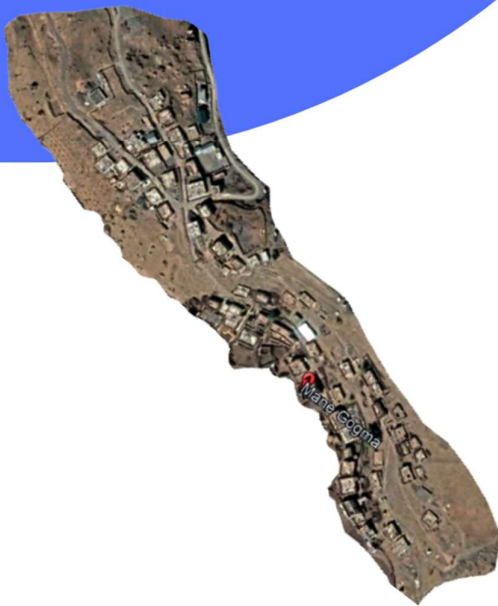




# PROJECT FOR IMPROVEMENT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH FOREST ECOSYSTEMS MANAGEMENT AND LIVELIHOODS



**BMC SUB-COMMITTEE - MANE GOGMA  
MICRO PLAN**

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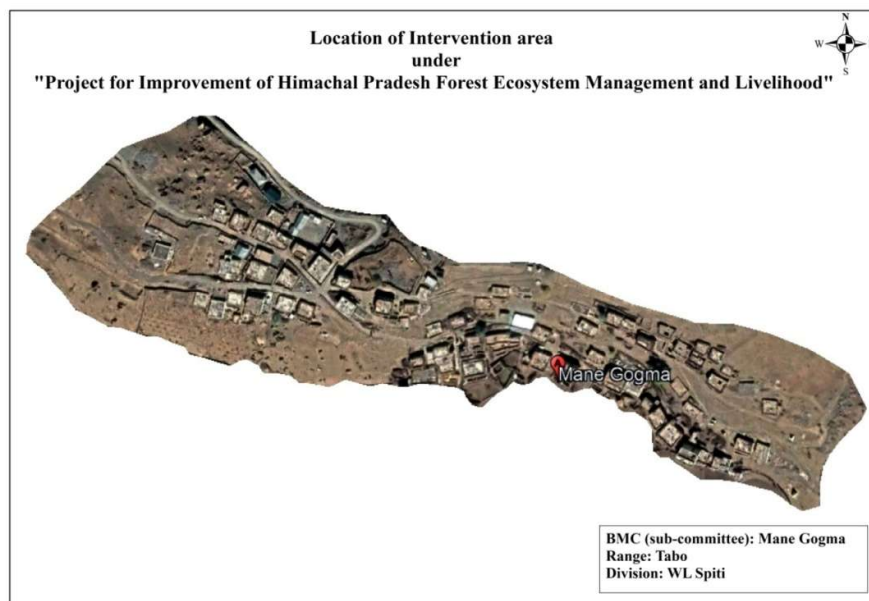
## GENERAL DETAILS OF THE PROJECT AREA

Gram Panchayat	Dhankar
BMC	Dhankar
BMC Sub-Committee	Mane Gogma
Forest Block	Sichling
Forest Beat	Mane
Forest Range	Wildlife Range, Tabo
Forest Division	Wildlife Division, Spiti
Forest Circle	WildLife South, Shimla



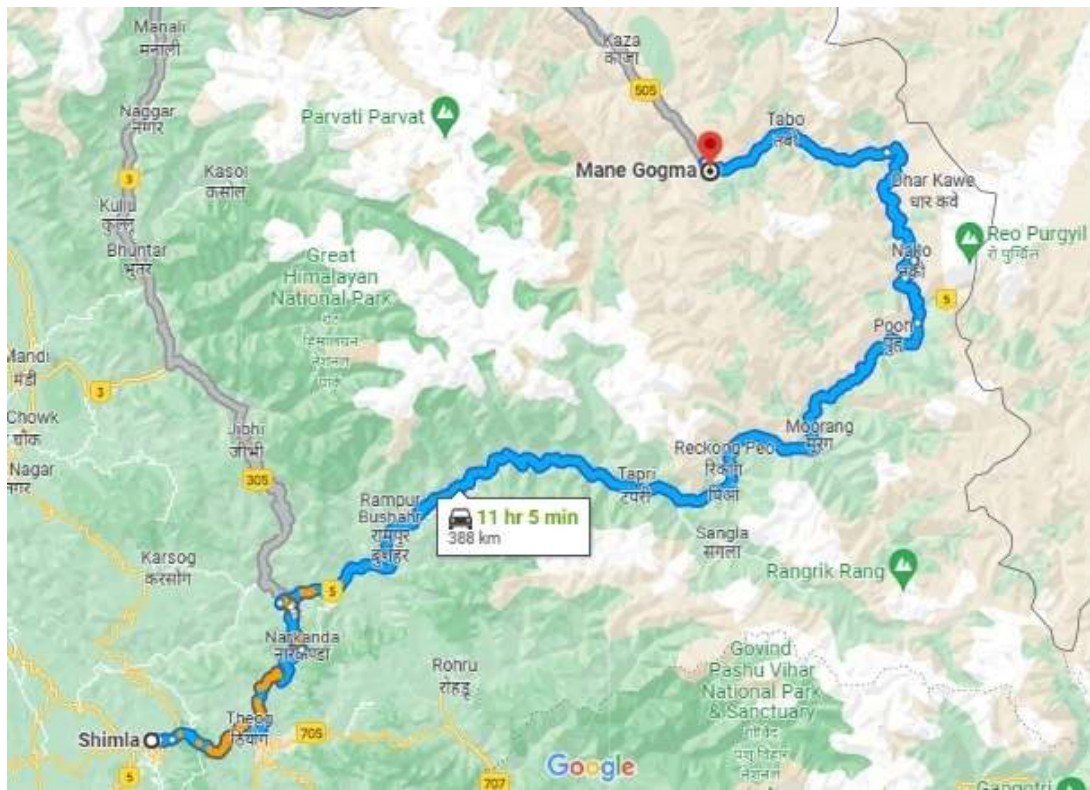
# LOCATION OF PROJECT AREA

## Boundary Map of Mane Gogma





## Location Map of Mane Gogma



## 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
Fgd	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 of
MIS	Management Information System
MM	MahilaMandal
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	YuvakMandal
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 rootstock, underplanting 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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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	Mane Gogma
2.	Name of the Ward	Mane Gogma
3.	Registration No. of BMC subcommittee	HPCD-6117
4.	Name of Gram Panchayat	Dhankar
5.	Name of the FTU/ Range	Tabo
6.	Name of the DMU/Forest Division	Kaza, Spiti
7.	Name of the District	Lahul & Spiti
8.	Period of Micro Plan	22/06/2023 to 31/07/2023
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	17/12/23
11.	Key team members engaged in Preparation of Micro Plan	FTU Chhodon FTU Minakshi SMS Ashutosh Pathak
12.	Date of General House conducted & resolution passed	04/05/2021
13.	Number of Participants	26
14.	Number of members in EC	Male: 4 Female: 4 Total:8

### 2.2 General Profile of Selected BMC Sub-committee

S. No	Description	Current Status
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3.	Date & Registration of BMC Sub-committee	03/06/2022
4.	No. of Revenue Ward/ Forest Villages covered	1 (Mane Gogma)
5.	Total number of households (HHs) in Ward	40
6.	Total No of households representing BMC subcommittee	8
7.	Total Population	300
8.	Total General Categories HHs	Nil
9.	Total SC HHs	30
10.	Total ST HHs	10
11.	Total IRDP/BPL HHs	5
12.	Total Livestock Population	92
13.	Bank account details	
	Name of the bank	
	Date of account opened	
	Account number /IFSC	FEMP: 50076114156 CD&LI: 50076113980



### 2.3 Details of the EC Members of the BMC Sub-Committee Mane Gogma

S.N.	Name	M/F	Age	Designation	Occupation	Contact No.
1.	YESHY DOLME	F	46	President/Chairman/Director	House Wife	7876810494
2.	LOBZANG TANZIN	M	36	Vice President/Vice Chairman	Farmer	N/A
3.	CHHERING DOLMA	F	42	Secretary/General Secretary	House Wife	N/A
4.	CHHEWANG ANGRUP	M	37	Treasurer/Finance Secretary	Block Officer	N/A
5.	PALDAN PHUNCHOK	M	36	Executive Member/Member	Farmer	N/A
6.	SONAM CHHERING	F	37	Executive Member/Member	Farmer	N/A
7.	KUNGA NORZOM	F	30	Executive Member/Member	Student	N/A
8.	PALVIDER	M	28	Executive Member/Member	Fgd	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	02/05/2021	-
2.	GP Consent to work with project	14/05/2021	-
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 Mane Gogma

#### 3.1 General Description of the BMC Sub Committee

##### 3.1.1 History of Area Selected

As far back as 1994 when Indian mountaineer Harish Kapadia and his team passed through on an ascent of Manirang peak, they found the twin villages of Mane Yogma and Mane Gogma. Reportedly, at some time prior, there was one Mane village. It was said to have been destroyed in a flash flood. The village was rebuilt in two sections: Mane Yogma or lower village on the left bank of the nullah, and Mane Gogma or upper village on the right bank.

Mane Yogma and Mane Gogma are two villages in Himachal Pradesh, located on a small plateau above the Spiti River. The villages are situated on the left bank of a nullah, while the road crosses the nullah via a steel girder bridge. Himachal is prone to landslides due to geologically young mountain slopes and human activity. Mane Yogma is 33 kilometers from Kaza, Spiti, and Mane Gogma is 26 kilometers from Tabo. The villages cover an area of 77.6 hectares. Beyond the plateau, the terrain rises steeply to the Manirang range, separating Spiti from Kinnaur. Mane Yogma is the last village on the trail to Kinnaur over the Manirang Pass, named Ropak La in Spiti and Manirang in Kinnaur.

