

GAKIDLING COMMUNITY FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

(1st Revision)



**Gakidling and Gawaypoktor Village,
Gakidling Gewog,
Sarpang Dzongkhag**

Plan period: December 2022 to November 2032

DOFPS/STED/SFS/2-2/2022-23/302 Dec 22, 2022

Approval Sheet

ANNEX 3: Approval Sheet

Name of the Community Forest	Gakidling	Gakidling
Village	Gakidling and Gawaypoktor	
Chiwoq	Gakidling	Gakidling
Gewog	Gakidling	Gakidling
Dzongkhag	Sarpang	Sarpang
Production area (Hectare)	111.60 ha	111.60 ha.
Protection area (Hectare)	22.14 ha	22.14 ha.
Total Community Forest Area (Hectare/Acre)	133.74 ha	133.74 ha.
Total CFMG member (No. of HH)	63	63 HH

Prepared and submitted for approval

	Community Forest Management Group	Forestry Representative (CFMP facilitator)	Gewog Administration	Social Forestry & Extension Unit	Divisional Office
Signature					
Name	Chimi Dorji	Tshering Dorji	Nima Dorji Gakidling Gewog Sarpang	Sonam Dorji	Phub Dorji Chief Forestry Officer Divisional Forest Office Sarpang : Bhotan
Title	Chairman	Sr. Forestry Officer	Gup	Sr. Forest Ranger	Chief Forestry Officer

REVIEWED and RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL

Signature		
Name	T.B. Rai	K.D. Tamphel
Title	Focal Officer	Chief Forestry Officer
Division	Social Forestry & Extension Division	Social Forestry & Extension Division

APPROVED BY:

DIRECTOR
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND PARK SERVICES

Table of Contents

<i>Acronyms</i>	5
<i>Executive summary</i>	6
<i>Part I: Management Planning</i>	7
1. <i>Introduction</i>	7
2. <i>Community Forest Map</i>	7
3. <i>Traditional Forest Management and responsibilities</i>	9
4. <i>Major community forest planning steps</i>	10
5. <i>Social information</i>	10
6. <i>Forest information</i>	11
6.1. <i>Block wise information: Karma Block</i>	11
6.2. <i>Block wise information: Gyamtsho Block</i>	15
7. <i>Forest management</i>	19
8. <i>Silvicultural options and system</i>	21
9. <i>Forest Management and procedure</i>	21
10. <i>Forest Produce Demand Assessment</i>	22
11. <i>Annual Allowable Cut</i>	22
12. <i>Annual Allowable Cut and Demand Comparison</i>	23
13. <i>Participatory Environment assessment</i>	24
14. <i>Procedure to address potential negative environment effect</i>	24
15. <i>Climate hazard matrix</i>	25
16. <i>Forest Produces Prioritization and Ranking Matrix</i>	25
17. <i>Species preferences and availability</i>	26
18. <i>Monitoring plans (Forest Resources monitoring plan) Social & Institutional monitoring plans)</i>	27
19. <i>Waste management</i>	27
20. <i>Operational plan for 10 years</i>	28
21. <i>Annual Work Plan</i>	28
22. <i>Monitoring and Evaluation of the CF</i>	28
<i>Part II: By-Laws</i>	29

1. Membership Arrangement	29
2. Membership Committee formation	29
3. Tenure of committee members:	29
4. Terms of References for CFMG Committee members	30
5. Terms of References for Chairman	30
6. Terms of References for Secretary.....	30
7. Terms of References for Treasurer.....	30
8. Terms of References for Auditor	31
9. Terms of References for Messenger.....	31
10. Roles and responsibility of CFMG.....	31
11. Royalty & Fees.....	31
12. Fines and Penalties.....	31
13. Managing CFMG Fund and Credit	32
a. Source of fund	32
b. CF fund management	32
14. Benefits Sharing Mechanism.....	32
15. Meetings	32
16. Conflict Management.....	32
17. Amendments of CFMP and bylaws	33
18. Power of Department	33
Annexure.....	34
Annex 1. Gakidling Community Forest Management Group members name list	34

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
HHs	Households
NWFP	Non-Wood Forest Product
CFMP	Community Forest Management Plan
GRF	Government Reserved Land

Executive summary

Gakidling Community Forest (CF) was named after Gakidling gewog. The community forest management group members are villagers of Gakidling and Gawaypoktor villages. There are 63 households as members of the Gakidling Community Forest Management group. The villages are connected with farm road that is approximately 5 km from Sarpang. The CF lies 1.6 km bird flight distance with bearing of 292 degree away from Sarpang.

The CF area encompasses 133.74 hac (330.47 acres). The altitude of the community Forest area ranges from 292 masl to 556 masl. The CF has two rivers running in their areas namely GurungKhola and Hilleykhola. Gurung Khola that runs almost midway through the CF area divides two blocks of the CF. Hilleykhola shares southwest boundary of CF whereas Sarpang-Tsirang highway shares Northern boundary of the CF. Gakidling CF is divided to two blocks namely Karma Block with an area of 49 ha and Gyamtsho Block with an area of 84.74 ha.

The Community Forest has good forest condition. Trees found in abundance are *Schima Wallichii*, *Duabanga grandiflora* and *Terminalia spp.* *Tectona grandis*, *Shorea robusta*, *Micheliachampaca* found in less quantity. Other tree species such as *Bombax ceiba*, *Gamari*, *Toona ciliata*, *Quercus spp.*, *Chukrasia*, *Engarladia spicata* etc. are also found inside the CF area.

Objectives of the CF are:

- To manage forest for sustainable utilization of timber and NWFP.
- To generate income through sale of excess timber & NTFP (Bamboo)
- To protect Gurungkhola watershed area for sustainable supply of drinking/Irrigation water.

Management plan book consists of two parts. Part I consists 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

