

**PEMA YOEZER COMMUNITY  
FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN  
(1<sup>st</sup> Revision)**

**Dechenpelri and Chokhorling Village,  
Samtenling Gewog,  
Sarpang Dzongkhag**

**Plan period: December 2022 to November 2032**

DOFPS/SFED/SFS/2-2/2022-23/304 Dec 22, 2022

ANNEX 3: APPROVAL SHEET

Name of Community Forest	Pema Yoezer
Village	Chokhorling and Dechenpelri
Chiwog	Dechenpelri and Dechenpelri
Gewog	Samtenling
Dzongkhag	Sarpang
Production area (Hectare)	131
Protection area (Hectare)	20
Total Community Forest Area (Hectare/Acre)	151
Total CFMG Member (No. of HH)	58

Prepared and Submitted for Approval

	Community Forest Management Group	Forestry Representative (CFMP facilitator)	Gewog Administration	Social Forestry & Extension Unit	Divisional/Park Office
Signature					
Name of	Pemayoezer CF	Tshering Dorji	Kumar Monger	Sonam Dorji	Phub Dhendup
Name	Karma Thinley	Tshering Dorji	Kumar Monger	Sonam Dorji	Phub Dhendup
Title	Chairman	Forestry Officer	Gup	Head Social Forestry & Extension Unit	Chief Forestry Officer

Chief Forestry Officer  
Divisional Forest Office  
Sarpang : Bhutan

REVIEWED and RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL

Signature		
Name	P.B. Rai	K.J. Tamphel
Title	Focal Officer	Chief Forestry Officer
Division	Social Forestry and Extension Division	Social Forestry and Extension Division

APPROVED BY:

DIRECTOR  
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND PARK SERVICES

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## Acronyms

AAC	Annual Allowable Cut
CF	Community Forest
CFMG	Community Forest Management Group
DoFPS	Department of Forests and Park Services
DFO	Divisional Forest Office
DzFS.	Dzongkhag Forestry Sector
F&NCRR	Forest & Nature Conservation Rules and Regulation
Ha.	Hectare
HH	Households
NWFP	Non-Wood Forest Product

## Executive summary

Pema Yoezer Community Forest was named after their village Lhakhang (Monastery) known as Pema Yoezer Community Lhakhang. The community forest management group members are villagers of Dechenpelri and Chokhorling chiwogs. There are 86 households in Dechenpelri and 75 households in Chokhorling chiwog. Dechenpelri has total population of 879 (453 male and 426 female) whereas Chokhorling has total population of 308 (99 female and 209 males).

The altitude of the community Forest area ranges from 460 masl to 880 masl. The villages are connected with feeder road that is approximately 7km from Gelephu thromde. The CF lies 5km bird flight distance with bearing of 320 degree away from Gelephu thromde. The feeder road that connects chiwogs was initially laid in mid-60s for the purpose of quartzite mining above the community forest. However, according to the older people, the mining was forced to stop due to its massive disturbances to river that provide the villagers as source of drinking water.

In the year 2003, when the nation was facing turmoil due to militants, 41 households of Edi village under Zhemgang Dzongkhag were relocated at Dechenpelri, Sarpang Dzongkhag. Local still use Edi as their village name for the Dechenpelri chiwog as most of the settlers are from Edi village, Zhemgang. The rest CF members from Chokhorling chiwogs are mostly re-settlers that were granted land *Kidu* by His Majesty the fourth King. The houses that they live are currently concrete bungalows and buildings which are way improved from the hut they used to live. They speak khengpa and mostly sharchop language for communication.

The Community Forest covers an area of 373 acres (151 ha) with *Schima Wallichii*, *Duabanga grandiflora*, *Albezia*, *Toona ciliate* and *Bombax ceiba* as dominant tree species. The forests were heavily exploited before arrival of re-settlers. The forest condition worsened again with the arrival of re-settlers as they were totally depended for timber, fuel wood and fodder. Cattle were let in freely for grazing. Most of the areas in the CF are prone to erosion and in Block I (Dewaling block), 3 ha of area is under constant landslide. However, with the establishment of CF, forest condition has improved a lot.

Management plan book consists of two parts. Part I consist management of CF area, procedures and guidelines through which the CF members will accomplish the CF objectives.

Part II consist by-laws framed by the CFMG members. This management plan is environmentally sound and addresses the needs of the CFMG members. The plan will ensure sustainable management of the forest resources and enhance conservation strategies for the improvement of forest condition.



## Part I: Management planning

### 1. Introduction

Pema Yoezer CF lies in sub-tropical belt with an area of 373 ac (151 ha). Pema Yoezer CF shares boundary with Gountey dara and Rai dangra village, Gelephu gewog in the east and Dechenpelri village in the south. To the west are the foot hills of the Tulo Aipoly and the old mining area in the north. This management Plan was revised based on discussion and planning carried out with local community of Dechenpelri and Chokhorling villages by Divisional Forest Office, Sarpang from 21<sup>st</sup> August till 30<sup>th</sup> August, 2021.

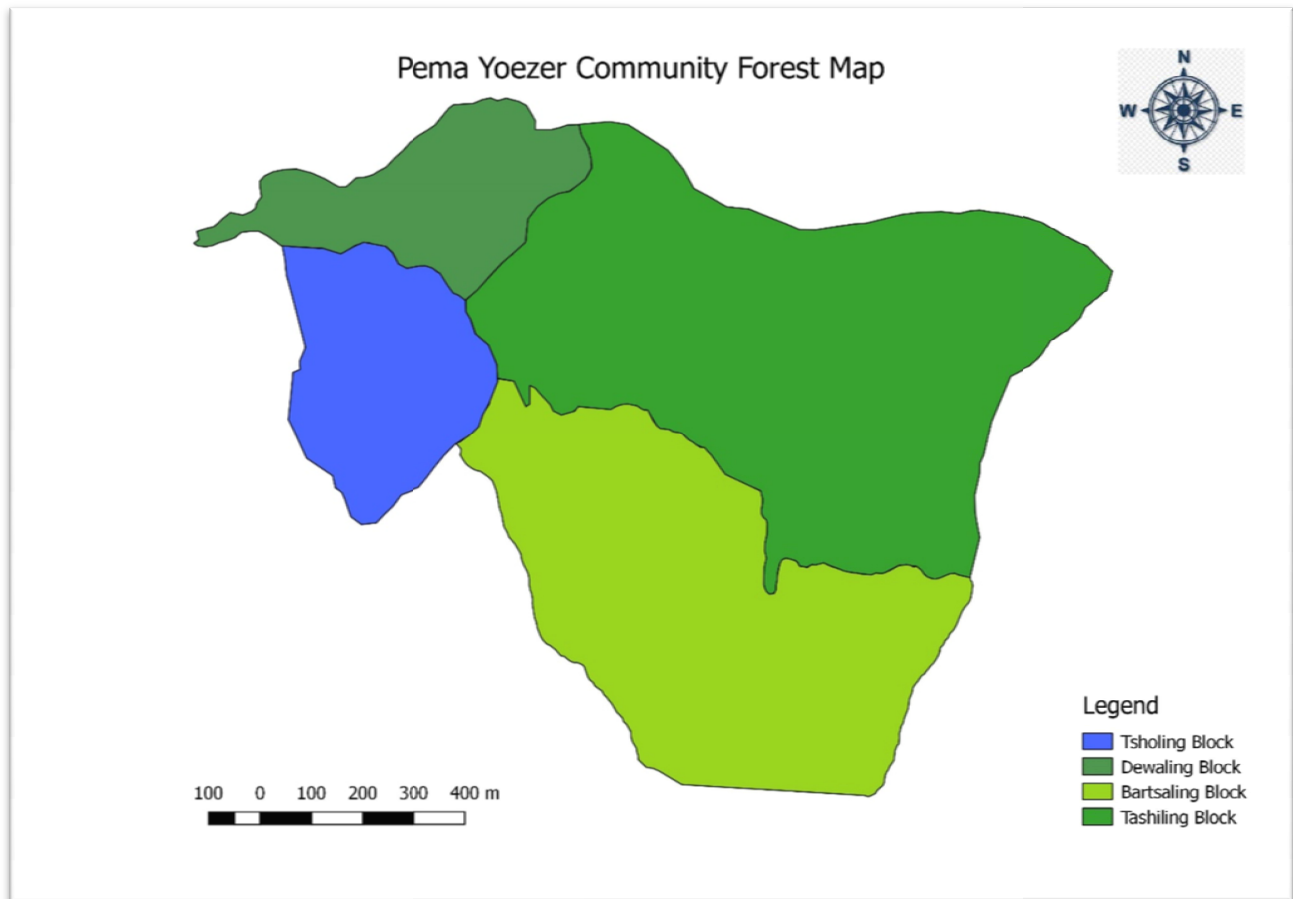
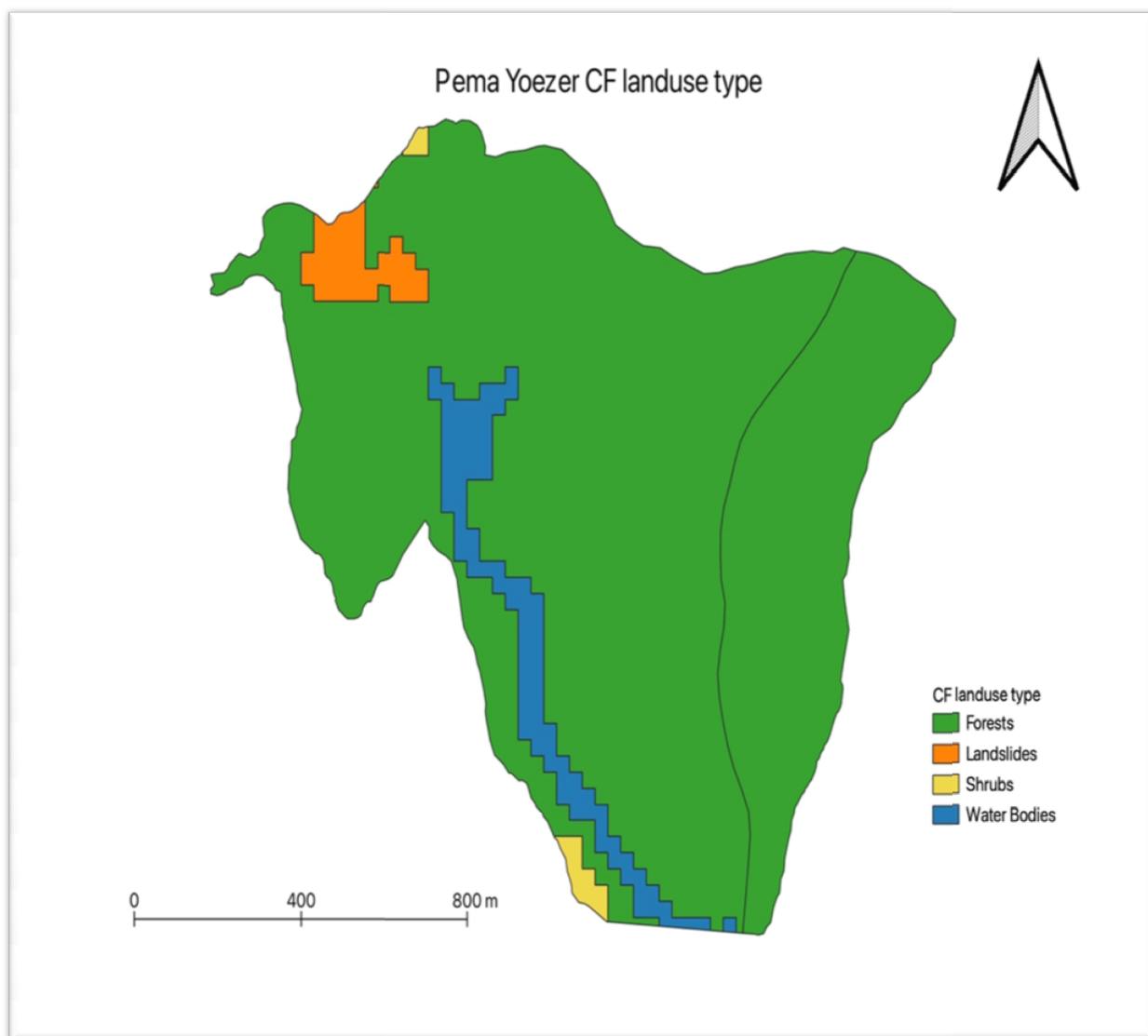