##### 3.1.2 Location of BMC Sub-Committee Area

BMC Sub-Committee falls under;

Village	Mane Gogma
Panchayat	Dhankar
Block	Spiti
District	Lahul & Spiti
Beat	Mane Gogma
Range	WL Range Tabu
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

---

West

---

North

---

South

---

### 3.1.4 Distance from

---

WL Range Office: 35KMs

---

WL Division Office: 26 KMs

---

State Capital Shimla: 400 KMs approximately.

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### 3.1.5 Important features of BMC Sub-Committee

Mane Yogma and Mane Gogma are small villages in the cold desert region of Spiti, Himachal Pradesh, India. At 3,650 m, they are known as the "hidden treasure" due to their lush green fields. Mane serves as a base for trekking and mountaineering in the Manirang range, and is the last village on the Manirang Pass trail to Kinnaur.

Mane villages offer trekking, mountain views, and solitude. The village has a Buddhist Gompa and offers good night views. Sozona Lake, located on the Manirang Pass, is a 4 km hike. Mountaineers can climb Manirang Peak, one of Himachal Pradesh's highest mountains.

### 3.2 Social Composition

Households (HHs)	ST	SC	OBC	General	Total
No of HHs	30	10	-	-	40
% of HHs	75%	25%			100%

In Mane Gogma BMC Sub-Committee 30 households belongs to ST category (75%) and 10 Household (25%) belongs to SC category out of 40 households in total.

### 3.3 Population

Social category	Population (Number)					
	Male Adults	Female Adults	Total Adults	Male Children	Female Children	Total Children
ST	70	90	160	30	50	80
SC	25	15	40	9	11	20
OBC	-	-	-	-	-	-
General	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	95	105	200	39	61	100

- The total population of the BMC Sub-Committee is 300.
- The total male population is 134 and the total female population is 166.
- 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	10	15	25
Primary education	20	25	45
Middle education (10 <sup>th</sup> )	15	20	35
Higher Secondary (12 <sup>th</sup> )	25	25	50
Graduates and above	10	8	18
Professional courses	0	0	0
Total literates	80	93	173
Total illiterates	54	73	127
Percentage (literate)	59.7	56.02	57.86

- 57.86% of people are literate in BMC Sub-Committee Mane Gogma.
- The literacy rate of the male population is around 3% 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	10	A
Manageable	Agriculture	25	B
Poor	Small Farmer, Labour	5	C
Vulnerable (need immediate attention)			D

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

	Total	APL	BPL
No of HHs	40	35	5
% of HHs	100%	87.5	12.5

### 3.6 Access to Basic Facilities/Services

Facilities/Services	Availability (% HHs)	Distance (Km)	Current status
Toilets	100%	-	Dry Toilets
Toilets with flush water	5%	-	Well maintained
LPG	100%	-	The use of LPG is not regular as 8-10 cylinders are used per year per household.
Improved stove	100%	-	All HHs have improved stoves for heating and cooking also.
Electricity	97%	-	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%	-	Problem arises during winter. Tube -wells are not in proper working condition.
Health services	90%	30 Kms	Government Medical services are available in Kaza.
Veterinary services	100%	0-1 Kms	Veterinary services are available within the area.
Banks	100%	22 Kms	Bank service is available at Tabo.
Markets	100%	30 Kms	Kaza Bazar.
Anganwadi	100%	0-1 Kms	Anganwadi is located in village.
Primary schools	100%	0-1 Kms	Primary School is located in village.
Secondary schools	100%	1.5 Kms	Secondary School is located in village.
PDS	100%	0-1 Kms	PDS is available within the Village.
Transport	Self-transport	-	Not government facility
Telecommunication	100%	-	Jio and BSNL services are available but 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
Area (ha)	33/39/37	33-69-37	5-55-05	438-43-73	5-77-30	1-31-97	-
% Area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(ha)							
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#### 4.1.2 Land Ownership Pattern

Land Ownership	Private land	Community land	Panchayat land	Forest land	Other	Other
Area (ha)	64-45-63	-	-	438-43-73	-	-
% Area (ha)	64-45-63	-	-	438-43-73	-	-

#### 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 Mane Gogma had formed by Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board under Biodiversity act 2002. The subcommittee Mane Gogma falls under the dHANKAR 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 (Sanctuary Area)

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.*, *Festuca spp.*, *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 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 *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 characterised 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 Mane Gogma. 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 500 km<sup>2</sup>. Of the 7,600 km<sup>2</sup> 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 Monsoon 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 -40<sup>0</sup> Celsius in peak winter to 25<sup>0</sup> 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 metrological 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 crop.

#### **Range of wildlife, status distribution on 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 (*Anthus roseatus*), Robin Accentor (*Prunella rubeculoides*), Brown Accentor (*Prunella fulvescens*), White-winged Redstart, Himalayan Griffon (*Gyps himalayensis*), Himalayan Snowcock (*Tetrao himalayensis*), 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 cushionoid 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 in deficient quantity. Different herbivores prefer diverse food under different circumstances so nothing can be said about quality of food availability. Even sufficient 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 (Fgd, 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 wellbeing of people and the information on the issue was facilitated during the PRA exercise. Information about wild animal causing damage was almost no 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

Cost norms applied for calculation are as per Forest Department approved norms. Plants, pit sizes are accordingly to models prescribed and approved by Forest Department and Project guidelines. The forests have been visited by team again and again and as per the site conditions treatment plots have been prescribed. The soil conservation, soil erosion maintenance and soil regeneration works are applicable in this area. Fencing part has been critically analysed keeping in a view of local conditions as well as biotic pressure and accordingly prescribed.

S.N.	Plot Name	Plot No.	Area	Latitude Longitude	PFM Mode	FD Mode
1	Mane	-	-	-	-	-

	Gogma					
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### 4.3 Trend in Community Dependency on Forests (as per PRA exercises)

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 species available	Abundant. <i>Trigonella emodi</i> <i>Dactylorhiza hatagirea</i> <i>Festuca rubra</i> <i>Hippophae tibetana</i> <i>Aconogonum</i> <i>Rosa webbiana</i>	Some species becomes 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	Salix used to be major timber available in the wild along with <i>Caragana brevifolia</i> and Tibetan Sea buckthorn which was in easy access.	Salix (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.

#### 4.4 Households dependent on Forest (As per PRA exercises)

Category	% HHs depending on forest					
	NTFP	Fuel wood	Fodder	Other	Other	
Primary forest users	100%	100%	100%			
Secondary forest users						
%Total						



#### 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)	Jam, Juice, Tea	65%	7	8
2	<i>Arnebia euchroma</i> (Ratanjot)(Khamet)	Medicinal, herbal oil, dye, worship	15%	6	9
3	<i>Allium canadense</i> (Farna/Jaman)	Medicinal, beautification, fuel	30%	5	7
4	<i>Allium ursinum</i>	Spices, medicinal	18%	10	10
5	<i>Ephedra gerardiana</i> (Somlata)	High altitude sickness treatment	70%	10	10
6	<i>Dactylorhiza hatagirea</i> (Angbolakpa)	Medicinal	5%	6	6
7	<i>Gentiana</i>	Medicinal	8%	7	8

#### 4.6 Biodiversity (BMC Use)

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

Ibex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pasture development</li> <li>• Ban on hunting</li> <li>• Improvement of wildlife habitat by constructing water pond/water harvesting structure</li> <li>• Repair of path bunkers, saltlicks etc.</li> </ul>
Red Fox ( <i>Vulpus vulpus</i> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness related to human wildlife conflict.</li> <li>• Initiatives for tackling wild-domestic animal's conflict.</li> <li>• Precautions during grazing.</li> </ul>
Wild Cats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness related to human wildlife conflict.</li> <li>• Initiatives for tackling wild-domestic animal's conflict.</li> </ul>
Wild Rabbit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pasture development</li> <li>• Ban on hunting</li> </ul>

### **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:**

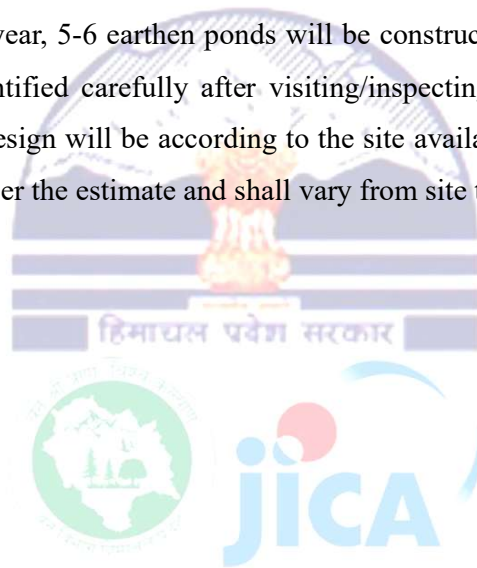
- Improvement of Pastures.
- Maintenance of water sources.
- Augmentation of Salt Licks.
- Protection and maintenance of Physical Features.
- Understanding and managing people-wildlife conflicts.
- Helping in conservation planning and implementation.

### **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	Quantum collected in a season/ year	Quantum sold in a season/ year	Sale value in Rs.	From VFDS Area - yes/no	Major problems
Sea Buckthorn	Sept-Oct	40	Kg	3	-	Yes	Low availability	Yes	Low availability
Wild Garlic	July last	40	Kg	2	-	Yes	Low availability	Yes	Low availability
Salampanja	Sept-Oct	4	Kg	1	-	Yes	Low availability	Yes	Low availability
Wild Onion	June	40	Kg	2	-	Yes	Low availability	Yes	Low availability
Ratanjot	Oct	40	Kg	1	-	Yes	Low availability	Yes	Low availability
Somlata	-	35	Kg	3	-	Yes	Low availability	Yes	Low availability

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. Sea-buckthorn fruits are collected for household purpose. Locals are engaged in making juice and jam from sea buckthorn fruits to some extent but they don't have proper knowledge regarding this process. Some locals are commercially collecting sea buckthorn leaves for the purpose of herbal tea..