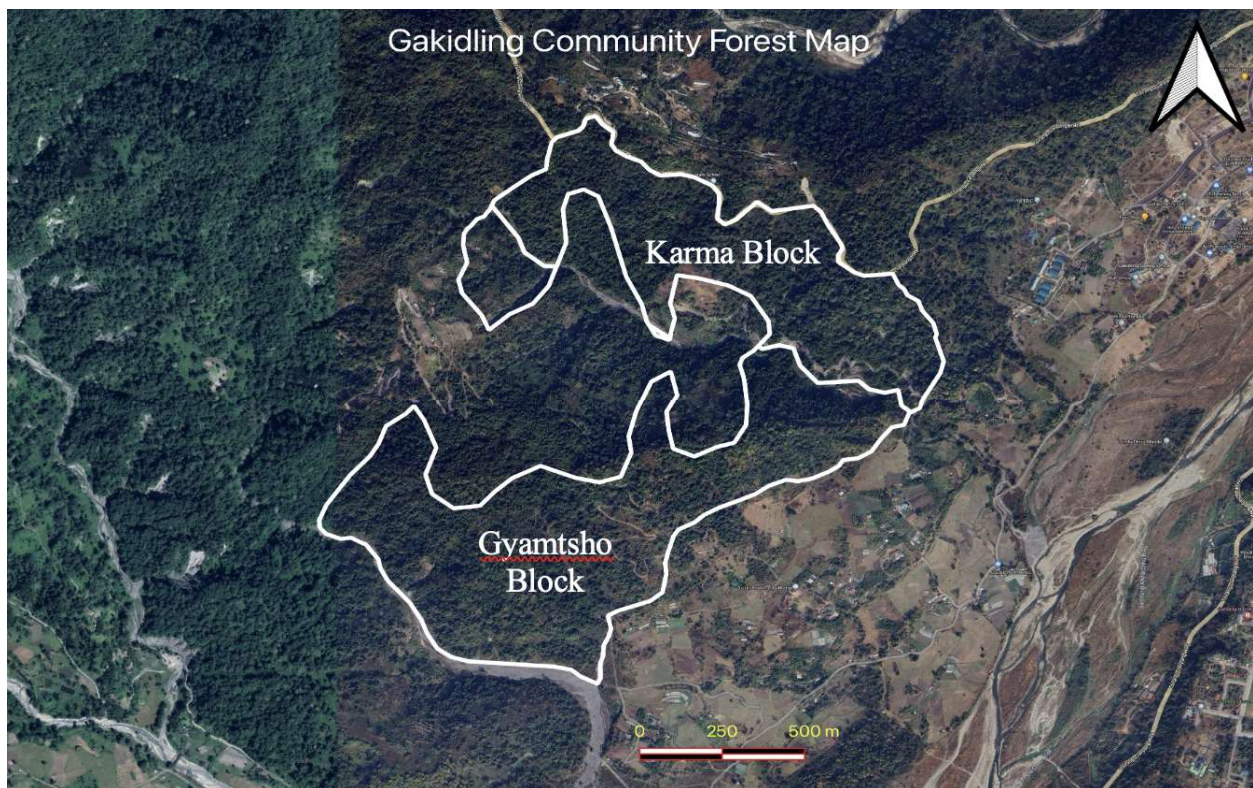
1. Introduction

Gakidling CF lies in sub-tropical belt with an area of 133.74 ha (330.47) acres. It experiences hot humid summer and cold dry winter. The Sarpang-Tsirang National Highway runs along northern border of the CF. Gakidling village are sprawled along the eastern peripherals of CF. HillayKhola meanders along the west and south of CF border.

The CFMG members have been sustainably utilizing the forest resources for the past ten years and this has led to more forest coverage than before. Earlier there were many pockets of barren and empty spaces inside the CF.

This management Plan was revised based on discussion and planning carried out with local community of Gakidling and Gawaypoktor villages by Divisional Forest Office, Sarpang from 15th September till 21st September, 2022.

2. Community Forest Map

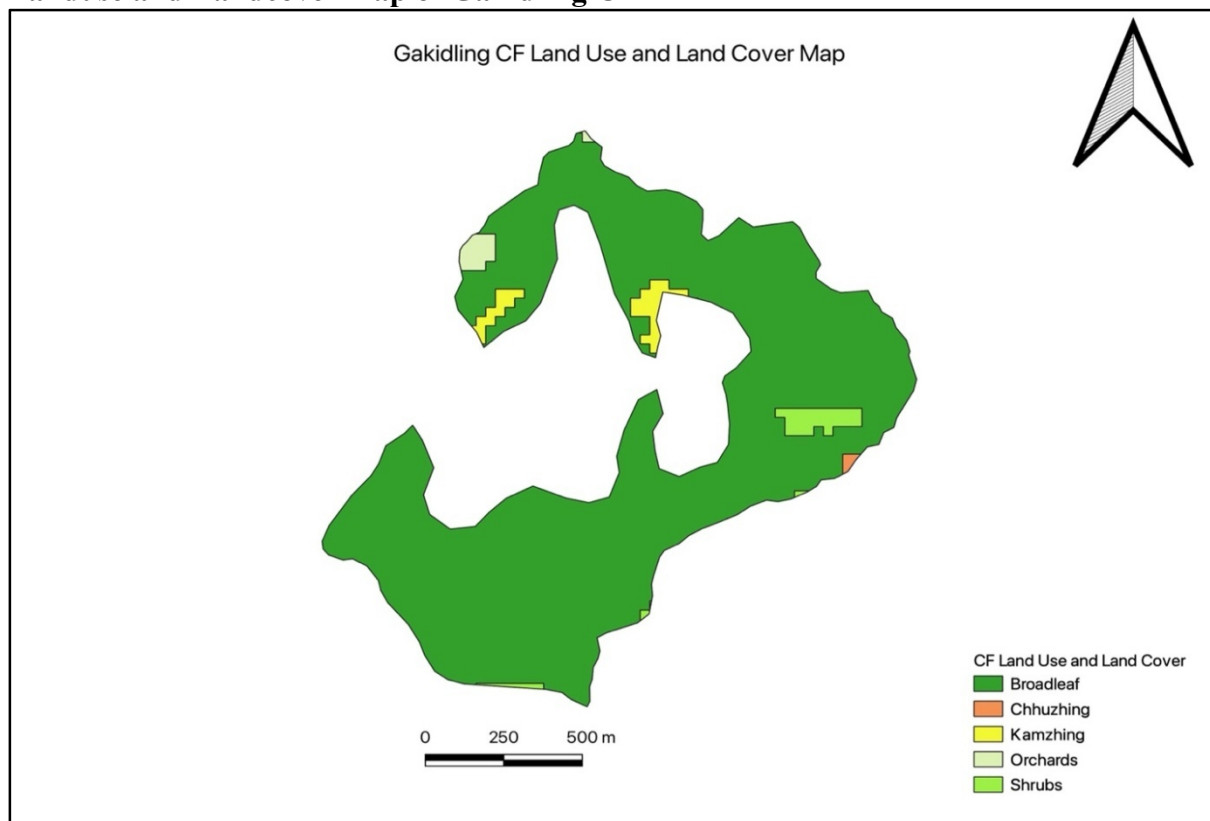


Gakidling CF is divided into two blocks. It is known by the name Karma Block and Gyamtsho block. The Gurung khola (river) divides these two blocks.