Figure 1. Pema Yoezer Community Forest Map



*Figure 2-Landuse type of CF*

#### **Details of landuse and area size of CF**

Land use type	Area (Ha)
Broadleaf	138
Shrubs	1
Landslides	3
Rivers	9
<b>Total CF area</b>	<b>151</b>

Protection area	Area (ha)
River buffer	17
Landslide	3
<b>Total protection area</b>	<b>20</b>



Net production/operable area	151-20=131 ha
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### Block wise information

Block 1 (Dewaling block)	
Area	Ha
Dewaling Block area	16
Buffered area	1.16
Landslide	3
Operable area	11.84

Block 2 (Tsholing block)	
Area	Ha
Tsholing Block area	18
Buffered area	2.72
Operable area	15.28

Block 3 (Tashiling block)	
Area	Ha
Tashiling Block area	68
Buffered area	6.56
Operable area	61.44

Block 3 (Bartsaling block)	
Area	Ha
Tashiling Block area	49
Buffered area	6.34
Operable area	42.66

*Table 1-Boundaries of Community Forest*

Boundaries	Permanent features
West	Tulo Aipoly
East	Gounteydara and Rai Dangra
South	Dechenpelri
North	Old mining site

### The objectives of the CF management plans are:

1. Protection and conservation of forest and water source areas.
2. Sustainable utilization of timber and firewood.
3. Equal distribution of forest products amongst CFMG members

4. Income generation through sale of surplus forest produces.

## 2. Socio-economic information

Dechenpelri chiwog has one community school which was established in 2005 and is currently upgraded to primary school. There is one Non-Formal Education center in Chokhorling chiwog. Nearest health facilities for the community are Gelephu hospital. For large scale shopping purposes, community has to visit Gelephu town. The community has one Lhakhang which was constructed with the support from villagers in year 2009. It was further extended in year 2016 with the funding support from gewog administration. The timber utilized for Lhakhang construction was provided from the then established CF. Few thanghas and statues for the Lhakhang were brought from Edi, their parental village. On 10<sup>th</sup> Day of every Bhutanese calendar, rituals are being performed in the Lhakhang.

Other facilities such as Early Child Care Division and community radio are established for community of Dechenpelri village. Community radio station main objectives are to share information and disseminate necessary awareness of their locality. However, it is in halt due to pandemic situation. Public will resume the program after the pandemic situation improves.

Dechenpelri and Chokhorling chiwogs spreads over plain area yet the land is not suitable for crop cultivation. Mixture of sand and pebbles dominates the soil condition making it difficult for the cultivation of vegetables and other crops. Except for cattle, other livestock are not raised in Dechenpelri chiwog. However, people of Chokhorling village raise livestock such as sheep, pigs, cattle, goat and poultry.

A furniture house, fabrication unit, noodle manufacturing unit and chiwog meeting hall are recent infrastructural development in the chiwogs. Farm roads have developed far better than decade ago. Waste management in the chiwog has been facilitated with appropriate disposal shed. Drinking water accessibility is improved after it was supported by Tarayana foundation. Earlier, they face water shortages due seasonal floods.

	Description
<b>Name of the villages</b>	<b>Chokhorling and Dechenpelri</b>
Ethnic groups with CFMG	Khengpa, Sharchop and lhotsam
Basic amenities	Paved road, BHU, School, Radio station, mobile network, electricity,
Total Households (HH)number of CFMG	58
Population of CFMG	1187
Main source of income	Agriculture and livestock
%male and %female	662 males (55.7%) and 525 females (44.3%)
Cattle population of CFMG	On average two cattle per households
Main crops	Maize and paddy
Cropping pattern	Seasonal
Any other information	Major members of CFMG are resettlers of Edi village, Zhemgang who had come to settle at Dechenpelri due to 2003 unrest.

### 3. Legal status and rights

In the past, Community Forest was accessed by everyone provided they obtained a valid permit from the DoFPS. After the area was scientifically managed from year 2011 onwards, numerous conservation activities were carried out inside the CF areas by CFMG members. Teak plantation and bamboo plantation including plantation of mixed timber species were few of the major activities carried out by the CF members. Moreover, members have tirelessly fenced half of the CF boundary with the barbed-wires to protect plantation areas. In the past, conditions of the forests were immensely deteriorated but after the establishment of CF, the forest condition has improved a lot.

### 4. Planning process

The initiation of Community Forest program in Dechenpelri was conducted in May 2009 at their community lhakhang (temple). There were total of 78 participants out of which only 48 agreed to join as the member of CF. The number of members increased with each passing year and currently have total member of 63. The need for forest resources for domestic purposes, desire to conserve and ensure sustainable extraction of the forest resources were few reasons on why the villagers opt to join as CF members. However, during the revision of the CF, only 58 members were registered.

The development timeline of the CF is shown below:

**Table 2- Progress timeline of CF**

Sl. no	Date	Activities	Collaborators
1	May, 2009	Awareness on CF establishment procedure and FNCRR, 2000	DzFS
2	May, 2009	Formation of Community Members	DzFS
3	2010	Preparation of first draft management plan	DzFS
4	Sept. 2011	Approval of CF	DzFS
5	August, 2021	1 <sup>st</sup> Revision of CF	DFO
6	September, 2021	Drafting of revised management plan	DFO

### 5. Forest condition

Forest condition of Pema Yoezer CF is very good in general. The CF is divided into four blocks depending on location, convenience, accessibility and management preferences. With the overall basal area of 18m<sup>2</sup>/ha, CF have good stock of forest resources. Trees such as *Schima wallichii*, *Duabanga grandiflora*, *Gmelinia arborea*, *albezia* and *Michelia champaca* are found in the CF. the forest is young and immature as there are only few seed trees. However, there are abundant trees in pole size. These have provided dense forest landscape especially in Tsholing, Tashiling and Bartsaling blocks.

