



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



**BMC SUB-COMMITTEE - KAZA OLD
MICRO PLAN**

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General Detail of Project Area:

Gram Panchayat	Kaza
BMC	Kaza
BMC Sub-Committee	Kaza
Forest Beat	Kaza
Forest Block	Kaza
Forest Range	Wildlife Range, Kaza
Forest Division	Wildlife Division, Spiti
Forest Circle	Wildlife (South), Shimla



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

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

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Brief

Project for Improvement of Himachal Pradesh Forest Ecosystems Management and Livelihoods

1.2 Project Objectives

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

1.3 Project Target

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

1.4 Project Approach and Strategies

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

Output 1: Sustainable Forest Ecosystem Management

Output 2: Biodiversity Conservation

Output 3: Livelihoods Improvement Support

Output 4: Institutional Capacity Strengthening

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 and utilization of the inherent potential of available rootstock, under planting with suitable species, and block plantations in blank patches.
- Promoting inter-sectoral convergence (ISC).
- Interventions to be planned and implemented by VFDS/JFMCs and Biodiversity Management Committee/subcommittees (Micro planning).
- Capacity Development of Himachal Pradesh Forest Department and VFDS/JFMCs.
- Promoting forest-based and non-forest-based enterprises (such as the value addition and marketing of medicinal & aromatic plants, etc.) to generate sustainable employment, develop industries, and enhance the value of forests.
- Caring for the socially disadvantaged groups in the society, such as scheduled castes, Scheduled Tribes, forest dwellers, women, and other vulnerable people through proper safeguard measures as per the JICA guidelines and applicable Indian laws and regulations.
- Institution capacity strengthening of the Forest department and its personnel.

1.5 Mode of Operation

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

PFM (Participatory Forest Management) Mode

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

Departmental Mode

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

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 helpstheBMC sub-committee to learn more about themselves, their resources, issues and challenges,

strengths and weaknesses, and further plan for their own development and sustainable resource management.

- The implementation of PIHPFEM&L activities at the BMC sub-committee level shall be guided by an approved Micro Plan prepared by the respective BMC sub-committee. Micro plan preparation shall be the first step of implementation of the field activities.

- Micro Plan shall be a comprehensive development plan with a special focus on forest and livelihood development. The micro plan shall cover both forest and non-forest areas managed by the BMC sub-committee. The micro plan shall integrate the needs of the BMC sub-committee into the comprehensive plan through analysis of current conditions, social assessment, and interaction with the members, and with reference to the prescriptions of the Working Plan of the Forest Division.

- Micro Plan will not only focus on forestry activities and it should be comprehensive so as to include all development activities that may be taken up by other Government Departments and Agencies through convergence. During the preparation of the micro plan, the BMC sub-committee shall interact with officials of other departments and after the preparation of the Micro Plan, it should be shared with other Government Departments and Agencies for dovetailing their activities in the BMC sub-committee.

- **A Micro Plan shall consist of two types of sub plans;**

- i) Forest Ecosystem Management Plan (FEMP) and,

- ii) Community Development and Livelihood Improvement Plan (CD&LIP) and shall be aggregated by FTU for each range.

- Under the Micro Plan composed by FEMP and CD&LIP, the broad action plan is to be prepared for 5 years based on the 10 years vision. During the exercise, the achievements of the previous year shall be assessed, and identify issues and corrective measures to further increase the efficiencies and effectiveness of the project implementation.

- In the annual planning undertaken during the 4th year, a broad action plan shall be prepared for the forthcoming 5 years. The 2nd 5-year action plan process shall follow the same step as discussed in the above section.

- A copy of the Micro Plan, when prepared, shall be shared with the Gram Panchayat, Block Development Office (BDO), and other Line Departments for dovetailing their activities in the BMC sub-committee.
- Although Micro Plan shall be prepared for 6-8 years, it would be revisited annually.

Location of Intervention Area



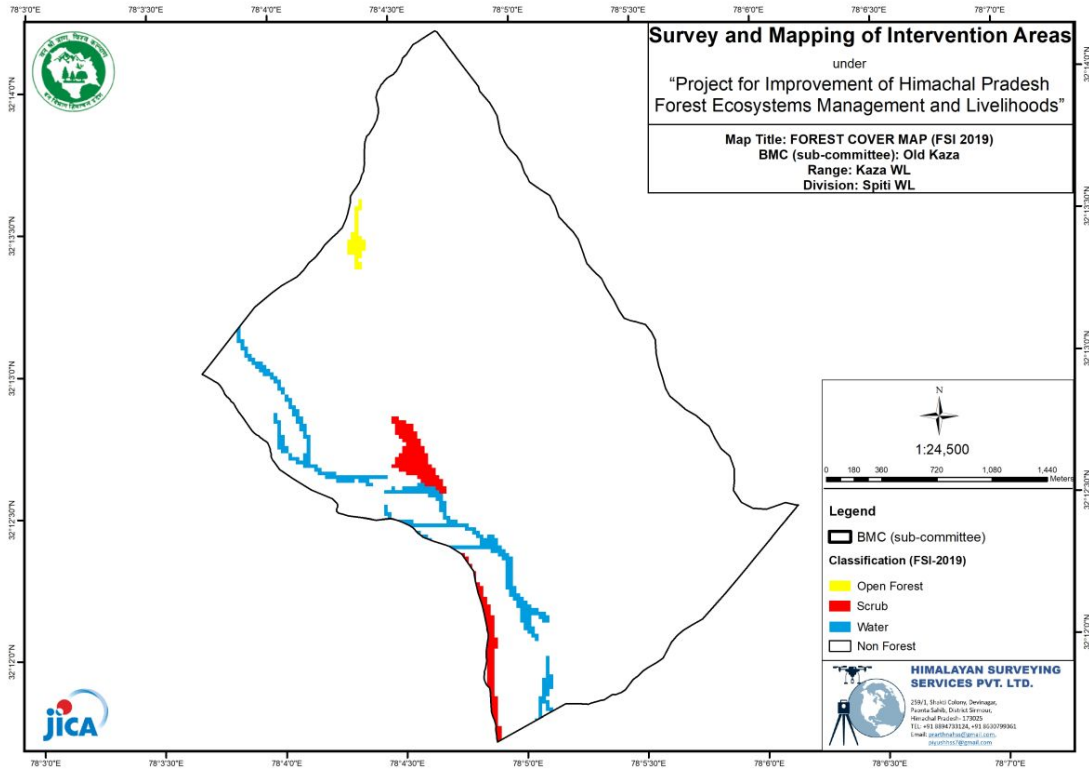
Location of project area



Boundary Map of Kaza Old BMC Subcommittee



Forest Cover MAP-KAZA OLD



1. Basic Information

1.1 Basic Information Sheet on Micro plan

1.	Name of the BMCsub-committee	Kaza Old
2.	Name of the Ward	Kaza
3.	Registration No. of BMC subcommittee	HPCD- 5734
4.	Name of Gram Panchayat	Kaza
5.	Name of the FTU/ Range	Kaza
6.	Name of the DMU/Forest Division	Kaza
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	From: To: (BMC resolution for approval of micro plan attached)
10.	Date of approval of Micro Plan by DFO/ Head of DMU	22/12/23
11.	Key team members engaged in Preparation of Micro Plan	FTU Chhodon Zangmo FTU Meenakshi Bodh SMS Ashutosh Pathak
12.	Date of General House conducted & resolution passed	28/03/2021
13.	Number of Participants	Male: Female: Total:16
14.	Number of members in EC	Male: 4 Female: 3 Total:7



1.2 General Profile of Selected BMC Sub-committee

S. No	Description	Current Status
3.	Date & Registration of BMC Sub-committee	03/06/2022
4.	No. of Revenue Ward/ Forest Villages covered	1(Kaza Old)
5.	Total number of households (HHs) in Ward	140
6.	Total No of households representing BMC subcommittee	140
7.	Total Population	478
8.	Total General Categories HHs	Nil
9.	Total SC HHs	12
10.	Total ST HHs	128
11.	Total BPL HHs	15
12.	Total Livestock Population	100
13.	Bank account details	Saving Account
	Name of the bank	SBI
	Date of account opened	
	Account number /IFSC	40959652981/SBIN003337

1.3 Details of the EC Members of the BMC Sub-Committee Kaza Old

	Name	M/F	Age	Designation	Occupation	Contact No.
1.	Sonam Angdui	M	56	President/Chairman/Director	Farmer	N/A
2.	TashiButih	F	56	Vice President/ Vice Chairman	Housewife	N/A
3.	TanzinYeeyong	F	32	Secretary/ General Secretary	Student	7876449561
4.	Dorje Namgail	M	58	Treasurer/ Finance Secretary	Range Officer	N/A
5.	Pradeep Kumar	M	27	Executive Member/ Member	Forest Guard	N/A
6.	Sonam Dolma	F	33	Executive Member/ Member	House Wife	N/A
7.	TanzinTakpa	M	43	Executive Member/ Member	Farmer	N/A

1.4 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	28/03/2021	-
2.	GP Consent to work with project	20/04/2021	-
3.	Sub-Committee formed/Executive committee constituted /Sub-Committee Registered.	03/06/2022	-
4.	Action plan prepared with Sub-Committee for Micro Plan Preparation	15/02/2023	-
5.	Micro planning process started /PRA exercise conducted (From- To)	22/06/2023 to 31/07/2023	-
6.	Participatory information analysis carried out (From- To)	15/07/2023 to 29/07/2023	-
7.	Negotiation/planning process held (From- To)	02/08/2023 to 30/08/2023	-
8.	Participants involved in negotiation/planning process (Male & Female)	-	12 M 4 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	-

2. Socio-Economic Profile of Kaza Old

2.1 General Description of the BMC Sub-Committee

2.1.1 History of Area Selected

The administrative headquarters of Spiti, Kaza, is the largest settlement in the valley, situated on the left bank of the Spiti River in the Lahul & Spiti district of the state of Himachal Pradesh in the western Himalayas of India. Kaza is located at an elevation of 3,650 m (11,980 ft) above mean sea level. It is a high-altitude cold desert with close similarities to the neighboring Tibet and Ladakh regions in terms of terrain, climate, and Buddhist culture.

The town is divided into two sections: the old, known as Kaza Khas, and the new, known as Kaza Soma. The Tangyud (Tang-rGyud) Gompa, dating back to the early 14th century, is built like a fortified castle with massive slanted mud walls and battlements adorned with vertical red ochre and white stripes. It is perched on the edge of a deep canyon, overlooking the town of Kaza, and is situated 4 km away from the town. When approaching it from the south, one can see Kyu-ling (Skyid-gling), the stately palace of the Nono (king), on the other side of the river.

Kaza is one of the coldest towns in India, and the temperature varies greatly in different seasons as well as within a day. January is the coldest month of the year, with an average temperature of -25 °C, while July is the hottest month, with an average temperature of 10 °C.

2.1.2 Location of BMC Sub-Committee Area

BMC Sub-Committee falls under;

Village	Kaza khas
Panchayat	Kaza
Block	Kaza
District	Lahul&Spiti
Beat	Kaza
Range	WL Range Kaza
ForestDivision	WL Spiti

Location map of Sub-Committee is attached on **Page No. 15**.

2.1.3 Boundaries

The boundary of selected BMC Sub-Committee area is under

East	Shego/Way to Shimla
West	Kaza Soma
North	Dry Mountain
South	Spiti River

2.1.4 Distance from

WL Range Office:	2 KMs
District headquarter Keylong:	200 KMs approx.

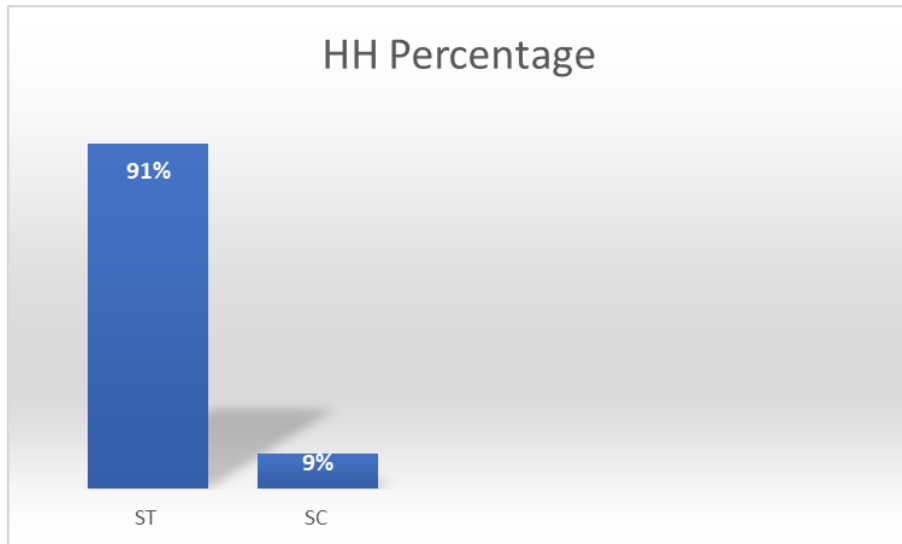
2.1.5 Important features of BMC Sub-Committee

Kaza is renowned for its vibrant and colorful festivals, as well as the ruins of the ancient Sakya Tangyud Monastery, located near the village of Komik, 14 km from Kaza. The town is a popular destination for tourists and adventure seekers, especially during the period of June, July, August, and September. Its central location and connectivity to the rest of the valley, including the Leh-Manali Highway via Kunzum Pass, attract visitors seeking thrilling experiences.