Community Forest Boundary

Boundaries	Permanent features
East	Gakidling village
West	Hilley-Khola
North	Sarpang-Tsirang Highway
South	Gakidling village

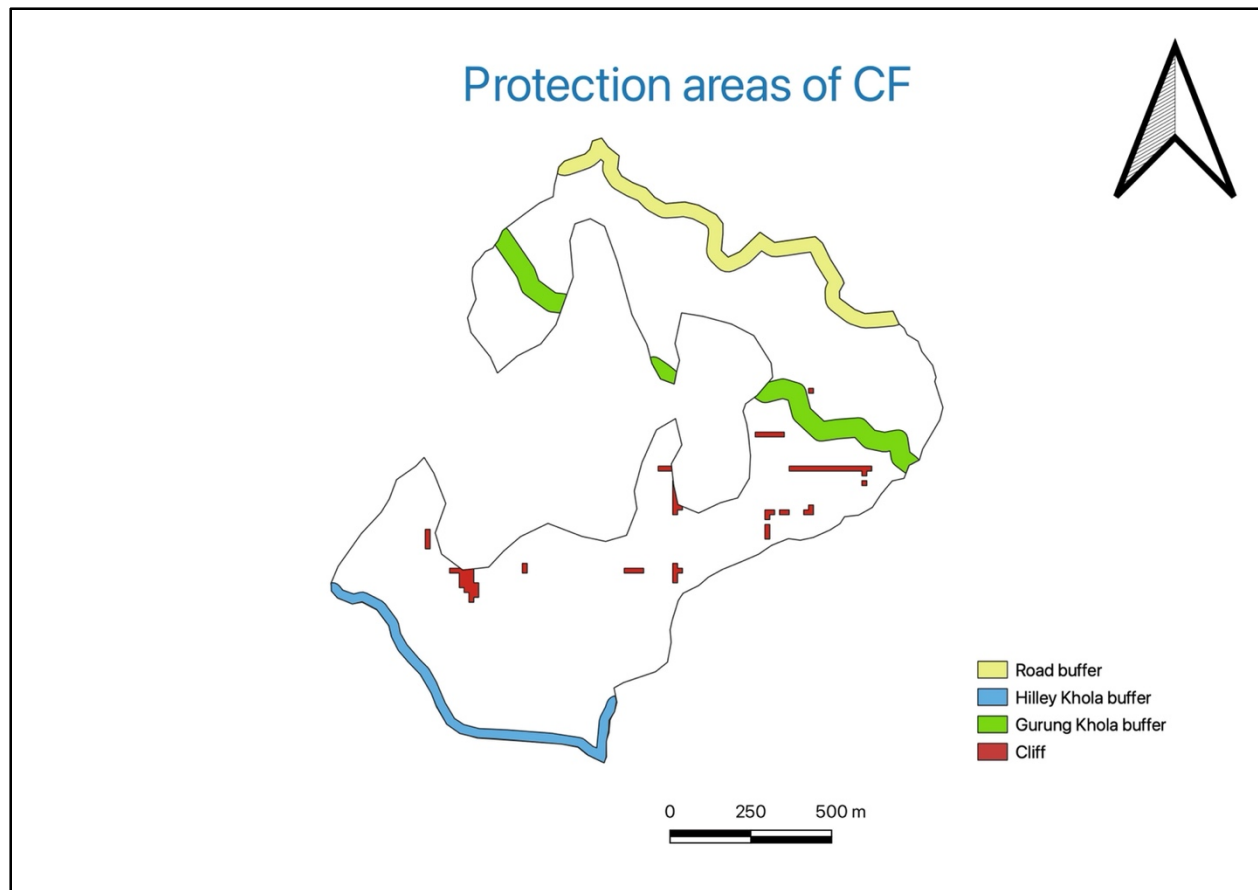
Landuse and Landcover map of Gakidling CF



Details of Land Use and Land Cover of CF

Landuse type	Area (Ha)
Broadleaf	127.32
Shrubs	2.36
Kamzhing	2.55
Orchards	1.28
Chuzhing	0.23
Total	133.74

Map of protection areas of Gakidling CF



Protection area of CF	Area (Ha)
Road buffer	6.63
HilleyKhola buffer	3.81
Gurung Khola buffer	5.82
Slope above 45 degrees	1.82
Total	18.08

Net production/operable area	Area (Ha)
Protection area	18.08
Kamzhing/orchard/chuzhing (Built up areas)	4.06
Total CF area	133.74
Total operable areas= [Total CF area- (Protection areas + built up areas)]	111.60

3. Traditional Forest Management and responsibilities

There was not much traditional management system in the past. Some management systems that were being followed regarding the management of forest were as stated below:

Products	Rights	Responsibilities	Traditional Management system
Timbers	Villagers of Gakidling village	Villagers of Gakidling village	Extraction as per Forest rules and regulation within chiwog boundaries
Firewood			Collects only dry woods.
NWFP			Collected only for the domestic consumption.
Fodder			Fodders along the peripheral of their lands were enough. They seldom had to enter deep jungles for collection of fodder.
Grazing			Free grazing

4. Major community forest planning steps

Steps	Date	Activities	Collaborations
1	September, 2011	Sensitization on community forest	DzFS and GFEO
2	September, 2011	Initiation of Community Forest	DzFS, GFEO and CFMG
3	November, 2011	Boundary survey and preliminary forest resources assessment	DzFS, GFEO and CFMG
4	November, 2011	Forest resources assessment inside Block I and Block II	GFEO and CFMG
5	December, 2011	Writing of Draft Management plan	GFEO
6	February, 2012	Submission of draft management plan to DzFS	DzFO and GFEO
7	April, 2013	Review and final submission of the management plan to SFED	DzFO and SFED
8	September, 2022	Revision of CF management plan	DFO, Sarpang

5. Social information

Name of the village	Gakidling & Gawaypaktor (Kami dara)
Ethic groups with CFMG	Lhotsamp, Sharchop, Kurtoep, Khenpa & Ngalong
Basic amenities	Electricity, Road, BHU, School
Total Households (HH) number of CFMG	63
Population of CFMG	
% male & % female	
Main source of income	Sale of Areca nut, Agriculture & Livestock products
Cattle population of the CFMG	126
Main crops	Paddy & Vegetables
Cropping pattern	Mixed cropping
Any other information (Average income)	50000.00

6. Forest information

Gakidling CF has sub-tropical type of forest and is dominated with tree species such as *Quercus spp.*, *Schima wallichii*, *Albizia spp.* Economical valuable tree species such as *Tectona grandis*, *Shorea robusta*, *Michelia champaca*, *Duabanga grandiflora* are also found but in lesser quantities. The forest condition is moderate and most of the trees are not matured enough to extract for timber purposes. Wild animals such as deer, elephants, leopard, bear, monkeys, hornbills etc. are also found inside the CF.

The soil condition is also moderate. However, CF doesn't have much of cliffy areas. Out of 133.74 ha of CF areas only, 1.82 ha is categorized under slope above 45 degrees. The canopy ranges between 40-60% of closures. The canopy height ranges within 3m to 7m. The stand composition of the trees inside CF is irregular. We find trees that has diameter from poles to matured trees inside same plots or areas.

It has been ocularly observed that the CF areas do not have ample matured trees for the timber purposes that can meet the demand of CFMG members. Plantation and afforestation activities inside CF need to be rigorous in order to meet demands. As for the NWFP, the collection is made only for consumption purposes. NWFP such as mushrooms, ferns, wild potatoes and orchids are found in abundance inside the CF areas.

There are two major rivers that flow within CF areas. Gurung Khola is kept as reference for the Blocks identification as it meanders right between the two blocks. Hilleykhola on the other sides serves as western border features for the CF. Both the rivers play important roles in supplying continuous water supply for drinking and for irrigation purposes to the people of Gakidling and Gawaypaktor villagers.