Fauna such as deer, sambar, and wild pigs including elephants are indirectly sighted while carrying out forest resources inventory.

## 6. Block wise information

### 6.1. Dewaling Block

Format 1. Forest Resource Assessment Format	
Name of Community Forest	Pema Yoezer
Date of Assessment	24/08/2021
Name of block	Dewaling Block
Block area	16 ha
Name of recorder	Tshering Dorji, Forestry Officer

Forest & Habitat Type					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Thicket/pole stage	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Shrubland	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Grassland	<input type="checkbox"/>	Plantation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vegetation type					
Subtropical forest	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chir pine forest	<input type="checkbox"/>	Warm broadleaved forest	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Cool broadleaved forest	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed conifer forest	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fir forest	<input type="checkbox"/>
				Blue pine forest	<input type="checkbox"/>
				OTHER	<input type="checkbox"/>

Forest Condition	
Local name	Scientific name
Simal	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>
Siris	<i>Albezia spp</i>
Chilawney	<i>Schima Wallichii</i>
Plantation	
Is there any plantation?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Approximate height of planted trees (m)	
Year planted	Is the plantation? Under stocked <input type="checkbox"/> Stocked <input type="checkbox"/> Overstocked <input type="checkbox"/>

Forest Condition –Age			
Mature <input type="checkbox"/>	Pole stage <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Shrubland <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 Condition - Canopy density			
Dense <input type="checkbox"/>	Open <input type="checkbox"/>	Very open <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No real canopy. Isolated trees only
Canopy density > 70%	Canopy density < 70%		
Forest Condition – Regeneration			

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

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> < 10 seed trees per ha

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

Forest Condition Class Box				
Age	Canopy density	Regeneration & coppice	Seed tree class	Condition
Mature forest	Dense	Abundant		Very good
		Scattered/few		Good
	Open	Abundant		Good
		Scattered/few		Average
Pole stage forest	Dense	Abundant		Good
		Scattered/few		Average
	Open	Abundant		Average
		Scattered/few		Poor
Shrubland and young growth	Dense		Moderate or High	Average
	Dense		Low	Average
	Open		Low	Poor
Any	Very open	None		Poor

Open spaces	
Approximate total open space area (ha)	8 ha
Dominant vegetation type in the open space	Not available
Cause of open space e.g. grazing, fire, harvesting, etc.	Mining in the past and landslide

Grazing and fodder			
Grassland type			
Natural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Man-made <input type="checkbox"/>	Mixture <input type="checkbox"/>	Predominantly forest. <input type="checkbox"/>

Main fodder species being used (list 3 only)	
Local name	Scientific name

NA	
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Pasture quality (list the 3 dominant species in the grassland)		
Local name	Scientific name	Palatable/unpalatable
NA		
Use pattern	Seasonal <input type="checkbox"/>	All year <input type="checkbox"/>

Type of user	Migratory <input type="checkbox"/>	Local <input type="checkbox"/>	Both <input type="checkbox"/>
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Catchment Condition	
(i) Catchment condition – soil cover	
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 type="checkbox"/>
< 25% of the soils are covered by vegetation	low <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Catchment Condition - Soil type and erosivity	
<b>Soil type</b> (color, texture and type)	
Erosive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> disperses and/or breaks up in water easily	Non-erosive <input type="checkbox"/> stable to water flow
(iii) Catchment Condition – Slope	
Slope (degrees)	Slope steepness class
<10°	Gentle <input type="checkbox"/>
10° – 30°	Moderate <input type="checkbox"/>
> 30°	Steep <input checked="" 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"/>

Catchment Condition Class Box			
Slope category	Soil erosivity	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

Fauna	
Local Name	Scientific name
Deer	<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>

Sambar	<i>Cervus unicolor</i>
Wild pig	<i>Sus scrofa</i>
Beer	<i>Ursus tibetanus</i>

Biotic Pressures			
Fire	Common <input type="checkbox"/>	Occasional <input type="checkbox"/>	Absent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Grazing	Heavy <input type="checkbox"/>	Limited <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Absent <input type="checkbox"/>
Fodder collection (List main species used)	Common <input type="checkbox"/>	Limited <input type="checkbox"/>	Absent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
NWFP collection (List the main products including bamboo & cane)	Common <input type="checkbox"/>	Limited <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -mushrooms -ferns	Absent <input type="checkbox"/>
Leaf litter collection	Common <input type="checkbox"/>	Limited <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Absent <input type="checkbox"/>
Encroachment	Common <input type="checkbox"/>	Occasional <input type="checkbox"/>	Absent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pole harvesting	Common <input type="checkbox"/>	Occasional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Absent <input type="checkbox"/>
Fuelwood harvesting	Common <input type="checkbox"/>	Occasional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Absent <input type="checkbox"/>
Timber harvesting	Common <input type="checkbox"/>	Occasional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Absent <input type="checkbox"/>
Hunting	Common <input type="checkbox"/>	Occasional <input type="checkbox"/>	Absent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential Management Options (list any potential management options for the CF/block)			
1	Plantation is crucial in this block		

## 6.2. Tsholing Block

Format 2. Forest Resource Assessment Format	
Name of Community Forest	Pema Yoezer Community Forest
Date of Assessment	25/08/2021
Name of block	Tsholing Block
Block area	18 ha
Name of recorder	Sonam Dorji, SFR I and Sangay Dorji, SFR I

Forest & Habitat Type				
Forest <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Thicket/pole stage <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Shrubland <input type="checkbox"/>		
Grassland <input type="checkbox"/>	Plantation <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>		
Vegetation type				
Subtropical forest <input type="checkbox"/>	Chir pine forest <input type="checkbox"/>	Warm broadleaved forest <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Blue pine forest <input type="checkbox"/>	
Cool broadleaved forest <input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed conifer forest <input type="checkbox"/>	Fir forest <input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER <input type="checkbox"/>	

Forest Condition	
Write the names of main tree species	
Local name	Scientific name
Champ	<i>Michelia champaca</i>



Lampatey	<i>Duabanga grandiflora</i>		
Chilawney	<i>Schima wallichii</i>		
Plantation			
Is there any plantation?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Approximate height of planted trees (m)
Year planted	Is the plantation? Under stocked <input type="checkbox"/> Stocked <input type="checkbox"/> Overstocked <input type="checkbox"/>		

Forest Condition – Age			
Mature <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Main canopy of mature trees	Pole stage <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Main canopy of pole-stage trees	Shrubland <input type="checkbox"/> Main canopy of shrubs, young trees or regeneration	Any <input type="checkbox"/> No continuous canopy. Isolated trees only

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

Forest Condition – 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) NA	2)	
Regeneration: Seedlings > 30cm and < 1.3m height		
Forest Condition – Approximate density of seed trees		
High <input type="checkbox"/> > 50 seed trees per ha	Moderate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10 – 50 seed trees per ha	Low <input type="checkbox"/> < 10 seed trees per ha

Block Condition – Summary (Use the forest condition class box below to get an 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 type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Forest Condition Class Box				
Age	Canopy density	Regeneration & coppice	Seed tree class	Condition
Mature forest	Dense	Abundant		Very good
		Scattered/few		Good
	Open	Abundant		Good

		Scattered/few		Average
Pole stage forest	Dense	Abundant		Good
		Scattered/few		Average
	Open	Abundant		Average
		Scattered/few		Poor
Shrubland and young growth	Dense		Moderate or High	Average
	Dense		Low	Average
	Open		Low	Poor
Any	Very open	None		Poor

Open spaces (complete if there are significant open spaces in the block)	
Approximate total open space area (ha)	NA
Dominant vegetation type in the open space	NA
Cause of open space e.g. grazing, fire, harvesting, etc.	NA

Grazing and fodder (complete if the forest block is used for grazing or fodder)				
Grassland type				
Natural <input type="checkbox"/>	Man-made <input type="checkbox"/>	Mixture <input type="checkbox"/>	Predominantly forest <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Main fodder species being used ( <i>list 3 only</i> )	
Local name	Scientific name
Not available	NA

Pasture quality (list the 3 dominant species in the grassland)		
Local name	Scientific name	Palatable/unpalatable
Not available	NA	NA

Use pattern	Seasonal <input type="checkbox"/>	All year <input type="checkbox"/>
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Type of user	Migratory <input type="checkbox"/>	Local <input type="checkbox"/>	Both <input type="checkbox"/>
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Catchment Condition		
(i) Catchment condition – soil cover		
Soil cover	Soil cover class	
> 50% of the soils are covered by vegetation	high	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
25 - 50% of the soils are covered by vegetation	moderate	<input type="checkbox"/>
< 25% of the soils are covered by vegetation	Low	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Catchment Condition - Soil type and erosivity		
Soil type (colour, texture and type)		
Erosive <input type="checkbox"/>	Non-erosive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
disperses and/or breaks up in water easily	stable to water flow	
(iii) Catchment Condition – 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Moderately critical <input type="checkbox"/> Highly critical <input type="checkbox"/>