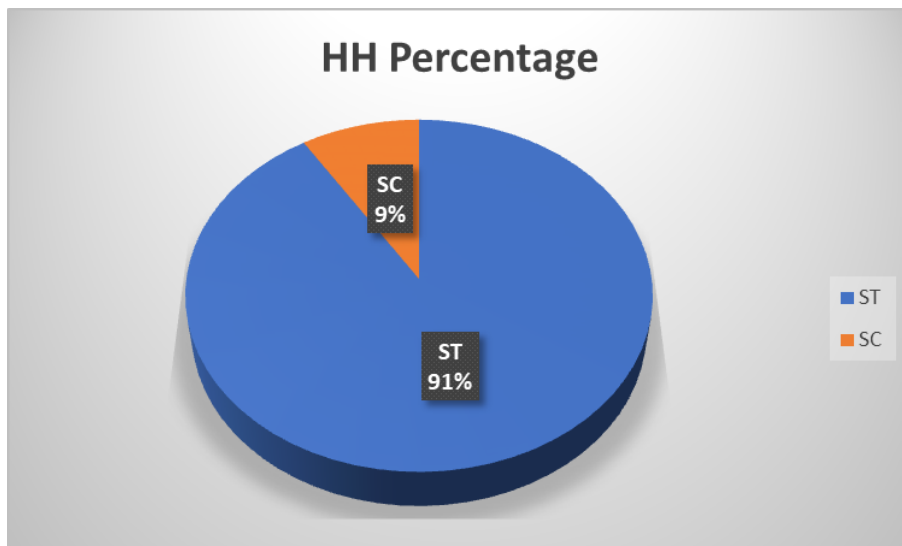
Moreover, Kaza's strategic central location also makes it an ideal base camp for various outdoor activities such as trekking, mountaineering, and tours to explore other parts of the valley.

2.2 Social Composition

Households (HHs)	ST	SC	OBC	General	Total
No of HHs	128	12	-	-	140
% of HHs	91%	9%			100%



In Kaza old BMC Sub-Committee 128 households belongs to ST category (91%) and 12(9%) Households belongs to SC category out of 140 households in total.



2.3 Population

Social category	Population (Number)					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Adults	Adults	Adults	Children	Children	Children
ST	150	170	320	59	68	127
SC	10	12	22	4	5	9
OBC	-	-	-	-	-	-
General	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	160	182	342	63	73	136

The total population of the BMC Sub-Committee is 667.

The total male population is 223 and the total female population is 255.

There are 1143 females over 1000 males so the sex ratio is skewed towards males.

The major composition of the BMC Sub-Committee is constituted by the ST category followed by the SC category and none of them belongs to OBC and general category.

2.4 Educational Status Status (Adults)

Level	Number		
	Male	Female	Total
Literate without formal education			
Primary education			
Middle education (10 th)			
Higher Secondary (12 th)			
Graduates and above			
Professional courses			
Total literates			
Percentage	90.03	76.34	83.18

83.18% of people are literate in BMC Sub-Committee Kaza Old.

The literacy rate of the male population is around 14% higher than the female population.

2.5 Economic Categories

2.5.1 Wealth ranking as per PRA exercise

Category	Criteria/Indicator	No of HHs	Category code**
Better of	Government Job, Work – Part-time, Business	80	A
Manageable	Agriculture and Livestock	45	B
Poor	Marginal farmers, Wage labors	15	C
Vulnerable (need immediate attention)	No income source, part-time labour	-	D

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

	Total	APL	BPL
No of HHs	140	125	15
% of HHs	100%	89%	11%

2.6 Access to Basic Facilities/Services

Facilities/Services	Availability (% HHs)	Distance (Km)	Current status
Toilets	100 %	-	70% of toilets are without flushing tanks. Almost 95% of toilets are in good condition and are being used.
Toilets with flush water	30%	-	The toilets are in good condition and are being used regularly but erratic supply of water throughout the year.
LPG	90%	-	The use of LPG is not regular as 5-6 cylinders are used per year per household.

Improved stove	95%	-	Almost 95% of HHs have improved stoves for heating and cooking also.
Electricity	100%		Almost every household has an electricity connection but electricity fails during harsh winter and there is the problem of irregular supply also.
Drinking water	70%	1-4 KMs	Not all HHs have a drinking water connection. Much more problem arises during winter. Tube -wells are not in proper working condition.
Health services	100%	2-3 KMs	Government Medical services are available in Kaza soma around 2-3 Kms. Ayurvedic medical centre is also there.
Veterinary services	100%	0-2 KMs	Government (Sub-Divisional Veterinary hospital) is available in old Kaza village.
Banks	100%	0-2 KMs	SBI Bank service is available in Kaza old market with ATM facility.
Markets	100%	0-2 Kms	All the market area is within a kilometre range i.e., Kaza main market.
Anganwadi	100%	0-2 Kms	Anganwadi is located in Kaza old village.
Primary schools	100%	0-2 Kms	Primary school is situated in Kaza old village.
Secondary schools	100%	1-2 Kms	Secondary school is situated in Kaza Soma village.
PDS	100%	0-1 KMs	PDS available within Kaza with better service.
Transport	100%	1-2 KMs	Government Bus service is available. Kaza bus stand is situated near the entry point of Kaza market. Private taxi services are also available.
Telecommunication	100%	-	All households have mobile phone service but internet/network connection is poor.
Other-specify			

3. Resource Analysis

3.1 Land Resources land and Use Pattern

Land use	Total land	Land under cultivation	Forest land	Pasture land	Waste land	Settlement Area	Water body area
Area	223-95-57	60-50-47	1-12-75	75-45-90	-	21-14-26	-
% Area	100%	27.01%	0.05%	35.21%	-	36.23%	-

Source: Data collected from Patwari (Village Revenue Officer-Kaza)

3.2 Forest Resources Land

3.2.1 Forest Area Ownership Pattern

Land Ownership	Private land	Community land	Panchayat land	Forest land
Area	60-50-47	-	-	1-12-75
% Area	27.01%	-	-	0.05%

Source: Data collected from Patwari (Village Revenue Officer-Kaza)

3.2.1.1 Site selection and location

The site has been shortlisted by DMU and his field staffs. Biodiversity Management Committee Kaza had formed by Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board under Biodiversity act 2002. The subcommittee Kaza old falls under the Kaza biodiversity management committee. The BMC subcommittee site is approximately 3 Kms away from the wildlife range office Kaza. The site is near the Kibber Wildlife Sanctuary. Location map of site is attached herewith.

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

Kibber Wildlife Sanctuary

The Kibber Wildlife Sanctuary is situated within the following Geocoordinates:

North Latitude 32° 45' 42" N and Longitude 78° 22' 16" E

Latitude 32° 25' 00" N and Longitude 78° 32' 33" E

South Latitude 32° 08' 27" N and Longitude 78° 20' 35" E

West Latitude 32° 35' 38" N and Longitude 78° 47' 37" E

This area falls on survey of India topo sheet No. 52 L & 52 H of scale 1 inch to 4 miles. The total area of the Wildlife Sanctuary is 2220.12 sq. km. The north boundary of the sanctuary starts from a point on Lungher nalla, follows downstream up to its confluence with Malung nalla, then crossing Malung nalla, the boundary meets the interstate boundary of Himachal Pradesh & Jammu Kashmir where it forms a V shape and then moves around the same interstate boundary of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu Kashmir up to the turning point near Nurbula.

East: From the turning point, it moves along the interstate boundary of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir up to the point where that boundary ends and meets with the international boundary at Gya Peak, which is the highest peak with a height of 22,290 feet. It then moves along the international boundary of India and Tibet up to the top of Lingti River, then again moves along the international boundary up to the point where it forms a V shape.

South: The south boundary starts from the V shape on the international boundary and moves along a ridge, entering into Spiti Wildlife Division, separating the watershed of Lingti river in the north and the watershed of Spiti river in the south, up to the top of Kibbri nalla.

West: The west boundary starts from the top of Kibbri nalla and then follows a ridge between Kibbri nalla and Shiji Bhang nalla, up to its confluence with Lingti river downstream, up to the village Sanglung, and then across Lingti river. The boundary goes to Khukhe nalla, leaving aside Sanglung village, and then follows a small ridge up to the top of the nalla near Langcha village on the opposite side. It then follows the same nalla downstream, up to its confluence with Shila nalla, and then crossing Shila nalla, the boundary follows a small nalla

on the opposite side up to its top height Dhunbhschen of 16,900 feet. From there, it follows another small nalla downstream, up to its confluence with Puri Lungbhi, and then follows Puri Lungbhi upstream, up to its top Prangla height of 18,300 feet. The boundary then moves along a ridge, separating the watersheds of talking river, Tanmu river, and Kibji river in the south and Lunghe river and Malung river in the North, and meets Lungher nalla at the starting point of the Northern boundary.

3.2.1.3 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 characterized 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 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 *Saussurea spp.* and cushionoid plants such as *Thylacospermum spp.* The important plant families include *Graminae*, *Cyperaceae*, *Brassicaceae*, *Ranunculaceae*.

Geology, Rock, and Soil:

The area is characterized by sharp changes in a combination of quartzite, shales, limestones, and conglomerates. Most of the area is rich in fossils, mainly brachiopods, trilobites, ammonites, bivalves, and also certain corals and algae, indicating its Tethyan past. The high-altitude desert soils are predominantly sandy and shallow, derived mainly by disintegration due to marked diurnal and seasonal fluctuations of temperature. The soils are mostly silty loam to silty-clay loam in texture with a slightly alkaline pH, poor organic matter, and water-holding capacity. The soils are low in available nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and carbon but are better supplied with calcium.

Terrain:

All of Spiti occurs above an elevation of 3,000 m. The lowest point is where the river flows into the Kinnaur district near Hurling. The slopes on the right bank of Spiti are more rugged and have longer streams, while the left bank is less rugged. In fact, there is a 40 km plateau from Kibber to Demul on the left bank, which also extends into much of the mid Lingti valley, covering over 500 km². Of the 7,600 km² covered by Spiti, there are Shilla (6,132 m) which are popular climbing destinations. Apart from the access along the main Spiti River, the important passes are Pir Panjal range, the Parang la (5,578 m), and Takling la (5,575 m) with the Pare Chu Valley, on the Zaskar range, and the Kunzam la (4,590 m) with the Chandra Valley.

Climate:

Spiti occurs on the leeward side of the Pir Panjal branch of the Himalaya that cuts off the Monsoonal effect from the plains, rendering the area dry and cold. Westerly disturbances in the winter bring some precipitation in the form of snow. The temperature ranges from -40°Celsius in peak winter to 25°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 a further reason for the desiccated atmosphere and lack of trees. The overall climate is thus dry and cold with a long winter extending from mid-November to March.

Precipitation, Temperature, Wind Speed, and Humidity:

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

Water sources:

The Sanctuary area is well-drained: the sanctuary falls under the watershed of Lingti river in the north and the watershed of Spiti River in the south, up to the top of Kibbri nalla. There are numerous seasonal nallas, including Lungher nalla, Maung nalla, Kibbri nalla, Shiji Bhang nalla, and Shila nalla. These streams and nallas are uniformly distributed over the sanctuary area and are well-drained. They fall in the catchment of talking river, Tanmu river, and Kibji river in the south and Lungher river and Malung river in the North.

Range of wildlife, status distribution, and habitat:

The mammalian diversity of Spiti is not exceptionally large, but range-restricted species occur here. The primary large mammals reported from the landscape are the snow leopard, Asiatic ibex, bharal or blue sheep, Tibetan wolf, and red fox. All of which are nationally threatened, and many are also internationally threatened. Prominently represented in the avifaunal composition are 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 (*Tetraogallus himalayensis*), Snow Pigeon (*Columba leuconota*), etc.

Alpine Pastures:

The entire Spiti region is classified under the 'Trans-Himalayan Cold Desert' (Zone 1) biogeographic 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 Biogeographic classification. The vegetation in Spiti is classified as 'Alpine scrub' or 'dry alpine steppe' vegetation. Such areas are characterized 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. 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 it becomes sparse above 4,800 m and is limited to forbs such as *Saussurea spp.* and *cushionoid* plants such as *Thylacospermum spp.*

These pastures are found above the tree line up to the limits of PA (protected area). A variety of medicinal herbs are found in these pastures. Food, water, and shelter are the primary requirements of any living being. A 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 wildlife, this factor is very important as hiding places, shelter, nesting, resting, play, and food availability all get disturbed, and wildlife avoids these areas. The food source in the 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 the quality of food availability. Even sufficient food present may not be available for the wildlife species due to various factors that attract or repel wildlife.

3.2.1.4 Selection of Intervention areas, planning, and treatment:

The BMC subcommittee has selected the site based on guidelines from DMU Kaza and field staff, taking into account the state of degradation of the forest to various degrees and the deficiency in meeting 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 were 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 to 1000 per hectare.