6.1. Block wise information: Karma Block

Format 1. Forest Resource Assessment Format	
Name of Community Forest	Gakidling CF
Date of Assessment	18-19/09/2022
Name of block	Karma Block
Block area	49 ha
Name of recorder	Karma Gyamtsho, SFR I; Jigmy Zangmo, SFR I and Tenzin Dema, 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Chir pine forest <input type="checkbox"/>		Warm broadleaved forest <input 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"/>

Definitions	
Broadleaf forest	75% or more of the tree species present are hardwoods
Conifer forest	75% or more of the tree species present are coniferous
Mixed forest	All other combinations of tree species
Mature Forest	Vegetation dominated by mature trees (trees > 40 cm dbh)
Thicket/pole stage	Vegetation > 3m in height consisting of young trees usually < 40cm dbh
Shrubs	Non-tree species > 2m in height (often thorny and multi-stemmed)
Shrub-land	Vegetation dominated by woody multi-stemmed plants or single stemmed plants and regeneration mostly < 3 m tall
Grassland	Vegetation dominated by grass species and where only a small part of the area is covered by trees or shrubs.
Crown cover	The percentage of the area covered by the crowns of trees forming the main canopy (usually mature trees)
Regeneration	Seedlings, saplings and coppice re-growth of naturally occurring tree species that are less than 1.3 meters tall but greater than 30cm tall
Seed trees	Mature trees with healthy crowns capable of producing flowers and seed
Soil Cover	The percentage of the area with soil surface covered either by live vegetation or a layer of other plant vegetation

Forest Condition	
Write the names of main tree species	
Local name	Scientific name
Katus	<i>Quercus spp</i>
Sal	<i>Shorearobusta</i>
Churasia	<i>Chukrasiatabularis</i>
Plantation	
Is there any 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"/> Main canopy of matured trees	Pole stage <input type="checkbox"/> Main canopy of pole-stage trees	Shrubland <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Main canopy of shrubs, young trees or regeneration	Any <input type="checkbox"/> No continuous canopy. Isolated trees only
Fir and Hemlock			

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"/>	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>Schimawallichii</i>	2) <i>Macaranga</i>	3) <i>Chukrasiatabularis</i>
Regeneration: Seedlings > 30cm and < 1.3m height		

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

Block Condition – Summary			
<i>(Use the forest condition class box below to get an average condition for the block)</i>			
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		
		Scattered/few		
	Open	Abundant		
		Scattered/few		Average
Pole stage forest	Dense	Abundant		
		Scattered/few		
	Open	Abundant		
		Scattered/few		
	Dense		Low	Moderate
	Open		Low	Average
Any	Very open	None		

Open spaces	
Approximate total open space area (ha)	None
Dominant vegetation type in the open space	NA
Cause of open space e.g. grazing, fire, harvesting, etc.	NA

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 <i>(list 3 only)</i>

Local name	Scientific name
Khamari	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>
Mawa	<i>Engelhardia spicata</i>
Katus	<i>Castanopsis spp</i>

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

Type of user	Migratory <input type="checkbox"/>	Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Both <input type="checkbox"/>
--------------	------------------------------------	---	-------------------------------

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 checked="" 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"/> 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	Any	Less critical
Steep	Erosive	Moderate or high	Moderately critical
		Low	Highly critical
	Non erosive	Any	Low critical

Fauna			
Local Name	Scientific name		
Bear	<i>Ursus spp</i>		
Deer	<i>Muntjacs Muntiacus</i>		
Wild pig	<i>Sus scrofa</i>		
Monkey	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>		
Elephant	<i>Elephas maxima</i>		
Hornbill	<i>Bucerosbicornis</i>		
Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>		
Wild dog	<i>Cuonalpinus</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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Absent <input type="checkbox"/>
NWFP collection (list the main products including bamboo & cane)	Common <input type="checkbox"/> Mushroom & Bamboo	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Absent <input 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 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 and thinning is recommended
2	Single tree selection is must while extracting trees for timber and firewood.

6.2. Block wise information: Gyamtsho Block

Format 1. Forest Resource Assessment Format	
Name of Community Forest	Gakidling CF
Date of Assessment	18-19/09/2022
Name of block	Gyamtsho Block
Block area	84.74 ha
Name of recorder	Tshering Dorji, SFO, Karma Yangzom, FR II and Dorji Tamang FR II

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Chir pine forest <input type="checkbox"/>	Warm broadleaved <input type="checkbox"/>	Blue pine forest <input type="checkbox"/>	

		forest		
Cool broadleaved forest <input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed conifer forest <input type="checkbox"/>	Fir forest <input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Definitions	
Broadleaf forest	75% or more of the tree species present are hardwoods
Conifer forest	75% or more of the tree species present are coniferous
Mixed forest	All other combinations of tree species
Mature Forest	Vegetation dominated by mature trees (trees > 40 cm dbh)
Thicket/pole stage	Vegetation > 3m in height consisting of young trees usually < 40cm dbh
Shrubs	Non-tree species > 2m in height (often thorny and multi-stemmed)
Shrub-land	Vegetation dominated by woody multi-stemmed plants or single stemmed plants and regeneration mostly < 3 m tall
Grassland	Vegetation dominated by grass species and where only a small part of the area is covered by trees or shrubs.
Crown cover	The percentage of the area covered by the crowns of trees forming the main canopy (usually mature trees)
Regeneration	Seedlings, saplings and coppice re-growth of naturally occurring tree species that are less than 1.3 meters tall but greater than 30cm tall
Seed trees	Mature trees with healthy crowns capable of producing flowers and seed
Soil Cover	The percentage of the area with soil surface covered either by live vegetation or a layer of other plant vegetation

Forest Condition	
Write the names of main tree species	
Local name	Scientific name
Katus	<i>Quercus spp</i>
Chilauney	<i>Schimawallichii</i>
Churasia	<i>Chukrasiatabularis</i>
Plantation	
Is there any 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"/> Main canopy of matured trees	Pole stage <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Main canopy of pole- stage trees	Shrubland <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Main canopy of shrubs, young trees or regeneration	Any <input type="checkbox"/> No continuous canopy. Isolated trees only
Fir and Hemlock			

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) <i>Schima wallichii</i>	2) <i>Macaranga</i>	3) <i>Chukrasia tabularis</i>
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		
		Scattered/few		
	Open	Abundant		
		Scattered/few		Average
Pole stage forest	Dense	Abundant		
		Scattered/few		
	Open	Abundant		
		Scattered/few		
	Dense		Low	Moderate
	Open		Low	Average
Any	Very open	None		

Open spaces	
Approximate total open space area (ha)	None
Dominant vegetation type in the open space	NA
Cause of open space e.g. grazing, fire, harvesting, etc.	NA

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 (<i>list 3 only</i>)	
Local name	Scientific name
Khamari	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>
Mawa	<i>Engelhardia spicata</i>
Katus	<i>Castanopsis</i>

