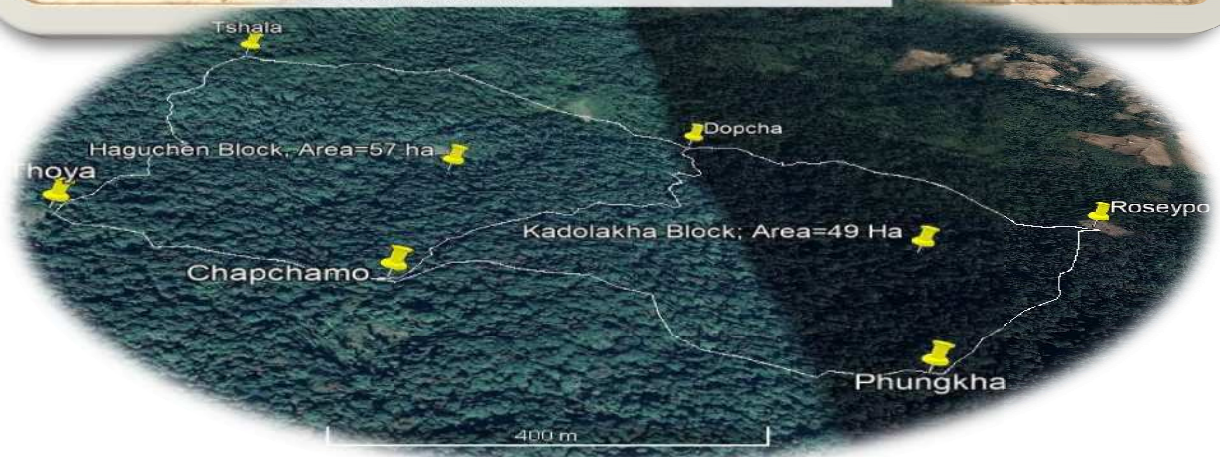


SANGAYCHOLING COMMUNITY FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN (1st Revision)


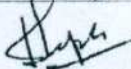


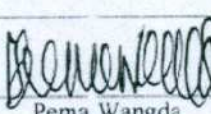



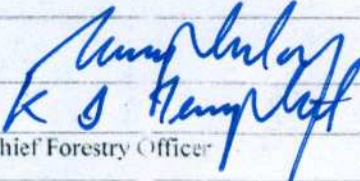
TOTAL AREA:	106 HECTARES
NO. OF H/H:	29
VILAGE:	CHEYUL
GEWOG:	GETENA
DZONGKAG:	CHUKHA
Plan period: December 2022 to November 2032	

DOPPS/SFED/SFS/2-2/2022-23/287 Dec 20, 2022

APPROVAL SHEET: SANGAYCHOLING COMMUNITY FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

Name of Community Forest	Sangaycholing	Sangaycholing
Village	Cheyul	Cheyul
Chiwog	Cheyul	Cheyul
Gewog	Getena	Getena
Dzongkhag	Chhukha	Chhukha
Production area (Hectare/Acre)	106 Ha	106 ha.
Protection area (Hectare/Acre)	0.0 Ha	
Total Community Forest Area (Hectare/Acre)	106 Ha	106 ha.
Total CFMG Member (No. of HH)	29	29

	Community Forest Management	Forestry Representative (CFMP facilitator)	Gewog Administration	Social Forestry Section	Divisional/Park Office
Signature					
Name	Gantey	DB Monger འཇམ་ཐོག་ལོ་མོ་འཇམ་ཐོག་ལོ་མོ་	Pema Gyeltshen	Pema Wangda	Pema Wangda
Title	Chairperson	Forest Ranger II	GUP	Head	Chief Forestry Officer

Signature		
Name		
Title	Focal Officer T.B. Rai	Chief Forestry Officer
DIVISION	Social Forestry and Extension Division	Social Forestry and Extension Division

APPROVED BY:

DIRECTOR/DIRECTOR GENERAL
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND PARK SERVICES


Department of Forests & Park Services
Ministry of Agriculture & Forests
Thimphu : Bhutan