3.2.1.5 Data and Maps on Grazing, fire, and other risks

- Grazing causes problems to wildlife such as:
- Competition for 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 Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) regarding suspension of rights.

Wildfires: The area falls under the alpine zone and has no trees. During the long winter, the area is covered with snow and glaciers. So, there is no incidence of forest fire in this area.

3.2.1.6 Human-Wildlife Conflict

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

Prescriptions:

- Awareness programs/workshops should be organized for local people to make them aware of do's and don'ts in the case of encounters with wild animals.
- The local people should be made aware of various departmental welfare programs, especially about the procedure to file compensation claims.
- A rapid response team consisting of trained officials along with equipment should be stationed either at Range or Division HQs to deal with any exigencies.
- Fodder tree plantations should be developed on the periphery of the villages, and stall feeding may be promoted.

3.2.1.7 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 the Forest Department and Project guidelines. The forests have been visited by the 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 parts have been critically analyzed, keeping in view local conditions as well as biotic pressure and have been prescribed accordingly.

S.N.	Plot Name	Plot No.	Area	Latitude Longitude	PFM Mode	FD Mode
1	Kaza Khas	1	9.5Ha	32° 13' 54" 78° 06' 53"	Yes	-

3.3 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>Hippophaetibetana</i> (Seabuckthorn) <i>Rosa webbiana</i> (wild rose) <i>Allium canadense</i> (Wild onion) <i>Aconitum</i> <i>Arnebiaeuchroma</i> (Ratanjot) <i>Pedicularis</i> <i>Dactylorhizahatagirea</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.
Fuelwood availability	Many species of bushes were used for fuelwood along with the collection of cow dung from the grazing/pasture area. The collected cow dung used to be the main source of fuelwood.	Along with local bush species the practice of collecting cow dung is still in practice to fulfil the fuelwood 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 were 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 fuelwood	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.

3.4 Households dependent on Forest (As per PRA exercises)

Category	% HHs depending on forest					
	NTFP	Fuelwood	Fodder	Other	Other	
Primary forest users	20	30	30	-	-	-
Secondary forest users	60	45	10	-	-	-

3.5 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>Hippophaetibetana</i> (Chharma)	Medicinal values, fuelwood	70	8	8
2	<i>Arnebiaeuchroma</i> (Ratanjot)	Medicinal, herbal oil	20	6	9
3	<i>Allium canadense</i> (Wild onion)	Medicinal, beautification, fuel	20	5	7
4	<i>Salix</i>	Fuel, Timber	18	10	10
5	<i>Gentiana</i>	Medicinal	10	9	9
6	<i>Trigonella emodi</i>	Fodder	10	6	8
7	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Fodder	3	5	7
8	<i>Dactylorhizahatagirea</i> (Salampanja)	Medicinal	3	6	6

Major species of this area is Sea buckthorn which is locally known as chharma. The fruits of chharma are used for making juice and jam. Similarly, the leaves are used for herbal tea.

3.6 Biodiversity (BMC Use)

Major habitats	Initiative taken for biodiversity conservation
Snow Leopard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing snow leopard & prey species monitoring protocols • Understanding and managing people-wildlife conflicts • Developing models for maintaining socially fenced areas for conservation • Awareness programmes directed at school children, teachers and youth.
Bharal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pasture development • Ban on hunting • Improvement of wildlife habitat by constructing water pond/water harvesting structure • Repair of path bunkers, saltlicks etc.
Ibex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pasture development • Ban on hunting • Improvement of wildlife habitat by constructing water pond/water harvesting structure • Repair of path bunkers, saltlicks etc.
Red Fox (<i>Vulpusvulpus</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness related to human wildlife conflict. • Initiatives for tackling wild-domestic animal's conflict. • Precautions during grazing.

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.

3.7 NTFP Collection (as per PRA exercises)

S. No	Name of NTFP	Collection time (Months)	No. of HHs engaged approx.	Unit	Average collection/ Season/HH /Year	Quantum collected in a season/ year	Quantum sold in a season/ year	Sale value in Rs.	From VFDS Area - yes/no	Major problems
1.	Sea buckthorn	September- November	80	Kg	5	-	-	Rarely sold	Yes	No proper knowledge of processing
2.	Ratanjot	June-August	40	Kg	2	-	-	No sale	Yes	Low abundance
3.	Wild Onion	July-August	40	Kg	2	-	-	No sale	Yes	Low abundance
4.	Salampanja	July	10	Kg	2	-	-	No sale	Yes	Low abundance
5.	Pedicularis	June-August	10	Kg	2	-	-	No sale	Yes	Low abundance

Medicinal plants like Ratanjot, 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. Community level Sea buckthorn processing unit is needed to fulfil the commercial aspects.

3.8 Fuels Collection/Consumption

S. No	Type of fuel used	No of HHs involved	Unit	Average HH Consumption /Year	Annual Consumption /Year	Sources	Cost involved, if any	Major Problems
1.	Cow dung	100	kg	4	-	Pasture/forest land	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to go far for cowdung collection • Human wildlife conflict
2.	LPG	140	Per unit	10	-	Government gas agency	Rs. 1110	Problems may arise during winter for LPG distribution.
3.	Fuelwood	140	Q	20	-	Forest department	Rs. 610/Q	It will be costly if government doesn't provide subsidy
4.	Kerosene	140	L	30	-	Government agency/Kaza Market	90-95/L	High cost Unavailable sometimes during winter.
5.	Wild bushes	20	Q	2	-	Forest area	-	Transportation cost

3.9 Fuels/Fuelwood Deficiency

Fuels deficiency	% HHs with fuels deficiency	Duration (Months)	Coping strategies
Low	10	Sept-march	Use of locally available and stored fuels
Medium	80	Sept-march	More use of stored fuels like cow dung cake
High	10	Nov-march	Use of kerosene and alternative fuelwoods

- Consumption of fuelwood is more during winter (September – April).
- Fuelwood 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.

3.10 Fodder collection/consumption

S.N.	Type of fodder used	NO of HHs involved	unit	Average consumption/year HH	Annual consumption/year	sources	Cost involved, if any	Major problems
1	Green fodder	35	Q	10	350 Q	Forest land/Agriculture field	-	Transportation
2	Green grass	35	Q	18	630 Q	Forest land/Agriculture field	-	Transportation
3	Dry grass	35	Q	15	525 Q	Forest land/Agriculture field	-	Transportation
4	Straw & oilcakes	35	Q	10	350 Q	Market	1200/Q	Transportation/Not available on time

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

3.11 Fodder Deficiency

Fodder deficiency	% HHs with fodder deficiency	Duration (Months)	Coping strategies
Low	15	November-march	Have to use stored dry fodder
Medium	60	November-march	Use of dry fodder, barley & wheat straw brought from market
High	25	November-march	Use of dry fodder, barley & wheat straw brought from market

3.12 Timber

S. No	Type Timber used	No of HHs demand /Year	Unit	Average HH consumption /Year	Current source of collection/purchase	Major Problems
1	Timber for Agricultural equipment, House construction/repair, Furniture etc	30-40 (This depends upon the need of the households)	Q	15-20	Timber distribution, wood depots, sale depots,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no forest they have to pay carriage for timber they purchase from depot. • There is generally high demand of deodar but its not available there and very costly if purchase from supply markets.

3.12.1 Timber Deficiency

Timber deficiency	%HHs with timber deficiency	Duration (Months)	Coping strategies
Low			
Medium	100 %	Throughout the year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal purchase. • Delay construction
High			



3.13 Forest Management Practices

Key activities	Traditional practices	Current practices
Nursery development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No nursery raising practices for forest species. • Natural regeneration of some species in forest area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nursery raising and development is done by forest department.
Plantation management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of naturally growing species. • Plantation on private land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plantation programmes with the help of forest department. • Community forest development. • Pasture land management
Forest protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No such protection activities; • Some species were over exploited and harvested. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest protection through different management committee and forest department.
Development activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fencing in some areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development activities through different biodiversity management committee and forest department.
Livelihood activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture, NTPF collection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture, NTFP collection, small scale business.

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

3.14 Forest Protection Practices

Forest disturbances	Traditional practices	Current practices
Forest fire	-	-
Land slide	Check dams and vegetative walls	Construction of Check dams, crate walls, plantation programme.
Flood	Protection walls	Construction of Protection walls, dams etc.
Hunting	Hunting/poaching was prevalent prior to WLPA 1972	Completely banned.
Illegal activities	-	-
Biodiversity conservation	Not much aware about conservation of biodiversity.	Actively participating in biodiversity conservation.

- 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.

3.15 Water Resources

Water resources	Number	Availability of water (Months)	Different uses	Current status	Maintained by whom	Problems	Opportunities
Natural springs	01	4	For drinking	In use/running	villagers	Open source, not available during winter	Can be utilised for drinking as well as irrigation purpose if maintained well.
River	01 (spiti river)	12	irrigation	available	Naturally maintained/govt. departments	flooding	High potential for irrigation in the area
Dam							
Tank/Pond	01	6	irrigation	available	villagers	Cannot be used during winter	More efficient in distribution of well maintained
Canal							
Drinking water supply	IPH	7	drinking	available	IPH	Not available during winter	-

3.16 Agricultural resources

3.16.1 Cultivable land use pattern

Cultivable land	Irrigated land	Rain-fed land	Cultivable wasteland	Land leased in	Land leased out	Other
Area (ha)	60-50-97	-	-	-	-	--
% Area (ha)	27-01%	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Data collected from Patwari (Village Revenue Officer-Kaza)

3.16.2 Land holding pattern

Category	Criteria	Number of HHs	% HHs
Landless HHs	-	-	-
Marginal farmers	-	-	-
Small farmers	0-1 Ha	131	
Medium Farmer	1-2 Ha	17	
Large farmers	-	--	

Source: Data collected from Patwari (Village Revenue Officer-Kaza)

3.16.3 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
Potato	40	Rainfed	Q/Ha	75	86.88	11.88	No proper irrigation facilities, Lack of fertilizers and improved seeds	Irrigation facilities should be improved.
Barley	40	Rainfed	Q/Ha	14.45	16.72	2.27	No proper irrigation facilities, Lack of fertilizers and improved seeds	Technical guidance from agriculture department is needed.
Green Peas	110	Rainfed	Q/Ha	65	76.6	11.4	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.

3.16.4 Challenges of Cultivable Land

Major challenges	Current strategies to deal with challenges	Usefulness of the current strategies
Poor soil fertility	Application of FM 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	Less useful
Other-specify		

3.16.5 Livestock Resource

3.16.5.1 Livestock Holding Pattern

Type	Number of HHs involved	Average HH holding	No. of animals – approx.	Problems	Opportunities
Cows	35	2	100	Distant Fodder Availability less milk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of potential grazing area. • Veterinary department

				production lack of scientific knowledge of animal rearing	should act accordingly.
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3.16.5.2 Production of main Livestock

Type	Product	Unit of production	Average yield/production	District/State average	% deficit yield	Reasons for low yield/production
Cows	Milk	Litre	2	4.2	2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stall feeding • Nutritional deficiency • Low fodder availability

4. Livelihood Strategies

4.1 Existing Livelihood Strategies

Source of livelihood	Number of HH dependent as		Major constraints/ challenges
	Primary source	Secondary source	
Agriculture	85	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The area is rainfed 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	20	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wide pasture area but very less vegetation. • Encroachment problem
Livestock/Animal Husbandry	35	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of fodders • Scattered land holdings • Low milk production and poor extension service • Lack of improved breed
Wage labour	20	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No commitment / low employment
Small business	50	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marketing problems in agricultural business • Unavailability of raw materials on time
Service/Job	90	60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of quality education and skilled manpower to prepare service-oriented people.

4.2 Livelihoods- Activity Calendar

Month (local)	Main activities			
	Agriculture	Forestry works	Wage Work	Other-specify
January	-	-	-	Handlooms/Handknitting/carpet making
February	-	-	-	Handlooms/Handknitting/carpet making
March	-	-	-	Handlooms/Handknitting/carpet making
April	Field preparation and sowing	Plantation in forest and private land	Construction work/labour in agriculture field	-
May	Interculture and irrigation	Plantation in forest and private land	Construction work/labour in agriculture field	-
June	Interculture and irrigation	Plantation in forest and private land,	Construction/plantation	-
July	Interculture and irrigation	Plantation in forest and private land, NTFP collection	Construction/plantation	-
August	Interculture 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/Handknitting/carpet making

December	-	-		Handlooms/Handknitting/carpet making
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4.3 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.

4.4 Income deficiency

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

Income deficiency is observed in very small amount. Drudgery load is high; all are busy in working in Agriculture, Animal husbandry in summer season whereas in winter season they are involved in handloom, handicraft practices for sustenance livelihood.

