

SAMKHARA COMMUNITY FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN



(1st REVISION)
Plan Period: 2023-2033

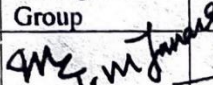
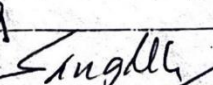

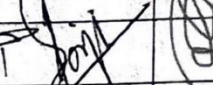
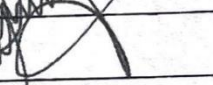
**SAMKHARA VILLAGE
JIGMECHOELING GEWOG
SARPANG**

DZONGKHAG

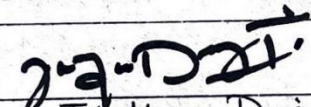
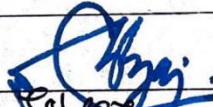
ANNEX 3: APPROVAL SHEET

Name of Community Forest	Samkhara Community Forest
Village (s)	Samkhara
Chiwoq	Samkhara
Gewog	Jigmechoeling
Dzongkhag	Sarpang
Production area (Hectare/Acre)	102
Protection Area (Hectare/Acre)	18
Total Community Forest area(Hectare/Acre)	120 114.964
Total CFMG Member(No. of HH)	32

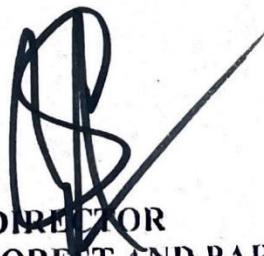
Prepared and submitted for Approval

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APPROVED BY:



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Approved vide Note sheet no. DoFPS/FRPMD/FRPIS/CF_1(b)/1206 dated 16th June, 2023

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Acronyms

CF	Community Forest
CFMP	Community Forest Management Plan
CFMG	Community Forest Management Group
CFO	Chief Forestry Officer
DoFPS	Department of Forest and Park Services
FNCRR	Forest and Nature Conservation Rules and Regulations
GRF	Government Reserve Forest
SRF	State Reserve Forest
GYT	Gewog Yargay Tshogdu
DYT	Dzongkhag Yargay Tshogdu
KM	Kilometer
Masl	Meter above sea level
NWFP	Non-Wood Forest Product
CFMG	Community Forestry Management Group
NWFPMG	Non-Wood Forest Product Management Group
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
RRA	Rapid Rural Appraisal
SFED	Social Forestry and Extension Division
SFEU	Social Forestry and Extension Unit
TD	Territorial Division
BC	Biological Corridor

Executive Summary

The Samkhara Community Forest is located in Jigmechoeling geog under Sarpang Dzongkhag. The general aspect of the forest area is southeast and located at the height of 1000-1800 masl. The total area of Community Forest is 114.964 ha covering both barren/degraded and existing natural Forest. 31 households of the above villages are the members of the Community Forestry Management Group (CFMG).

According to the village elders, the area has been over-exploited during the construction of Jigmecholing Dratshang and moreover natural resources are fast depleting mainly due to open access. The people from other geogs come and harvest timber from Jigmecholing geog. In this regard, the community has also realized that if the area is not brought under appropriate measures, the lands around their settlements are prone to landslides and poses serious threats to the people living in these villages.

Therefore, the people from Samkhara under Jigmecholing geog unanimously agreed and shown keen interest in taking up particular sites as community forest. It is intended to bring the land under proper management through community participation. CFMG wishes to restore and diversify availability of forest products within the CF area including timber for construction and non-wood for generating rural income. The CF management will also protect the water catchment area of Rongkhola area by carrying out plantation.

During the detail quantitative assessment, it was found that Maurey block has basal area of $16.44\text{m}^2/\text{ha}$ and Fering block has $16.91\text{m}^2/\text{ha}$. The above basal area indicates that the availability of the resources in the CF is abundant whereby the demand of the people can be met from the CF. Moreover, during our inventory, we found that though there is good stock of timber trees, but the regeneration is rather poor. Therein, some scientific interventions are felt necessary for sustainable management of local forest resources.

Part I. Introduction

Samkhara Community Forest is located in Jigmecholing Geog under Sarpang Dzongkhag at the vicinity of Beteni and Batasy villages. The general aspect of forest is Southeast covering total area of 120 ha including barren and degraded area. CF is located 40Km away from the Gelephu town.

People have realized about the importance of CF and they came forward to establish CF at the proposed sites. It is mainly intended to increase sense of ownership of the local forest resources and meet their basic requirement of the forest resources. Therefore, CF is initiated to educate people on general aspects of the management of forests and *also* to support their rural livelihood by generating cash income.

In general, the management plan is revised and prepared by CFMG with full consultation among them and it is facilitated by Forestry Officials from Divisional Forest Office Sarpang providing technical support, information and funding. The plan is prepared for next 10 years and it is focused on participatory forest management.

Jigmecholing Gewog has become prone area for harvesting timber after the Royal Decree (kasho) was issued banning harvesting of timber from Sershong, Chuzagang, Umling and Tareythang geogs. So people from those gewogs come and extract timber from the present CF area. This created a feeling of exhaustion of resources in the minds of the people living there and force them to form a group.

There is a traditional belief that pleasing the local deities will bring good luck and have bountiful resources in their forest. Every year people from the community go inside the forest and gather at a place where they call it as “Devithaan” and make offerings. It is an annual event of the community and all households are involved. No one is allowed to cut the trees near Devithaan and it is believed if they do, it will bring bad luck in the community.