Catchment Condition Class Box			
Slope category	Soil erosivity	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

Fauna	
Local Name	Scientific name
Deer	<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>
Sambar	<i>Cervus unicolor</i>
Wildboar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>
Black bear	<i>Ursus thibetanus</i>

Biotic Pressures			
Fire	Common <input type="checkbox"/>	Occasional <input type="checkbox"/>	Absent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Grazing	Heavy <input type="checkbox"/>	Limited <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Absent <input type="checkbox"/>
Fodder collection (List main species used)	Common <input type="checkbox"/>	Limited <input type="checkbox"/>	Absent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
NWFP collection (List the main products including bamboo & cane)	Common <input type="checkbox"/>	Limited <input type="checkbox"/>	Absent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Leaf litter collection	Common <input type="checkbox"/>	Limited <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Absent <input type="checkbox"/>
Encroachment	Common <input type="checkbox"/>	Occasional <input type="checkbox"/>	Absent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pole harvesting	Common <input type="checkbox"/>	Occasional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Absent <input type="checkbox"/>
Fuelwood harvesting	Common <input type="checkbox"/>	Occasional <input type="checkbox"/>	Absent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Timber harvesting	Common <input type="checkbox"/>	Occasional <input type="checkbox"/>	Absent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Hunting	Common <input type="checkbox"/>	Occasional <input type="checkbox"/>	Absent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential Management Options (list any potential management options for the CF/block)			
1	Thinning, cleaning and plantation is crucial in this block		

### 6.3. Tashiling block

Format 1. Forest Resource Assessment Format	
Name of Community Forest	Pema Yoezer Community Forest Management Group
Date of Assessment	25/08/2021
Name of block	Tashiling
Block area	68 ha
Name of recorder	Tandin Wangchuk, FR I and Rinzin Wangchuk, Sr.Fr

Forest & Habitat Type					
Forest <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Thicket/pole stage <input type="checkbox"/>		Shrubland <input type="checkbox"/>	
Grassland <input type="checkbox"/>		Plantation <input type="checkbox"/>		Other <input type="checkbox"/>	
Vegetation type					
Subtropical forest <input type="checkbox"/>		Chir pine forest <input type="checkbox"/>		Warm broadleaved forest <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Blue pine forest <input type="checkbox"/>
Cool broadleaved forest <input type="checkbox"/>		Mixed conifer forest <input type="checkbox"/>		Fir forest <input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER <input type="checkbox"/>

Forest Condition	
Write the names of main tree species	
Local name	Scientific name
Chilawney	<i>Pinus wallichiana</i>
Lampatey	<i>Duabanga grandiflora</i>
Gamari	<i>Gmelinia arborea</i>
Plantation	
Is there any plantation? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Approximate height of planted trees (m)
Year planted	Is the plantation? Under stocked <input type="checkbox"/> Stocked <input type="checkbox"/> Overstocked <input type="checkbox"/>

Forest Condition –Age			
Mature <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Main canopy of mature trees	Pole stage <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Main canopy of pole-stage trees	Shrubland <input type="checkbox"/> Main canopy of shrubs, young trees or regeneration	Any <input type="checkbox"/> No continuous canopy. Isolated trees only
Forest Condition - Canopy density			
Dense <input type="checkbox"/> Canopy density > 70%	Open <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canopy density < 70%	Very open <input type="checkbox"/> No real canopy. Isolated trees only	

Forest Condition – Regeneration		
Abundant <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Scattered/few <input type="checkbox"/>	None <input type="checkbox"/>
Regeneration easy to find in most places	Regeneration only in some places and hard to find	No regeneration
Write the names of the 3 main tree species in the regeneration		
1) <i>Schimia wallichii</i>	NA	NA
Regeneration: Seedlings > 30cm and < 1.3m height		

Forest Condition – Approximate density of seed trees		
High <input type="checkbox"/>	Moderate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Low <input type="checkbox"/>
> 50 seed trees per ha	10 – 50 seed trees per ha	< 10 seed trees per ha

Block Condition – Summary (Use the forest condition class box below to get an 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"/>

Forest Condition Class Box				
Age	Canopy density	Regeneration & coppice	Seed tree class	Condition
Mature forest	Dense	Abundant		Very good
		Scattered/few		Good
	Open	Abundant		Good
		Scattered/few		Average
Pole stage forest	Dense	Abundant		Good
		Scattered/few		Average
	Open	Abundant		Average
		Scattered/few		Poor
Shrubland and young growth	Dense		Moderate or High	Average
	Dense		Low	Average
	Open		Low	Poor
Any	Very open	None		Poor

Open spaces	
Approximate total open space area (ha)	Not available
Dominant vegetation type in the open space	Not available
Cause of open space e.g. grazing, fire, harvesting, etc.	Not available

Grazing and fodder			
Grassland type			
Natural <input type="checkbox"/>	Man-made <input type="checkbox"/>	Mixture <input type="checkbox"/>	Predominantly forest <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Main fodder species being used ( <i>list 3 only</i> )	
Local name	Scientific name
NA	

Pasture quality (list the 3 dominant species in the grassland)		
Local name	Scientific name	Palatable/unpalatable
NA		
Use pattern	Seasonal <input type="checkbox"/>	All year <input type="checkbox"/>

Type of user	Migratory <input type="checkbox"/>	Local <input type="checkbox"/>	Both <input type="checkbox"/>
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Catchment Condition	
(i) Catchment condition – soil cover	
Soil cover	Soil cover class
> 50% of the soils are covered by vegetation	high <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
25 - 50% of the soils are covered by vegetation	moderate <input type="checkbox"/>
< 25% of the soils are covered by vegetation	low <input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Catchment Condition - Soil type and erosivity	
<b>Soil type</b> (colour, texture and type)	
Erosive <input type="checkbox"/> disperses and/or breaks up in water easily	Non-erosive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stable to water flow
(iii) Catchment Condition – 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Moderately critical <input type="checkbox"/> Highly critical <input type="checkbox"/>

Catchment Condition Class Box			
Slope category	Soil erosivity	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

Fauna	
Local Name	Scientific name
Deer	<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>
Sambar	<i>Cervus unicolor</i>
Wildboar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>
Bear	<i>Ursus thibetanus</i>

Biotic Pressures			
Fire	Common <input type="checkbox"/>	Occasional <input type="checkbox"/>	Absent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Grazing	Heavy <input type="checkbox"/>	Limited <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Absent <input type="checkbox"/>
Fodder collection (List main species used)	Common <input type="checkbox"/>	Limited <input type="checkbox"/>	Absent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
NWFP collection (List the main products including bamboo & cane)	Common <input type="checkbox"/>	Limited <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Absent <input type="checkbox"/>
Leaf litter collection	Common <input type="checkbox"/>	Limited <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Absent <input type="checkbox"/>
Encroachment	Common <input type="checkbox"/>	Occasional <input type="checkbox"/>	Absent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pole harvesting	Common <input type="checkbox"/>	Occasional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Absent <input type="checkbox"/>
Fuelwood harvesting	Common <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Occasional <input type="checkbox"/>	Absent <input type="checkbox"/>
Timber harvesting	Common <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Occasional <input type="checkbox"/>	Absent <input type="checkbox"/>
Hunting	Common <input type="checkbox"/>	Occasional <input type="checkbox"/>	Absent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Potential Management Options (list any potential management options for the CF/block)	
1	Thinning especially pole sized timber
2	Cleaning in the lower area to induce natural regeneration

#### 6.4. Bartsaling block

Format 1. Forest Resource Assessment Format	
Name of Community Forest	Pema Yoezer Community Forest Management Group
Date of Assessment	25/08/2021
Name of block	Bartsaling
Block area	49 ha
Name of recorder	Tshering Dorji, FO and Sangay Dorji, SFR, I

Forest & Habitat Type					
Forest <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Thicket/pole stage <input type="checkbox"/>		Shrubland <input type="checkbox"/>	
Grassland <input type="checkbox"/>		Plantation <input type="checkbox"/>		Other <input type="checkbox"/>	
Vegetation type					
Subtropical forest <input type="checkbox"/>		Chir pine forest <input type="checkbox"/>		Warm broadleaved forest <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Blue pine forest <input type="checkbox"/>
Cool broadleaved forest <input type="checkbox"/>		Mixed conifer forest <input type="checkbox"/>		Fir forest <input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER <input type="checkbox"/>



Forest Condition			
Write the names of main tree species			
Local name		Scientific name	
Chilawney		<i>Pinus wallichiana</i>	
Lampatey		<i>Duabanga grandiflora</i>	
Gamari		<i>Gmelinia arborea</i>	
Plantation			
Is there any plantation?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Approximate height of planted trees (m)	
Year planted 2014	Is the plantation?    Under stocked <input type="checkbox"/> Stocked <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overstocked <input type="checkbox"/>		