5. Institutional Analysis

5.1 Existing Community Based Organisations (CBOs)

CBOs	Age of CBO (Year)	Formal/ Informal	Registered (Yes/No)	Objectives	Member ship	Key activities	Credibility of CBO	External linkages	Useful for the project
BMC	3	Formal	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Conservation Participatory Forest management 	Voluntarily (17 members)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wildlife conservation Forest management Community development 	effective	With forest department	Very useful
Mandir (Monastery) committee	-	-	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Religious activities 	All the believers and worshippers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Religious gatherings and meetings 	effective	-	yes
Self-help group	1	Formal	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community development Women empowerment Rural entrepreneurship development 	20 members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small scale business Meetings regarding entrepreneurship 	excellent	Forest department	yes
Youth Group	20	Formal	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anti-drug campaign Health and fitness community development 	voluntarily	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sports activities sanitation campaign 	good	-	yes
Mahila Mandal	20	Formal	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> women empowerment 	Voluntarily	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> activities for girls' education community development 	good	-	yes

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

5.2 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

5.3 Profile of existing SHGs

S. No	Name	Members	Type of (IGAs)	Funds invested	Source of finance	Profitability	Credibility
1	Kangrishung	11	Hang knitting	-	Monthly saving of each member and revolving fund provided	-	-
2	Sakya	9	Automatic hand knitting	-	Monthly saving of each member and revolving fund provided	-	-

6. Problem Analysis and Solution

6.1 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 at Kaza Old village.
3	Soil erosion	Due to glacier melt and wind.	Moderate	Contour trenching, construction of check dams/crate walls
4	Poor drainage system	The population is concentrated on Kaza market where the drainage system is very poor.	Moderate	Consult with panchayat office/BDO regarding this issue
5	Sanitation	No public toilets and dustbins are available. Despite being the tourist area, these facilities are provided to them as well as other migrant workers.	severe	Construction of public toilets with the help of BDO/Panchayat.
6	Inadequate supply of drinking water	Due to cold winter when temperature reaches below -25°C then drinking water is not available	Severe	This issue should be addressed by government agencies.

6.2 Perceived Problems and Solutions

S. No	Key Stakeholders	Key problems identified by stakeholders	No of HHs and/or area affected	Critical causes of the problems	Perceived solutions
1	Women	Low income, problems related to fodders and fuelwood, no equal rights for participation in community development activities	110	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 proper/promised employment,	20	Not much employment generation activities	Employment chances in agricultural activities/construction work and in other departments
3	Farmer	Water scarcity, no proper marketing of agricultural products, less availability of improved seed and fertilizers.	120	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

6.3 Implementation Activities/Interventions

S. No	Specific activities as per the agreed solutions	No of beneficiaries
1	Participatory forest management	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plantation of fodder and fuelwood trees in the community land. Although there is a demand of high fodder and fuelwood 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
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation of high value NTFP species and development of pasture land. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable forest development practices will be implemented and over exploitation of grass/fodder species and other medicinal plants will be reduced. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Banned on Encroachment of forest land will be stopped. 	
2	Soil & water conservation	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of check dams/crate walls to reduce the Soil erosion and landslides near the drain, 	Whole community
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renovation of existing water bodies, construction of tanks, etc. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mulching practices to reduce soil erosion from agriculture land. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management of existing natural springs. 	
3	Bio-diversity conservation	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community participation in biodiversity conservation. 	Whole community
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in awareness campaign with forest department. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation of local species of flora and fauna. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete ban on hunting/poaching and illegal activities. 	

4	Community development	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of public toilets and dustbin instalment in different locations for sanitation. 	Whole community
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beautification of monastery. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crate wall construction at monastery periphery. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of street light at different locations. 	
5	Livelihood improvement	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and capacity building of SHGs. 	Whole community
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building on Tailoring/ handlooms. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SHGs training on Hand knitting/automatic knitting 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building activities for agriculture/horticulture service. 	
6	Miscellaneous activities to be taken up in convergence	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Processing unit set-up for processing of Sea buckthorn. 	Whole community
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of drainage channels. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil testing camps. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscaping of market area. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plantation activities on pathways. 	

6.4 SWOT Analysis

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

6.5 Setting the objectives for Development for the project duration

Objectives for Forestry Development

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving long-term forest health and productivity • Conservation and protection of forest areas and wildlife sanctuary. • Enhanced vegetative growth for fodder and fuelwood. • 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.



7. Forest Ecosystem Management Plan

7.1 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/Gabion check dams, water harvesting structures, will be built by FD. Bioengineering structures, Dry stone Check Dams on small streams, Masonry pond setc, will be done by Villagers.

7.1.1 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 Subcommittee membership beneficiary share into the BMC Subcommittee 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).

7.1.2 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 VFDS 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.

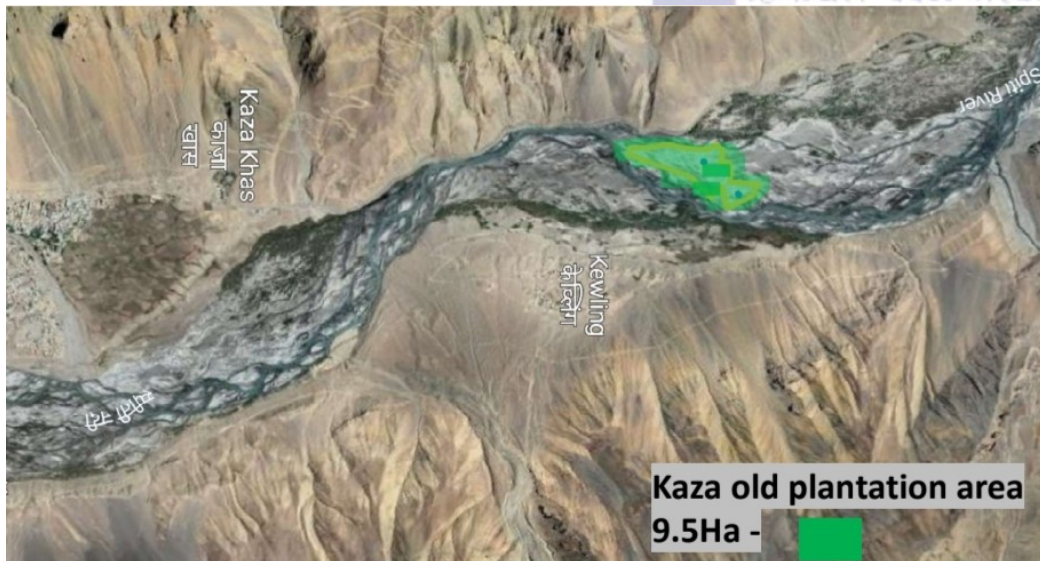
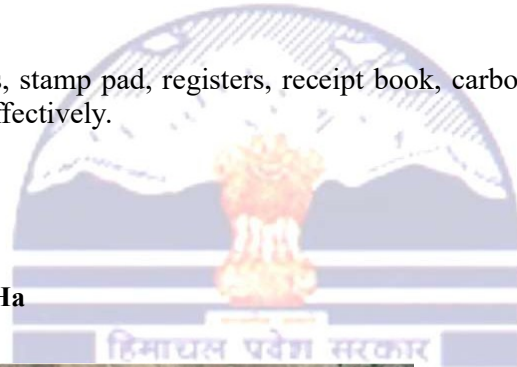
Stationary

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.

7.2 Activities for plantation

Plantation area: 9.5Ha

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	-	9.5 Ha (Advance work and Plantation)	Maintenance	Maintenance	Maintenance

7.3 Requirements of Planting Materials

Year	Number of saplings required		Source of planting material
	<i>Hippophae rhamnoides (Sea buckthorn)</i>		
	New	Maintenance	
2023-24	-	-	Shego/Schichling Nursery
2024-25	10,450		-do-
2025-26		3,135 (30% of new)	-do-
2026-27		2,090 (20% of new)	-do-
2027-28		1,045 (10% of new)	-do-
Total	10,450	6,270	

7.4 Forest Protection/Silviculture/Maintenance operation for the Plantation

Years	Activities to be taken up site		Responsibility	
			Project	Subcommittee
	Kaza Old (total plantation area = 9.5Ha)		Project	Subcommittee
2023-24	-	-	Yes	Yes
2024-25	Plantation (10,450 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

7.5 Plantation Activity under PFM Mode

Years	Activities to be taken up site		Responsibility	
			Project	Subcommittee
	Kaza Old (total plantation area = 9.5Ha)			
2023-24	-	-	Yes	Yes
2024-25	Plantation (10,450 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

7.6 Soil and water conservation

7.6.1 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 near monastery road (90Rmt)	No.	1	Whole community	Finance	Implementation and management	
2	Construction of crate wall near dumping area (Kaza) (90Rmt)	No.	1	Whole community	Finance	Implementation and management	
3	Construction of contour trenches	Ha	9.5Ha	Whole community	Finance	Implementation and management	



7.6.2 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
1	Construction of crate wall near monastery road (90Rmt)	No.	1	Whole community	0	1	0	0	0
2	Construction of crate wall near dumping area (Kaza) (90Rmt)	No.	1	Whole community	0	1	0	0	0
3	Construction of contour trenches	Ha	9.5 Ha	Whole community	0	4,750	0	0	0



7.7 Physical and Financial Plan (FEMP)

7.7.1 Proposed physical and financial plan

S.N.	Proposed Activity	Unit Cost	2023-24		2024-25		2025-26		2026-27		2027-28		Total	
			phy	fin	phy	fin	phy	fin	phy	fin	phy	fin	Phy	Fin
1	New plantations													
a	Afforestation @1100 normal plants/Ha	68,600/Ha	0	0	9.5ha	6,51,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.5ha	6,51,700
A	Total new plantations (A)				9.5ha	6,51,700							9.5ha	6,51,700
a	Afforestation @1100 normal plants/Ha (Maintenance)													
i	1st.YearMaint. (10,000/Ha.)	10,000					9.5h a	95,000					9.5ha	95,000
ii	2nd Year maint.(6,700/ha)	6,700							9.5h a	63,650			9.5ha	63,650
iii	3rd year maint.(5,100/ha)	5,100									9.5h a	48,450	9.5ha	48,450
iv	4th year maint.(3,500/ha)	3,500												
v	5th year maint.(3,500/ha)	3,500												
	Total (B)						9.5h a	95,000	9.5h a	63,650	9.5h a	48,450	9.5ha	2,07,100
	Sub Total (A+B)					6,51,700		95,000		63,650		48,450		8,58,800
S.N.	Proposed Activity	Unit Cost	2023-24		2024-25		2025-26		2026-27		2027-28		Total	
	SMC Trenching		phy	fin	phy	fin	phy	fin	phy	fin	phy	fin	phy	fin
1.	SMC works (Preparation of contour trenches)	15,750/Ha a			9.5Ha	1,49,625							9.5H a	1,49,625
	Soil and water conservation		phy	fin	phy	fin	phy	fin	phy	fin	phy	fin	phy	fin
1.	Construction of crate wall near monastery road (90Rmt)	4,400/mt r			1	4,00,000							1	4,00,000
2	Construction of crate wall near dumping area (Kaza) (90Rmt)	4,400/mt r			1	4,00,000							1	4,00,000
	Total (C)					9,49,625								9,49,625

	Grand Total (A+B+C+)				16,01,325		95,000		63,650		48,450		18,08,425
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7.7.2 Annual Work Plan for FEMP 2024-2025

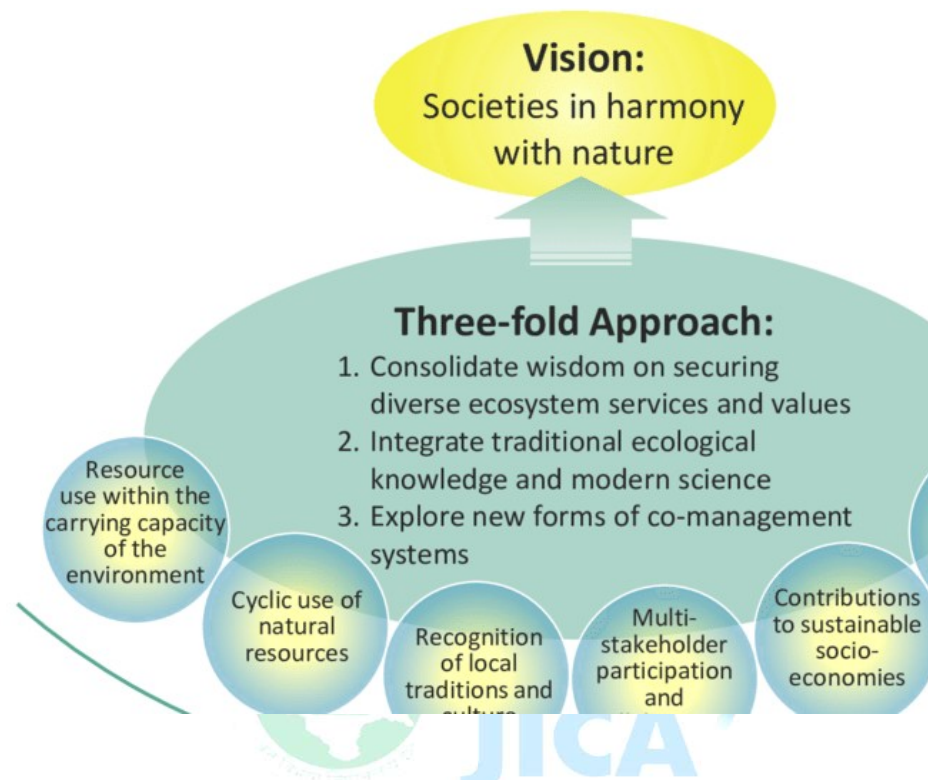
S. N	Proposed activity	Benefitting HH	Unit of work	Quantum of work	Unit cost (Rs)	proposed budget	Financial source		
							project	convergence	community contribution
New plantations									
1	Afforestation @1100 normal plants/Ha	whole community	ha	9.5	68,600	6,51,700	project		management
Total						6,51,700			
soil and water conservation									
1.	Contour trenches	whole community	ha	9.5	15,750	1,49,625			
2	Construction of crate wall near monastery road (90Rmt)	whole community	No.	1	4,400/mtr	4,00,000			
3	Construction of crate wall near dumping area (Kaza) (90Rmt)	whole community	No.	1	4,400/mtr	4,00,000			
Total						9,49,625			
Sub total						16,01,325			