Overall Management objectives of CF (derived management objectives of the blocks

- 1. To protect 20 acres of water catchment area of Rongkhola through imposing ban of timber harvesting from catchment area.*
- 2. To improve the quality of forests with high value timber species and rehabilitate the degraded areas by planting 2 acres economical and fast-growing timber species every year*
- 3. To manage 120 Hectare of government reserved forest as CF for sustainable production and utilization of timber/ NWFP.*
- 4. To generate cash income by selling NWFP products such as Majito Shekhari lara, Cane, Harchur and Bamboo as per harvesting guide lines prescribed.*
- 5. To promote strong participation of CFMG in local resource management through trainings, study tours and field days.*

6. *To establish mini wood industry to sell the finished products from the CF for income generation in the future*

Traditional Rights and Responsibilities

Products/Services	Rights	Responsibilities	Traditional Management system
(Any Forest products including NWFP and services)	Who has the current rights and what are the rights	Who and what are the responsibilities	(Past or present practice of traditional management system)
Timber	Everyone including outsider has rights to harvest timber by having a valid permit from the Department of Forest	The Department of Forest and Park Services Issues the harvesting/extraction permit	Annually public use to inside the Forest and gather at Devi thaan (Place of worship/offering) and make offering. Trees in and around these area is protected and people don't cut down.
Firewood	Everyone including the Outsider has right to collect firewood with valid permit from DoFPS	The Department of Forest and Park Services Issues the permit	Timber not suitable for construction purpose e.g. deformed,diseased,dead & dying,lops & tops and low quality timber spp.extracted for firewood
Fodder	Villagers have right over collection of fodder on first come first services and it's availability	They have right for collection on sustainable basis	Fodder is collected by lopping the branches but not cutting down the trees on sustainable way
NWFPs	Everyone has right to collect the NWFPs for domestic consumption but for commercial sale DFO/Range Office issues the permit	Seasonal collection on sustainable basis	Collection can be done only when needed.

Community Forestry Boundaries

The proposed community forest is located at Samkhara below Gelephu-Zhemgang Highway. The total area is 120 ha. There is also a private registered Cardamom orchard which has been left fallow after the outbreak cardamom disease. However, we have excluded this area after consulting with Gewog Administration. The CF area includes the Rong Khola/Rong River (Rong chu) for protecting the river catchment area and the CFMG agreed to protect/conserve these catchment areas.

Total Community Forest Area = 120 hectare/ 296.523 acres

Community Forest boundaries

Boundaries	Describe the permanent features
East	Private registered land
West	Rongkhola (Rong Chu)
North	Gelephu –Zhemgang High way
South	Footpath to Maurey Village

Community Forestry Map



Social Information

Samkhara is a village under Jigmecholing Gewog. It is mainly dominated by Tamang caste with a population of around 437 Nos. Earlier people of this village were poor that they lived in temporary houses since they could not build permanent houses as now. Now people of this village have their own permanent house with all modern basic amenities. Their life has changed from difficult times to comfortable one. However, during those days, they have bountiful of forest resources compared to present day as per the village elders. He said that now a day the forest resources have become limited and a day may come when all the resources are exhausted if we don't take from now.

The National Highway from Gelephu-Zhemgang passes through the village and this makes the people easy for travelling and sale of their cash crop (Cardamom)

The major portion of the population is farmers. They grow varieties of crops such as Maize, Rice, Mustard, Wheat, Millet for their own consumption and also for sale. Fruit trees such as Mango, Plum, Peach and Lemon are grown. Cardamom is the main cash crop in the village. Almost every household owns a cardamom and it's their main source cash income. They also vegetables like cabbage, beans, Reddish, pumpkin, Squash, Chilies, Cauliflower, Ginger, Onion, Saag and its mainly for their domestic consumption.

They also rear livestock such as cattle (both local and cross breed), Goat, pigs, chickens and are mostly for domestic consumption. Few sell dairy products to add on their cash income.

Social Information

	Description
Name of the villages	Samkhara
Ethnic groups with CFMG	Tamang(Lhotshampa)
Basic amenities	School(ECR), Outreach Clinic(ORC),Lhakhang, Shops Road connectivity, Mobile Connectivity, Electricity drinking water, Irrigation Channel, TV cable Connections
Total Household (HH) number of CFMG	32
Population of CFMG	437
% male and % female	Male :225 Female: 212
Main source of income	Cardamom
Cattle population of the CFMG	200 plus
Main crops	Paddy, Maize, Millet, Mustard, Cardamom
Cropping pattern	Seasonal
Any other information	

Forest Information (whole forest)

The forest type is warm broad-leaved forest with dominant broadleaved species like *Castanopsis* spp (Katus), *Phoebe altenuata* (Angary), *Elaeocarpus laneaifolius* (Batara.say), *Choerospondia axillaris* (La.psi), *Terminalia alata* (Panisaj), *Schima wallichii* (Chilune), *Michelia champaca* (Champ), *Toona ciliata* (Tooni) etc. The ground covers are of climbers, pipila, fems, bamboos, banana and majito. The site also reveals as home for various fauna since there are some dung evidences encountered during our field survey.

The CF is divided into two blocks namely, Fering Block and Maurey Block separately marked by the Rongkhola that passes by. However, the Fering block has abundant barren are since forest have been heavily exploited in the past. Thus, it needs to be rehabilitated with high economical timber. The timber nearby the road was exploited during the construction of Jigmecholing Dratshang and also by the people from Gelephu and other geogs.