Table of Contents

ACRONYMS	v
Executive Summary	vi
Part I: Community Forest Management Plan.....	1
1.1. Introduction.....	1
1.1. Total community forest area	1
1.1.1. Community Forest Boundaries	3
1.1.2. Social Information	3
1.2. Forest Information	3
1.2.1. Block I: Kadolkha	3
1.2.2. Block II: Haguchen	8
1.3. Forest Management.....	13
1.3.1. Block I: Kadolakha	13
1.3.2. Block II: Haguchen	14
1.4. Forest Produce Demand Assessment	15
1.5. 1. Overall AAC calculation.....	16
1.5.2. AAC and Demand Comparison	16
1.6.1. Participatory Environmental Assessment	17
1.6.3. Climate Hazard Assessment	18
1.6.4. Climate Vulnerability Assessment.....	18
1.7. Forest produces ranking matrix	19
1.8. Monitoring Plans.....	19
1.9. Plan of operation	21
1.9.1. Annual Work Plan.....	21
1.10. CF Networking.....	22
1.11. Monitoring and Evaluation	22
Part II: Community Forest Management Group By-Laws	23
2.1. CFMG membership	23
2.2. Withdrawal of membership.....	23
2.3.1. Annual compensation for Management Committee members.....	23
2.4. Eligibility of the management committee members	24

2.5. Terms of Reference for CF Management Committee.....	24
2.6. Roles and responsibilities of CFMG members.	25
2.7. Benefit Sharing Mechanism.....	25
2.8. Membership fees.....	26
2.9. Royalty for forest produces.....	26
2.10. Timber extraction procedure.....	26
2.11. Fines and Penalties.....	27
2.12. Managing CFMG Fund and Credit.....	28
2.14. Record Keeping	29
2.15. Meeting	29
2.16. Conflict Management.....	29
2.18. Amendment of CFMP and By-Laws.	30
2.19. Power of the Department.	30
Annexure I: List of CFMG members.....	31
Annexure II. AAC/AHL	33

ACRONYMS

AAC	Annual Allowable Cut
Ac	Acre
BDBL	Bhutan Development Bank Limited
CF	Community Forest
CFMG	Community Forest Management Group
CFO	Chief Forestry Officer
Cft	Cubic Feet
DFO	Divisional Forest Office
DoFPS	Department of Forests and Park Services
FNCR	Forest and Nature Conservation Rules and Regulations of Bhutan
GIS	Geographical Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
GT	GewogTshogdey
ha	Hectare
HH	Household
m³	Cubic meter
NRPC	Natural Resources Pricing Committee
Nu.	Ngultrum (Bhutanese currency)
NWFP	Non-wood Forest Produce
ORC	Out-Reach Clinic
SFED	Social Forestry and Extension Division
SRF	State Reserved Forest
ToR	Terms of Reference
GFD	Gedu Forest Division

Executive Summary

The first management plan of Sangaycholing Community Forest was approved in 2012 for implementation of plan by 24 households from Cheyul, however, during the revision of plan, 5 new members have voluntarily joined the CFMG making it to 29 households for managing the CF in coming management plan period. The revised CF area covers an area of 106 hectares with 29 households from Cheyul village.

Few changes have been made from the previous plan during the revision of this management plan. The CF area is extended from 76.1 ha to 106 ha considering the ceiling per household as per the FNCRR, 2017.

Survey designs regarding the identification of sample plots and preparation of CF maps was done on Google Earth using QGIS software. Total of 86 sampling plots were identified at a distance of 90 meters from plot to plot. Although there is no distinct forest type but since the area was large with different anthropogenic interferences, the CF area was divided into two blocks that require separate management description for each block. The blocks are divided by permanent feature like streams and valleys.

The CF has an average Basal Area of 29.71 sq.m/ha. Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) calculation shows CF has a capacity to supply 582 numbers of forest produce ('T' and 'N' trees) annually from three blocks. The demand of CFMG for drashing can be met from CF, however the CFMG can substitute fencing post with inferior timber size trees to meet the demand for construction purposes or can avail from SRF during the plan period.