#### 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	40	Q	5	Forest Area	-	Need to go far for cow dung collection Human wildlife conflict, (Long distance)
2.	LPG	40	Per Unit	8	Local Vender	Rs. 1170/Unit	Transportation
3.	Fuel wood	40	Q	20	Forest depot	Rs.650/Q	Transportation
4.	Kerosene	40	Litre	40L	Kaza Market	Rs 90/L	Transportation and Distribution.

#### 4.9 Fuels/Fuel wood Deficiency

Fuels deficiency	% HHs with fuels deficiency	Duration (Months)	Coping strategies
Low	10%	Feb-march	Use of stored fuel wood/improved stoves
Medium			
High			

- Consumption of fuel wood is more during winter (November-March).
- Fuel wood distribution by forest department in subsidised 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

S.N.	Type of fodder used	NO of HHs involved	unit	Average HH consumption/year	sources	Cost involved, if any	Major problems
1.	Barley/Wheat Straw	40	Q	20	Agriculture	1400/Q	Transportation
2.	Green grass/Lucerne	40	Q	15	Forest land/Agriculture field	-	Transportation
3.	Wild Grass (Ruisha)	40	Q	20	Forest land/Agriculture field	-	
4.	Wild Chana	40	Q	30	Forest land	-	Transportation
5.	Burse	40	Q	25	Forest Land	-	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.

#### 4.11 Fodder Deficiency

Fodder deficiency	% HHs with Fodder deficiency	Duration (Months)	Coping strategies
Low	15%	March-April	Use of Wheat/Barley Straw
Medium			

#### 4.12 Timber

S. No	Type Timber used	No of HHs demand /Year	Unit	Average HH consumption/Year	Annual consumption/year	Current source of collection/ purchase	Major Problems
1.	Agriculture, construction, etc	10-15(This depends upon the need of the households)	Feet	Rs. 140/F-175/F	Timber distribution, wood depots, sale depots,	There is no forest they have to pay carriage for timber they purchase from depot.	There is no 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	Village people are purchase from Rampur, Shimla for timber
High			

#### 4.13 Forest Management Practices

Key activities	Traditional practices	Current practices
Nursery development	Natural regeneration Rhizomes Protecting trees	No nursery raising practices of forestry species
Plantation management	Naturally growing species are protected.	Naturally growing species are protected.
Forest protection	Some forest protected as sacred places	Plantation Activities.
Development activities	Gram sudhar sabha	Gram sudhar sabha ministry committee
Livelihood activities	Agriculture, Livestock, NTFP Collection	Agriculture, Livestock, NTFP Collection

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	Construction of Check dams
Flood	Check walls	Construction of Check walls.
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	Lack of awareness	Awareness program, melting to conserved

- 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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
River	1	12	Drinking, Irrigation	-	Natural/Forest Department	flooding	--
Tank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drinking water supply	2	12	Drinking, Irrigation	-	IPH	Problems during winter	Better management and supply during winter also.
Lake	1	12	Irrigation	In use	Villagers	Open source/Maintenance cost	Irrigation facility for all the villagers can be fulfilled.

#### 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)	33-69-37	-	4-12-41	-	-	-
% Area (ha)	-	-	-	-	-	-

##### 4.16.2 Land holding pattern

Category	Criteria	Number of HHs	% HHs
Landless HHs	-	-	-
Marginal farmers	0-5 Bigha	16	-
Small farmers	Less the 10 Bigha	42	-
Medium Farmer	Less than 25 Bigha	9	-
Large farmers	More than 7 ha	3	-

#### 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
Green pea	40	Rainfed	Q/Ha	65.2	16.72	11.4	No proper irrigation facilities, Lack of fertilizers and improved seeds	Irrigation facilities should be improved.
Potato	40	Rainfed	Q/Ha	N/A			Lack of fertilizers and irrigation facilities, High seed rate and low germination rate, Powdery mildew disease	Improved (disease resistant and high yielding) varieties should be used for which department of agriculture is responsible. Should provide soil testing facilities to farmers.
Barley	40	Rainfed	Q/Ha	14.45	16.72	2.27	No proper irrigation facilities, Lack of fertilizers and improved seeds	Irrigation facilities should be improved.
Black Pea	35	Rainfed	Q/Ha	4			No proper irrigation facilities, Lack of fertilizers and improved seeds	Irrigation facilities should be improved.

#### 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	40	2	80	Fodder/Veterinary Service	Identification of potential grazing area. Veterinary department should act accordingly.
Bullocks	2	1	2	Fodder/Veterinary Service	Better Breeding Techniques
Donkey	10	1	10	Fodder/Veterinary Service	Can be utilised in effective way for transportation.

#### 4.16.5.2 Production of main Livestock

Type	Product	Unit of product ion	Average yield/production	District/State average	Reasons for low yield/production
Cows	Milk	L	2	4.2 L	Fodder and nutrient management problems, Not effective veterinary services, no improved breeds available.

### 5. Livelihood Strategies

#### 5.1 Existing Livelihood Strategies

Source of livelihood	Number of HH dependent as		Major constraints/ challenges
	Primary source	Secondary source	
Agriculture	40	-	The area is rained 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	40	-	Wide pasture area but very less vegetation. Encroachment problem
Livestock/Animal Husbandry	10	-	Shortage of fodders Scattered land holdings Low milk production and poor extension service Lack of improved breed
Wage labour	5	-	No commitment / low employment
Small business	-	-	Marketing problems in agricultural business Unavailability of raw materials on time
Service/Job	-	20	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			
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			
Medium			
High			

No Income deficiency is observed



## 6. Institutional Analysis

### 7.1 Existing Community Based Organisations (CBOs)

CBOs	Age of CBO (Year)	Formal/ Informal	Registered (Yes/No)	Objectives	Membership	Key activities	Credibility of CBO	External linkages	Useful for the project
BMC	2	Formal	Yes		11				
Mandir (Monastery) committee	15	Formal	Yes	Religious activities	All believers	Religious gatherings and meetings	Effective /credible	-	Yes
Self-help group	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Youth Group	25	Formal	Yes	Anti-drug campaign Health and fitness community development	35	sports activities sanitation campaign	Credible	Panchayat	Yes
Mahila Mandal	25	Formal	Yes	women empowerment	35	activities for girls' education community development	Awareness	Panchayat	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

No existing SHGs are there at BMC Sub Committee Mane Gogma.

## 7. Problem Analysis and Solution

### 7.1 Analysed 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 rainfed 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 $-25^{\circ}$ c then drinking water is not available	Severe	This issue should be addressed by government agencies.
5	Transportation	Tough terrains	Severe	

## 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	Education/Employment/Equal rights	40	Lack of education and awareness	Education for women/girls, equal participation in community activities, rural entrepreneurship development through SHGs and Mahila mandal.
2	Wage-labour	No permanent/Seasonal employment available	5	Very critical	Employment chances in agricultural activities/construction work and in other departments
3	Farmer	Irrigation	40	Rainfed 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. No	Specific activities as per the agreed solutions	No of beneficiaries
1	Participatory forest management	
	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.	Whole community
	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	
	Construction of check dams/crate walls to reduce the Soil erosion and landslides near nallahs.	Whole community
	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 Irrigation canals/system.	
	Construction of Water Harvesting Tanks	
5	Livelihood improvement	
	Training and capacity building of SHGs.	
	Capacity building on Tailoring/ handlooms.	Whole community
	SHGs training on Hand knitting/automatic knitting	
	Capacity building activities for agriculture/horticulture service.	
6	Miscellaneous activities to be taken up in convergence	

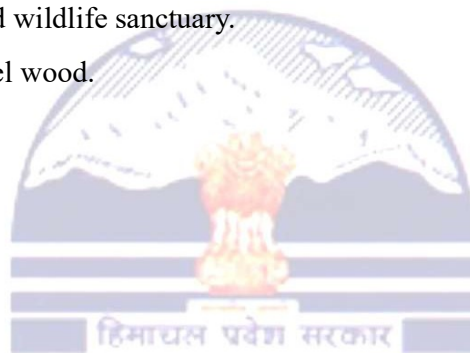
## 7.4 SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weakness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community unity.</li> <li>• Motivation among the members.</li> <li>• Agriculture market potential.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness</li> <li>• Low Funding</li> <li>• Connectivity</li> </ul>
Opportunity	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community development</li> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Base less threats</li> <li>• Misunderstanding between members</li> </ul>

## 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 itemised 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/Gabioncheck 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.