The CF area is grazed by cattle destroying young crops through browsing and trampling regenerations. Owing to this, regeneration survey was carried out therein; the forest assessment revealed that the CF has a poor regeneration whereby the CFMG should take keen interest in rehabilitating the CF area with high economical timber in the long run. The CFMG has also an opportunity for the protection of Rongkhola catchment which is a tributary of Moukhola

History of the Forests

The forest of Sarnkhara Village was once very rich in timber stock as most of the people were poor and they could not construct houses due to lack of money so the trees were not cut down as today. But the timber stock was over exploited during the construction of Jigmecholing Dratshang a massive structure and the timber extraction by the people from other Gewogs. As per the elderly people of the village, due to over exploitation of timber from the place the water source of the village, the Beteni Khola started drying up. It is their main source for drinking and for irrigation. Noticing the impact of timber extraction to the water source the issue was put up in Gewog Yargay Tshogdu(GYT) and later it was put up in the Dzongkhag Yargay Tshogdu(DYT) for need to ban timber extraction from area. After the endorsement by the GYT and DYT the Community of Samkhara with 33 Households have proposed for establishment of Community Forest for managing the forest and for sustainable use of resources by the CFMG

Basal Area of CF = 16.6m²/ha

Forest Conditions:

Use the forest condition class box below to get average condition for the CF							
Poor	<input type="checkbox"/>	Average	<input type="checkbox"/>	Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Very Good	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the main forest canopy consist of large mature trees?		Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Fauna

Local Name	Zoological Name
Wild Pig	<i>Sus scrofa</i>
Barking Deer	<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>
Bear	<i>Apis ursus</i>

List of forest products, who collects from forest

List of forest products and services	Who collects from forest		Please mark(X)if used or collected by outsider and mention village/place
	Male	Female	
Timber	M		X (Gelephu, Sershong, Chuzagang)
Fire wood	M	F	
Shikhari lara	M	F	
Mushroom	M	F	
Fern/Nakey	M	F	
Fodder	M	F	

Number of Block divided = 2Nos.

The CF is divided into two blocks depending on the forest condition namely Fering and Maurey Block. Fering Block has an area of 57 ha and whereas Maurey Block has an area of 63 ha. The Forest type is subtropical forest with species like shetey, Tooni, Angaray, Lapsi, Chilune as dominant species

Block wise information

Fering Block

Fering Block has an area of 57 ha and the block has a good stock of NWFP such as harchur, Majito, shikarilara and Bamboo whereby it is expected that CFMO can earn cash income by selling the products. The forest condition of this block is found to be average as most of the area is barren and infested with weeds. The few old and deformed trees scattered seems producing less and poor-quality seeds which has no scope for regeneration. The block has a barren area where the CFMG has an objective to rehabilitate the site with economic timber tree species. The problem observed in this block is more pressure of grazing and human interference as it is located just below the road and nearby the community.

Name of the Block	Fering Block
Total area of Block	57 Ha
Basal Area	16.91m ² /Ha

Maurey Block

Maurey block has an area of 63 ha and this block has a good stock of timber. The dominant species are shetey, katus, Angaray, Balukat etc. The block has matured and oversized timber which can be harvested. However, we have observed that the regeneration is very poor and the CFMG will have to carry out enrichment planting or to open the spaces for regeneration as per Silvicultural system

Name of the Block	Fering Block
Total area of Block	57 Ha
Basal Area	16.91m ² /Ha

Forest Type or Vegetation type

Forest Types	Tick()	Remarks, if any
Subtropical forest		
Chirpine forest		
Warm broadleaved forest	√	
Blue pine forest		
Cool broadleaved forest		
Mixed conifer forest		
Fir forest		
All forest types		
Grassland		

Main species

Local Name	Botanical Names
Shetey	<i>Cornbretum flagrocaprwn</i>
Tooni	<i>Toona cillita</i>
Angaray	<i>Lyonia ovalifo/ia</i>
Katus	<i>Castanopsis hystrix</i>
Balukat	<i>Pieris formosa</i>
Malata	<i>Macaran a denticulata</i>
Kaula	<i>Cinnamomum glanduliferwn</i>
Arkuala	<i>Lithocarpus ele)ans</i>
Utis	<i>A/nus nepalensis</i>
Lapsi	<i>Choerospondias axillaris</i>
Chilaune	<i>Schima wallichii</i>
Saj	<i>Terminallia Spp</i>
Phirphiri	<i>Acer oblongum</i>

Forest Condition – Age

Mature <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Pole stage <input type="checkbox"/>	Shrub land <input type="checkbox"/>	Any <input type="checkbox"/>
Main canopy of mature trees	Main canopy of pole-stage trees	Main canopy of shrubs, young trees or regeneration	No continuous canopy Isolated trees only

Forest Conation – Canopy density (main canopy)

Dense <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canopy density > 70% :	Open <input type="checkbox"/> Canopy density < 70%	Very open <input type="checkbox"/> No real canopy. Isolated trees only
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Forest Regeneration

Abundant <input type="checkbox"/> Regeneration easy to find in most places	Scattered/few <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regeneration only in some places and hard to find	None <input type="checkbox"/> No regeneration
Write the names of the 3 main tree species in the regeneration .		
1)Balukat	2)Tarshing	3)Arkhowla
Regeneration: Seedlings> 30cm and < 1.3m height		

Forest condition-Approximate density of seed tree (if any)

(v) Forest Condition - Approximate density of seed trees		
High <input type="checkbox"/> > 50 seed trees per ha	Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> 10 - 50 seed trees per ha	Low <input type="checkbox"/> < 10 seed trees per ha

Block Condition

Use the forest condition class box below to get the average condition for the block			
Poor <input type="checkbox"/>	Average <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Very Good <input type="checkbox"/>
Does the main forest canopy consist of large, Mature trees?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

Catchment Condition

Soil cover	Soil cover class
> 50% of the soils are covered by vegetation	High <input type="checkbox"/>
25 - 50% of the soils are covered by vegetation	Moderate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
< 25% of the soils are covered by vegetation	Low <input type="checkbox"/>

Slope	
Slope (degrees)	Slope steepness class
<10°	Gentle <input type="checkbox"/>
10° - 30°	Moderate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
> 30°	Steep <input type="checkbox"/>
Catchment Condition - Summary	
Use the catchment condition class box below to get the average condition for the block	
Less critical <input type="checkbox"/>	Moderately critical <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Highly critical <input type="checkbox"/>	