Part I: Community Forest Management Plan

1.1. Introduction

Sangaycholing Community Forest Management Group consists of 29 households of Cheyul chiwog under Getena gewog. The designated Sangaycholing community forest covers an area of 106 ha (261.93 Acres) at an altitude ranging from 1600 masl to 2043masl. The Community Forest is located on gentle slope above their village and is divided into two blocks namely Kadolakha and Haguchen. The forest was traditionally managed by the villager for extraction of timber, grazing and other purposes.

The villager had been practicing subsistence farming and was mostly dependent on agriculture, livestock and forestry activities. Their main cash crop is cardamom and other food crops are paddy, potato, chilli and vegetable with an annual average income of Nu. 17000.00. The communities mainly depend on farming system with Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry playing a vital role in sustaining their daily livelihood. The Sangaycholing Community Forest represents a considerable economic and environment asset to the community as community fully depends upon the forest for products like timber, firewood, leaf litter & fodder. The determining factor to manage the forest resources in the form of community forest is to protect the forest from illegal activities. The community also depends on non-wood forest produce like fern, mushroom etc. for home consumption. Nevertheless, the community's livelihoods are mainly supported by agricultural farming. The basic facility such as primary school is available in the nearby chiwog with farm road and electricity services.

With the coming of development activities like easy accessibility, the community witnessed the pressure on the forest which contributed in realizing the need to review their community forest and claiming the ownership of CF products. The Sangaycholing CF composes of mixed broadleaved forest. The species found are Goksey (*Persia* spp), Khagoe (*Beilschmedea* spp) and *Alcimandracathcartii* (*Tetay* champ) as dominant species. The forest is also habitat for Bear, Deer, Monkey, Wild pig and birds etc.

The community forest management group agreed to be guided by the following sustainable and harvesting of forest products from CF areas:

- Protect and conserve water source within the CF area.
- Protect forest resources from outsider for future generation
- Sustainable harvesting of forest resources.
- Income generation through the sale of excess timber and NWFP in future.
- Protect wildlife habitat.

1.1. Total community forest area: 106 Hectares.

Sl. No	Block Name	Block Area
1.	Block 1: Kadolakha	57 Hectares
2.	Block 2: Haguchen	49 Hectares

Community Forest Map.