Forest Condition – Age			
Mature <input type="checkbox"/> Main canopy of mature trees	Pole stage <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Main canopy of pole-stage trees	Shrubland <input type="checkbox"/> Main canopy of shrubs, young trees or regeneration	Any <input type="checkbox"/> No continuous canopy. Isolated trees only

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

Forest Condition – 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) NA	2)	3)
Regeneration: Seedlings > 30cm and < 1.3m height		

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> < 10 seed trees per ha

Block Condition – Summary (Use the forest condition class box below to get an 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"/>

Forest Condition Class Box				
Age	Canopy density	Regeneration & coppice	Seed tree class	Condition
Mature forest	Dense	Abundant		Very good
		Scattered/few		Good
	Open	Abundant		Good
		Scattered/few		Average
Pole stage forest	Dense	Abundant		Good
		Scattered/few		Average
	Open	Abundant		Average
		Scattered/few		Poor
Shrubland and young growth	Dense		Moderate or High	Average
	Dense		Low	Average
	Open		Low	Poor
Any	Very open	None		Poor

Open spaces	
Approximate total open space area (ha)	Not available
Dominant vegetation type in the open space	Not available
Cause of open space e.g. grazing, fire, harvesting, etc.	Not available

Grazing and fodder							
Grassland type							
Natural	<input type="checkbox"/>	Man-made	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mixture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Predominantly forest	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Main fodder species being used ( <i>list 3 only</i> )	
Local name	Scientific name
NA	

Pasture quality (list the 3 dominant species in the grassland)		
Local name	Scientific name	Palatable/unpalatable
NA		
Use pattern	Seasonal <input type="checkbox"/>	All year <input type="checkbox"/>

Type of user	Migratory <input type="checkbox"/>	Local <input type="checkbox"/>	Both <input type="checkbox"/>
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Catchment Condition		
(i) Catchment condition – soil cover		
Soil cover	Soil cover class	
> 50% of the soils are covered by vegetation	high	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
25 - 50% of the soils are covered by vegetation	moderate	<input type="checkbox"/>
< 25% of the soils are covered by vegetation	low	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Catchment Condition - Soil type and erosivity		
Soil type (colour, texture and type)		

Erosive <input type="checkbox"/>	Non-erosive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
disperses and/or breaks up in water easily	stable to water flow
(iii) Catchment Condition – 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Moderately critical <input type="checkbox"/> Highly critical <input type="checkbox"/>

Catchment Condition Class Box			
Slope category	Soil erosivity	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

Fauna			
Local Name		Scientific name	
Deer		<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>	
Sambar		<i>Cervus unicolor</i>	
Wildboar		<i>Sus scrofa</i>	
Biotic Pressures			
Fire	Common <input type="checkbox"/>	Occasional <input type="checkbox"/>	Absent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Grazing	Heavy <input type="checkbox"/>	Limited <input type="checkbox"/>	Absent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Fodder collection (List main species used)	Common <input type="checkbox"/>	Limited <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Absent <input type="checkbox"/>
NWFP collection (List the main products including bamboo & cane)	Common <input type="checkbox"/>	Limited <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Absent <input type="checkbox"/>
Leaf litter collection	Common <input type="checkbox"/>	Limited <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Absent <input type="checkbox"/>
Encroachment	Common <input type="checkbox"/>	Occasional <input type="checkbox"/>	Absent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pole harvesting	Common <input type="checkbox"/>	Occasional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Absent <input type="checkbox"/>
Fuelwood harvesting	Common <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Occasional <input type="checkbox"/>	Absent <input type="checkbox"/>
Timber harvesting	Common <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Occasional <input type="checkbox"/>	Absent <input type="checkbox"/>
Hunting	Common <input type="checkbox"/>	Occasional <input type="checkbox"/>	Absent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Potential Management Options (list any potential management options for the CF/block)	
1	Thinning especially pole-sized timber
2	Cleaning in the lower area to induce natural regeneration

## 7. Forest produce demand assessment

Forest produce demand assessment is to quantify the annual forest produce requirement of the CFMG members.

Produce	Annual requirement (estimated)		Number of HH that require produce annually (C)	Total requirement of the produce (Annually)		Total requirement of produce in 10 years	
	Number (A)	Volume (in cft or m3) (B)		Number (A*C)=D	Volume (in cft. Or m3) (B*C)=E	Number (D*10)	Volume (in cft. Or m3) (E*10)
<b>For new construction</b>							
Drashing	10	200 cft	12	120	2400	1200	24000 cft
For Repair							
Drashing	10	100 cft	5	50	500	500	5000 cft
<b>For new construction</b>							
Cham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
For Repair							
Cham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>For new construction</b>							
Tsim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
For Repair							
Tsim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>For new construction</b>							
Dangchung	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
For Repair							
Dangchung	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Firewood	2	100 cft	58	116	5800 cft	1160	58000 cft
Fencing post	5	-	58	290	-	2900	-
Flag post	10	-	58	580	-	5800	-
Bamboo	15	-	58	870	-	8700	-

The ongoing Tarayana project has planned to construct additional 15 households this year onwards. The demand that is not met from the CF will be made available through GRF. The CFMG will abide by the Annual harvesting limit of the CF.

## 8. Annual Allowable Cut

Block	Annual Allowable cut table (AAC)	Dangchung	Tsim	Cham	Drashing	Firewood	Flag post	Fencing Post
Block I (Dewaling Block)	Stand and stock data	3.02	18.66	16.97	17.62	58.78	1.75	5.55
	(Volume M3)	0.33	2.01	1.83	1.90	6.33	0.19	0.60
	in cft	11.48	70.94	64.52	66.99	223.46	6.65	21.10
	No of trees	6.52	20.10	4.57	0.95	6.33	3.78	17.93
Block 2 (Tsholing Block)	Stand and stock data	1.27	17.76	41.76	210.32	72.15	0.84	6.38
	(Volume M3)	0.18	2.47	5.80	29.22	10.02	0.12	0.89
	in cft	6.23	87.14	204.89	1031.89	353.99	4.12	31.30
	No of trees	3.54	24.68	14.51	14.61	10.02	2.34	26.60
Block 3 (Tashiling Block)	Stand and stock data	1.13	6.09	11.61	59.16	25.15	0.33	2.24
	(Volume M3)	0.63	3.40	6.48	33.04	14.05	0.18	1.25
	in cft	22.29	120.14	229.04	1167.10	496.15	6.51	44.19
	No of trees	12.67	34.03	16.22	16.53	14.05	3.70	37.56
Block 4 (Bartsaling Block)	Stand and stock data	0.88	5.47	17.33	76.36	8.67	1.70	6.21
	(Volume M3)	0.34	2.12	6.72	29.61	3.36	0.66	2.41
	in cft	12.05	74.93	237.38	1045.96	118.76	23.29	85.06
	No of trees	6.85	21.23	16.81	14.81	3.36	13.23	72.29
Whole CF	(Volume M3)	1.47	10.00	20.83	93.77	33.76	1.15	5.14
	in cft	52.06	353.14	735.82	3311.93	1192.37	40.57	181.65
	No of trees	29.58	100.04	52.11	46.90	33.76	23.05	154.38

## 9. Comparison of AAC and demand

The table below compares the AAC (supply) from the CF and demand of the CFMG.

Annual Allowable Cut and demand							
Produce	Total AAC		Total Annual Demand		Difference		Comments
	No. of trees (Round off)	Volume (m3)	No. of trees	Volume (m3)	No. of trees	Volume (m3)	
Drashing	47	94	170	340	-123	-246	Number of demands on resources which cannot meet from CF will be met from GRF
Cham	52	21	0	0	52	21	
Tsim	100	10	0	0	100	10	
Dangchung	30	1	0	0	30	1	
Firewood	34	34	116	232	-82	-200	
Flagpost	23	1	290	23	-289	-22	
Fencing post	154	5	580	164	-426	-159	

## 10. Participatory Environmental Assessment

Participatory Environmental Assessment is carried out in order identify and avoid negative environmental impacts of CF management activities.

Activity proposed in CFMP	Potential environmental effects				Potential Socio-economic effects			
	Soil	Water	Wild animals	Plants	Traditional forest use	Cultural and religious values	Local employment	Local benefit from forest produce
Plantation	+++	+++	+++	++	++	++	0	++
Cleaning/thinning	+++	+	+	++	++	+	0	+
Water source protection	+++	+++	++	+++	0	0	0	+
Fencing maintenance	+	+	-	++	0	0	0	0

Positive effect +++. Negative effect --- No effect (not relevant) 0

## 11. Annual Work plan of CF

Sl.no		Activities	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Dewaling Block	Plantation of broom	x				x					x
		Cleaning	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		The area is completely degraded. The main reason to keep Dewaling as a block was for conservation purpose. Not much activities are planned										

Sl.no		Activities	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	Tsholing block	Plantation	0	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Cleaning	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		Watersource protection	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		Fencing maintenance	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Sl.no		Activities	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3	Tashiling block	Cleaning	x	0	0	0	x	0	0	0	0	x
		Water source protection	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

1	Bartsaling block	Plantation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2		Cleaning	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
3		Water source protection	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
4		Fencing maintenance	The fencing maintenance will be carried out whenever necessary.									