8. A BRIEF APPROACH OF SATOYAMA UNDER THIS PROJECT

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

Here is some brief information about Satoyama:

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



Schematic Diagram of Satoyama Initiative

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

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

Implementation:

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

Comparison of rationale for Satoyama initiatives in Himachal Pradesh

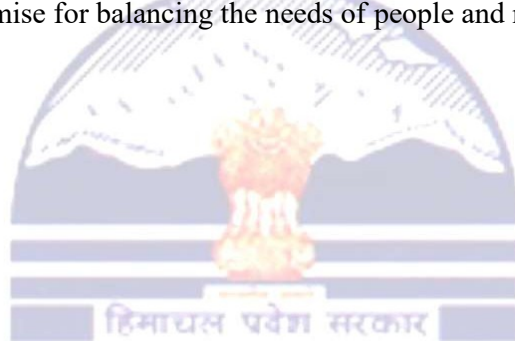
JAPAN	HIMACHAL PRADESH
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 68% of total geographical area is under forest cover. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 27.72% of total geographical area is under forest.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum forest land is owned privately 	<ul style="list-style-type: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

Importance:

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

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

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



Problem Analysis and Solution

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 at Kaza Old village.
3	Soil erosion	Due to glacier melt and wind.	Moderate	Contour trenching, construction of check dams/crate walls

4	Poor drainage system	The population is concentrated on Kaza market where the drainage system is very poor.	Moderate	Consult with panchayat office/BDO regarding this issue
5	Sanitation	No public toilets and dustbins are available. Despite being the tourist area, these facilities are provided to them as well as other migrant workers.	severe	Construction of public toilets with the help of BDO/Panchayat.
6	Inadequate supply of drinking water	Due to cold winter when temperature reaches below -25 ⁰ c then drinking water is not available	Severe	This issue should be addressed by government agencies.

Perceived Problems and Solutions

S. No	Key Stakeholders	Key problems identified by stakeholders	No of HHs and/or area affected	Critical causes of the problems	Perceived solutions
1	Women	Low income, problems related to fodders and fuelwood, no equal rights for participation in community development activities	110	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 proper/promised employment,	20	Not much employment generation activities	Employment chances in agricultural activities/construction work and in other departments
3	Farmer	Water scarcity, no proper marketing of agricultural products, less availability of improved seed and fertilizers.	120	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

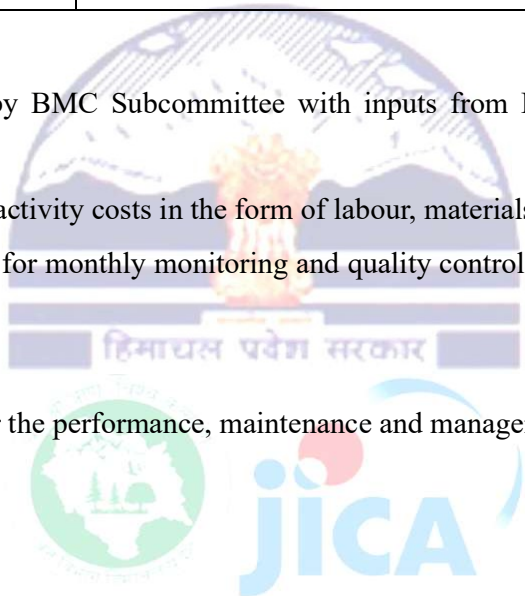
SatoYama

8.1 SatoYama Activities

S.N.	Activity	Purpose of the Activity	HHs to be benefited	Community Contribution
1	Maintenance/Repair of water storage tank	Water supply for domestic use and irrigational purposes	Whole community	Maintenance
2	Maintenance/Repair of irrigational canal	Water supply for domestic use and irrigational purposes	Whole community	Maintenance
3	Public dustbins (Dry and wet)/no.	For Sanitation/Beautification of Tourist area	Whole community	Maintenance
4	Construction of Public Toilets	Public toilets for the village as the wet toilets freeze during extreme winters	Whole community	Maintenance
5	Corals for livestock's	Protection of livestock from snow leopards and feral dogs	Whole community	Maintenance
6	Solar Hamam	Providing Warm Water during winters	Whole community	Maintenance
7	Feral Dogs Sterilization	Control population of feral dogs`	Whole community	Maintenance
8	Incentive to dog catcher	Control population of feral dogs`	Whole community	Maintenance

9	Orientation workshop on crop damage protection from wildlife	Spreading awareness on Protection of crops from wildlife damage	Whole community	Maintenance
10	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. If possible, the
- 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.



8.1.1 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	Maintenance/Repair of water storage tank	2500/m ³					20m ³	50,000	20m ³	50,000
2	Maintenance/Repair of irrigational canal	350/Rmt					1500 Rmt	5,25,000	1500Rmt	5,25,000
3	Construction of public toilets	15000					5	75,000	5	75,000
4	Public dustbins (Dry and wet)/no.	15,000					5	75,000	5	75,000
5	Corals for livestock's	15000	-	-	7	1,05,000	7	1,05,000	14	2,10,000
6	Solar Hamam	15000	5	75000					5	75000

7	Feral Dogs Sterilization	100000				L/S	2,00,000	L/S	2,00,000
8	Incentive to dog catcher	10000				10	1,00,000	10	1,00,000
9	Orientation workshop on crop damage protection from wildlife	10,000			1	10,000		1	10,000
10	Gazebo tent for SHG members	25,000				1	25,000	1	25,000
Total				75,000		1,15,000		11,55,000	13,45,000

8.2 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 agricultural activities	Whole community	Whole community		No	Yes	No	Yes	1,00,000		
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	5,00,000		
Total									6,00,000		

Major livelihood activities emerged during micro planning process included Sewing and embroidery.

Livelihood activities will be implemented through self-help groups (SHG).

The SHG will have 8-20 members.

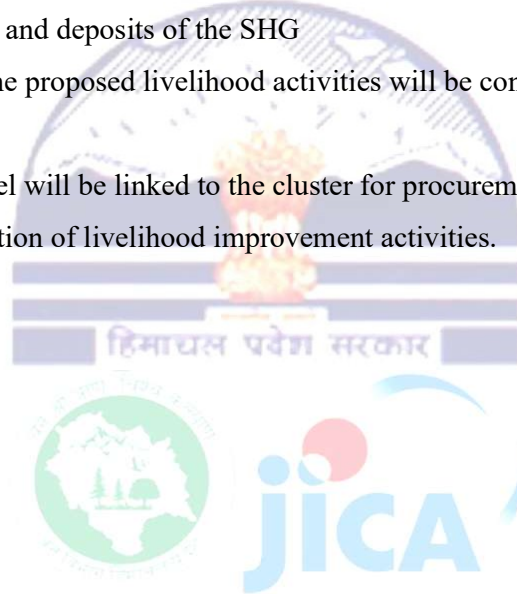
In addition to regular group savings of Rs. 1.00 lakh will be provided as grant for revolving fund Focus will be on linking SHGs with banks

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.



8.3 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	
				phy	fin	ph y	fin	ph y	fin	ph y	fin
1	Capacity building/Training on agricultural activities	Whole community	100000	0	-	1	1,00,000	0	0	1	100,000
2	Value Addition and marketing trainings related to IGA-cum-Exposure visit for SHG members	Self-help group members	5,00,000					1	5,00,000	2	5,00,000
Total							1,00,000		5,00,000		6,00,000



8.4 Formation of SHGs

Year	No. of SHGs	Members		
		Male	Female	Total
2021-22				
2022-23	2	0	20	20
2023-24				

Two SHGs (Sakya SHG and Kangrishing SHG) have been formed in the BMC.

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

S. N.	Proposed Activity	SH Gs	No. of Beneficiary	Proposed Budget	Financial source		
					Project	convergence	Community contribution
Community Development							
a.	Maintenance/beautification of water tank for community and construction of solar sitting lounge-cum-play area for children	-	Whole community	5,00,000	5,00,000	-	-
	total			5,00,000	5,00,000	-	-
Livelihood Improvement							

a.	Capacity building/Training on agricultural activities		Whole community	100,000	100,000	0	0
b.	Value Addition and marketing trainings related to IGA-cum-Exposure visit for SHG members	2	-	5,00,000	5,00,000		
	total			6,00,000	6,00,000	-	-
	Total			11,00,000	11,00,000	-	-

8.6 Under Livelihood Improvement

- Major livelihood activities emerged during micro planning process included Hand knitting and Automatic hand knitting.
- Livelihood activities will be implemented through self-help groups (SHG)
- Each SHG will have 9-20 members each.
- In addition to regular group savings, a revolving fund of Rs. 1.00 lac will be provided as grant for revolving fund.
- Focus will be laid on linkages SHGs with banks
- Banks may consider 3-4 times loan of the savings and deposits of SHG
- Technical feasibility and economic viability of the proposed livelihood activities will be taken up
- Business plan will be prepared for each of the activities
- Livelihood improvement plan at the ward level will be linked to the cluster for procurement, marketing and technical advice
- Guidelines will be developed by PMC for implementation of livelihood improvement activities



9. Activities identified in Kaza Old BMC

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

9.1 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	6,51,700
2	Maintenance of new plantation	Whole community	Forest department	2,07,100

3	Contour trenches	Whole community	Forest department	1,49,625
4	Construction of crate wall near monastery road (90Rmt)	Whole community	Forest department	4,00,000
5	Construction of crate wall near dumping area (Kaza) (90Rmt)	Whole community	Forest department	4,00,000
6	Maintenance/beautification of water tank for community and construction of solar sitting lounge-cum-play area for children	Whole community	Forest department	5,00,000
7	Maintenance/Repair of water storage tank	Whole community	Forest department	50,000
8	Maintenance/Repair of irrigational canal	Whole community	Forest department	5,25,000
9	Construction of public toilets	Whole community	Forest department	75,000
10	Public dustbins (Dry and wet)/no.	Whole community	Forest department	75,000
11	Corals for livestock's	Whole community	Forest department	2,10,000
12	Solar Hamam	Whole community	Forest department	75,000
13	Feral Dogs Sterilization	Whole community	Forest department	2,00,000
14	Incentive to dog catcher	Whole community	Forest department	1,00,000
15	Orientation workshop on crop damage protection from wildlife	Whole community	Forest department	10,000
16	Gazebo tent for SHGs	SHG members	Forest department	25,000
17	Capacity building/Training on agricultural activities	Whole community	Forest department	1,00,000
18	Value Addition and marketing trainings related to IGA-cum-Exposure visit for SHG members	SHG members	Forest department	5,00,000
TOTAL				42,53,425

9.2 Proposed Physical & Financial Coverage of Activities identified

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			9.5Ha	6,51,700							9.5Ha	6,51,700
2	Maintenance	10,000/ha (1 st yr) 6,700/ha (2 nd yr) 5100/ha (3 rd yr)					9.5 Ha	95,000	9.5Ha	63,650	9.5H a	48,450	9.5Ha	2,07,100
3	Contour trenches	15,750/ha			9.5Ha	1,49,625							9.5Ha	1,49,625
4	Construction of crate wall near monastery road (90Rmt)	4,400/rmt			1	4,00,000							1	4,00,000
5	Construction of crate wall near dumping area (Kaza) (90Rmt)	4,400/rmt			1	4,00,000							1	4,00,000
6	Maintenance/beautification of water tank for community and construction of solar sitting lounge-cum-play		1	2,50,000		2,50,000							1	5,00,000

	area for children													
7	Maintenance/Repair of water storage tank	2,500/m ³					20m ₃	50,000					20m ³	50,000
8	Maintenance/Repair of irrigational canal	350/Rmt					1500 Rmt	5,25,000					1500 Rmt	5,25,000
9	Construction of public toilets	15,000					5	75,000					5	75,000
10	Public dustbins (Dry and wet)/no.	15,000					5	75,000					5	75,000
11	Corals for livestock's	15000			7	1,05,000	7	1,05,000					14	2,10,000
12	Solar Hamam	15000	5	75,000									5	75,000
13	Feral Dogs Sterilization	100000					L/S	2,00,000					L/S	2,00,000
14	Incentive to dog catcher	10000					10	1,00,000					10	1,00,000
15	Orientation workshop on crop damage	10,000			1	10,000							1	10,000

	protection from wildlife												
16	Gazebo tents	25,000				1	25,000					1	25,000
17	Capacity building/Training on agricultural/horticultural crops cultivation and processing	1,00,000			1	1,00,000						1	1,00,000
18	Value Addition and marketing trainings related to IGA-cum-Exposure visit for SHG members	5,00,000(L/S)				1	5,00,000					1	5,00,000
	Total			3,25,000		20,66,325		17,50,000		63,650		48,450	42,53,425