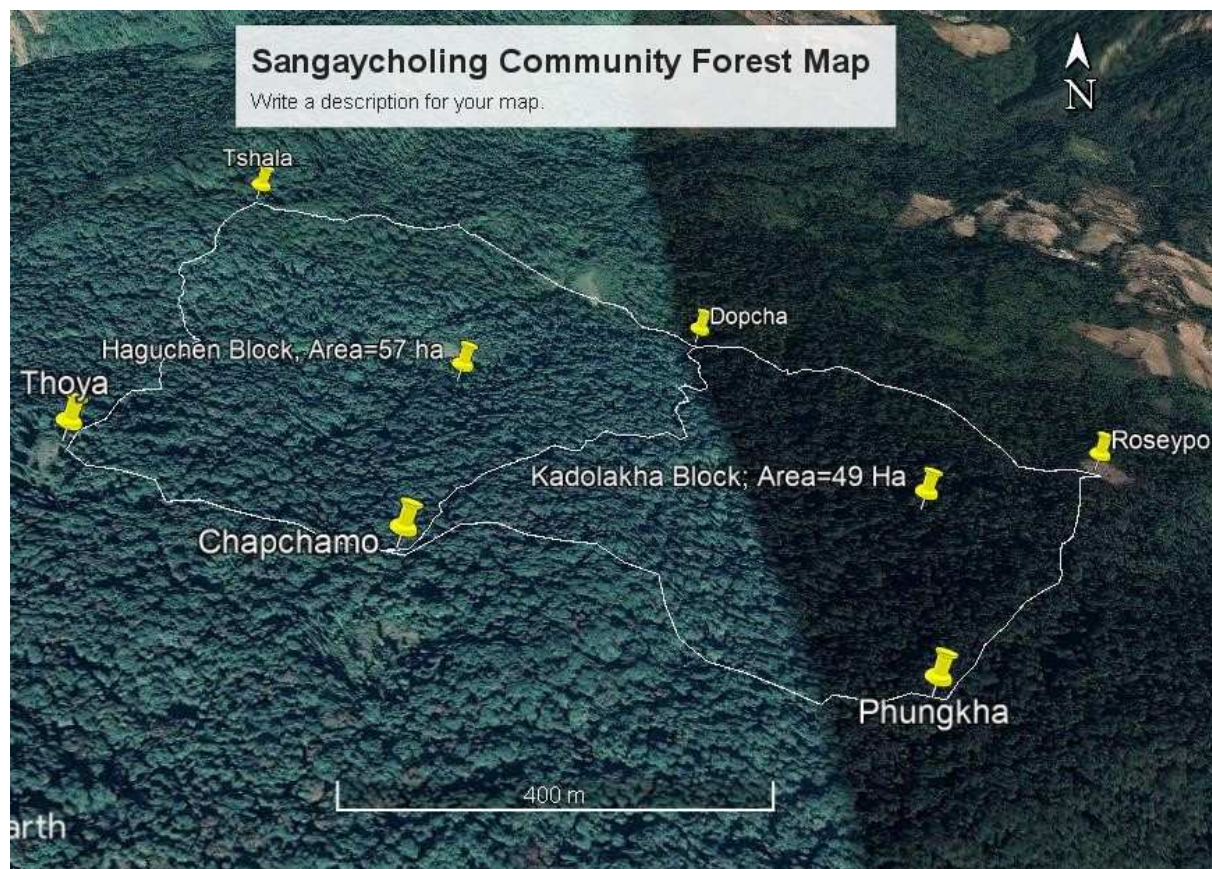


Figure 1: CF Boundary Map

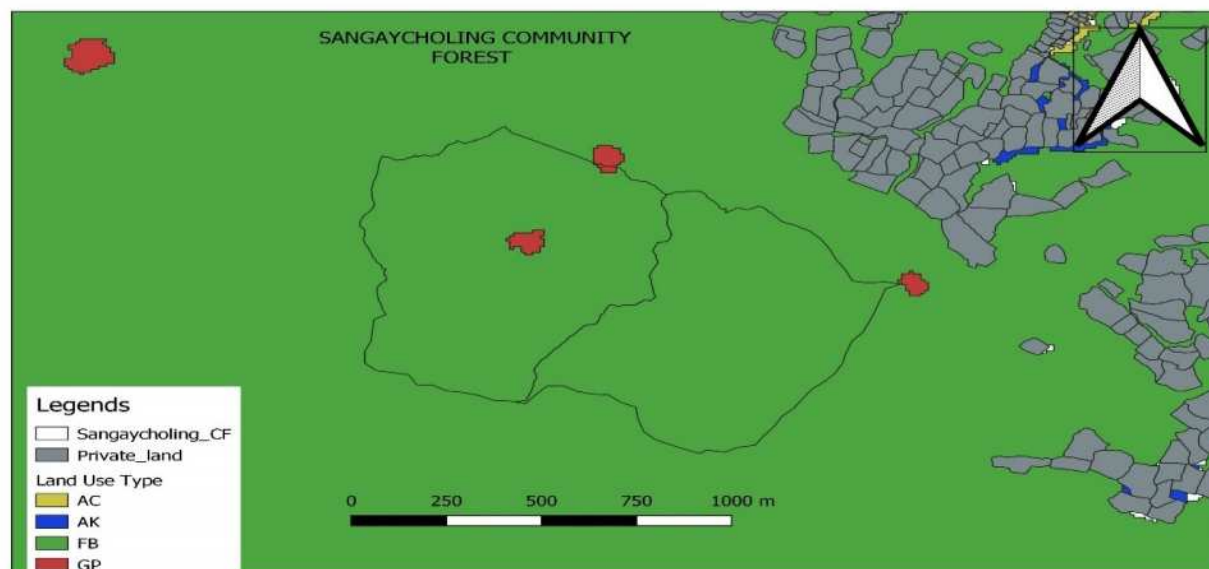


Figure 2: Land use/land cover map

1.1.1. Community Forest Boundaries

Boundaries	Permanent Features
East	Roseypo to Phunkha
West	Tshala to Thoya
South	Thoya to Chapchamo to Phungkha
North	Tshala to Dopcha to Roseypo

1.1.2. Social Information

	Description
Name of the village	Cheyul
Ethnic groups with CFMG	Ngalong
Basic amenities.	Lhakhang, Farm Roads, electricity,
Total Household (HH) number of CFMG	29
Population of CFMG	324
% male and % female	44% and 56% respectively.
Main source of income	Cardamom and off farm activities
Cattle population of the CFMG	600
Main crops	Maize, Paddy, Potatoes and Cardamomas a main cash crop.
Cropping pattern	Mixed cropping

1.2. Forest Information

SangaycholingCF has an area of 106 ha and it is divided into two blocks viz. Block I Kadolakha with 57 ha and Block II Haguchen with 49 ha respectively. The main vegetation type of the block is cool broadleaved forest comprising main tree species such as Castanopsis spp. and Alvimandracathcartii. The prominent wild animals present in CF areas are, wild pig, Deer, monkey and birds.

1.2.1. Block I: Kadolkha

Format 1. Forest Resource Assessment Format (Complete this format for each block)	
Name of Community Forest	Sangaycholing
Date of Assessment	22.03.2022 - 23.03.2022
Name of block	Block 1: Kadolakha
Block area	57ha
Name of recorder	Tshering Phunstho, DB Monger and Lotay

Forest & Habitat Type (tick all those present, Refer definition below)		
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Vegetation type		

Subtropical forest <input type="checkbox"/>	Chir pine forest <input type="checkbox"/>	Warm broadleaved forest <input type="checkbox"/>	Blue pine forest <input type="checkbox"/>