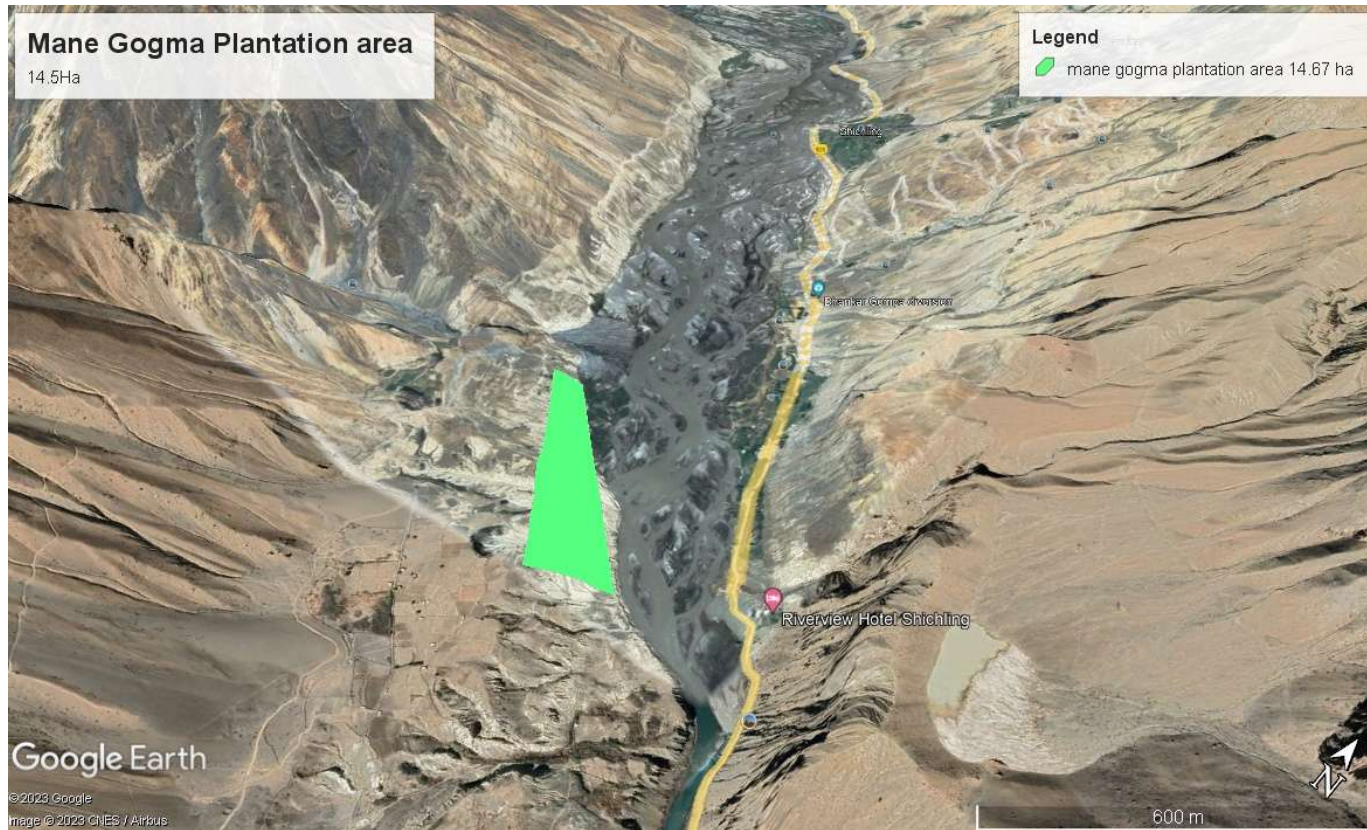
#### **Stationary**

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

## 8.2 Activities for plantation

Plantation area: 14.5Ha

Plantation norm: Afforestation@1100 normal plants/Ha



S.N.	Activity	Benefitting HHs	Area to be covered (Ha)				
			2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
1	Afforestation @1100plants/Ha Normal plantation	Whole community	-	14.5 Ha (Advance work and Plantation)	Maintenance	Maintenance	Maintenance



### 8.3 Requirements of Planting Materials

Year	Number of saplings required		Source of planting material
	<b><i>Hippophae rhamnoides (Sea buckthorn)</i></b>		
	New	Maintenance	
2023-24	-	-	Shego/Schichling Nursery
2024-25	<b>15,950</b>		-do-
2025-26		4,785 (30% of new)	-do-
2026-27		3,190 (20% of new)	-do-
2027-28		1,595 (10% of new)	-do-
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,950</b>	<b>9,570</b>	

### 8.4 Forest Protection/Silviculture/Maintenance operation for the Plantation

Years	Activities to be taken up site	Responsibility	
	Mane gogma (total plantation area = 14.5Ha ha)	Project	Subcommittee

2023-24	-	-	Yes	Yes
2024-25	Plantation (15,950 Saplings)		Yes	Yes
2025-26	-	Maintenance (30% beating up)	Yes	Yes
2026-27	-	Maintenance 20% beating up)	Yes	Yes
2027-28	-	Maintenance 10% beating up)	Yes	Yes

### 8.5 Plantation Activity under PFM Mode

Years	Activities to be taken up site		Responsibility	
			Project	Subcommittee
	Mane gogma (total plantation area = 14.5Ha ha)			
2023-24	-	-	Yes	Yes
2024-25	Plantation (15,950 Saplings)		Yes	Yes
2025-26	-	Maintenance (30% beating up)	Yes	Yes
2026-27	-	Maintenance 20% beating up)	Yes	Yes
2027-28	-	Maintenance 10% beating up)	Yes	Yes

## 8.6 Soil and water conservation

### 8.6.1 Soil and Water Conservation Works (Proposed)

S.N.	Type of SWC work	Unit of work	Quantum of work	HH beneficiaries	Responsibility		
					Project	Sub committee	Convergence
1	Construction of crate wall at Shelam taktak nalla (90Rmt)	No.	1	Whole community	Finance	Implementation and management	
2	Construction of contour trenches	Ha	14.5Ha	Whole community	Finance	Implementation and management	

### 8.6.2 Soil and Water Conservation works (Year wise Physical Target)

S.N.	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





iv	4th year maint.( 3,500/ha)	3,500												
v	5th year maint.( 3,500/ha)	3,500												
<b>Total (B)</b>						14.5 ha	1,45,000	14.5 ha	97,150	14.5 ha	73,950	14.5ha	3,16,100	
<b>Sub Total (A+B)</b>						9,94,700	1,45,000		97,150		73,950		13,10,800	
S.N.	Proposed Activity	Unit Cost	2023-24		2024-25		2025-26		2026-27		2027-28		Total	
	<b>SMC Trenching</b>		phy	fin	phy	fin	phy	fin	phy	fin	phy	fin	phy	fin
1.	SMC works (Preparation of contour trenches)	15,750/Ha			14.5Ha	2,28,375							14.5 Ha	2,28,375
	<b>Soil and water conservation</b>		phy	fin	phy	fin	phy	fin	phy	fin	phy	fin	phy	fin
1.	Construction of crate wall at Shelam taktak nalla (90Rmt)	4,400/mt			1	4,00,000							1	4,00,000
<b>Total (C)</b>						6,28,375								6,28,375
<b>Grand Total (A+B+C+)</b>						16,23,075		1,45,000		97,150		73,950		19,39,175



### 8.7.2 Annual Work Plan for 2024-2025

S. N	Proposed activity	Benefitting HH	Unit of work	Quantum of work	Unit cost (Rs)	proposed budget	Financial source		
							project	convergence	community contribution
<b>New plantations</b>									
1	Afforestation @1100 normal plants/Ha	whole community	ha	14.5	68,600	9,94,700	project		management
<b>Total</b>						<b>9,94,700</b>			
<b>soil and water conservation</b>									
1.	Contour trenches	whole community	ha	14.5	15,750	2,28,375			

2	Construction of crate wall at Mud nalla (90Rmt)	whole community	No.	1	4,400/mtr	4,00,000			
<b>Total</b>						<b>6,28,375</b>			
<b>Sub total</b>						<b>16,23,075</b>			

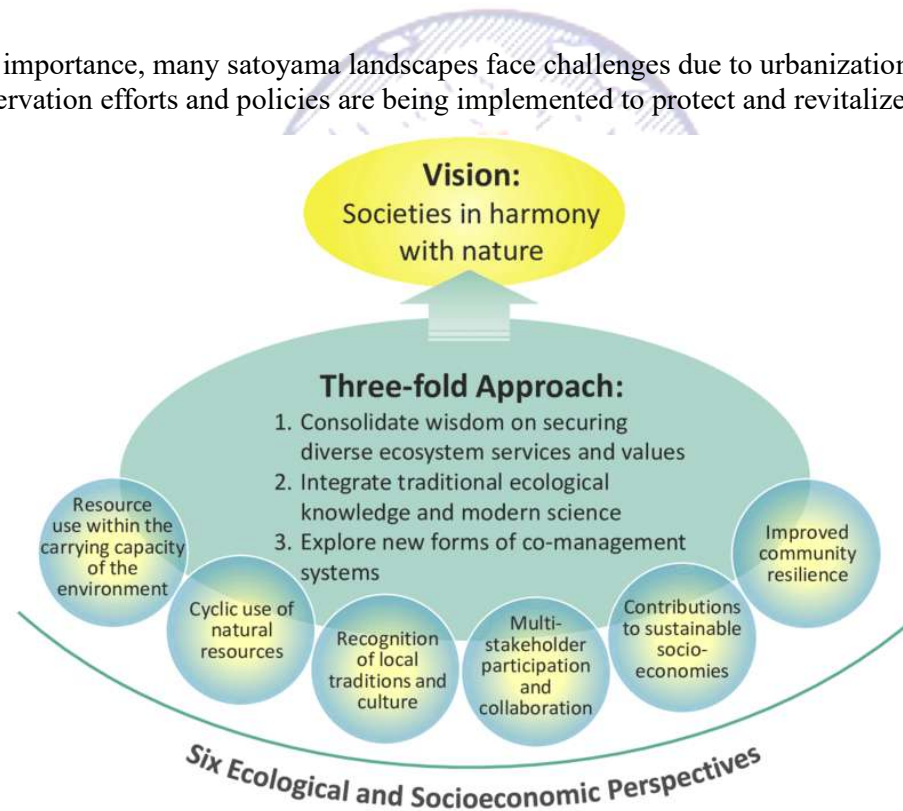
## 9. A BRIEF APPROACH OF SATOYAMA UNDER THIS PROJECT

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

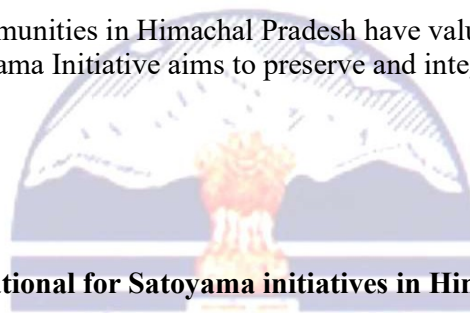
Satoyama serves as an inspiring example of how humans can live in harmony with nature, maintaining both ecological and cultural diversity. It represents a holistic approach to land use and conservation that can provide valuable lessons for sustainable development and environmental stewardship worldwide.