10. Implementation Strategies

10.1 Implementation guidelines on components and sub-components

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

10.2 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Account maintaining • Inventory of Assets • created • Role & responsibility of EC 	JICA Staff/ Forest Department staff/ Consultant	Dehradun, Chamba, Kangra, Solan
SHG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group formation, • Account maintaining, • Proceeding writing, Bank 	NABARD/Master trainer	-

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • linkages etc. 		
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10.3 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proceeding writing • Account maintaining • Role & responsibility of EC • Gender • Group formation and inter loaning in SHG 	7-15 (EC Representative)	2 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Master trainer • FD accountants
2	2023-24	EC and SHG training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M&E /Social audit • Assets created 	3-5	1 day	FTU Coordinators

10.4 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 created	no.	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
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 Maintaing, 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

S.N.	Name of the record/register to be maintained	To be maintained by whom	To be verify by whom
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10.5 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

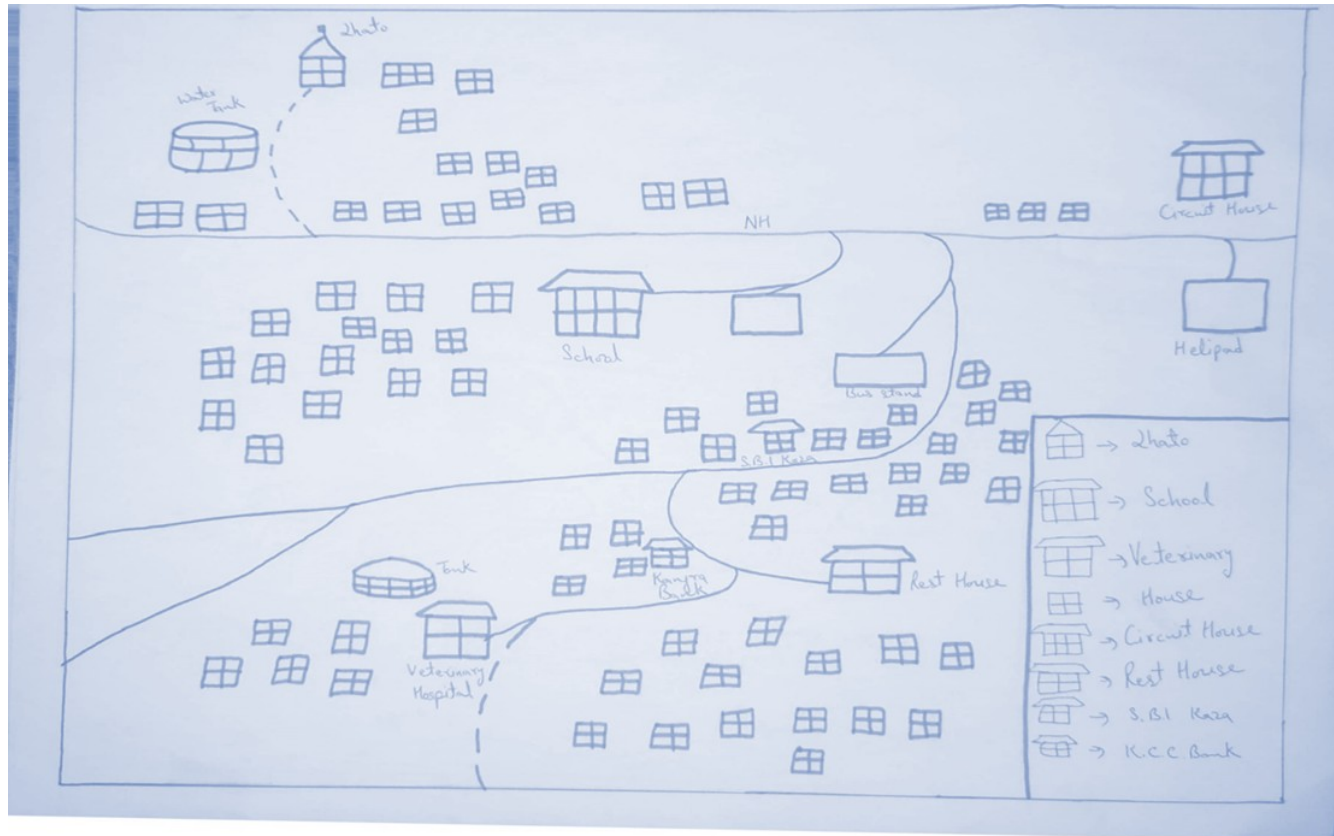


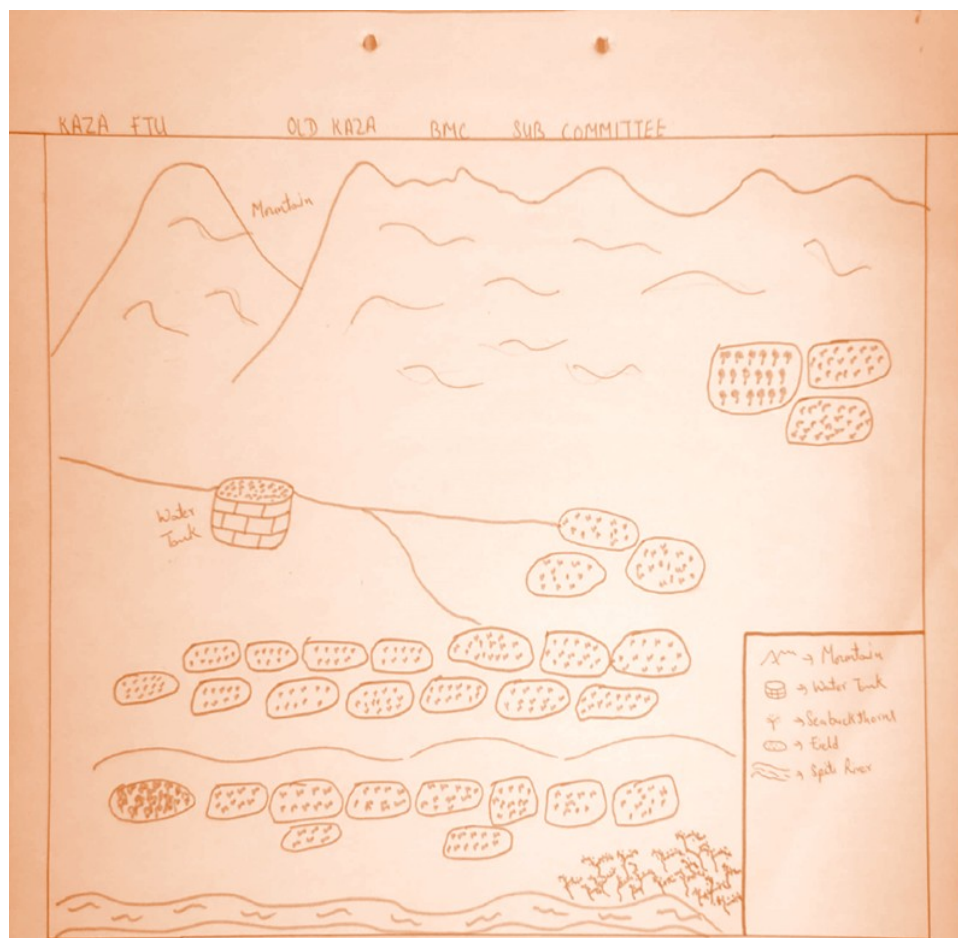


ANNEXURES



Annexure-I : Social map of Kaza Old BMC Subcommittee



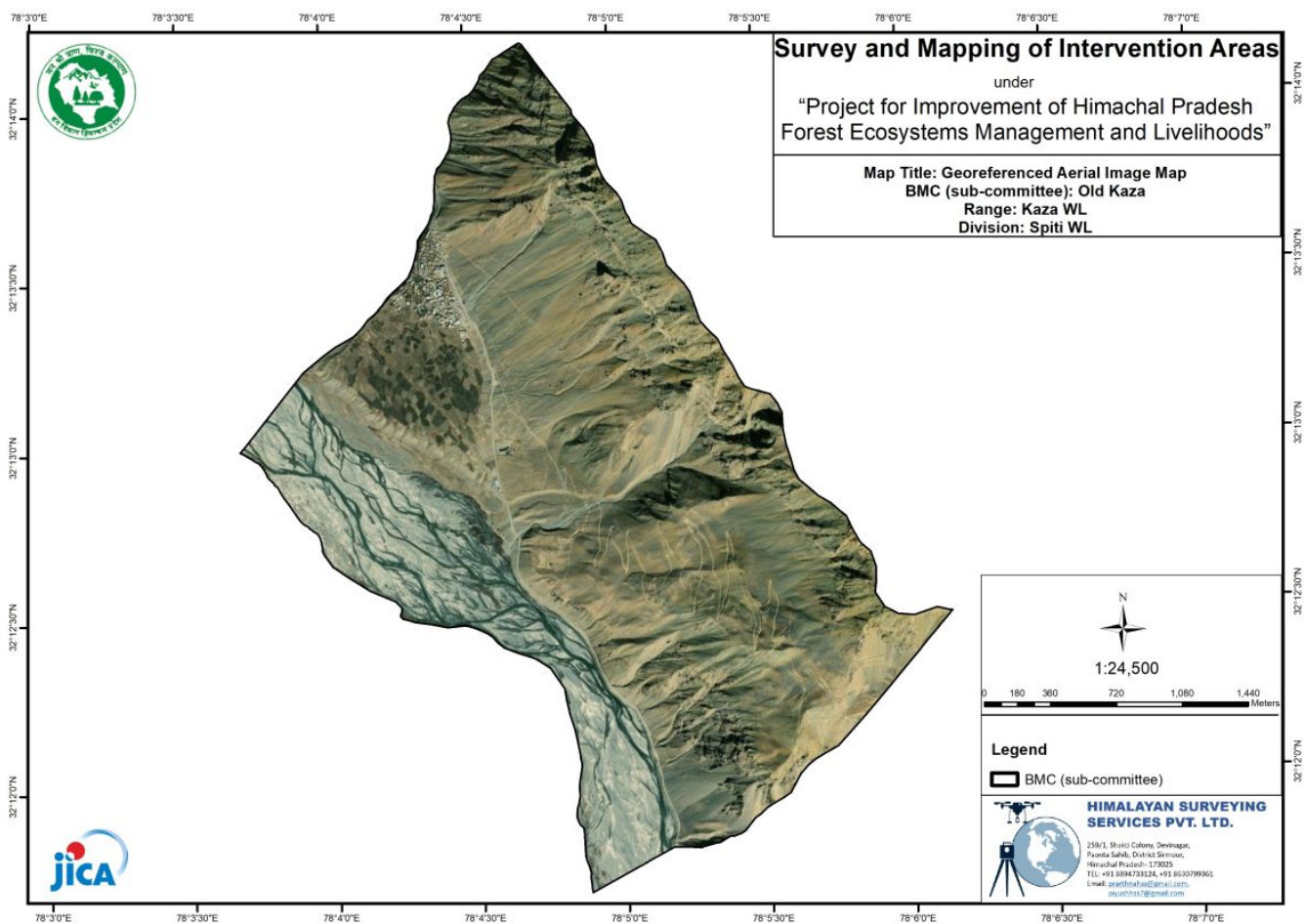


Annexure-II Resource map of Kaza Old BMC Subcommittee



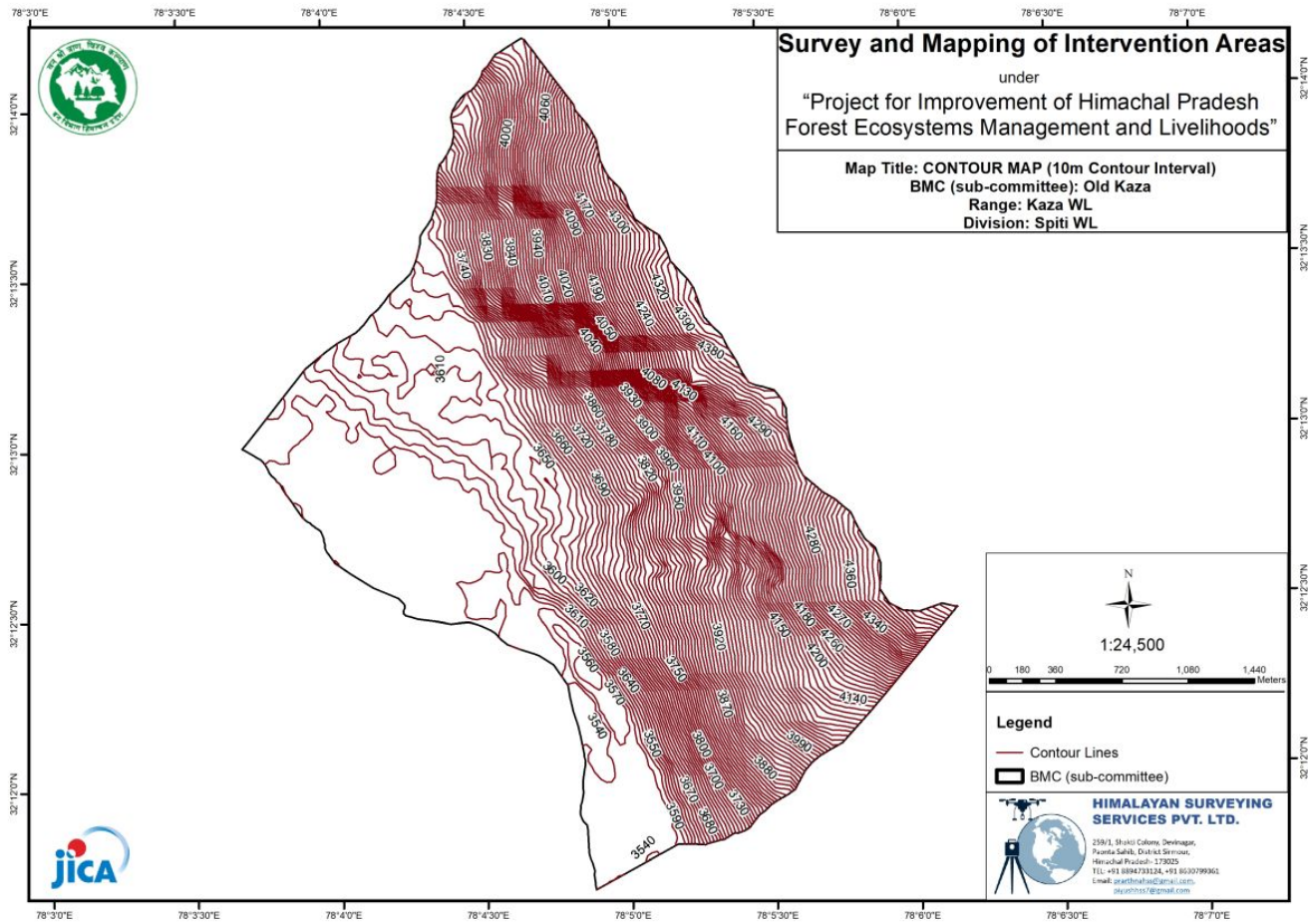
Annexure-III: Aerial image mage

Survey & Mapping of Intervention area Aerial Image map



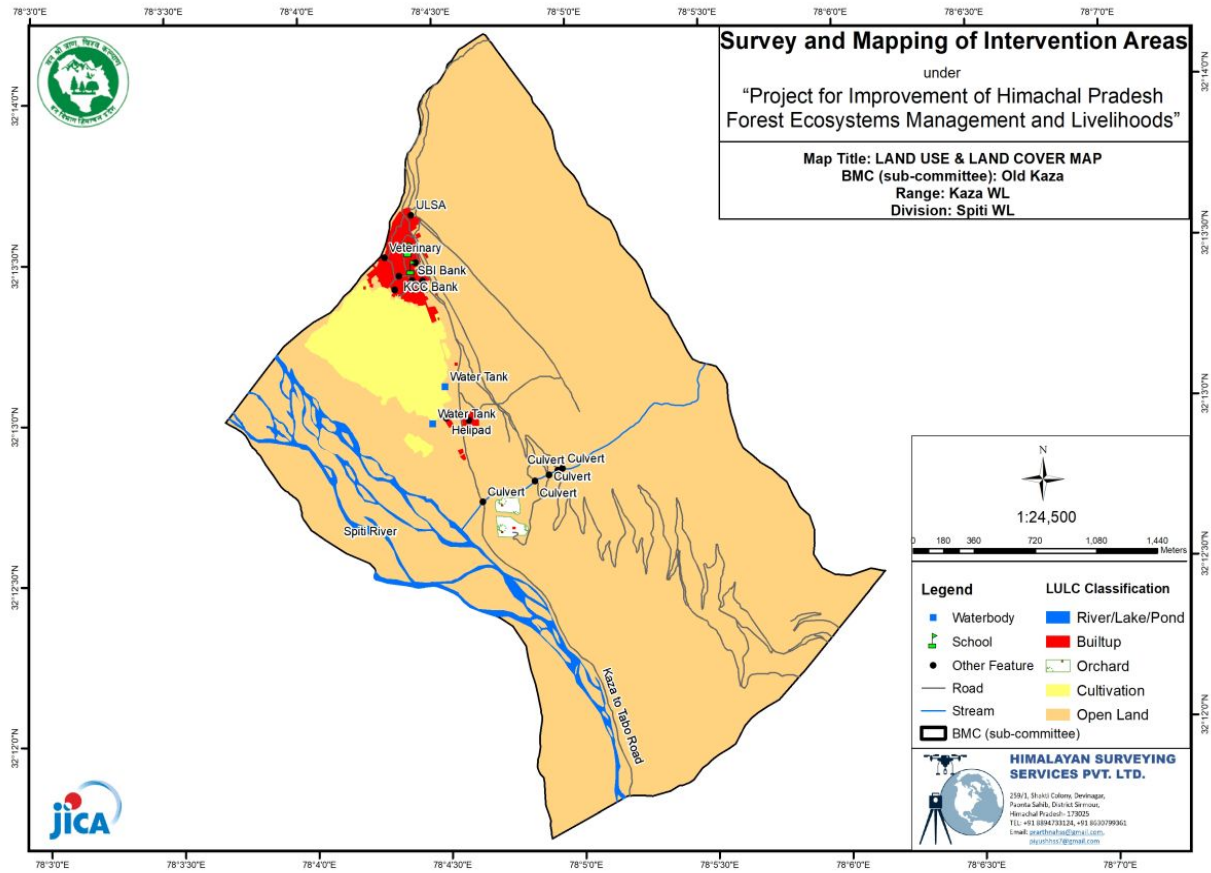
Annexure-IV-Contour map

Survey & Mapping of Intervention area contour map



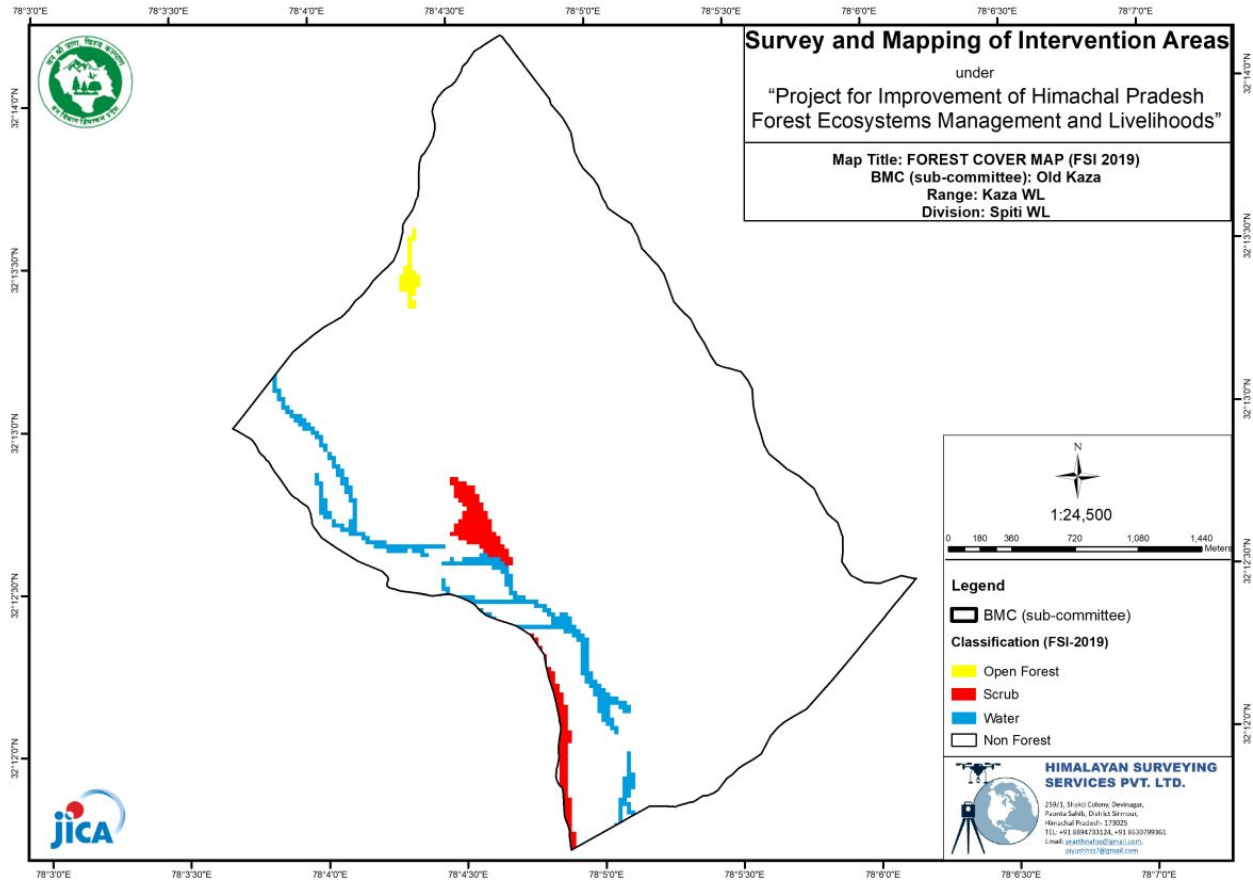