Cool broadleaved forest <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mixed conifer forest <input type="checkbox"/>	Fir forest <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>

Forest Condition (complete if the block is mainly forest)

Write the names of main tree species

Local name	Scientific name
Goksey	<i>Persia spp</i>
Khamgoe	<i>Beilschmedeaspp</i>
Titay Champ	<i>Alcimandracartheatii</i>
Shingsem	
Plantation	
Is there any Yes plantation? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Approximate height of planted trees (m)
	Is the plantation? Under stocked Stocked Overstocked <input type="checkbox"/>

Forest Condition -Age

Mature <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Pole stage <input 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 (tick main canopy)

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

Forest Condition – Regeneration (including coppice regrowth)

Abundant <input checked="" 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		
<i>Castanopsis spp</i>	<i>Persia spp</i>	<i>Schema wallachii</i>

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Good <input 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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	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)	0.55 ha
Dominant vegetation type in the open space	Epitorium spp
Cause of open space e.g. grazing, fire, harvesting, etc.	grazing

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 (list 3 only)

Local name	Scientific name
Omshing	<i>Ficus semicordata</i>
Gropjay	<i>Ficus spp</i>
Goksay	<i>Persia fructifera</i>

Pasture quality (list the 3 dominant species in the grassland)		
Local name	Scientific name	Palatable/unpalatable
NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA