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 rational for Satoyama initiatives in Himachal Pradesh

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

### Importance:

1. **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.
2. **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.
3. **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.
4. **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.

## Problem Analysis and Solution

### Analysed Problems and Scientific Solutions

S. No	Problems identified	Justification of problems identified	Extent of problems	Recommended solutions
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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 rainfed 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 $-25^{\circ}$ c then drinking water is not available	Severe	This issue should be addressed by government agencies.
5	Transportation	Tough terrains	Severe	

### 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
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1	Women	Education/Employment/Equal rights	40	Lack of education and awareness	Education for women/girls, equal participation in community activities, rural entrepreneurship development through SHGs and Mahila mandal.
2	Wage-labour	No permanent/Seasonal employment available	5	Very critical	Employment chances in agricultural activities/construction work and in other departments
3	Farmer	Irrigation	40	Rainfed 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

## SatoYama Activities

### 9.1 SatoYama Activities

S.N.	Activity	Purpose of the Activity	HHs to be benefited	Community Contribution
1	Corals for livestock's	Protection of livestock from snow leopards and feral dogs	Whole community	Maintenance
2	Solar Hamam	Providing Warm Water during winters	Whole	Maintenance



			community	
3	Feral Dogs Sterilization	Control population of feral dogs`	Whole community	Maintenance
4	Incentive to dog catcher	Control population of feral dogs`	Whole community	Maintenance
5	Orientation workshop on crop damage protection from wildlife	Spreading awareness on Protection of crops from wildlife damage	Whole community	Maintenance
6	Gazebo tent for SHG members	To be provided to the SHGs for the sale of products	SHG members	Maintenance

- 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.

#### 9.1.1 Physical & Financial details of SatoYama Activities

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	-	-	7	1,05,000	7	1,05,000	14	2,10,000
2	Solar Hamam	15000	5	75000					5	75000
3	Feral Dogs Sterilization	100000					L/S	2,00,000	L/S	2,00,000
4	Incentive to dog catcher	10000					10	1,00,000	10	1,00,000
5	Orientation workshop on crop damage protection from wildlife	10,000			1	10,000			1	10,000
6	Gazebo tent for SHG members	25,000					1	25,000	1	25,000
	<b>Total</b>			<b>75,000</b>		<b>1,15,000</b>		<b>4,30,000</b>		<b>6,20,000</b>

## 9.2 Livelihood Improvement/Income Generation Activities (IGAs)

S.N.	Activity	No. of SHGs to be covered/benefitting 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	Capacity building/Training on cultivation of medicinal plants (bhojpatra) etc.	Whole community	Whole community		No	Yes	No	Yes	1,00,000		10%
2	Value Addition and marketing trainings related to IGA-cum-Exposure visit for SHG members	2 SHGs	Self help group members		Yes	No	Yes	Yes	6,00,000		
	<b>Total</b>								<b>7,00,000</b>		

- Major livelihood activities emerged during micro planning process included Hand Knitting/Khadi for SHG along with mushroom cultivation and other agricultural activities.
- Livelihood activities will be implemented through self-help groups (SHG).
- The SHG will have 8-20 members.
- In addition to regular group savings of Rs. 1 lakh will be provided as grant for revolving fund Focus will be on linking SHGs with banks
- Banks may consider loan of 3-4 times of the savings and deposits of the SHG
- The technical feasibility and economic viability of the proposed livelihood activities will be considered. Business plan will be prepared for each activity.

- The livelihood improvement scheme at the ward level will be linked to the cluster for procurement, marketing and technical advice.
- Guidelines to be developed by PMC for implementation of livelihood improvement activities.

### 9.3 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	
				ph y	fin	ph y	fin	ph y	fin	ph y	fin
1	Capacity building/Training on cultivation of medicinal plants (bhojpatra) etc.	Whole community	100000	0	-	1	1,00,000	0	0	1	1,00,000
2	Value Addition and marketing trainings related to IGA-cum-Exposure visit for SHG members	Self help group members	3,00,000			2	6,00,000			2	6,00,000
<b>Total</b>							<b>7,00,000</b>				<b>7,00,000</b>

### 9.4 Formation of SHGs

Year	No. of SHGs	Members		
		Male	Female	Total
2004				
2022-23				
2023-24	2		21	21

2 SHGs (Maanerang 12 members) and (Zomsa 9 members) in the BMC Sub Committee Mane Gogma.

**9.5 Annual Work Plan for Community Development and Livelihood Improvement (CD&LIP)**

S.N.	Proposed Activity	SHGs	No. of Beneficiary	Proposed Budget	Financial source		
					Project	convergence	Community contribution
<b>Community Development</b>							
a.	Construction of water storage tank at Mane gogma	0	Whole community	5,00,000	5,00,000	-	0
<b>Total</b>				<b>5,00,000</b>	<b>5,00,000</b>	-	0
<b>Livelihood Improvement</b>							
a.	Capacity building/Training on cultivation of medicinal plants (Bhojpatra) etc.		Whole community	100,000	100,000	0	0
b.	Value Addition and marketing trainings related to IGA-cum- Exposure visit for SHG members	2	-	6,00,000	6,00,000		
<b>Total</b>				<b>7,00,000</b>	<b>7,00,000</b>	0	0
<b>Total</b>				<b>12,00,000</b>	<b>12,00,000</b>	-	-

## 10. Activities identified in Mane Gogma BMC

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 implementing agencies

S.N.	Activities	HHs to be benefitted	Implementing agency	Proposed Budget (Rs)
1	Plantation (Afforestation @1100 normal plants/Ha	Whole community	Forest department	9,94,700
2	Maintenance of new plantation	Whole community	Forest department	3,16,100
3	Contour trenches	Whole community	Forest department	2,28,375
4	Construction of crate wall at Shelam taktak nalla (90Rmt)	Whole community	Forest department	4,00,000
5	Construction of water storage tank at Mane Gogma	Whole community	Forest department	5,00,000
6	Capacity building/Training on cultivation of medicinal plants (bhojpatra) etc.	Whole community	Forest department	1,00,000
7	Value Addition and marketing trainings related to IGA-cum-Exposure visit for SHG members	SHG members	Forest department	6,00,000
8	Corals for livestock's	Whole community	Forest department	2,10,000
9	Solar Hamam	Whole community	Forest department	75,000
10	Feral Dogs Sterilization	Whole community	Forest department	2,00,000
11	Incentive to dog catcher	Whole community	Forest department	1,00,000
12	Orientation workshop on crop damage protection from wildlife	Whole community	Forest department	10,000
13	Gazebo tents	SHG members	Forest department	25,000

<b>TOTAL</b>													<b>37,59,175</b>	
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## 10.2 Proposed Physical & Financial Coverage of Convergence Activities

S.N.	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
1	Plantation	68,600/Ha			14.5Ha	9,94,700							14.5Ha	9,94,700
2	Maintenance	10,000/ha (1 <sup>st</sup> yr) 6,700/ha (2 <sup>nd</sup> yr) 5100/ha (3 <sup>rd</sup> yr)					14.5 Ha	1,45,000	14.5Ha	97,150	14.5 Ha	73,950	14.5Ha	3,16,100
3	Contour trenches	15,750/ha			14.5Ha	2,28,375							14.5Ha	2,28,375
4	Construction of crate wall at Shelam taktak nalla (90Rmt)	4,400/rmt			1	4,00,000							1	4,00,000

5	Construction of water storage tank at mane Gogma		1	2,50,000		2,50,000							1	5,00,000
9	Corals for livestock's	15000			7	1,05,000	7	1,05,000					14	2,10,000
10	Solar Hamam	15000	5	75,000									5	75,000
11	Feral Dogs Sterilization	100000					L/S	2,00,000					L/S	2,00,000
12	Incentive to dog catcher	10000					10	1,00,000					10	1,00,000
13	Orientation workshop on crop damage protection from wildlife	10,000			1	10,000							1	10,000
14	Gazebo tents	25,000					1	25,000					1	25,000
15	Capacity building/Training on cultivation of medicinal plants (bhojpatra) etc.	1,00,000			1	1,00,000							1	1,00,000



16	Value Addition and marketing trainings related to IGA-cum-Exposure visit for SHG members	3,00,000(L/S)					2	6,00,000					2	6,00,000
<b>Total</b>				<b>3,25,000</b>		<b>20,88,075</b>		<b>11,75,000</b>		<b>97,150</b>		<b>73,950</b>		<b>37,59,175</b>

## 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)

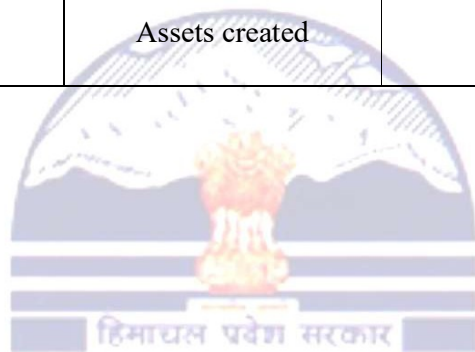
Institution	Areas of training/Capacity Building	Resource Person/group	Location for exposure visit
BMC-Executive committee	Proceeding writing Account maintaining	JICA Staff/ Forest Department	Dehradun, Chamba, Kangra, Solan

	Inventory of Assets created Role & responsibility of EC	staff/ Consultant	
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	2023-24	BMC Subcommittee (Executive committee)	Proceeding writing Account maintaining Role & responsibility of EC Gender Group formation	7-15 (EC Representative)	2 days	Master trainer FD accountants

			and inter loaning in SHG			
2	2023- 24	EC and SHG training	M&E /Social audit Assets created	3-5	1 day	FTU Coordinators