Use table to decide on catchment conditions

Catchment Condition Class Box			
Slope category	Soil erosive	Cover class	Condition class_
Flat	Erosive	Moderate or high	Moderately critical
		Low	Highly critical
	Non erosive	Any	Less critical
Moderate	Erosive	Moderate or high	Moderately critical
		Low	Highly critical
	Non erosive	Moderate or high	Less critical
		Low	Moderately critical
Steep	Erosive	Moderate or high	Moderately critical
		Low	Highly critical
	Non erosive	Moderate or high	Moderately critical
		Low	Highly critical

Biotic pressure indications (Which of the following biotic pressures are present)

Fire	Common	Occasional	Absent
Grazing	Heavy	limited	Absent
NWFP collection (list the main products including bamboo & cane)	Common	limited	Absent
Encroachment	Common	occasional	Absent
Hunting	Common	occasional	Absent
Others (describe)			

Annual Harvesting Limit

The average basal area was documented after analyzing the assessment using a wedge Prism. The mean basal area of the block is 16.6m²/ha. The maximum harvesting limit has been set to 30% for Drashing, 10% for cham, 15 % for Tsim and 20 % for Dangchung (from CF manual - part II, Page: 73). The table below presents the annual harvesting limit for each timber size.

Annual Harvesting limit (Fering Block)

Block basal area (meal1) = 16.91m ² /ha	Dangchung	Tsim	Cham	Drashing
No. of timber trees in block (T)	510	408	306	259
No. of non-timber trees in block (N)	612	561	612	51
Total all trees in block (T) + (N)	1122	969	918	310
% (N) trees	55%	58%	67%	16%

% of trees to be harvested over next 10 years (from Rough Guide)	20%	15%	10%	30%
No. of trees which can be harvested over next 10 years	224	145	92	93
Annual harvesting limit (all trees)	22	15	9	9
Annual timber tree harvesting limit. - (T) trees	10	6	3	8
Annual non-timber tree harvesting limit - (N)-trees	12	9	6	1

Annual Harvesting limit (Maurey Block)

Block basal area (mean)=16.4lm ¹ /ha	Dangchung	Tsim	Cham	Drashing
No. of timber trees in block (T)	693	189	252	205
No. of non-timber trees in block (N)	441	504	315	320
Total all trees in block (T) + (N)	1134	693	667	525
% (N) trees	39%	73%	47%	61%
% of trees to be harvested over next 10years (from Rough Guide)	20%	15%	10%	30%
No. of trees which can be harvested over next 10 years	227	104	67	158
Annual harvesting limit (all trees),	23	10	7	16
Annual timber tree harvesting limit - (T) trees	14	3	4	6
Annual non-timber tree harvesting limit - (N)-trees	9	7	3	10

Problem and opportunities (related to above information and analysis)

Problems	Opportunities	Management objectives	Activities for management of the forest
Poor timber quality	Plantation of economically Preferred timber species	Improve of stand quality	To carryout plantation of economical timber species Carryout thinning, removing of deformed trees
Grazing	Increases natural regeneration	Control grazing	Control grazing by not allowing cattle to enter inside CF
Poor regeneration	Plantation of desirable Spp.	Enhance Natural regeneration	Open canopy. Clearing of shrubs and unwanted bushes

Silvicultural options and systems

Utilization	Improvement	Protection	Silviculture System	Comments
Timber	By thinning	Retaining the mother trees for seeding	Single tree selection	
Fire wood	Removing of deformed and unwanted species, can be used for firewood purposes	Timber quality	Single tree selection	
NWFPs	By cleaning bushes, thrones etc	Collect only the parts for the development of NWFP	Collect on sustainable basis and seasonal	

Forest Product Demand Assessment

The Demand for Forest Products was planning and facilitation of participatory exercise with the Community to evaluate and assess the demand of the CFMG for the various forest products over ten-year period of management plan (2012-2022)

The details information is tabulated as follows:

Products	Annual requirement (estimated)	Number of households that require product annually	Total requirement of the products (Annually)	Total requirement of product in 10 years
Drashing/Cheraney(New construction)	2 Nos	3 H/Hs	6Nos	60Nos
Drasbing (Repairing)	1 Nos	5 H/Hs	5 Nos	50Nos
Dangchung/Parling (New construction)	30Nos	15 H/Hs	450 Nos	4500 Nos
Dangchung/Parling (Repairing)	-20Nos	15 H/Hs	300 Nos	3000 Nos
Charn/Nedal(New construction)	6 Nos	15 H/Hs	90Nos	900 Nos
Cham/Neda! (Repairine:)	3 Nos	15 H/Hs	45	450 Nos
Tsim/Kaichey(New construc\on)	8Nos	12 H/Hs	96 Nos	960 Nos
Tsim/Kaicbey (Repairing)	4 Nos	8 H/Hs	32 Nos	320 Nos
Flag poles	15 Nos	10 H/Hs	150 Nos	1500 Nos
Firewood	1 No. (standing tree, deformed, dried etc) which cannot be used for construction purposes)	31 H/Hs	31 Nos	310 Nos
Bamboo	100 Nos	12 H/Hs	1200 Nos	12000Nos
Patsha	30Nos	31 H/Hs	930 Nos	9300 Nos
Fakrabeth	12 Nos	20 H/Hs	240 Nos	2400 Nos
Harchur	I Nos	31 H/Hs	31 Nos	310 Nos
Shekarilara	I kg	31 H/Hs	31 kg	310 kg

Annual Harvesting Limit and Demand of CF

The table below gives the detail information on Annual harvesting limit and the annual demand of the CFMG. The annual harvesting limit from two blocks is 14 Nos Drashing and the annual demand is only 11 Drashing. The surplus 3 Nos Drashing can be sold by converting into finished products. The annual demand of Dangchung is found to be high but the CFMG has agreed to use Dangchung only for the construction of shed, watch tower etc only. However, it can be adjusted by converting Drashing. The details information is shown as follows:

Annual Harvesting Limit	Dangchung	Tsim	Cham	Drashing	Firewood (note that N trees can be used)
Block 1 (Fering Block)	10	5	3	8	2
Block 2 (Maurey Block)	14	3	4	6	10
Total annual harvesting limit (T)	24	8	7	14	12
Annual demand (T)	750	128	135	11	31
Options and Management	Used only for the construction of shed, watch tower etc. Can be adjusted from Drashing	Not used for construction purposes but if needed can be adjusted from Drashing	If needed can be adjusted from Drashing	Surplus timber can be retained and can also be harvested for marketing by opening mini wood-based industry depending upon the situation	Can be adjusted from lops and tops and if needed can be adjusted from GRF accordingly

Forest product and Species Preferences

The following table was prepared by the CFMG with facilitation from the concerned Forestry personnel.

