Department with signature of the President and Member Secretary and Treasurer himself/herself.
- vii) To carry out correspondence regarding project with other departments agencies and project authorities.

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- viii) to sign cheques (Banks) on account of expenditure duly approved by the Executive Committee and issue utilisation certificates (UCs) for works, jointly with signatures of President of the Society

MISCELLANEOUS

- 47 **Grant-in-Aid.** Forest department through project shall release Grant-In- Aid to the Society under the Government of Himachal Pradesh Grant-In-Aid Rules, 2002 subject to the availability of funds and satisfactory performance of functions by the Society.
- 48 **Coordination meetings:** There shall be quarterly meeting of the executive committee of the Village Forest Development Society with Divisional Forest Officer: wherein there will be review and feedback on the various project/forest related matters. The meeting will also be used to discuss, plan and coordinate various matters pertaining to the management and protection of forest areas and other relevant issues.
- 49 **Settlement of dispute.**
- i. In case of any dispute in relation to usufruct sharing in Society, the Deputy Ranger concerned of the Department, shall take steps to reconcile the dispute. In case the dispute is not resolved, the Deputy Ranger shall refer the dispute, along with his report to the Ranger Officer concerned of the Department. The Range Officer, after hearing the parties shall resolve the dispute within 30 days from the date of receipt of report of the Deputy Ranger.
 - ii) In case of any dispute between two villages or between the Society and the Forest Department, an application shall be submitted to the Conflict Resolution Committee for settlement of the same. The Committee shall resolve the dispute within 15 days of such application.
- 50 **Appeal.** An appeal shall lie from the decision of the Range Officer the Conflict Resolution Group to be filed within 30 days from the date of decision, who shall decide the same within 60 days from the date of filing of appeal, after affording an opportunity of heard to the parties. The decision of the Conflict Resolution Group shall be final and binding on the parties. The Conflict Resolution Group shall send a copy of the decision to the Society and the Divisional Forest Officer concerned free of cost.
- 51 **Powers of the Government**
Notwithstanding anything contained in this regulation, the Government shall have the powers to issue directions to the Society on participatory forest management processes, micro-planning, coordination, monitoring, grant-in-aid and implementation mechanisms.



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Annexure X Photos during Micro Planning Process



Annexure XI

Micro Plan Assessment Criteria for Financing and Sanctioning

DMU: Kaza FTU: Tabo GP: Gue Forest Block: Tabo Forest Beat: Gue BMC Sub Committee: Gue-I

	Assessment Criteria	Achievement	Status at the time applying for approval
Process Related			
1	GP Level and ward level awareness done	17/04/2021	Done
2	GP consent/ward consent to work with project obtained	20/04/2021	Done
3	BMC SUB COMMITTEE formed/Executive committee constituted	03/06/2022	Done
4	BMC SUB COMMITTEE registered	03/06/2022	Done
5	MOU signed between DMU and BMC SUB COMMITTEE for undertaking micro planning and implementation	24/07/2023	Done
6	EC 1st meeting held to explain their role and responsibilities	03/06/2022	Done
7	BMC SUB COMMITTEE account opened		Done
8	Percent of households represented in micro planning process (App)	100%	Done
9	Percent of women participants involved in micro planning process (App)	95%	Done
10	Collected information crosschecked and updated in general assembly	YES	Done
11	Women, poor, youth and other communities were involved in micro planning process	YES	Done
12	BMC SUB COMMITTEE involved in information analysis and finalizing key emerging activities	YES	Done
13	Micro plan (FEMP, CD&LIP) approved by BMC SUB COMMITTEE in general assembly and confirmed by executive committee		Done

14	Formats prescribed for MP (FEMP, CD&LIP) used by social and technical staff	YES	Done
15	Total amount of FEMP, CD&LIP and convergence mentioned in MP	2,655,044	Done
16	Days taken to complete MP (FEMP, CD&LIP)	60	
17	Micro plan submitted by FTU to DMU		
18	Micro plan approved by the Head of DMU	<u>3/11/2023</u>	<u>Done</u>
Output related			
19	List of Executive Committee members attached	Yes	
20	BMC SUB COMMITTEE contribution is there	In Progress	
21	Are FEMP and CD&LIP activities in line with project objectives	Yes	
22	Livelihood activities checked for initial technical feasibility and economic viability by micro planning team	Yes	
23	Convergence activities included	Yes	
24	BMC SUB COMMITTEE training and capacity building aspect included	Yes	
25	Costing of FEMP, CD&LIP checked by DMU	Yes	
26	Micro plan includes adversely affected households/group, if any	Yes	
27	PRA tools, wellbeing analysis, BMC SUB COMMITTEE resolution, maps of FEMP and other documents are annexed	Yes	
28	Sources of secondary information mentioned in the micro plan	Yes	

Assessed by FMU

Recommended by DMU

Approved by PM

Annexure XII

Total Budget of BMC Sub Committee at Glance

S.N.	Activity	Unit	Unit Cost	2023-24		2024-25		2025-26		2026-27		Total	
				phy	fin	phy	fin	phy	fin	phy	fin	phy	fin
A	Total (Community Development)	No.	500,000	1	250,000	-	250000	-	-	-	-	1	500000
B	Total (Maintenance)	No.	30,000			3	90,000	2	60,000	0	0	5	150,000
C	Total IGA &LI		650,000			1	650,000	0	0	0	0	1	650,000
D	SatoYama (Corals for livestock's)	No.	15,000			10	150,000	9	135,000	0	0	19	285,000
E	SatoYama (Solar Hamam)	No.	15,000	5	75,000	2	30,000	-	-	-	-	7	105,000
F	SatoYama (Feral Dogs Sterilization)	L/S	100,000			L/S	100,000	L/S	100000	0	0	15	200,000
G	SatoYama (Incentive to Dog Catcher)	L/S	50,000			L/S	50000	L/S	50000				100000
H	SatoYama, Orientation workshop on crop damage from wildlife	1	5000	<u>1</u>	<u>5000</u>								5000
	Total (A+B+C+D+E+F+G+H)				330,000		13,20,000		345,000				19,95,000.00