## 12. Climate Hazard and vulnerability assessment

Climate hazard and vulnerability Assessment is done in order to identify the most vulnerable climate change that is occurring in the forest and people's livelihood. It tries to find out the intensity of climate change impacts to the community.

	Water shortage	Human wildlife conflict	Rain	Forest fire	Animal Disease	Reduced crop yields
Water shortage	X	Human wildlife conflict	Water shortage	Water shortage	Water shortage	Reduced crop yields
Human wildlife conflict		X	Human wildlife conflict	Human wildlife conflict	Human wildlife conflict	Reduced crop yields
Rain			X	Rain	Animal Disease	Reduced crop yields
Forest fire				X	Animal Disease	Reduced crop yields
Animal Disease					X	Reduced crop yields
Reduced crop yields						X
Result: 1 <sup>st</sup> = Reduced crop yields (5); 2 <sup>nd</sup> = Human wildlife conflict (4); 3 <sup>rd</sup> = Water shortage (3); 4 <sup>th</sup> = Animal disease (2); 5 <sup>th</sup> = Rain (1) and 6 <sup>th</sup> = Forest fire (0)						

It is understood that the CFMG members have more concern over the reduced yield crops. The community explains that it is due to the stony and sandy soil that the village harbors. Human Wildlife conflict is another issue that the villagers are currently facing. The elephants roam their village causing damages to infrastructures and crops. Water shortage is followed as next critical issue for the CF members. However, Tarayana project is providing support to bring continuous water supply for them. Animal diseases and rainfall is seen as minor concern with the forest fire as least concern from all.

## 13. Forest produces ranking matrix

Uses Species		Drashing	Cham	Tsim	Dangchung	Firewood	Fencing post	Flag post	Agri tools
Katus	Preference	X	0	0	0	xxx	x	0	xxx
	Availability	X	X	x	x	x	x	0	x
Chakrasi	Preference	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	x
	Availability	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	x
Chilauny	Preference	x	0	0	0	0	x	0	x
	Availability	x	X	x	x	x	x	0	x
Hatipailey	Preference	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Availability	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	x
Tooni	Preference	xxxxx	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
	Availability	xxx	X	x	x	0	x	x	x
Pani Saj	Preference	xxxxx	0	0	0	0	0	0	x



	Availability	xxx	X	x	x	0	x	x	x
Malata	Preference	0	0	0	0	xxx	0	0	0
	Availability	0	0	0	0	x	x	x	x
Champ	Preference	xxxxx	0	0	0	0	0	x	0
	Availability	xxx	Xxx	xxx	xxx	x	x	x	x
Simal	Preference	xxx	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Availability	xxx	Xxx	xxx	xxx	x	x	x	x
Lampatey	Preference	xxxxx	0	0	0	0	0	x	0
	Availability	xxx	Xxx	xxx	xxx	x	x	x	x
Myna	Preference	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Availability	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	x
Gokul	Preference	xxx	0	0	0	0	0	X	0
	Availability	xxx	Xxx	xxx	xxx	x	x	x	x
Gamari	Preference	xxx	0	0	0	X	xxx	0	x
	Availability	xxx	Xxx	xxx	xxx	x	xxx	xxx	xxx
Teak	Preference	xxxxx	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Availability	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sal	Preference	xxxxx	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Availability	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	x
Kimbu	Preference	xxxxx	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Availability	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	x

#### 14. Biotic pressure

After the establishment of CF since year 2011, the CF did not experience any fire. The area is not prone to fire. The grazing intensity of the CF can range from moderate to heavy. Fodder collection is absent as most of the livestock are let to graze freely. With the revision of the CF plan, it is now agreed for total ban of grazing inside CF area. The collection of NWFP is less. Most of the members collect only for personal consumption. There has been occasional observation of hunting cases too. There have never been issues relating to the encroachment of GRF land by the community.

#### 15. Potential management plan

CF area has thick undergrowth and needs cleaning. The creepers, which are found in abundance, are one of the major setbacks causing irregular growth of trees. These creepers need to be removed periodically. Tashiling and Bartsaling blocks have pockets of areas where thick undergrowths have made many seedlings unable to grow well. Few areas inside CF especially inside Dewaling and Tsholing blocks need afforestation activities to be carried out. Thinning as well as pruning activities needs to be carried out in areas where there is dense under growth. With these few observations, the management activities as follows have been reflected in annual work plan accordingly:

- Remove climbers as CF encompass huge quantity
- Water source protection/management
- Plantation in barren areas with economical valued timber species such as panisaj.
- Afforestation

- Thinning/Pruning of dense forest.
- Initiation of floriculture inside CF

### 16. Forest produce prioritization and species preference ranking matrix

Forest produce prioritization and species preference ranking are carried out to identify which product and species are important for the CFMG members.

	Timber	Water	Fodder	Firewood	Broom	NWFP (damroo, pipla, )
Timber	x	Water	Timber	Timber	Timber	Timber
Water	Water	x	Water	Water	Water	Water
Fodder	Timber	Water	X	Firewood	broom	NWFP
firewood	Timber	Water	Firewood	x	Firewood	NWFP
broom	Timber	Water	broom	Firewood	x	Broom
NWFP (damroo, pipla)	Timber	Water	NWFP	NWFP	Broom	x

Timber: 8              Firewood : 4

Water: 10            Broom : 4

Fodder: 0            NWFP : 4

Water is been termed as most important product in the CF followed by timber. Firewood, broom and NWFP share the least but have equal importance for the CFMG.

### 17. Waste management in CFs

The CF has agreed to not dispose any non-biodegradable waste inside CF area. They have waste disposal shed constructed for throwing away waste from the villages. CF management committee will also facilitate CFMG members to carry out waste prevention and management activities inside CF time to time.

Chapter VI, Section 119 of the Waste Prevention and Management Regulation 2012 empowers the CFOs as the implementing agencies where they get support from concerned Dzongkhag, Gewog and Royal Bhutan Police. Relevant sections are hereunder

### 18. Forest Management matrix

Block-wise CF Management procedures [Block-IDewaling]				
1	Produce/Services	Drashing	Firewood	NWFPS
2	Main species	<i>Schimawallichii</i>	<i>Quercus spp.</i>	None
3	Problems	Open area	landslide	Less matured tree
4	Opportunities	None	None	None
5	Management objectives (reflecting problems and/or opportunities)	Afforestation	Land management	Plantation
6	Activities to achieve the objective (H, M, L)	H	M	H
7	Procedures	Plantation of	Initiate land	Plantation of economic

		economic viable tree species as per CF work plan	management activities with technical guidance from forest officials	viable tree species as per CF work plan
8	Responsibilities	CFMG and concern forest officials		

Block-wise CF Management procedures [Block-II Tsholing]			
1	Produce/Services	Drashing	Poles
2	Main species	<i>Duabanga grandiflora</i> and <i>Schimawallichii</i>	<i>Schimawallichii</i> and <i>Macaranga spp.</i>
3	Problems	Immature dense forest	Thick undergrowth
4	Opportunities		More fencing and flag posts
5	Management objectives (reflecting problems and/or opportunities)	Thinning	Cleaning and thinning of forest
6	Activities to achieve the objective (H, M, L)	M	M
7	Procedures	To implement thinning and cleaning as per the CF work plan.	To implement thinning and cleaning as per the CF work plan.
8	Responsibilities	CFMG and concern forest officials	

Block-wise CF Management procedures [Block-III Tashiling]		
1	Produce/Services	Tsim
2	Main species	<i>Schimawallichii</i>
3	Problems	Steep terrain
4	Opportunities	none
5	Management objectives (reflecting problems and/or opportunities)	Thinning, Cleaning and plantation
6	Activities to achieve the objective (H, M, L)	M
7	Procedures	Plantation of economic viable trees
8	Responsibilities	CFMG and concern forest officials

Block-wise CF Management procedures [Block-IV Bartsaling]		
1	Produce/Services	Tsim and dangchung
2	Main species	<i>Schimawallichii</i> and <i>Quercus spp.</i>
3	Problems	Steep terrain
4	Opportunities	none
5	Management objectives (reflecting problems and/or opportunities)	Thinning, Cleaning and plantation
6	Activities to achieve the objective (H, M, L)	M
7	Procedures	Plantation of economic viable trees
8	Responsibilities	CFMG and concern forest officials

## **19. Monitoring and Evaluation of the CF**

110. The concern Forest Officer shall conduct regular monitoring of plan activity and submit the report on half yearly basis to the Department.

111. The CFO shall conduct annual monitoring of CF which shall include verification of records on physical and financial achievements. The annual report shall be submitted to the Department. The Monitoring and Evaluation of CF shall be carried out as per the prescription in the Management Plan and as per technical guidelines in the forest management code. The Department shall, on a regular basis, evaluate the effective implementation of the Management Plan. The evaluation report which requires technical intervention shall be presented to Technical Advisory Committee of the Department for review.

Annual monitoring should be carried out by the concerned forestry office jointly with the CF Management Committee. Monitoring and evaluation of the CF and CFMG shall be carried out as per the “Guidelines for Monitoring & Evaluation of community Forestry, 2016”.