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

Type of user	Migratory <input type="checkbox"/>	Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Both <input type="checkbox"/>
--------------	------------------------------------	---	-------------------------------

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 checked="" 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"/> 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	Any	Less critical
Steep	Erosive	Moderate or high	Moderately critical
		Low	Highly critical
	Non erosive	Any	Low critical

Fauna			
Local Name		Scientific name	
Bear		Ursus spp	
Deer		Muntjacs Muntiacus	
Wild pig		Sus scrofa	
Monkey		Macaca mulatta	
Elephant		Elephas maxima	
Hornbill		Bucerosbicornis	
Leopard		Panthera pardus	
Wild dog		Cuonalpinus	
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Absent <input type="checkbox"/>
NWFP collection (list the main products including bamboo & cane)	Common <input type="checkbox"/> Mushroom & Bamboo	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Absent <input 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 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 and thinning are recommended. River buffer for both rivers should be strictly restricted for extractions.
2	Single tree selection is must while extracting trees for timber and firewood.
3	Prescribed burning in few areas are recommended

7. Forest management

Block I : Karma block				
1	Produces /Services	Drashing	Firewood	NWFP
2	Main Species	<i>Shorearobusta</i> , <i>Duabanga</i> <i>grandiflora</i> ,	<i>Castanopsisspp</i> , <i>Schimawallichii</i> , <i>Gmelina arborea</i>	Mushroom, ferns, orchids

		<i>Terminalia spp and Micheliachampaca</i>		
3	Problems	Less quantity	Not clean bole, pole stage and lots of dried trees	Less quantity
4	Opportunity	Plantation of preferred tree species as mentioned.	Removal of dead and dying trees, thinning and clearing of areas for afforestation	Need to restrict collection for commercial purposes
5	Management Objective (reflecting problems and or opportunities)	To manage forest for sustainable utilization of timber and NWFP.		
6	Activities to achieve the objective (mark s H,M or L)	H	H	M
7	Procedures	Plantation	Thinning	Collect only for domestic consumption. Regular monitoring should be carried out for sustainability.
8	Responsibilities	CFMG members	CFMG members	

Block II : Gyamtsho block				
1	Produces /Services	Drashing	Firewood	NWFP
2	Main Species	<i>Toona ciliata, Duabanga grandiflora, Terminalia spp and Micheliachampaca</i>	<i>Castanopsisspp, Schimawallichii and englerhardia spicata.</i>	Mushroom and ferns.
3	Problems	Less quantity	Not clean bole and are in pole stage. Trees are mostly immature.	Less quantity
4	Opportunity	Plantation of preferred tree species such as <i>Tectona grandis</i> and <i>Shorearobusta</i>	Removal of dead and dying trees, thinning and clearing of areas for afforestation	Need to restrict collection for commercial purposes
5	Management Objective (reflecting problems and or opportunities)	To manage forest for sustainable utilization of timber and NWFP.		
6	Activities to achieve the objective (mark s H,M or L)	H	H	M
7	Procedures	Plantation	Thinning	Collect only for domestic consumption. Regular monitoring should be carried

				out for sustainability.
8	Responsibilities	CFMG members	CFMG members	CFMG members

8. Silvicultural options and system

Utilization	Improvement	Protection	Silviculture system	Comments
Timbers, poles, firewood and etc.	Cleaning, cutting unwanted climbers, dead dying and diseased trees; Create plantation	Maintain 50 m buffer from the rivers Maintain catchment buffer (15 m) along stream/spring Cordon the plantation area from grazing & fires	Follow single trees selection (timbers allotments) and thinning basis for improving existing stands	
NWFPs (Pipla & Pan)	Harvest on sustainable basis	Plant in barren areas Manage supporting trees for cane in the area	Follow harvesting guidelines for Pipla and canes Vegetative propagation is recommended	Traditional knowledge of harvesting may be applied

9. Forest Management and procedure

Objective	Activities	Priority (H,M, L)	Procedure	Responsibilities
To manage forest for sustainable utilization of timber and NWFP.	Removal of dead and dying trees	H	Dead and dying trees will be allotted for timber and firewood.	CFMG
	Thinning	H	Remove pole sized trees from dense	CFMG
	Plantation/Afforestation	M	Plantation/afforestation should be carried out in places wherever necessary.	CFMG
To protect Gurungkhola watershed area for sustainable supply of drinking/Irrigation water.	Fencing	M	Water sources will be adequately fenced.	CFMG
	Plantation	M	Plantation around water sources and along the rivers will be carried out wherever necessary.	CFMG

10. Forest Produce Demand Assessment

10. Forest Produce Demand Assessment							
Produce	Annual requirement estimated)		No of Households that require produce annually (C)	Total requirement of the produce (annually)		Total requirement of produce in 10yers	
	Number (A)	Volume in cft or m ³ (B)		Number (8C)=D	Volume (in cft or m ³) (B*C)=E	Numbe r (D*10)	Volume (in cft or m ³) (E*10)
For new Construction							
Drashing		800 cft	3		2400cft		24000
For Repairing/Extension							
Drashing		400 cft	5		2000cft		20000
For Other constructions (Kitchen, Toilet, Cowshed, Field guard)							
Cham		50 cft	35		1750 cft		17500
Firewood	2		63	126			1260
Fencing post (Tsim size)	150		20	3000			30000
Flag poles	108		5	540			5400

11. Annual Allowable Cut

The table given below shows the Annual Allowable Cut after calculating and analyzing the data compiled during forest resources assessment inside Gakidling CF. CF has less timber that can be supplied to meet the demand of the CF members.

Annual Allowable cut table								
Block	Annual Allowable cut table (AAC)	Dangchung	Tsim	Cham	Drashing	Firewood	Flag post	Fencing Post
Karma Block	Stand and stock data	0.48	4.97	10.07	42.91	13.55	37.07	8.49
	(Volume M3)	0.21	2.21	4.49	19.11	6.04	16.51	3.78
	in cft	7.55	78.20	158.44	675.12	213.19	583.24	133.58
	No of trees	4.29	22.15	11.22	9.56	1.46	331.39	113.52
Gyamtsho Block	Stand and stock data	0.53	23.27	8.89	49.79	0.64	0.62	0.45
	(Volume M3)	0.07	3.23	1.23	6.92	0.09	0.09	0.06
	in cft	2.60	114.17	43.62	244.28	3.14	3.04	2.21
	No of trees	1.48	32.34	3.09	3.46	0.09	1.73	1.88

Whole CF	(Volume M3)	0.29	5.45	5.72	26.03	6.12	16.60	3.84
	in cft	10.15	192.36	202.05	919.41	216.33	586.28	135.78
	No of trees	5.77	54.49	14.31	13.02	1.55	333.11	115.40

12. Annual Allowable Cut and Demand Comparison

Annual Allowable Cut And Demand Format							
Produce	Total ACC		Total Annual Demand		Difference		Comments
	No of trees	Volume (either in cft/m ³)	No of trees	Volume (either in cft/m ³)	No of trees	Volume (either in cft/m ³)	
Drashing	13.02	919.41 cft	-	26000 4400 cft	-	25080.59 3480.59 cft	The drashing can be met from GRF
Cham	14.31	202.05 cft	-	1750 cft	-	1547.95 cft	The Cham can be met from GRF
Tsim	54.49	192.36 cft	0	0	54.49	192.36 cft	The tsim is in excess
Dangchung	5.77	10.15 cft	0	0	5.77	10.15 cft	The dangchung is in excess
Firewood	1.55	216.33 cft	126	-	124.45	-	The firewood can be met from GRF however members have been using lops and tops including dried and fallen trees so far
Fencing posts	115.40	135.78cft	3000	-	2884.6	-	The fencing post can be met from GRF
Flag poles	333.11	586.28 cft	540	-	206.89	-	The flagpoles can be met from GRF

Comparing the AAC and the demand, it's very clear that most of the timbers/firewood need to be met from the Government Reserved Forest.