Use pattern	Seasonal <input type="checkbox"/>	All year <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Type of user	Migratory <input type="checkbox"/>	Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Both <input type="checkbox"/>
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Catchment Condition (use catchment condition class box below)	
(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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>
10° – 30°	Moderate <input 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 (List any animal or bird species seen or which are known from the block)			
Local Name		Scientific name	
Barking deer		<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>	
Sambar deer		<i>Rusa unicolor</i>	
Wild pig		<i>Sus scrofa</i>	
Bear		<i>Ursus thebitanus</i>	
Local name (Birds)			
Khalijpheasant		<i>Iophuraleucomelanos</i>	
Rufous necked Hornbill		<i>Aerosnipalensis</i>	
Oriental Turtle Dove		<i>Streptopeliaorientalis</i>	
Biotic Pressures (tick those present)			
Fire	Common <input type="checkbox"/>	Occasional <input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Absent
Grazing	Heavy <input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Limited	Absent <input type="checkbox"/>
Fodder collection (list main species used)	Common <input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Limited	Absent <input type="checkbox"/>
NWFP collection (list the main products including bamboo & cane)	Common <input type="checkbox"/> (mushroom, fern, bamboo)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Limited	Absent <input type="checkbox"/>
Leaf litter collection	Common <input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Limited	Absent <input type="checkbox"/>
Encroachment	Common <input type="checkbox"/>	Occasional <input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Absent
Pole harvesting	Common <input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occasional	Absent <input type="checkbox"/>
Fuel-wood harvesting	Common	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occasional	Absent <input type="checkbox"/>
Timber harvesting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Common	Occasional <input type="checkbox"/>	Absent <input type="checkbox"/>

Hunting	Common <input type="checkbox"/>	Occasional <input type="checkbox"/>	✓ Absent
Others (describe)			

Potential Management Options (list any potential management options for the CF/block)

1	Thinning and pruning in some parts as the poles are in thicket stage. .
2	Retention of seed trees to encourage natural regeneration.
3	Retention of cham size trees to attain the drashing size timber.
4	Plantation needs to be carried out in the timber extracted areas.

1.2.2. Block II: Haguchen

Format 1. Forest Resource Assessment Format (Complete this format for each block)	
Name of Community Forest	SangaycholingCommunity Forest
Date of Assessment	22/03/2022 to 23/03/2022
Name of block	Block 2: Haguchen
Block area	44.58ha
Name of recorder	Pema Gyeltshen, Rinchen Wangdi and KelzangJurney

Forest & Habitat Type (tick all those present, Refer definition below)			
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Vegetation type			
Subtropical forest <input type="checkbox"/>	Chir pine forest <input type="checkbox"/>	Warm broadleaved forest <input type="checkbox"/>	Blue pine forest <input type="checkbox"/>
Cool broadleaved forest <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mixed conifer forest <input type="checkbox"/>	Fir forest <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>

Forest Condition (complete if the block is mainly forest)	
Write the names of main tree species	
Local name	Scientific name
Khamgoe	<i>Beilschmediaspp</i>
Goksey	<i>Persia fructiflora</i>
Shingsem	<i>spp</i>
Titay Champ	<i>Alcimandracartheatii</i>
Plantation	
Is there any Yes	Approximate

plantation? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	height of planted trees (m)
Year planted	Is the plantation? Under stocked Stocked Overstocked <input type="checkbox"/>

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

Forest Condition – Regeneration (including coppice regrowth)		
Abundant	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		
<i>Symplocus spp</i>	<i>Daphne spp</i>	<i>Acer spp</i>
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 checked="" 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 (complete if there are significant open spaces in the block)

Approximate total open space area (ha)	2.8 ha
Dominant vegetation type in the open space	Epitioriumspp and verbanumspp
Cause of open space e.g. grazing, fire, harvesting, etc.	Grazing

Grazing and fodder (complete if the forest block is used for grazing or fodder)

Grassland type			
Natural	✓	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			
Chalam/Kapasey				Acer spp			
Omshing				Ficussemicordata			
Goksay				Persia fructifera			
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 (use catchment condition class box below)

(i) Catchment condition – soil cover	
Soil cover	Soil cover class
> 50% of the soils are covered by vegetation	high ✓
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
10° – 30°	Moderate <input 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 (List any animal or bird species seen or which are known from the block)	
Local Name	Scientific name
Barking deer	<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>
Monkey	<i>Macaca assamensis</i>
Wild pig	<i>Sus scrofa</i>
Bear	<i>Ursus thebitanus</i>
Local name (Birds)	
Rufous necked Hornbill	<i>Aerosnipalensis</i>
Oriental Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>
Grey winged Black bird	<i>Tudus bouboul</i>