The main objective is to show the preferences and priorities for different species, products and the uses of forest between men and women. Moreover, this is also to identify which products and Species that the CFMG need to focus on.

Species Local name	Uses	Timber	Firewood	Fencing	NWFP	Fodder
Shetey	Preference	XX	XXX	XXX	0	0
	Availability	**	***	***	***	***
Angaray	Preference	XXX	X	XX	0	0
	Availability	***	***	***	***	***
Tooni	Preference	XXX	0	XXX	0	XXX
	Availability	***	***	***	***	**
Kimbu	Preference	XXX	X	XX	0	XX
	Availability	*	*	*	*	*
Utis	Preference	XX	XXX	0	0	0
	Availability	***	***	***	**	**
Saur	Preference	XXX	XX	X	0	XXX
	Availability	**	**	**	**	***
Katus	Preference	XXX	XXX	XXX	0	X
	Availability	***	***	***	**	***
Ambakay	Preference	0	XXX	XXX	0	0
	Availability	***	***	***	***	**
chilaune	Preference	XX	XX	XX	0	0
	Availability	***	***	***	***	***
Bangey	Preference	X	XX	0	0	XXX
	Availability	***	***	***	**	**
Mawa	Preference	X	XX	XX	0	0
	Availability	***	**	**	**	***
Lampatey	Preference	XXX	0	X	0	XX
	Availability	**	**	**	**	***
Tarshing	Preference	XX	XX	XXX	0	0
	Availability	***	***	**	***	***
Kawlo	Preference	XXX	XX	XX	XXX	X
	Availability	**	***	***	**	***
Amp	Preference	XXX	XXX	XXX	XX	X
	Availability	***	***	***	***	***
Balukat	Preference	XX	XX	XX	X	X
	Availability	**	***	**	**	***

Forest Management Procedures

The following Forest Management Procedures is to make clear and aware all the CFMG to take a responsibility to carry out in the CF. Procedure and Responsibilities of different stakeholders is as mentioned below:

Objective	Activities	Priority (H,M,L)	Procedures.	Responsibilities
To protect watershed catchment areas of Rongkhola river	1.1 Plantation	High	Carryout plantation in degraded area	CFMG with technical support from DFO Sarpang
	1.2 Grazing banned	Medium	Stop grazing inside the CF where there is plantation	CFMG
2. To improve the quality of forests with high value timber species and rehabilitate the degraded areas by planting economical and fast growing timber species	2.1 carryout plantation	High	Carryout plantation in barren area with high economical value timber species	CFMG with technical support from DFO Sarpang
	2.2 Thinning and singling operation	Medium	Removing of deformed trees and thinning operation by the CFMG to improve the quality of forest	CFMG with technical support from DFO Sarpang
3. To generate cash income by selling NWFP products such as Majito, Shikarilara, Cane, Harchur and Bamboo as per harvesting guide lines prescribed.	3.1 Collection of NWFP	High	Collect the products on sustainable basis as per the harvesting guideline (seasonal)	CFMG coordinated by the committee members
	3.2 Marketing	High	Marketing can be done to trader for income Generation	CFMG+ Support from DFO, Sarpang in finding the market
4. To promote strong participation of CFMG in local resource management through trainings, study tours and field days.	4.1 Training	High	Conduct the training on -, various topic such as silviculture system, record keeping etc if felt necessary	CFMG with technical support from DFO Sarpang

Annual work plan

Location	Activity	Year of operation										Responsibility
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Fering Block	Site clearance					X						The Committee member + CFMG
	Plantation						X					
	Weeding				X					X		
	Replacement of casualty						X					
	Cleaning & Thinning		X									
	Marking											
	Harvesting	X	X	X								
	NWFP harvesting	X	X							X	X	
	Training (Capacity building)			X								
	CF General meeting	X						X				
	CF committee meeting	X			X		X				X	
Maurey	Site clearance					X						The Committee

Block												member +CFMG
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Monitoring of CF activities

Chairperson and committee members will lead the CFMG to review and monitor the CF management plan and other implemented activities embedded in the CF management plan during the half yearly meeting. The forestry personnel from nearby forest office or from the Division Hq. will regularly monitor or visit the CF besides monitoring. Further, the CFMG need to report in accordance with the guidelines of DoFPs. The monitoring and review will be carried out based on the management objectives specified in the plan jointly. (CFMG+Forestry personnels)

Participatory Forest Resources and Services Monitoring

Objectives	Indicators	How it will be monitored	Responsibility	Comments
To improve the condition of stand quality	No of trees & Diameter of different tree spp.	Observe the composition of stand and measure the DBH	CFMG with Technical backing from forestry personnel	
To reclaim the deforested area	Survival and growth rate of the planted seedlings	Survival rate and mortality rate will be monitored yearly	CFMG with Technical backing from forestry personnel	
To generate cash income through sale of NWFPs on sustainable basis	Type and quantity collected and income generated	Total earning through sale of NWFPs collected	CFMG with Technical backing from forestry personnel	
Promote strong participation of CFMG in Local resource management trainings, study tours & Field days	Training, field days & study tour	No of trainings, study tours, field days conducted every year	CFMG with Technical backing from forestry personnel	

Evaluation of CF plan

The CFMG will monitor and evaluate whether the CFMG implementation is in line with the management plan through conducting CFMG meeting. They will also inform and seek necessary technical assistance from DFO Sarpang or Range Office Gelephu as and when required. The staff from the nearest Forest office or from DFO will make timely monitoring along with the CF committee members to evaluate the performance of CFMG and the report to CFO. The CFO will make a separate monitoring of CF area if he/she feels necessary, and may submit the report to the Department Head Quarter if necessary.