13. Participatory Environment assessment

Activities 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 benefits from forest produces
Plantation	+++	+++	+++	0	+++	++	+++	+++
Thinning	+++	+++	0	+++	+++	0	+++	+++
Timber/F/wood/Flagpoles/Fencing posts harvesting	---	---	---	---	--	0	+++	+++
Land Management	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+	+++	+++
Prescribed burning	-	-	-	++	+	+	+	+
Protection of water sources	++	+++	++	+++	++	++	+	+
Grazing control	++	+++	+++	++	0	0	0	+
NTFP collections	--	--	---	+	0	0	+	++
Forest protection	+++	+++	+++	+++	++	++	+	+++

Positive effect shown by +++, Negative effect ---, No effect (or not relevant) shown by 0

14. Procedure to address potential negative environment effect

Activity	Procedure
Timber/F/wood/flagpoles/Fencing posts harvesting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Felling of trees on the steep slopes will be strictly prohibited - Avoid felling within the water catchment area - Dragging of logs/timbers down the slopes will not be permitted - Avoid felling of trees 300' below and 600' above road
Prescribed burning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Avoid prescribed burning near water sources - Avoid prescribed burning on steep slopes

	- Prescribed burning will be done small patches not exceeding 1 acre
NTPF collection	-Any NTFP collection requiring digging of soil shall be refilled by concerned individual

15. Climate hazard matrix

	Land slide	Flood	Drought	Forest Fire	Animal diseases	Reduced crop yields
Land slide	X	Flood	Landslide	Landslide	Landslide	Landslide
Flood		X	Flood	Flood	Flood	Flood
Drought			X	Forest fire	Animal Diseases	Reduced crop yields
Forest Fire				X	Animal Diseases	Reduced crop yields
Animal diseases					X	Reduced crop yields
Reduced crop yields						X

16. Forest Produces Prioritization and Ranking Matrix


Forest Produces Prioritization Matrix							
	Timber	Firewood	NTPF	Fodder	Leaf litter	Water	Grazing
Timber	x	Timber	Timber	Timber	Timber	Water	Timber
Firewood		x	Firewood	Firewood	Firewood	Water	Grazing
NTPF			x	NTPF	NTPF	Water	Grazing
Fodder				x	Fodder	Water	Grazing
Leaf Litter					x	Water	Grazing
Water						x	Water
Grazing							x

Water – 6, Timber – 5, Grazing-4, F/wood-3, NTFP-2, Fodder-1, Leaf litter-0

Water is found to be the most crucial resources for the CFMG members followed by timber, grazing and firewood. NTFP and fodder have been ranked to be fair with leaf litter as least priority for the members. Therefore, it is necessary for the members to carry out relevant activities to protect and preserve resources that are more of important to them.

17. Species preferences and availability

The reasons for carrying out species preferences and availability are mainly to understand what species are preferred most against the availability of that species by the CF members. Accordingly, CF members will understand what species of timber need to be planted, protected or removed depending on their requirement. This will also help in decision making of forest management for the CFMG.

Species Preferences and availability Table							
Species/Local name	Uses 	Timber		F/wood	Fencing	Fodder	Agri implements
Sal	Preferences	XXXXXX		XXX	XXX	-	-
	Avialability	***		*	*	-	-
Kawla (Litsea spp)	Preferences	XXX		-	-	-	-
	Avialability	*		-	*	-	-
Kakar	Preferences	XXXXXX		X	XXXXXX	-	XXXXXX
	Avialability	***		*	*	-	*
Simal	Preferences	XXX		X	X	-	-
	Avialability	***		***	***	-	-
Lampatey	Preferences	XXXXXX		X	-	-	-
	Avialability	***		***	***	-	-
Champ (Michelia spp)	Preferences	XXXXXX		X	X	-	-
	Avialability	*		*	*	-	*
Castonopsis spp (Katus)	Preferences	XXX		XXXXXX	-	X	-
	Avialability	*		*	*	*	-
Sheti	Preferences	XXXXXX		X	XXX	-	X
	Avialability	*		*	*	-	*
Chilaune	Preferences	XXX		XXXXXX	X	-	XXX
	Avialability	***		*****	*	-	*****
Panisaj	Preferences	XXXXXX		XXX	XXX	-	-
	Avialability	*****		*	*	-	-
Khamari	Preferences	XXXXXX		XXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXX	X
	Avialability	*		*	*	*	*
Chakrasey	Preferences	XXX		X	X	-	-
	Avialability	*		*	*	-	-
Amaroo	Preferences	-		X	-	-	-
	Avialability	*		*	*	-	*
Lalee	Preferences	XXXXXX		XXX	XXX	-	-
	Avialability	*		*	*	-	-
Madenii	Preferences	XXX		XXX	-	-	-

	Avialability	*		*	*	-	*
Maina	Preferences	XXX		X	-	-	-
	Avialability	***		*	*	-	-
Teak	Preferences	XXXXXX		X	X	-	X
	Avialability	*		*	*	-	*
Kadamee	Preferences	XXX		-	-	-	-
	Avialability	*		*	*	*	*
Pipal pati	Preferences	XXX		XXX	-	-	-
	Avialability	*		*	*	-	-
Mawa	Preferences	-		X	-	X	-
	Avialability	*		*	*	*	-
Tooni	Preferences	XXX		X	XXXXXX	X	X
	Avialability	*		*	*	*	*

XXXXXX=high preferences, ***** = highly available XXX= Average prefer and X=low preferences, *=less available

18. Monitoring plans (Forest Resources monitoring plan) Social & Institutional monitoring plans)

Activities	Indicator	How it will be monitored	Responsibilities	Comments
Patrolling	Report	5 members will patrol the CF every three months	Committee members	The Committee members will nominate 5 CF members for patrolling on rotational basis
Plantation maintenance	Field work and report	The maintenance will be carried out every year after plantation	All CFMG members	
Waste management	Reports	Waste should be disposed properly. Defaulters will be imposed fines and penalties.	All CFMG members	

19. Waste management

No non-biogradable waste will be allowed to be disposed inside CF area. The CFMG members will as far as possible try to maintain zero waste inside CF. Any waste inside CF will be

collected and disposed properly. The defaulter(s) of waste disposal inside CF will be dealt as per Waste Prevention and Management Regulation of Bhutan, 2012.