Annexure-V

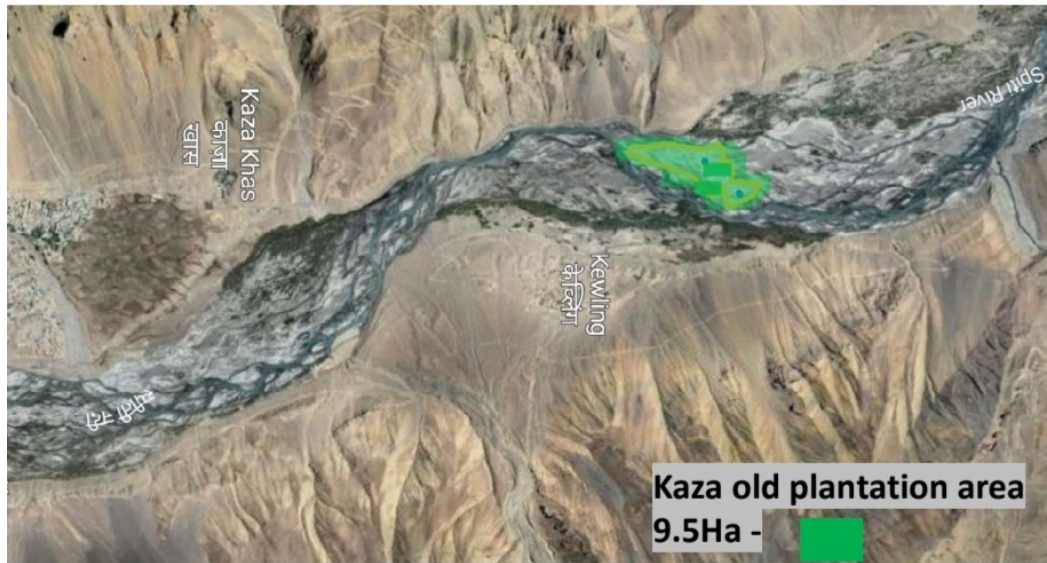
Survey & Mapping of Intervention area Land use land cover map



Annexure VI

Forest cover map

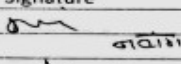
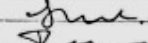
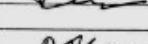
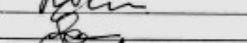
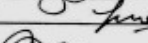
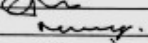
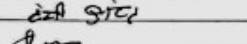
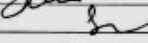
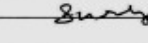

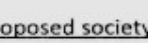
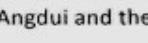
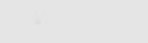
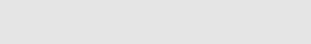




Annexure VII

Copy of the proceedings of the general body:

Proceedings of the First General Body Meeting of the ^{Kaza Old} ~~Shogol~~ Society held on 28/03/2021 in the forest Officer, forest guard, Gp mobiliser Chhodon Zangmo Panchat Pardhan, Chairmanship of Norbu Gailson today on 28/03/2021 a meeting of general body of the proposed society was convened in the presence of following persons at Mane with a view to register a society under the provisions of Himachal Pradesh Societies Registration Act, 2006 for performing charitable and welfare activities:

Sr. No	Name	Signature
1	Nawang Tukto	
2	Nawang Zinpa	
3	Sonam Angdui	
4	Tanzin Chhering	
5	Angrup thinly	
6	Kalzung Phunchok	
7	Chhering Lotey	
8	Tandup Chhering	
9	Tanzin Takpa	
10	Nawang chhopal	
11	Tashi Butih	
12	Tanzin Yeeyong	
13	Sonam Dolma	
12	Suresh Kumar	
13	Surya Bhagat	

For the purpose, the members of the proposed society present unanimously elected Chairman/President for day Sh. Sonam Angdui and thereafter the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolution No. 1.

The name of the society shall be BMC Sub-committee Kaza Old 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 V.P.O Kaza Old in Tehsil Spiti of Lahaul & Spiti district and its address will be C/O Sonam Angdui S/O Chhering Dorje V.P.O Kaza Old Tehsil Spiti, District Lahaul & Spiti, HP-172114

Resolution No. 4.