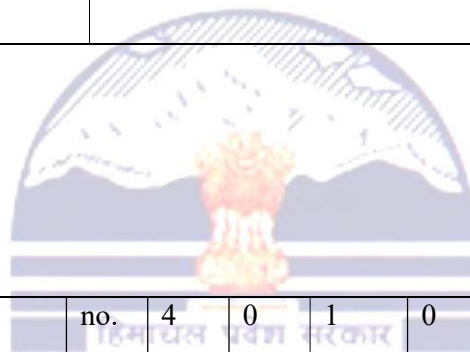


#### 11.4 Proposed year wise trainings/ capacity building of community institutions

Proposed activities	Unit	Total		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26		2026-27	
		phy	fin	phy	fin	phy	fin	phy	fin	phy	fin	phy	fin
Training and Capacity Building of Community Institutions													
Subcommittee (EC) training													
a) Proceeding account Maintain	no.	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
b) Role Responsibility, Gender, Assets	no.	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0

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



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

### 11.5 Records to be maintained by the Community Institution

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

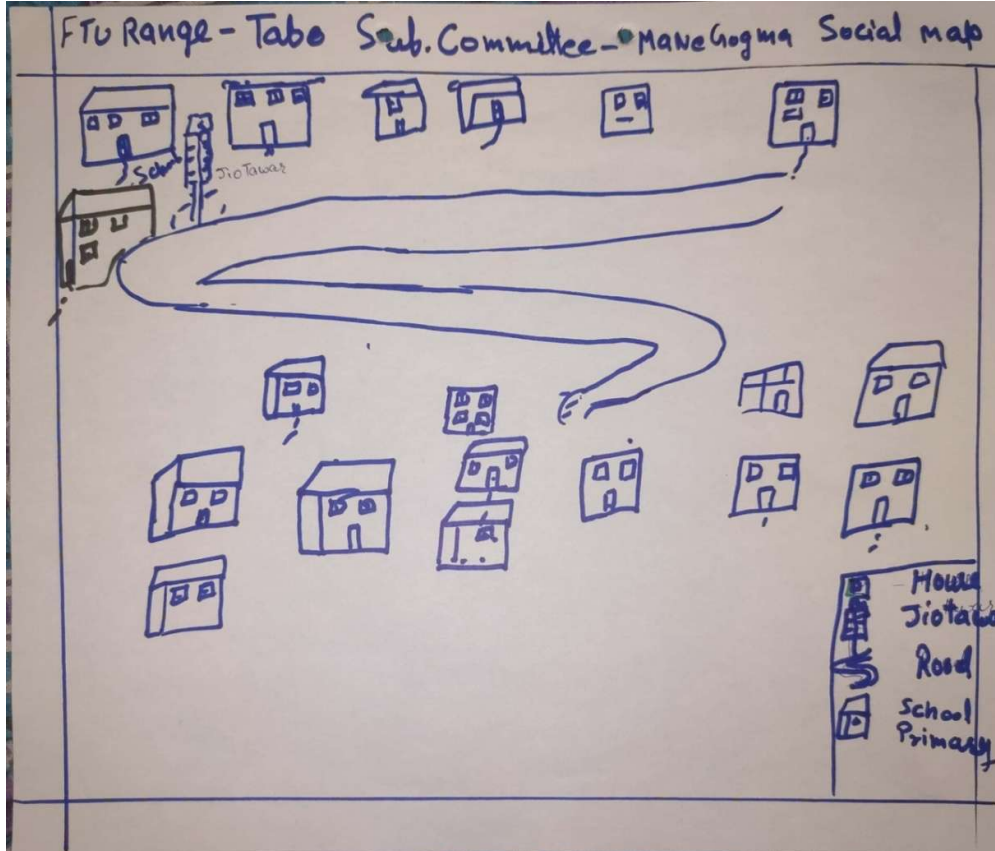




# ANNEXURE

# Annexure-I

## Social map of Mane Gogma BMC Subcommittee



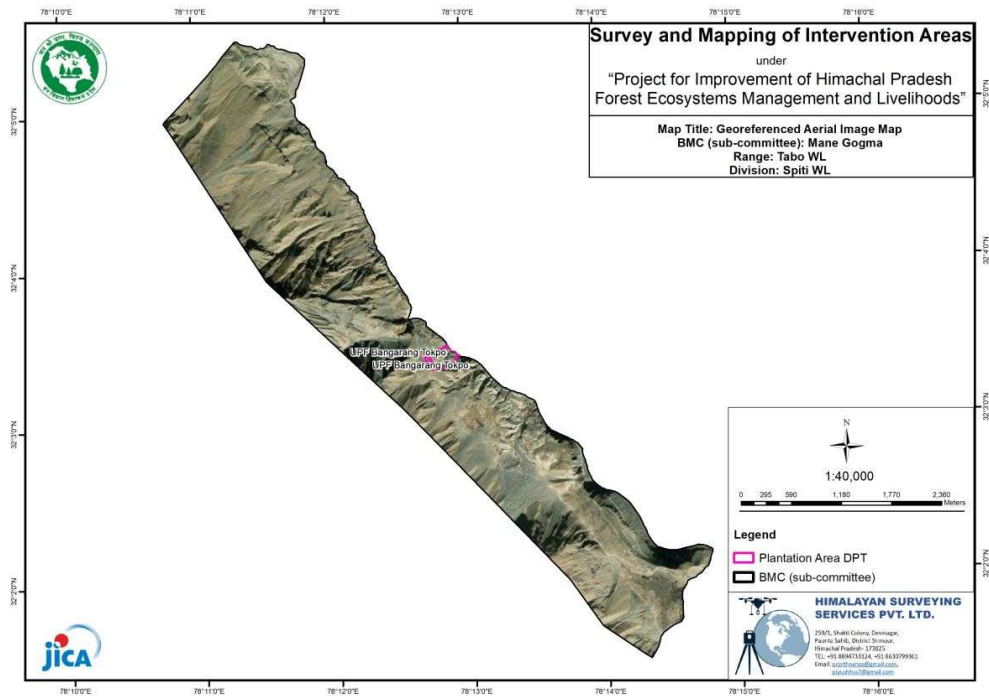
Annexure-II  
Resource map of Mane Gogma BMC Subcommittee