Monitoring and evaluation of CF will be done annually by the team from DFO Sarpang along with the CFMG members. Before the management plan period ends an evaluation will be conducted to assess the implementation of the Management plan and recommend for revision if found that the activities have carried out as per the management plan.

Participatory Environmental Assessment Chart

Participatory Environmental Assessment Chart								
Activity proposed in CF	Potential Environmental Effects				Potential Socio-Economic Effects			
	Soil	Water	Wild animals	Plants	Traditional forest use	Cultural and religious values	Local employment	Local benefits from forest produce
Plantation	+++	+++	+++	0	+++	+++	+++	+++
Timber harvesting	---	---	---	---	+	++	++	++
Fuel wood harvesting	---	---	---	---				
NWFP harvesting								
Grazing control								
Fire control								
Soil & water conservation activities								

Positive effects shown by + + + Negative effects shown by - - - No effects 0

Environmental assessment is a tool to examine the activities proposed for the community forest management plan. The CFMG has agreed to protect the water catchment area and also to carry out plantation where it can help in conservation of environment. Timber can also be harvested annually as per; the annual harvesting limit and demand of the CFMG but Silvicultural system has to be strictly followed. As per our analysis, there is less negative impact to the environment. The CFMG can protect the environment and socio- economic effects.

Address potential negative effects

Activity	Procedures
Timber harvesting	No felling of trees on sloppy/water catchment area, no dragging of logs
Fuel wood harvesting	Use only dead and dying trees and reduce use of firewood. Switch to use of electricity
NWFP harvesting	harvest NWFP in sustainable manner and follow harvesting guidelines

Part B: By- Laws

Part B of this management plan is the By-Laws prepared by the CFMG of Samkhara Community Forest with facilitation by the Forestry staff from DFO Sarpan and shall be implemented for 10 years, however in the course of implementation, if there is in need of any changes, can do so after the general meeting of the CFMG. It covers the membership arrangement, TOR of different stakeholders, Fees and penalties of CF products, financial arrangement; Benefit sharing, Meetings, conflict management and amendment of the CFM plan. The details are as follows:

Membership Arrangement

A total of 32 households are the members of Samkhara Community Forest. Any person who is interested in joining the CF as a member must pay a sum of Nu. 500/-(Five hundred) only as entry fee and willing to pay another 100% of the accumulated cost of daily labor contributed, by the CFMG as per the prevailing wage rate of the country and the accounts deposited in the bank. Moreover, they should also pay membership fee of Nu.100 (One hundred) only.

They must have the Thram no. and House no. respectively and should be inhabitant of the Community.

However, for the son(s) and daughter(s) of CFMG member who is a resident of the village under separate Gung and Thram of his own can become member after paying membership fee and 50% entry fee and the 50% accumulated cost of daily labor force already contributed by one CFMG member.

Members may leave the CFMG under following condition

1. Any member leaving the CFMG at his/her wish shall not get any shares and not allowed to re-join the group later even after paying additional fees. However, he/she can leave the group only submitting a written application to the chairman.
2. If any of the members happen to leave from the CFMG on domestic ground and other unavoidable circumstances, he/she can withdraw from membership and entitled for 50% of individual share accumulated till the date of his/her withdrawal.

Terms of Reference for CFMG management Committee

1. Coordinate meeting as and when required
2. Coordinate in implementation of CFM plan
3. Monitor and review of CF management plan
4. Fix the quantity, quality and time for collection of forest products
5. Preparation of annual work plan
6. Monitoring and evaluation
7. Conflict/dispute management
8. Out sourcing of CF fund
9. Sale of non-wood timber products
10. Allocation of CF fund

Management Committee Formation

The management Committee members are elected by the CFMG members among themselves to serve with loyalty and dedication for the development of Samkhara CF. It consists of 8 committee members as follows:

1. Chairperson: Mr. Tara.man Tamang
2. Secretary: Mrs. Jamuna Tamang
3. Treasurer: Mr. Gyansham Lamichaney
4. Resoop: Mr. Buddha Bir Tamang
5. Labour Tshogpa: Mrs. Sita Maya Rana
6. Audit Tshogpa: Mr. Lal shing Tarnang
Mr. Kharananda Larnichaney
Mr. Lachuman Tarnang

The Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer is elected for 3 years and he/she can serve for another successive term if there is no mismanagement., However, if he/she is not possible to manage the activities related to CF well, anyone from CFMG would be nominated by CFMG on majority vote.

TOR of Chairman

1. Chair the meeting
2. Coordinate with other stakeholders
3. Sanction forest products as per management plan
4. Monitor & review the plan activities
5. Resolve conflicts and disputes for CF
6. Joint signatory for revenue deposit
7. Coordinate/preparation of work plan

TOR of Secretary

1. To chair the meeting in absence of Chairman
2. Maintain minutes of meeting
3. Correspondence
4. Record keeping
5. Assist Treasurer in financial matter
6. Assist Chairperson
7. Assist in financial management
8. Joint signatory for financial flow

TOR of Treasurer

1. Accounting for any financial matter
2. Maintain financial records
3. Collect the community fund & deposit in Bank
4. Joint signatory for revenue deposit with Chairman.
5. Maintenance of stock register
6. Present the account status during the CFMG meetings