The Management of the affairs of the Society will be entrusted by the Bye-laws/ Regulations of the Society to the Governing Body unanimously elected by the General body of the society today on 11/10/2020 and whose names, addresses and occupations are given below:

Sr. No	Name	Designation	Address	Occupation
1	Sonam Angdui	President	V.P.O Kaza Khas Tehsil Spiti, District Lahaul & Spiti, HP-172114	Farmer
2	Tashi Butih	Vice President	V.P.O Kaza Khas Tehsil Spiti, District Lahaul & Spiti, HP-172114	House Wife
3	Tanzin yeeyong	Secretary	V.P.O Kaza Khas Tehsil Spiti, District Lahaul & Spiti, HP-172114	Student
4	Sonam Dolma	Member	V.P.O Kaza Khas Tehsil Spiti, District Lahaul & Spiti, HP-172114	House wife
5	Tanzin Takpa	Member	V.P.O Kaza Khas Tehsil Spiti, District Lahaul & Spiti, HP-172114	Farmer
6	Suresh Kumar	Treasurer	V.P.O Natpateh nichar ,Kinnour H.p- 172115	Block officer Forest
7	Surya Bhagat	Member	V.P.O panghi Tehsil Kalpa Kinnour	Forest Guard

Resolution No. 5

President, Secretary and Treasurer are authorized to open and operate bank account of the proposed society.

Resolution No.6

All the members of the proposed society resolved to register a society under the provisions of H.P Societies Registration Act, 2006 for performing developmental, charitable and welfare activities. For

the purpose, the draft Memorandum and Bye-laws have been read over carefully and adopted by all the members. All the members shall abide by these memoranda and bye-laws of the society.

Resolution No.7.

It is unanimously resolved to submit the Memorandum along with bye-laws of the society to the Registrar of Societies H.P for registration under the H.P Societies Registration Act, 2006. The President, Secretary and the Treasurer are, hereby, authorized to make any alteration/ 3 | Page deletion/addition and sign all the relevant documents of registration. The General Secretary of the society is also authorized to submit all the documents of registration of society to Registrar and received the same after registration from Registrar. Certified that this is the true copy of proceedings passed by the general body meeting held on 28/03/2021 and is in safe custody of the general


President


Secretary


Treasurer

Annexure VIII

Panchayat resolution copy:

Date: _____
Page No: _____

पंचायत समिति 28/03/2021 के द्वारा पंचायत
जोड़ करवा में गणसभा प्रमाण श्रीमती
शोभा देवता को विभाग अधिकारी
(R.A) माला कोरु को अधिकारी जिन
कारण से विभागी ने कम मंडल समिति,
करवा घुने गए गणसभा समिति गए।

Seri No	Name	Gender	Post	Signature
1)	Sonam Aydui	M	President	[Signature]
2)	Tashi Buteh	F	Vice President	[Signature]
3)	Tanzin Yeeqang	F	Secretary	[Signature]
4)	Tanzin Takpa	M	Joint Secretary	[Signature]
5)	Suresh Kumar (BO)	M	Treasurer	[Signature]
6)	Suryabhatat (Fgd)	M	Member	[Signature]
7)	Sonam Targay	M	Member	[Signature]
8)	Sonam Dolma	F	Member	[Signature]
9)	Sonam Chhodan	F	Member	[Signature]
10)	Pasang Dolma	F	Member	[Signature]
11)	Chhimit Anyimo	F	Member	[Signature]

प्रमाणित
प्रधान, ग्राम पंचायत कारवा
वन मंडल अधिकारी

28/03/21
प्रधान
ग्राम पंचायत कारवा
विकास खण्ड कारवा
जिला ताप्लेज सिमि



Annexure IX

Joint declaration from promoter members copy:

Joint Declaration form The Promoter Members

Have joined together and formed ourselves into a society namely BMC SUB COMMITTEE Kaza old 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.

BMC - Sub Committee Kaza Old

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9)
10)
11)

Tre.
Prof

President
Sonam

Secretary
Tanzim Yeejong

Annexure X

*MoU between DMU and President BMC Subcommittee copy:

Memorandum of Understanding

Whereas,

The *Kaza old* 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. FF1-C (9) 1/2001 dated 24.8.2001 and vide No. FFE-B-F (5) 5/2016 Part III dated 19.11.2018, by the Villagers of *Kaza old* Village Forest Development Society/BMC Sub-Committee in district *hawal & 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 said village;

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

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

I. 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 to allot forest area(s) to be allotted to it for forest management and development and to resolve any dispute regarding areas of common use of nearby villages.

2.3. The Society agrees to prepare and submit general house approved, quarterly financial plans with budget requirements to FTU concerned for releasing fund approval from PMU.

2.4. The Society agrees to identify Community Development Activities (CDA) in accordance with the CDA guidelines, decide on these through a consultative process and according to the relevant standards as applicable.

2.5. The Society agrees to carry out works laid out in the Plan for the forest (including planting, fencing, maintenance and protection) and in doing so, follow the management of forest and wildlife specified therein, also taking into account the Government, prevalent legal provisions and technical principles. The Society shall 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/units. The amount with interest will be available to VFDS/BMC (Sub-Committee) after approval and can be used by VFDS/BMC (Sub-Committee) consensus. The amount due shall be done within six months.

2.7. The Society agrees, after completion of the related works, to protect the forest from fire, illicit grazing, illicit felling, illicit transport, illicit mining, encroachment and shall help the forest department in this regard.

2.8. The Society agrees to pass the information regarding person(s) engaged in poaching of wild animals and forests or those engaged in illegal activities on to the Forest Officer. The Society agrees to help forest employees in apprehending such person(s) and provide possible assistance in protecting any seized produce etc.

2.9. The Society agrees to rectify any shortcomings found during review of Forest Officer/monitoring agency.

2.10. The Society agrees to keep accounts of income and expenditure of the fund and 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

(CD&LI Account).

2.15. The funds and maintenance of account would be in accordance with Para-3 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 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 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 physical & financial plans with budget requirements to DMU through FTU for the 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 generate 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 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 to implementation of the Plan and no claim of any sort can be presented against the Forest Department.

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

4. Support by the Project

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

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

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

AnnexureXI

Certificate of Registration of the BMC Subcommittee

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https://coop.hp.nic.in/Registration/ApproveMemo_DA/Print?qs=OdIscH0fuXNAJOUvxdIGw%3D%3D

Registration No :



HPCD-5734

Certificate of Registration of Societies



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

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

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



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

Annexure XII

Copy of Bylaws

**THE BYE-LAWS
OF
The Kaza 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 Kaza Old 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 Sonam Angdui S/o Chhering Dorje Post Office Kaza Tehsil Spiti _ District L&S Himachal Pradesh .

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

Definitions


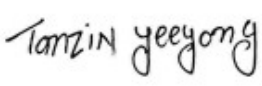
4 In these by-laws, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context

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);

v **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.
CIG: Common Interest Group refers to a group of persons who have a common interest in a particular Livelihood Improvement Activity.
"Department" means the Himachal Pradesh Forest Department.

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

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OBJECTIVES

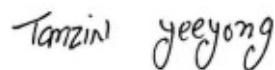
- 5 The objectives of the society shall be-
- i) to manage and enhance the forest area ecosystems selected for participatory management by sustainable forest ecosystem management, biodiversity conservation and livelihoods improvement as desired by the society through a micro-planning process
 - ii) to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

MEMBERSHIP

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



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- iii) Permanent insanity;
- iv) Declaration of bankruptcy;
- v) Ceasing to be a right holder in the Forest.

GENERAL BODY

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



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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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

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



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Powers of the Executive Committee

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

Usufruct Sharing

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

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

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

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

Funds and Maintenance of Accounts

36 Funds shall be generated by the Society through contribution by members and sale of usufructs under these regulations. All funds, including those received from the Government, Gram Panchayats and non-government sources shall be utilized through the micro-planning process.

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

PRESIDENT

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

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- ix) To carry out regular inspection of the project works such plantations, stream rejuvenation, lantana eradication, grass improvement, livelihood development, fire prevention and control etc. And to take steps for the improvement of forest and natural resources
- x) To assist and facilitate working of the forest department project authorities especially with respect to detection and investigation of forest offences
- xi) To supervise the working of the Executive Committee and to give necessary directions from time to time

MEMBER SECRETARY

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

TREASURER

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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47 Grant-in-Aid. Forest department through project shall release Grant-In- Aid to the Society under the Government of Himachal Pradesh Grant-In-Aid Rules, 2002 subject to the availability of funds and satisfactory performance of functions by the Society.

48 Coordination meetings: There shall be quarterly meeting of the executive committee of the Village Forest Development Society with Divisional Forest 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 Society, the Deputy Ranger concerned of the Department, shall take steps to reconcile the dispute. In case the dispute is not resolved, the Deputy Ranger shall refer the dispute, along with his report to the Ranger Officer concerned of the Department. The Range Officer, after hearing the parties shall resolve the dispute within 30 days from the date of receipt of report of the Deputy Ranger.
- ii) In case of any dispute between two villages or between the Society and the Forest Department, an application shall be submitted to the Conflict Resolution Committee for settlement of the same. The Committee shall resolve the dispute within 15 days of such application.

50 Appeal. An appeal shall lie from the decision of the Range Officer the Conflict Resolution Group to be filed within 30 days from the date of decision, who shall decide the same within 60 days from the date of filing of appeal, after affording an opportunity of heard to the parties. The decision of the Conflict Resolution Group shall be final and binding on the parties. The Conflict Resolution Group shall send a copy of the decision to the Society and the Divisional Forest Officer concerned free of cost.

51 Powers of the Government

Notwithstanding anything contained in this regulation, the Government shall have the powers to issue directions to the Society on participatory forest management processes, micro-planning, coordination, monitoring, grant-in-aid and implementation mechanisms.

Annexure XIII

Photo-plates: Microplanning process



Photo-plates: During micro-planning survey

Annexure XIV

Micro Plan Assessment Criteria for Financing and Sanctioning

DMU: Kaza FTU: Kaza Beat: Kaza GP: Kaza BMC Sub Committee: Kaza Old

	Assessment Criteria	Achievement	Status at the time applying for approval
Process Related			
1	GP Level and ward level awareness done	28/03/2021	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	42,53,425	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	23/12/23	Done
Output related			
19	List of Executive Committee members attached	Yes	
20	BMC SUB COMMITTEE contribution is there	In Progress	
21	Are FEMP and CD&LIP activities in line with project objectives	Yes	
22	Livelihood activities checked for initial technical feasibility and economic viability by micro planning team	Yes	
23	Convergence activities included	Yes	
24	BMC SUB COMMITTEE training and capacity building aspect included	Yes	
25	Costing of FEMP, CD&LIP checked by DMU	Yes	
26	Micro plan includes adversely affected households/group, if any	Yes	
27	PRA tools, wellbeing analysis, BMC SUB COMMITTEE resolution, maps of FEMP and other documents are annexed	Yes	
28	Sources of secondary information mentioned in the micro plan	Yes	

Assessed by FMU

Recommended by DMU

Approved by PM

Annexure 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
1	Total (Plantation)	68,600/Ha			9.5Ha	6,51,700							9.5Ha	6,51,700
2	Total (Maintenance)	10,000/ha (1 st yr) 6,700/ha (2 nd yr) 5100/ha (3 rd yr)					9.5 Ha	95,000	9.5Ha	63,650	9.5H a	48,450	9.5Ha	2,07,100
3	Total (SMC Trenching)	15,750/ha			9.5Ha	1,49,625							9.5Ha	1,49,625
4	Total (S&WC)	4,400/rmt			1	4,00,000							1	4,00,000
5	Total (S&WC)	4,400/rmt			1	4,00,000							1	4,00,000
6	Total (Community development)		1	2,50,000		2,50,000							1	5,00,000

7	Total SatoYama Maintenance/Repair of water storage tank	2,500/m ³					20m ³	50,000					20m ³	50,000
8	Total SatoYama Maintenance/Repair of irrigational canal	350/Rmt					1500 Rmt	5,25,000					1500 Rmt	5,25,000
9	Total SatoYama Construction of public toilets	15,000					5	75,000					5	75,000
10	Total SatoYama Public dustbins (Dry and wet)/no.	15,000					5	75,000					5	75,000
11	Total SatoYama Corals for livestock's	15000			7	1,05,000	7	1,05,000					14	2,10,000
12	Total SatoYama Solar Hamam	15000	5	75,000									5	75,000
13	Total SatoYama Feral Dogs Sterilization	100000					L/S	2,00,000					L/S	2,00,000
14	Total SatoYama Incentive to dog catcher	10000					10	1,00,000					10	1,00,000
15	Total SatoYama Orientation workshop on crop damage protection from	10,000			1	10,000							1	10,000

	wildlife														
16	Total SatoYama Gazebo tents	25,000					1	25,000					1	25,000	
17	Total (LIP)	1,00,000				1	1,00,000						1	1,00,000	
18	Total (LIP)	5,00,000(L/S)					1	5,00,00 0					1	5,00,000	
	Total					3,25, 000		20,66,32 5					63,650	48,450	42,53,425