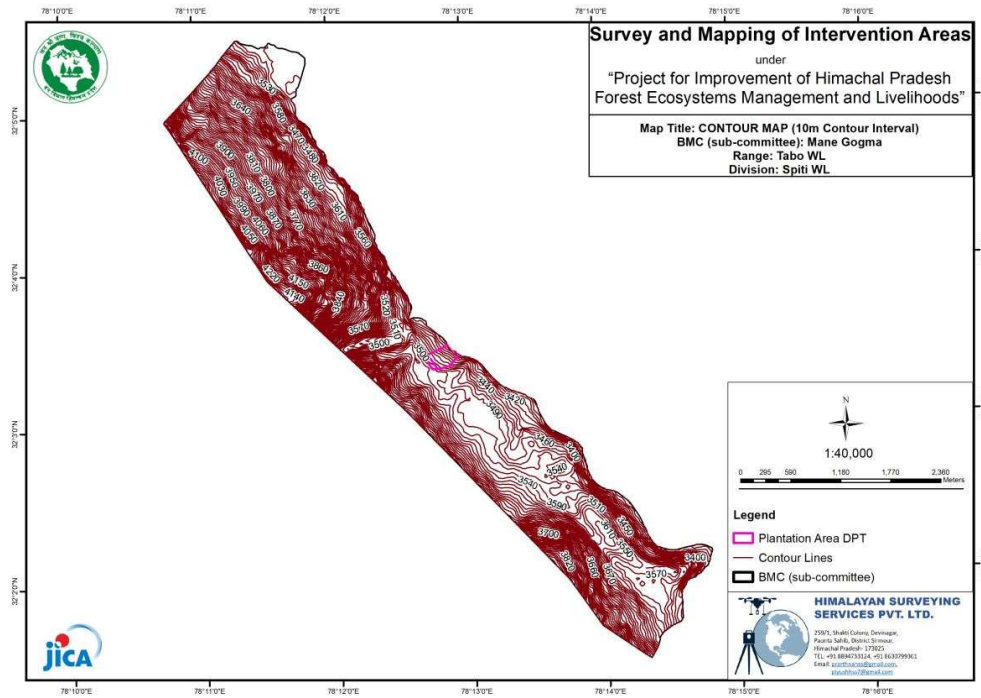
## Annexure-III

### Aerial image map: Survey & Mapping of Intervention area



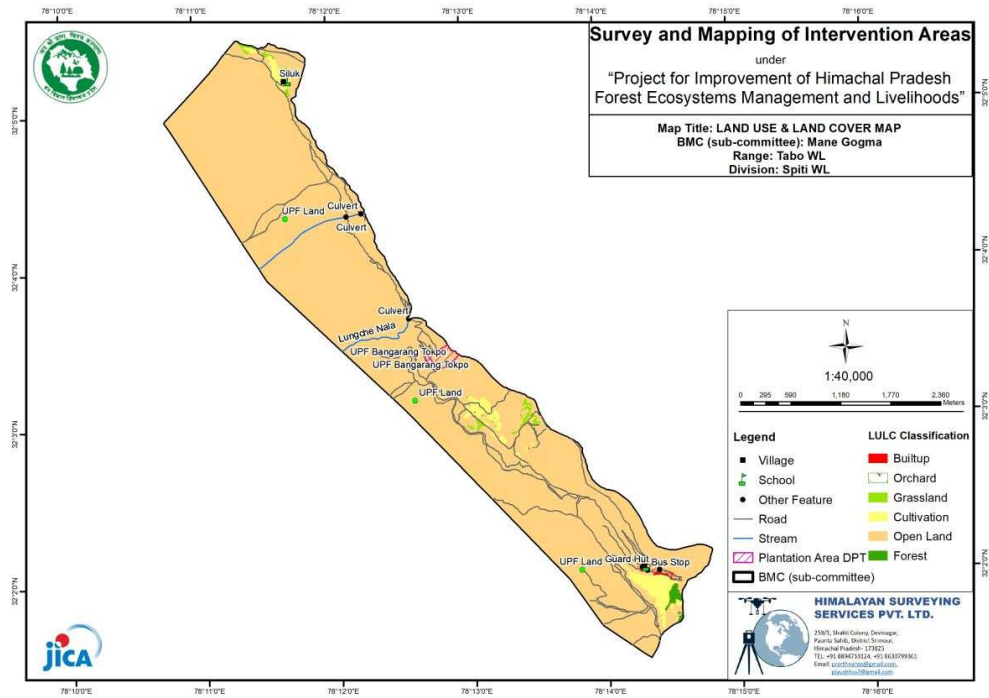
## Annexure-IV

### Contour Map: Survey & Mapping of Intervention Area



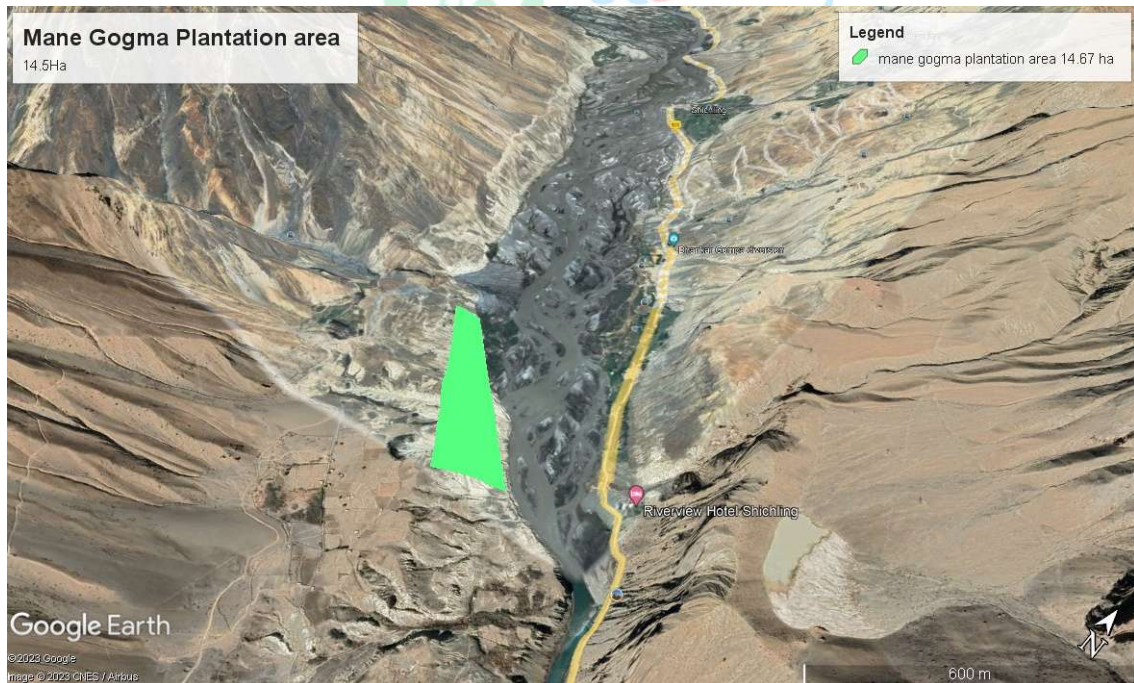
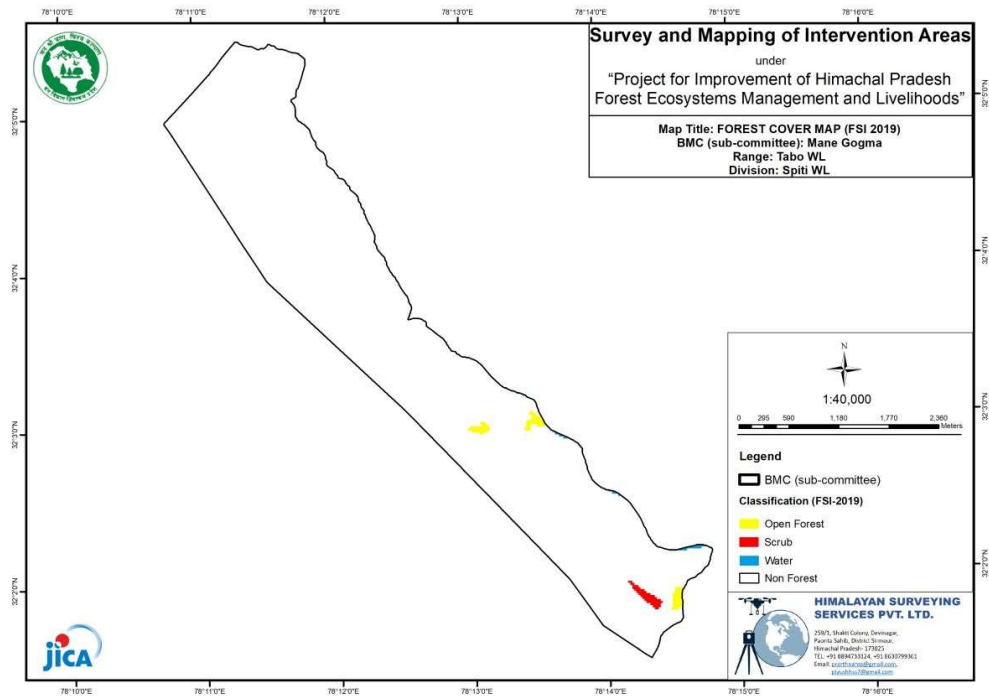
## Annexure-V

### Land Use Cover Map: Survey & Mapping of Intervention Area



## Annexure VI

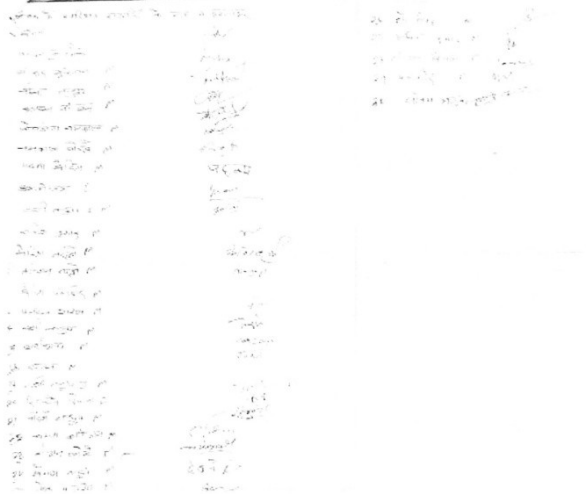
### Forest Cover Map: Survey & Mapping of Intervention Area



## Annexure VII

### Copy of the proceedings of the general body:

Proceedings of the First General Body Meeting of BMC Sub Committee <sup>Mane Gogma</sup> ~~Hurling~~ Society held on 2/5/2021 in the Forest officer, forest Guard. GP Mobiliser Chhodon zangmo , Penchant Pardhan Chairmanship Villagers. Today on 2/5/2021 a meeting of general body of the proposed society was convened in the presence of following persons at <sup>Mane Gogma</sup> ~~Hurling~~ with a view to register a society under the provisions of Himachal Pradesh Societies Registration Act, 2006 for performing charitable and welfare activities:



For the purpose, the members of the proposed society present unanimously elected Chairman/President for day Yeshey and thereafter the following resolutions were unanimously passed: Resolution No. 1 The name of the society shall be BMC Sub Committee <sup>Mane Gogma</sup> ~~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 <sup>Mane Gogma</sup> ~~Hurling~~ in Tehsil Spiti of Lahaul & Spiti district and its address will be Yeshey W/O Chhering Shalkhar Village mane Gogma , Tehsil Spiti, District Lahaul & Spiti, HP-172111

**Annexure VIII**  
**Panchayat resolution copy:**

DATE: .....

आज दिनांक ०२-०५-२०२१ को वीजा वीज पंचायत

दरमध्य गोरी बान वीजा में अंदाजदारी प्रदान

कुमारी दीपिका खत्री वीजा के अधिकारी और वीजा

बान वीजा के निवासी वि. एन. सा. (B.M.C.) का गरी

का अंदाज प्रमाण गया। यह ठाकुर नखसहगौर

में किया गया। १९९९

वेधक वीजा नखसहगौर में आज लिया।

1. नाम	M.N.O	पक	अभिप्राय
2. निजी डीलका		President	१९९९ डीलका
3. वीजा वीजा		President	१९९९ डीलका
4. वीजा वीजा	7821810994	Members	वीजा डीलका
5. वीजा वीजा		Members	वीजा
6. वीजा वीजा		Members	वीजा वीजा
7. वीजा वीजा		Members	वीजा वीजा
8. वीजा वीजा		Members	वीजा वीजा
9. वीजा वीजा		Members	वीजा वीजा
10. वीजा वीजा		Members	वीजा वीजा
11. वीजा वीजा		Members	वीजा वीजा
12. वीजा वीजा		Members	वीजा वीजा
13. वीजा वीजा		Members	वीजा वीजा
14. वीजा वीजा		Members	वीजा वीजा

1. वीजा वीजा

2. वीजा वीजा

3. वीजा वीजा

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11. वीजा वीजा

12. वीजा वीजा

13. वीजा वीजा

14. वीजा वीजा

## Annexure IX Joint Declaration from Promoter Members

Joint Declaration form The Promoter Members

Have joined together and formed ourselves into a society namely **BMC SUB COMMITTEE** Mane Gogma 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: 05-05-2021

आज दिनांक 05-05-2021 को वीरम पंचायत  
दखले गाँव माने गोगमा में उद्घाटित। प्रधान  
कुमारी जीमन कुमनन विभाग के अधिकारी वीरम  
माने गोगमा के निवासी वी.एम.सी. (BMC) को  
का गठन किया गया। यह गठन स्वयंसेवक  
सेवक के निम्न लोगों ने आगे लिया।

क्र.	नाम	M.No	पद	सुमनांक
1	मिनी डोलमा		President	7321810499
2	जयनारायण तन्जिन		J. President	
3	कैरिंग डोलमा		Members	
4	पालदेन कुमनन		Members	
5	सिंह होपतन		Members	
6	सोनम देविजा		Members	
7	सुभा नोरजीम		Members	
8	रमनवीर डोलकर		Joint Secretary	
9	विजय शर्मा		Word Bench	
10	सोनि म. तन्जिन		President Mahishmarkhi Aml	
11	पद्मा देविजा		Members in label	
12	दिलीप देविजा		"	
13	तन्जिन होडीन			
14	दलीप अमरम			

Sec. Chkewang

President  
Yesky

Secretary  
Chkewang

**Annexure X**  
**MoU between DMU and President BMC Subcommittee**

Memorandum of Understanding

Whereas,

The Mane gagma 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 Mane gagma Village Forest Development Society/BMC Sub-Committee in district Kahaul 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 specified 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 consequent to 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 sand 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.