## **Part II: By-Laws**

Pema Yoezer Community Forest is the name of the CF as endorsed by the general CFMG meeting on 23<sup>rd</sup> April, 2010. The CF name was kept unchanged by CFMG members during CF revision plan meeting of Community Forest which was conducted on 21<sup>st</sup> August, 2021.

### **1. Membership Arrangement**

#### **1.1. Eligibility**

The Community Forest Management Group member consists of 58 households from Dechenpelri and Chokhorling villages. The details of the members are attached as per annexure. Any individual wishing to join the CF as member should have house number and thram number. They should be an inhabitant of the area.

#### **1.2. Procedure of enrolment to CFMG**

New individual interested to join CF as member shall obtain approval from management committee after putting up an application. Upon approval, the new member shall pay lump sum fee of Nu. 20,000/- (Twenty thousand) only to the CFMG. A family living separately after defragmenting from a larger family of current CF members can join the CF with fees or payment of Nu.5000/- (Nu Five Thousand) only. Membership fee for all the existing members shall be Nu.100 per year and the fee shall be collected within the month of March.

#### **1.3. Withdrawal from membership**

Withdrawal from membership should be as per the interest of the CFMG members. Should any one withdraw from the membership; it should be done through proper consensus of the CFMG and the Committee members. Members withdrawing from the CFMG due to lack of interest or without proper reason will not be entitled for any framed benefits from the Community Forest Management group. However, if members have to withdraw their memberships with genuine reasons, they be considered on case by case circumstances.

CF members will also be terminated if they are absent for works or meetings for more than three times without any reasons of information to the committee members. However, if absentee is due to genuine reasons, he/she will be considered by Management Committee.

### **2. CF Management Committee members**

The Pema Yoezer Community Forest Management Group will have elected members to form committee members of the CF. They will hold post such as Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer, Tshogpas/Resups and Auditors.

The revision of CF management plans saw addition of auditors which was missing in the past CF plan book. After votes from the CFMG members, following members, as listed, were elected against post reflected below:

Sl.no	Position	Name	Village
1	Chairman	Mr.KarmaThinley	Dechenpelri

2	Secretary	Mr.Jambay Sonam	Dechenpelri
3	Treasurer	Mr.Jigme Yeshey	Dechenpelri
4	Auditors	Mr. Bhim Bahadur Rai	Chokhorling
5		Mr. Phurpa Tshering	Chokhorling
6		Mrs. Kuenzang Tshomo	Dechenpelri
7	Tshokpas/Resup	Mr. Karma Tencho	Dechenpelri
8		Mr.Lungten	Chokhorling
9		Mr. Sunman Rai	Chokhorling
10		Mrs. Nagwang Choki	Dechenpelri

### **Tenure of the committee members**

All the committee members will serve for period of Five years on the condition they show good ethics to any CF related activities. They can also be re-elected base on CF members vote after their tenure.

CFMG has the supremacy to terminate any of the Committee members any time if they are found incapable or found guilty against any of the provisions reflected in the Community Forest Management Plan book and its by-laws.

Any of committee members wishing to withdraw or resign due to any reasons will be discussed during the general meeting.

### **3. Terms of Reference for CF Management Committee Members**

It is the responsibilities of all CFMG and Committee members to abide by the provisions reflected in the management plan book, its By-laws and any other rules pertaining to Community Forestry. Agreed responsibilities that each committee members will perform during their tenure including responsibilities that the CFMG members should carry out are reflected as below:

Sl.no	Title	Responsibilities
1	Chairman	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Organize and chair the meetings</li> <li>2. Initiation and planning CF activities</li> <li>3. Issue permits and approve in accordance with the provisions of By-laws of the CF plan.</li> <li>4. Coordinate with other Stakeholders</li> <li>5. Monitor and review CF plan activities</li> <li>6. Resolving conflicts within CF</li> </ol>
2	Secretary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Officiate In the absence of Chairperson.</li> <li>2. General correspondence related to CF activities</li> <li>3. Record keeping/monitoring of CF works and other assets.</li> <li>4. Maintain minutes of meeting.</li> </ol>
3	Treasurer/Accountant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Maintain all financial records.</li> <li>2. Collect and deposit the community fund to bank on time.</li> </ol>

		3. Present the bank statement and expenses once in a year during General Meeting. 4. All cash collected must be deposited to the bank within 15 days from date of collection
4	Auditors	1. Auditing of all financial and management aspect of CF. 2. Conduct auditing once in a year (every May). 3. Submit audit report to CFMG members during General Meeting.
5	Tshogpas/resoops	1. To execute the work of messenger to the CFMG 2. Supervise labor during plantation, fire line creation activities 3. Monthly patrolling the CF area and submit report to the chairman 4. Apprehend any one committing illegal activities in the CF area. 5. Monitor timber harvesting process and slash disposals. 6. Coordinate and render help to visitors and outsiders

#### **4. Roles and responsibilities of the CFMG**

- Attend in any meetings called up on by the Management Committee
- Attend in any works of Community Forest as prescribed in the plan
- Coordinate and cooperate with the Management Committee
- To protect prevent the Community Forest from Forest fire
- To avoid letting cattle in the Community Forest area
- To refrain from illegal activities in the Community Forest area
- Timely payment of annual CF membership fee
- Reporting of any illegal activities inside CF

#### **5. Benefit sharing mechanism**

The proper procedures for availing forest resources were drawn as follows:

1. The member will submit application to Chairman.
2. The application will be verified and allotted only upon the recommendation from the committee members after conducting committee meeting.
3. Any member that becomes victim of the any natural calamities will be given preference to avail timber resources upon verification and genuineness from the CF according to the annual harvesting limit (AHL). If there is more than one victim, the resources will be equally distributed as per the annual harvesting limit of the CF of that particular year. However, if the victims are provided support from Kidu, CFMG will not allot any forest produce.
4. If the demand for forest timber is higher than the AHL of CF, additional timbers will be met from Government Reserve Forest after following F&NCRR, 2017 and its amendment, 2020.



### **Process of timber harvesting**

The timber/firewood extraction will occur at any time depending upon the needs of CF member. For this, streamlining periodic phase of year on different activities related to extraction was essential. Certain timings were agreed for taking up different activities related to extraction of the timbers and firewood. The timings are as follows:

1. The allotment and sanction of permit for the timber and firewood will be done within month of August and September.
2. Marking and harvesting shall commence from the month of October
3. The extraction of the timber/firewood should be done within timeframe of one year after sanctioning of the permit.
4. Failure to extract within stipulated time shall be liable for fines as per the by-laws and handing over of the timber to another eligible CF member who has applied.

### **Marking procedure**

1. Marking shall be done as per F&NCRR, 2017 and its amendment, 2020.
2. Marking shall be carried out by joint team comprising of Committee members and the forestry official from Divisional Forest Office, Sarpang.
3. Transportation of timber shall be carried out with minimal negative impact to the environment.
4. The quantity of timber allotment shall strictly adhere to the annual harvesting limit.
5. Harvesting of firewood shall be limited to only lop/tops, deformed and diseased trees

### **Non-Wood Forest Product**

Any interested member of CF will be allowed to collect broom and sale after paying agreed amount to the CFMG

### **6. Fees (products/services fees, membership fees, etc)**

The membership fees will be as per the decision made under membership arrangement. Other fees such as royalty will be at par with F&NCRR, 2000 and its amendment.

### **7. Managing CFMG fund**

1. The CFMG shall continue to use their joint account in BDBL.
2. A sum of Nu.100 per HHs shall be collected and deposited annually as member fee.
3. All money including the fees, fines, collections, income generated after sale of forest products and contributions made by other stake holders shall be the source of fund for the CFMG.
4. The signatory authorities for all financial transaction with bank and other stakeholder are the Chairman, Secretary and treasurer of the Community Forest
5. All money collected pertaining to CF should be deposited in the saving account of the CFMG
6. The CF fund shall be used only for CF purposes at any cost.
7. All the financial records, cheque, cashbook, contribution, fees and fines registered shall be properly maintained and updated by the treasurer.

### **8. Record keeping**

The Committee members shall maintain a detail records on:

1. Plantation (re-plantation, enrichment plantation and tending operations) -plantation Journal
2. Meetings (general meeting, committee meeting) - Minutes of the meeting
3. Fine/contribution (illegal, fees)
4. Cash book (bank balance, draft, and deposits)
5. Expenses on CF activities
6. Visitors register
7. Official Correspondences

## **9. Meetings**

1. The general meeting for the CF will be conducted once in a year. The committee meeting will be conducted twice in a year but can be conducted whenever necessary.
2. Presentation on the detail records maintained by the Management Committee shall be done in the General meeting
3. The Meeting will focus on the plan Implementation, monitoring *of* the activities, and progress of the community.
4. Any kinds of constraints, Issues, and other problems will be discussed in the meetings
5. The meeting of the Committee members will be decided by the Chairman.
6. The CFMG members should attend the meetings without fail. However, failing to attend due to genuine reason shall be considered and it should be endorsed by the Committee members.
7. The committee members may call upon emergency meeting whenever required.