20. Operational plan for 10 years

Location	Activity	Year										Responsibility
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Block I (Karma)	Extraction of timbers											CFMG members
	Cleaning											
	Plantation											
	Maintenance											
	Protection of Water sources at Gurung khola)											
	Prescribed burning											
Block II (Jamtsho)	Extraction of timbers											
	Cleaning											
	Plantation											
	Maintenance											
	Protection of water sources at Chuwan kholchi											
	Protection of water sources (Khesang kholchi)											
	Prescribed burning											

Note: CF whole area physical demarcation will be carried out in the 1st year. CFMG will establish tree seedling nursery in the 1st year. CFMG must inform to nearest Forest Office prior to execution of prescribed burning.

21. Annual Work Plan

The annual work plan will be discussed during Community Forest Management Group General meeting. The activities reflected in operational plan for 10 years will be broken down and implemented as per the meeting resolution and convenience.

22. 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.

Part II: By-Laws

1. Membership Arrangement

Currently there are 65 Households as Gakidling CFMG members. Pertinent rules for membership arrangement for Gakidling CFMG are as follows:

1. Those wishing to become a new CF member should have separate Thram no and House no and should be permanent residents of the village.
2. Existing CFMG who are without Thram no and Houses no and had made equal contributions so far will remain as CFMG members and receive equal benefits. However they should process from thram and house number at the earliest to avoid any future quandary.
3. Every CFMG members must pay membership pay 100/- per year.
4. New households wishing to join as new CF member shall pay nu. 1000/- for every year completed in addition to total amount of membership fee paid by an individual CFMG member till date.
5. New member shall join CF after duly filling application form and submit it to the CF committee members.
6. The members can resign from CF without any benefits and will not be accepted as the CFMG in the future. However, CFMG member withdrawing voluntarily due to genuine problems will be given 50% of the total amount that he/she had paid as membership fees till date.
7. Every member leaving CFMG must submit duly filled Withdrawal application to the Executive members before withdrawing.

2. Membership Committee formation

CFMG members will be nominate and elect only competent candidates as Committee members of the CF. The committee members will be elected either through voting or on majority basis or whichever is convenient.

The Committee members of CF are as follows:

1. Chimi Dorji, Chairman
2. Dilip Rai, Secretary
3. Bhim Bdr Kamar, Treasurer
4. Sumitra Raika, Auditor
5. Dal Bdr Pulami, Auditor
6. Padmalal Rai, Messenger
7. Lachu Man Thara, Messenger

3. Tenure of committee members:

- ✓ The term for all committee members will be for 5 years
- ✓ After 5 years the CFMG shall review the committee members' performances and if found satisfactory the members shall contest for another term.

- ✓ If any members do not carry out their responsibilities up to the expectation of CFMG members, CFMG members have right to terminate and conduct election for the replacement.
- ✓ Any committee members or CF members found to have misused or embezzle CF fund shall be immediately terminated from the position and terminate from the membership as well.
- ✓ CFMG consisting of 5 members shall conduct patrolling inside the CF area on rotational basis every 3 months and report to committee member accordingly.

4. Terms of References for CFMG Committee members

- ✓ Coordinate meeting as and when required
- ✓ Coordinate CF activities and operations as per CFMP
- ✓ Responsible for enforcing by-laws of the CFMP.
- ✓ Coordinate Forest Products allotment from the CF area
- ✓ Coordinate and form CFMG into groups (5members) for conduction of patrolling inside CF area for illegal activities.

5. Terms of References for Chairman

- ✓ Chair the CF meeting
- ✓ Sanction forest produces as per the management plan
- ✓ Coordinate with other stakeholders
- ✓ Monitor and review the plan activities
- ✓ Resolve conflict and disputes associated with CF
- ✓ Join signatory for revenue deposit with treasurer and secretary

6. Terms of References for Secretary

- ✓ Official Correspondences related to CF
- ✓ Record keeping
- ✓ Chair the meeting in absence of chairman
- ✓ Assist chairman
- ✓ Assist in financial management
- ✓ Maintain the minutes of meeting
- ✓ Join signatory for revenue deposit with treasurer and secretary

7. Terms of References for Treasurer

- ✓ Accounting for any financial matter related to CF
- ✓ Maintain financial records
- ✓ Collect the membership fees and deposit in the bank
- ✓ He/she shall deposit the collected amount latest by last week of the same month.
- ✓ Present the account status during the half yearly CFMG meeting
- ✓ Join signatory for any financial transition with Chairman/Secretary

8. Terms of References for Auditor

- ✓ Auditing
- ✓ Conduct annual audit for better management of CF

9. Terms of References for Messenger

- ✓ To convey the messages related to CF activities

10. Roles and responsibility of CFMG

- ✓ Contribute manpower and funds as and when necessary
- ✓ Abide by the existing and future government rules with regard to CF
- ✓ Election/Nomination/Appointment of CFMG committee members
- ✓ CFMG must recommend/propose any activities needed to develop
- ✓ Implement Annual work plan as per the management plan

11. Royalty & Fees

The royalty for any forest products will be realized as per the Forest and Nature Conservation Rules and Regulation of Bhutan (FNCRR 2017) and its amendment 2020.

12. Fines and Penalties

For any illegal activities related to natural resources and wildlife inside CF area, offender(s) shall be dealt as per the Forest and Nature Conservation Rules and Regulation of Bhutan (FNCRR 2017).

CFMG also decided to levy fines and penalties for offence mentioned below:

Sl no	Particular	Fines Amount (Nu)	Penalty	Remarks
1	Absentees in meeting	300/day	-	-
2	Absentees in work (CF development activities)	300/day	-	-
3	Misuse of CF fund by Committee members	Fine of 5% of amount misused per month + amount misused to be refunded.	Terminate from executive membership's position	-
4	Littering/Disposal of trashes inside CF	150 per occasion	-	-
5	Cattle/Goat/Horse/ Sheep Grazing	1 st time – Nu.100/- per head 2 nd time - Nu. 300/- per head Repeating for 3 rd , 4 th so on....offender must have to pay double the amount of previous amount)		Grazing will not be allowed inside the plantation area.

13. Managing CFMG Fund and Credit

a. Source of fund

- ✓ Annual membership fee collections
- ✓ Royalty/fee collection
- ✓ Collection of fines for illegal activities within CF
- ✓ Sale of surplus timber and NWFPs

b. CF fund management

- ✓ Seedling procurement for valuable timber species
- ✓ Procurement of office stationeries
- ✓ Expenditure for any activities related to Gakidling CF

14. Benefits Sharing Mechanism

Committee members will ensure equity and transparency in sharing benefits from Community Forest.