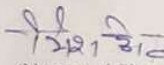
## 6. Monitoring & Evaluation


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.

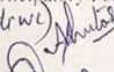

1. Yasho Palma ..... President, BMC (Sub-Committee), declare on behalf of the Society, that I am committed to follow all the conditions mentioned in this MoU and am signing this memo after reading/understanding all conditions mentioned herein, literally and in their original meaning.

  
President  
(Name and Signature of President)  
On behalf of VFDS/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. Aphitosh Khatk (P.M.F) JICA (Spiti WL) 
2. Pramod (FGD) Shikling 
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

1. .... [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  
Himachal Pradesh  
Division Forest Officer  
Spiti Wildlife Division  
Kaza, Lahul & Spiti (H.P.)  
Forest Department

**Annexure XI**  
**Certificate of Registration of the BMC Subcommittee**

9/3/22, 5:31 PM

[https://coophp.nic.in/Registration/ApproveMemo\\_DA/Print?qs=TX8Fd7x3ZAuJKyCwUHWjTA%3D%3D](https://coophp.nic.in/Registration/ApproveMemo_DA/Print?qs=TX8Fd7x3ZAuJKyCwUHWjTA%3D%3D)

Registration No :



HPCD-6117

**Certificate of Registration of Societies**



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

This is certified that the **BMC SUB COMMITTEE MANE GOGMA** located at **VILLAGE MANE GOGMA POST OFFICE MANE 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**.



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

[https://coophp.nic.in/Registration/ApproveMemo\\_DA/Print?qs=TX8Fd7x3ZAuJKyCwUHWjTA%3D%3D](https://coophp.nic.in/Registration/ApproveMemo_DA/Print?qs=TX8Fd7x3ZAuJKyCwUHWjTA%3D%3D)

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## Annexure XII Copy of Bylaws

THE BYE-LAWS  
OF  
The Mane Gogma 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 Mane Gogma 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 Yeshy Dolma W/O Chhering Shalkar Post Office Dhankhar Tehsil Spiti District L&S Himachal Pradesh .

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.

Tax.

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President

yeshy

Secretary.

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- viii. **"FEMP"**: Forest Ecosystems Management Plan refers to plan activities concerning forest and forest resource management that shall be included in the micro plan 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 Sub-Committee
- 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 Sub-Committee;
- xiv. **"General House"**, means General House of the Sub-Committee;
- 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 Sub-Committee 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. **"Sub-Committee"** means the Village Forest Development Sub-Committee registered under section 6 of the H.P. Societies Registration Act,2006 for participatory forest management;

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- 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.

#### OBJECTIVES

5. The objectives of the Sub-Committee 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 Sub-Committee 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 Sub-Committee, if he is:
- i. over 18 years in age and of sound mind;
  - ii. bonafide resident in the area of operation of Sub-Committee;
  - 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 Sub-Committee, 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 Sub-Committee:

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*Yesky*

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- 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 Sub-Committee.
9. A person shall cease to be member of the Sub-Committee in one or more of the following circumstances: -
- i. Death;
  - ii. Withdrawal after six months' notice to the Secretary of the Sub-Committee,
  - 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 Sub-Committee on a given date shall constitute the General Body of the Sub-Committee. New members shall get their names registered in the Membership Register, with the Secretary.
- 11. The General Body of members of the Sub-Committee shall meet once in six months. A meeting of the General Body shall be convened by the Secretary of the Sub-Committee.
- 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.

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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 Sub-Committee 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 Sub-Committee 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 Sub-Committee.
  - 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 Sub-Committee shall be as follows as per the HP Participatory Forest Management Rules:
- i. **President** - to be elected by General House

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- 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.

- 24. The elections of the Executive Committee shall be held every two years. The elected members of the Executive Committee shall hold once 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.

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

**Usufruct Sharing**

34. Sub-Committee 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 Sub-Committee;
  - 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 Sub-Committee 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 Sub-Committee 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**

36. Funds shall be generated by the Sub-Committee through contribution by members and sale of usufructs under these regulations. All funds, including those received from

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the Government, Gram Panchayats and non-government sources shall be utilized through the micro-planning process.

37. The sum received by the Sub-Committee shall be deposited in the name of the concerned Sub-Committee 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 Sub-Committee.
38. The Treasurer shall maintain the account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Sub-Committee 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 affected through signing cheques / electronic transfers/ bank drafts only.
39. The Sub-Committee 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 Sub-Committee shall seek the advice of certain experts on important matters. No fee shall be payable for such service; however the Sub-Committee 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 Sub-Committee shall be audited by a Gov't-recognized Auditor on an annual basis, and shall be shared with forest department.

PRESIDENT

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44. (i) To provide leadership to the Village Forest Development Sub-Committee. 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 Sub-Committee
- v) To sign the MOU with any department/agency (after due approval from Executive Committee) on behalf of the Village Forest Development Sub-Committee
- 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
- 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.

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- ii) To affix relevant information pertaining to Sub-Committee, Forest and Project works on notice boards for general awareness and to transmit relevant and necessary information to all the members of the Sub-Committee 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 Sub-Committee. He/She shall also look after the records and files pertaining to the Sub-Committee and keep them with proper care.
  - ii) To operate the Bank Account on behalf of the Sub-Committee 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 Sub-Committee
  - 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 Sub-Committee 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.
  - 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 Sub-Committee

**MISCELLANEOUS**

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*Yeshy*

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47. Grant-in-Aid. Forest department through project shall release Grant-In- Aid to the Sub-Committee under the Government of Himachal Pradesh Grant-In-Aid Rules, 2002 subject to the availability of funds and satisfactory performance of functions by the Sub-Committee.
48. Coordination meetings: There shall be quarterly meeting of the executive committee of the Village Forest Development Sub-Committee with Divisional Forest Office: 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 Sub-Committee, 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 Sub-Committee 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 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 Sub-Committee and the Divisional Forest Officer concerned free of cost.
51. **Powers of the Government**
- Notwithstanding anything contained in these regulation, the Government shall have the powers to issue directions to the Sub-Committee on participatory forest management processes, micro-planning, coordination, monitoring, grant-in-aid and implementation mechanisms.

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**Annexure XIII**  
**Photos during Micro Planning Process**



**Annexure XIV**  
**Micro Plan Assessment Criteria for Financing and Sanctioning**

DMU: Kaza FTU: Kaza GP: Mane Gogma BMC Sub Committee: Mane Gogma

	Assessment Criteria	Achievement	Status at the time applying for approval
<b>Process Related</b>			
1	GP Level and ward level awareness done	04/05/2021	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	37,59,175	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	17,12,23	Done
<b>Output related</b>			
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 XV**  
**Total Budget of BMC Sub Committee at Glance**

S.N.	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
<b>1</b>	<b>Total (Plantation)</b>	68,600/Ha			14.5Ha	9,94,700							14.5Ha	9,94,700
<b>2</b>	<b>Total (Maintenance)</b>	10,000/ha (1 <sup>st</sup> yr) 6,700/ha (2 <sup>nd</sup> yr) 5100/ha (3 <sup>rd</sup> yr)					14.5 Ha	1,45,000	14.5Ha	97,150	14.5 Ha	73,950	14.5Ha	3,16,100
<b>3</b>	<b>Total (SMC)</b>	15,750/ha			14.5Ha	2,28,375							14.5Ha	2,28,375
<b>4</b>	<b>Total (S&amp;WC)</b>	4,400/rmt			1	4,00,000							1	4,00,000
<b>5</b>	<b>Total (community development)</b>		1	2,50,000		2,50,000							1	5,00,000
<b>9</b>	<b>Total SatoYama Corals for livestock's</b>	15000			7	1,05,000	7	1,05,000					14	2,10,000

10	<b>Total SatoYama</b> Solar Hamam	15000	5	75,000								5	75,000
11	<b>Total SatoYama</b> Feral Dogs Sterilization	100000					L/S	2,00,000				L/S	2,00,000
12	<b>Total SatoYama</b> Incentive to dog catcher	10000					10	1,00,000				10	1,00,000
13	<b>Total SatoYama</b> Orientation workshop on crop damage protection from wildlife	10,000			1	10,000						1	10,000
14	<b>Total SatoYama</b> Gazebo tents	25,000					1	25,000				1	25,000
15	<b>Total (LIP)</b>	1,00,000			1	1,00,000						1	1,00,000
16	<b>Total (LIP)</b>	3,00,000( L/S)					2	6,00,000				2	6,00,000
	<b>Total</b>			<b>3,25,000</b>		<b>20,88,075</b>		<b>11,75,000</b>		<b>97,150</b>		<b>73,950</b>	<b>37,59,175</b>