## **10. Offence and penalties**

- The amount of fines and penalties for both CFMG members and outsiders related to natural resources shall be based on the provisions mentioned in Section 416 of the FNCRR 2017.
- The fines and penalties collected from both CFMG members and outsiders can be deposited in the CF account as per the fund management section in this manual.
- Fines and penalties collected from other offences related to wildlife, birds, hunting/poaching, forest fire, etc. shall be collected by the concerned forestry offices based on existing systems.
- Absentees during labor contribution and meetings shall be fined Nu. 400/- per day. However, those with genuine reason will be exempted upon informing to Chairman, Secretary and accountant.
- The concerned forestry offices shall assist the CFMGs in collecting the fines and penalties with regard to CF and its resources/services.

## **11. Conflict management**

1. The Management committee members shall resolve any disputes that arise related to CF.
2. If disputes are not able to solve within CF, the committee members shall forward the case to Divisional Forest Office, Sarpang.

## **12. Amendment of the CFMG By-laws**

The Community Forest Management Plan shall be amended only at the end of the 10<sup>th</sup> year. However, CFMGs can amend their CFMG By-laws with prior approval from the Department. Any major changes that are required within the plan period shall be discussed and agreed by all CF members.

## **13. Support from other Stakeholders**

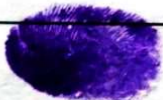

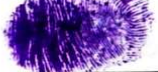


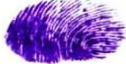




Divisional Forest Office, Sarpang shall provide necessary support relating to technical backstopping, plan implementation, monitoring and evaluation of plan and activities of the Community Forest

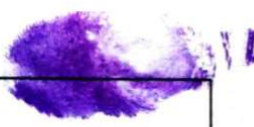


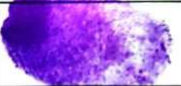

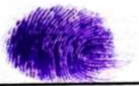
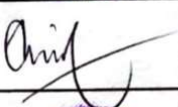


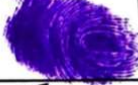

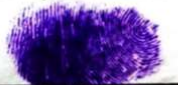
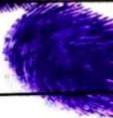



## **14. Power of the Department**

Notwithstanding the powers of the CFMG as described in FNCRR 2017, the Department is fully empowered to take action with regard to both forestry and other developmental activities in part or whole of the Community Forest. The Department fully reserves the power to cancel, suspend and reinstate of CF certificates if the implementation is not done as per the management plan and FNCRR 2017:-



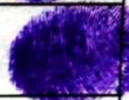

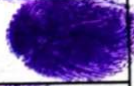
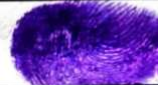
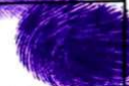
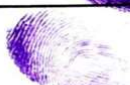
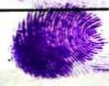







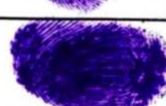
102. In the event the members of the CFMG decide to cancel CF certificate in accordance with Rules, the Community Forest Certificate shall be cancelled with effect from the date of notification of the decision to the CFO. The CFMG shall then surrender the Certificate to the Department.
103. The CFO shall have the right to enquire about the reason for such cancellation to ensure that no offence has been committed, as outlined under this Rules.
104. In the event the number of member household in the CFMG fall below five or the group ceases to meet the requirements under this Rules; the CFO shall notify the CFMG that its certificate shall be cancelled.
105. The Department shall suspend the rights and privileges of the CFMG to control, manage and utilize the CF upon the recommendation of the CFO, in the event of the following:
  - 1) The CFMG is unable to manage the Community Forest according to its management plan or otherwise fails to meet their responsibilities; and
  - 2) The CFMG has engaged in any activity in contravention of the provisions of the Act, Rules, by-laws or the management plan.
106. The suspension shall be for a minimum period of 3 years. During the suspension period, the CFMG members shall not be eligible for any forest produce from the SRF.


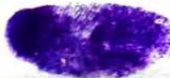






# Annex 1. CF members list

Pema Yoezer CFMG members						
Sl.no.	Name	CID No.	Thram no	Gung no	Chiwog	Signature
1	Chado	11301000955	1959	PA-1-161	Dechenpelri	
2	Chameli Maya Rai	11301001293	119	PA-1-65	Dechenpelri	
3	Chanti	11301000783	1961	PA-1-148	Dechenpelri	
4	Chungku	11301000888	1955	PA-1-155	Dechenpelri	
5	Dema	11301001205	1945	PA-1-179	Dechenpelri	
6	Dil Bdr Rai	11301001302	139	PA-1-66	Chokhorling	
7	Faudha Singh Rai	11301001313	161	PA-1-167	Dechenpelri	
8	Gambir Singh Rai	11301001269	122	PA-1-61	Chokorling	
9	Guru Tshewang	11301000811	1968	PA-1-149	Dechenpelri	
10	Jambay Sonam	11301000928	1930	PA-1-159	Dechenpelri	
11	Jampel Kelzang	11301000905	1940	PA-1-156	Dechenpelri	
12	Jampel Lhaden	11301001069	1967	PA-1-171	Dechenpelri	
13	Jampel Lhamo	11301000948	1922	PA-1-160	Dechenpelri	
14	Jampela	11301000649	1965	PA-1-140	Dechenpelri	
15	Jamtsho	11301001119	1947	PA-1-174	Dechenpelri	

16	Jurme Jamtsho	11301001048	1498	PA-1-170	Dechenpelri	
17	Jurme Wangmo	11301000711	1960	PA-1-143	Dechenpelri	
18	Jus Bdr Rai	11301001271	617	PA-1-231	Chokorling	
19	Karma Choda	11301001152	1931	PA-1-175	Dechenpelri	
20	Karma Jangchub	11301000968	1919	PA-1-162	Dechenpelri	
21	Karma Lhaden	11301000874	1923	PA-1-154	Dechenpelri	
22	Karma Rinzin	11301000851	1920	PA-1-152	Dechenpelri	
23	Karma Thinley	11301001012	1950	PA-1-166	Dechenpelri	
24	Karna Bdr Mongar	11301001317	161	PA-1-80	Chokorling	
25	Kinley	11301000977	1948	PA-1-163	Dechenpelri	
26	Lemo	11301000631	659	PA-1-135	Chokorling	
27	Lepo	11301000654	1928	PA-1-141	Dechenpelri	
28	Lhamo	11301000999	1936	PA-1-165	Dechenpelri	
29	Loday Phuntsho	11301000721	1935	PA-1-144	Dechenpelri	
30	Loday Wangchuk	11301000778	1962	PA-1-147	Dechenpelri	
31	Lungten	11301000625	956	PA-1-194	Chokorling	
32	Passang Tshomo	11507000555	1933	PA-1-172	Dechenpelri	



33	Pelden Drukpa	11301000636	649	PA-1-136	Chokorling	
34	Pema Gyeltshen	11301001191	1964	PA-1-178	Dechenpelri	
35	Phuntsho	11301000670	1952	PA-1-142	Dechenpelri	
36	Mon Bdr. Rai	11301001307	1659	PA-1-272	Chokorling	
37	Purna Bdr Rai	11301001292	521	PA-1-62	Chokorling	
38	Rinzin Peldon	11301001107	1939	PA-1-173	Dechenpelri	
39	Sangay Dorji	11301000837	1969	PA-1-151	Dechenpelri	
40	Shinje	11301000864	1921	PA-1-153	Dechenpelri	
41	Singye Wangchuk	11301001235	647	PA-1-184	Chokorling	
42	Sonam	11301000921	1934	PA-1-158	Dechenpelri	
43	Sonam Dawa	11301001149	1932	PA-1-176	Dechenpelri	
44	Sonam Lhaden	11301000988	1946	PA-1-164	Dechenpelri	
45	Sonam Tashi	11301001177	1938	PA-1-177	Dechenpelri	
46	Sonam Wangdi	11301001247	669	PA-1-203	Chokorling	
47	Yangden	11301000768	1929	PA-1-146	Dechenpelri	
48	Deo Raj Rai	11301001302	125	PA-1-63	Chokorling	
49	Suk Bir Rai	11301001351	116	PA-1-71	Chokorling	

50	Sunman Rai	11301001292	151	PA-1-64	Chokorling	
51	Thukten Jamtsho 'A'	11301000752	1957	PA-1-145	Dechenpelri	
52	Thukten Jamtsho 'B'	11301001033	1921	PA-1-168	Dechenpelri	
53	Tshering Nima	11301000820	1960	PA-1-150	Dechenpelri	
54	Tshering Wangdi	11301001039	1963	PA-1-169	Dechenpelri	
55	Tshewang Jamtsho	11301001221	1937	PA-1-180	Dechenpelri	
56	Yeshe Jamtsho	11301001027	1949	PA-1-167	Dechenpelri	
57	Yeshe Peldon	11301000914	1956	PA-1-157	Dechenpelri	
58	Nar Bdr. Rai	11301001279	1633	PA-1-260	Chokhorling	