TOR FOR Resoops

Resoops will carry out patrolling to control the illegal activities inside the CF, Fire control, poaching etc. However, it's the responsibility of all CFMG to inform Resoop and also to take care of CF. Resoop will be entitle for 50% incentive for apprehending any illegal cases and shall be excluded from any work

TOR of Labour Tshogpa

1. Coordinate activities as per annual work plan
2. Maintain muster roll of labourers
3. Monitor and coordinate all the physical works related to CF

Tour of Audit Tshogpa

1. Annual auditing of CF books of account
2. Auditing of Muster roll maintained by the treasurer or by Labour tshogpa
3. Review and monitor the CF activities based on the annual work plan

Roles and Responsibilities of CFMG

1. Contribute manpower and fund as and when necessary
2. Election/nomination/appointment of CF executive members
3. Carry out CF activities as per annual work plan
4. Prepare annual work plan
5. Abide by the existing and future rules with regard to CF
6. Conduct annual audit of CF accounts

Fees

Sl.no	Forest Products	Procedures	Fees (Nu)
1	Drashing (Cheeraney)	Obtain valid CF permit for all the products after paying royalty. Trees can be felled only after marking. Other NWFPs can be collected only after paying royalty and obtaining valid collection permit	50/tree
2	Cham (Nedal)		25/tree
3	Tsim (Kaichey)		10/tree
4	Dangchung (Parlin)		5/tree
5	Fencing post (6ft long)		2/post
6	Firewood		20/tree
7	Feling Bass		0.5/piece
8	Choya Bass		1/piece

Offences and Penalties

Timber Products	CFMG members		Non CFMG members	
	Fines/penalty	Products	Fines/penalty	Products
Drashing (Cheraney)	2000/-	Drashing	1500/-	Drashing
Cham (Nedal)	1500/-	Cham	1000/-	Cham
Tsim(Kaichey)	1000/-	Tsim	500/-	Tsim
Dangchung(Parling)	500/-	Dangchung	250/-	Dangchung
Firewood	350/-	Per tree	250/-	Per tree
Feling baas	20/-	Per piece	50/-	Per piece
Choya baas	50/-	Per piece	100/-	Per piece
Patsha	50/-	Per piece	100/-	Per piece

All members and nonmembers found guilty of an offence and involved in any illegal activities shall be dealt as per the provision of Forest and Nature Conservation Rule 2017.

1. Forest Fire: if the culprit is within the CFMG, he/she will be fined Nu. 100/- per acre and culprit will have to replant the burnt areas and also have to take care of that burnt area for five years. However, if the culprit is an outsider, he/she will be fined Nu-1 000/- per acre, and He/she will have to replant the burnt areas. Moreover He/she will also have to proper manage and take care of that area for five years.

For instance, if the culprit is willing to pay cash in lieu of labour, the culprit should pay a sum of Nu.5000/- per acre. The burnt timber will be harvested and will be auctioned by CFMG at market rate.

The products shall also be seized and can be liable for penalty at commercial market rate for both CFMG and the outsiders if He/she is involved in any illegal activities.

2. Poacher apprehended within CF will be forwarded to the nearest forest office for case compounding.

3. Grazing of cattle and goat inside CF is strictly prohibited and shall be dealt as follows:

Particulars	CFMG members		Non CFMG members	
	Fines/Penalty(Nu)	Stages	Fines/Penalty(Nu)	Stages
Cattle Grazing inside CF plantation	20/cattle	1 st .time	30/cattle	1 st .time
	40/cattle	2 nd . time	60/cattle	2 nd . time
	100/cattle	3 rd . time	120/ cattle	3 rd . time
Goat Grazing	25/Goat	1 st .time	30/Goat	1 st .time
	50/Goat	2 nd . time	60/Goat	2 nd . time

Animal/cattle seized will be auctioned without compromise by the CFMG

Resoop will collect the fines from the owner of the animals/cattle seized.50% of the fine will be paid to Resoop as a reward for performing the assigned responsibility. He/she must present the illegal activity and fine collection report during the committee

meeting. The remaining amount should be deposited in the CFMG accounts.

Financial Arrangement

1. Member entry fee/ Membership fee
2. Loan (interest)
3. Fines
4. Fees
5. Sale of Non-wood Forest Products and leaf moulds
6. Donations and contributions
7. Penalties and fines (illegal /absentees)
8. Donation received from various stakeholders

For the generation of community funds, all the members have to pay a sum of Nu.100 annually as membership fee and if there is an entrance of new member shall pay as prescribed in membership arrangement. The CFMG has decided to give loan when the amounts in the accounts reach 20,000/- (Twenty thousand) only. The maximum amount that can be loaned is 10% of the accumulated amount in the account at the rate of 0.5 interests for CFMG whereas the interest rate for outsider will be 5%. He/she will have to repay within 6 months. This applies both to outsider and CFMG. No new loan shall be entertained without clearing the loan availed earlier. If the CFMG is not able to repay the loan amount the member can liquidate loan balance by contributing labour during any CF activity. However, for outsider the loaning shall be done on mortgage system.

Penalties and fine for doing illegal activities inside CF are same as stated in offence & penalties. The amount should be deposited to the CFMG account. However, those members failing to attend the meeting shall be liable for fine a sum of Nu.100 successively followed by 2nd and 3rd chance with a fine 200 and 300 respectively. After that He/she should found guilty of offence and can be terminated from group without any benefit.

CFMG shall obtain valid permit from the chairman for availing timber and any other forest products after paying Nu.20/- permit fee. The amount collected as royalty and permit fee will be deposited in the CFMG account.

The CFMG can collect the NWFP for own consumption and income generation. However, for income generation through sale of product he/she should obtain the permit and 5% of the total income from the sale of product shall be deposited to the CFMG account. Any donation received from the visiting Guest (Outsider) by any member shall be deposited to the CFMG account.