The quantity of harvesting will be depending on the Annual Allowable Cut prescribed in the management plan. The CFMG may loan the timber among themselves with written agreement in presence of committee members. CFMG will maintain free and fair timber allotment to all members. CFMG may sale surplus timbers in align with the CF marketing guidelines.

Any houses hold affected with nature disasters like Earth quakes, Fire incidences, Flood/landslides will be given 2 trees provided there is remaining balances in AAC.

15. Meetings

General meeting (CFMG)

The CFMG had decided to meet twice in a year (April & December) and however if needed Chairman has right to call CFMG for meeting at any time. The meeting will focused on CF related activities such as CF issues, plantation inside CF, allotment of forest produce from CF, presentation of financial status etc. For any decision making, at least three fourth of the total members should agree in the meeting.

Management Committee meeting

The CFMG committee meeting will be held every after three month. The members may designate the activities based on the field convenience to overcome constraints. Conflict and issues related to CF raised by the members of other stake holders have to be addressed in the meeting and resolved it accordingly.

16. Conflict Management

Any disputes within the CFMG or outsiders with regards to CF activities will be sorted out and solved by committee members along with chewog tshogpa. In case, if it is beyond capacity, the

matter will be forwarded to Forest Range Office, to CFO and to court depending upon the intensity if the case.

17. Amendments of CFMP and bylaws

The CF management plan is prepared for 10 years and CFMG is obligatory to implement the plans accordingly. The revision will be done in the ninth year of the CF plan period on consultation with the Divisional Forest Office, Sarpang. If there are any amendments required by the CFMG before the time of revision, they can propose for changes by putting up letter to concern Chief Forestry Officer, Division Forest Office, Sarpang.

18. Power of Department

Department is empowered to take action with regards to both forestry and other development activities as a whole. In addition, 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, others wise supervise the activities of the CFMG, and take actions (including revocation of the certificate where warrant under these rules) against the CFMG or any of other members who may be acting in violation of the provision of the Management plan or any other provisions of the FNCR 2006.
- ✓ Establish record keeping and financial reporting obligations

The Department shall suspend the right and privilege of the CFMG to control, manage and utilize the CF upon the recommendation of the CFO, in the event of the following:

- ✓ The CFMG is unable to manage the community forest according to its management plan or otherwise fails to meet their responsibilities: and
- ✓ The CMFG has engaged in any activity in contravention of the provision of the act, Rules, by-laws or the management plan.

Annexure

Annex 1. Gakidling Community Forest Management Group members name list

Sl.no	Name	CID	House no	Thram no
1	Ashok Kumar Thara	11307000896	Pa-7-302	
2	Bal Bdr, Rai	11307000683	PA-7-115	47
3	Bhakta Bdr Rai	11307000697	Pa-7-117	49
4	Bhim Bdr Kamar	11307000644	Pa-7-111	857
5	Bhim Kumar Raika	11307003623	Pa-7-116	50
6	Bhirkha Bdr. Guragay	11307000756	PA-7-124	4
7	Birkha Bdr. Rana	11307001105	PA-7-237	295
8	Birkha Bdr Rana	11307001105	Pa-7-295	237
9	Chador	10608001340	Pa-7-349	
10	Chandra Lal Mongar	11307000626	Pa-7-420	943
11	Chimi Dorji	10707001888	PA-7-nil	1827
12	Choki Lhamo	11307000855	Pa-7-292	655
13	Chokzang Dema	11307000961	Pa-7-334	653
14	Dal Bdr Thapa	11307000798	Pa-7-128	8
15	Dal Bdr. Pulami	11307000762	PA-7-125	30
16	Damber Shing Rai	11307000710	PA-7-431	403
17	Dhamati Rai	11307003569	Pa-7-NII	
18	Dhan Bahdur Mongar	11307000747	Pa-7-122	69
19	Dil Bdr. Mongar	11307000623	Pa-7-428	944
20	Dorjila	10602000442	Pa-7-344	
21	Ganga Raj Khatri	11307000610	Pa-7-109	58
22	Harka Bdr Thapa	11307000791	Pa-7-127	35
23	Harka Bdr. Rai	11307000702	PA-7-430	1418
24	Hem Lal Raika	11307000735	PA-7-516	
25	Icharam Thapa	11307000690	Pa-7-116	15
26	Janga Bahadur Thapa	11307000800	Pa-7-423	1444
27	Jochu	11307000950	PA-7-319	507
28	Kesang Dorji	11307000862	Pa-7-294	505
29	Kharka Bdr Kamar	11307003670	Pa-7-419	1476
30	Kharka Bdr. Thara	11307000773	PA-7-126	46
31	Kuenzang Chopel	10602000485	PA-7-347	354
32	Lachu Man Thara	11307000769	PA-7-126	1485
33	Mise Lhaden	11307000896	Pa-7-302	
34	Mon Bdr Rai	11802001607	Pa-7-375	407
35	Mon Lal	11802001135	Pa-7-424	1470

Sl.no	Name	CID	House no	Thram no
36	Nisha Mongar	11307003626	Pa-7-108	
37	Nar Bdr Thapa	11307000792	Pa-7-425	1469
38	Nar Bdr. Rai(A)	11307000681	PA-7-418	1438
39	Nar Bdr. Rai (B)	11307000699	PA-7-429	1419
40	Ngawang Dendup	10602000560	Pa-7-350	1409
41	Padam Lal Raika	11307000731	Pa-7-121	42
42	Padma Lal Rai	11307000748	PA-7-123	29
43	Pelzang	11307002824	Pa-7-300	879
44	Phuntsho Dema	11307000870	Pa-7-296	
45	Rai Bdr Rai	11307000709	Pa-7-118	48
46	Ram Bdr Hamkim	11307000824	Pa-7-130	34
47	Rinzin Lhamo	11307000853	Pa-7-292	
48	Ran Maya Tharra	11307000778	Pa-7-426	1487
49	Sabitri Pulami	11307002003	Pa-7-421	1644
50	Sangay Choden	10905004040	Pa-7-Nil	Nil
51	Sangay Dorji	10603001864	Pa-7-342	
52	Sherab Dorji	10602000391	Pa-7-345	1632
53	Sherab Lhamo	10602020377	Pa-7-347	1608
54	Sherab Nanda	10601003096	Pa-7-360	1679
55	Shiva Lal Thapa	11307000794	Pa-7-147	
56	Suk Bdr Mongar	11313000301	Pa-7-nil	668
57	Tal Man Mongar	11307003562	Pa-7-108	41
58	Tenzin Wangchuk	10602000055	Pa-7-348	1649
59	Tshering Lhamo	10603000297	Pa-7-343	
60	Tshewang Dorji	10603000429	Pa-7-340	
61	Tshewang Rinzin	11307000906	Pa-7-304	512
62	Ugyen Tshomo	12004000633	PA-7-351	
63	Wangchuk	11307000909	PA-7-303	511
64	Wangdi	11905001982	Pa-7-351	1675
65	Yeni Maya Karki	11307000665	Pa-7-113	75