Benefit -Sharing

This is with common consensus of all the CFMG members that the priorities will be given to poor member who are really in need of timber for the construction of house. However, the CFMG need to conduct General meeting for the allotment of timber. Moreover, if any CFMG member is hit by Natural calamities the affected member is admissible for timber for reconstruction after the investigation by the committee members.

- The marking of trees for timber for new construction/repairing and fire wood will be

done once in a year. For marking the individual member will approach the nearest Forest Office and make the program.

- The timber selection should be done technically along with the forestry personnel and no individual will claim for best trees during marking. However after and felling if the tree is found to be hollow and cannot be used then replacement will be given. if there is some problem in benefit sharing, CFMG committee members will conduct meeting to maintain free and fair allotment of trees.
- The CFMG can collect the NWFP in mass and handed over to the CFMG committee members. The selling forest products particularly non-timber to non-members will be only done by the CFMG committee members, but not by an individual,
- The price will be set by the CFMG on the prevailing market price. 5% shall be deducted from the total accumulated amount and deposit it in the CFMG account.
- All the CFMG will move together to the collection area to collect NWFP available in the CF as prescribed. Harvesting technique should be followed strictly.
- CFMG may loan the timber among themselves with a written agreement in presence of committee members
- Benefit from the CF will be shared equally among all members.
- If CFMG is found selling excess timber to outsider, He/She will have to pay the penalties for the quantities sold and the amount should be deposited in the saving accounts.

Meeting

General Meeting

The CFMG will meet twice a year (January & July) and however if needed, Chairman has rights to call CFMG for meeting at any time. The meeting will be focused on reviewing of CF management plan and CF issues.

- Absentees in the meeting should pay a sum of Nu. 100/-day
- Absentee for second time should pay a sum of Nu. 200/- day
- Absentee for third time should pay a sum of Nu. 300/- day
- After that, He/she will be terminated from the group without any benefits.
- However, those cases like domestic problem if found genuine shall be taken into consideration after the investigation by the committee members.
- It's the responsibility of all the CFMG to avail leave in a written application form to

Chairperson beforehand if he/she is not able to attend meeting.

Committee meeting

- The CFMG committee will meet four times in a year January, April, June and October tentatively to discuss the CF plans & activities that to be implemented.
- The members may propose the activities to be carried out at different time interval based on their convenience and not to clash with cultivation of crops.
- Issues related to CF raised by the members or other stakeholder has to be

addressed in the meeting.

- However, if felt necessary, committee should conduct meeting as and when felt necessary.

Conflict Management

Any disputes within the CFMG or outsiders with regard to CF will be sorted out and solved by the Chairman and Secretary. However, if the case is beyond capacity of them, the matter must be forward to Gewog Administration and further to DFO Sarpang and if necessary, it will be forwarded to Court.

Amendment of CFM plan

The CF management plan is prepared for 10 years and the CFMG is obligatory to implement accordingly. The revision will be done in the ninth year of the plan period in consultation with the DFO Sarpang.

Power of the Department

Department is fully empowered to take action with regard to both forestry and other developmental activities in part or whole of the Community Forests. In addition, the Department is specifically empowered to:

- Take action against violators of the Act, Rules or Management Plan, regardless of whether requested by the CFMG or not.
- Inspect, monitor, review the records and otherwise supervise the activities of the CFMG, and take action (including revocation of the CFMG's certificate, where warranted under these Rules) against the CFMG or any of its members who may be acting in violation of the provisions of the Management Plan or any provisions of the FNCR, 2017.
- Establish record-keeping and financial reporting obligations

Annexure 1: List of CFMG members

Sl#	Name	CID No.	House No.	Thram No.
1	Mongal shing Tamang	11308003199	Pa-8-49	45
2	Lachuman Tamang	11308003406	Pa-8-72	46
3	Eshori Lamichaney	11308005760	Pa-8-505	1249
4	Lamber shing Tamang	11308003130	Pa-8-42	57
5	Chatur man Tamang	11308003255	Pa-8-55	52
6	Suk Maya Kalikota kami	11308002177	Pa-8-494	851
7	Sangay YoenzenTamang	11308003155	Pa-8-45	56
8	Til Bdr Tamang	11308003425	Pa-8-76	634 Nil
9	Indra Bdr Gurung	11308003229	Pa-8-947	1151
10	Budhi Bol Rai	11308003115	Pa-8-41	47
11	Mon Bdr. Tamang	11308003199	Pa-8-48	50
12	Gori Maya Tamang	11308003364	Pa-8-66	61
13	Lagu Dolma Tamang	11308003260	Pa-8-56	42
14	Padmalal Kami	11308003424	Pa-8-75	45
15	Dik bdr. Tamang	11308003108	Pa-8-39	49
16	Kharananda Lamichaney	11308005585	Pa-8-50	39
17	Chaku Maya	11308000324	Pa-8-Nil	1236
18	Prem Bdr Rai	11308003118	Pa-8-41	47
19	Gopal Tamang	11308003250	Pa-8-54	41
20	Chandra BdrTamang	11308003182	Pa-8-47	31
21	RaniMaya Tamang	11308003150	Pa-8-44	nil
22	Lal BdrTamang	11308003405	Pa-8-45	71
23	Purna Bdr Tamang	11308003138	Pa-8-43	38
24	Jagat Bdr Tamang	11308003349	Pa-8-41	47
25	Tara man Tamang	11308003218	Pa-8-51	58
26	Gyansham Lamichaney	11308005716	Pa-8-584	1254
27	Devi Maya Tamang	11308003148	Pa-8-108	nil
28	Nir Maya Tamang	11308003112	Pa-8-40	1400
29	Suk Bdr Tamang	11308003135	Pa-8-nil	57
30	Ranjit Tamang	11308003153	Pa-8-44	1372
31	Ram Bdr Rai	11308003153	Pa-8-305	21
32	Harka Bdr Tamang	11315000946	Pa-8-nil	786