Khalijpheasant	<i>Iophuraleucomelanos</i>
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Biotic Pressures (tick those present)			
Fire	Common <input type="checkbox"/>	Occasional <input type="checkbox"/>	✓ Absent
Grazing	Heavy <input type="checkbox"/>	✓ Limited	Absent <input type="checkbox"/>
Fodder collection (list main species used)	Common <input type="checkbox"/>	✓ Limited	Absent <input type="checkbox"/>
NWFP collection (list the main products including bamboo & cane)	Common <input type="checkbox"/> (mushroom, fern, bamboo)	✓ Limited	Absent <input type="checkbox"/>
Leaf litter collection	Common <input type="checkbox"/>	✓ Limited	Absent <input type="checkbox"/>
Encroachment	Common <input type="checkbox"/>	Occasional <input type="checkbox"/>	✓ Absent
Pole harvesting	Common <input type="checkbox"/>	✓ Occasional	Absent <input type="checkbox"/>
Fuelwood harvesting	Common <input type="checkbox"/>	✓ Occasional	Absent <input type="checkbox"/>
Timber harvesting	✓ Common	Occasional <input type="checkbox"/>	Absent <input type="checkbox"/>
Hunting	Common <input type="checkbox"/>	Occasional <input type="checkbox"/>	✓ Absent
Others (describe)			

Potential Management Options (list any potential management options for the CF/block)	
1	Thinning of the poles.
2	Control grazing and browsing as to encourage the natural regeneration.
3	Retention of seed trees to encourage natural regeneration.

1.3. Forest Management

1.3.1. Block I: Kadolakha

Products	Timber	Fuel wood	Fencing post	Flag post
Main Species	Khashing, Shingsem, Kutsishing	Bangshar, Goksey, Konam, Thom and Goe	Dhomshing	Domshing
Problems	Limited stock	Sufficient	Limited stock	Limited stock
Opportunities	Encourage growth of young trees and more regeneration	Use dead, dying lops and tops and diseased trees	Encourage natural regeneration	Use Bamboo as alternatives
Management objective	Improve timber quality through application of Silviculture treatment	Ensure sustainable production of timber	Encourage timber species trees to grow and use other non timber species for flag post.	Encourage timber species trees to grow and use other non timber species for flag post.
Activities	Cleaning, Thinning, and pruning in congested areas and plantation in blank areas	Thinning and cleaning to encourage more regeneration	Carry out cleaning and pruning to open up for more regeneration	Cleaning, pruning and thinning, to encourage regeneration.
Procedures	1. Timbers will be marked as per forestry rules. 2. Timber utilization will be monitored strictly. 3. Members will contribute labor with technical assistant from forest office. 4. Strict follow AAC.	1. Lopped branches will be supplied as firewood. 2. Only dead, dying, crooked, forked and diseased trees will be marked. 3. Thinning wherever necessary and supply.	1. Abundant saplings will attain pole size after few years. 2. Can opt to get it supplied from nearby SRFL.	1. Avoid trampling of regeneration. 2. To take utmost care to not damage those saplings during felling/extraction.
Responsibilities	All the members and concerned forest office.	All CFMG Members and forestry staff.	All CFMG members and forestry staff.	CFMG Members and Forestry officials.

1.3.2. Block II: Haguchen

Products	Timber	Fuel wood	Fencing post	Flag post
Main Species	Shingsem, Kusi, Goksey and Khangoe	Goksey and Khangoe	Domching	Domshing
Problems	Limited stock	Sufficient stock of preferred species	Limited stock	Limited stock
Opportunities	Encourage growth of young trees and more regeneration. Retain Cham size timber to attain the drashing size.	Use dead, dying lops and tops and diseased trees	Limited stock of trees to be used as fencing post	Use Bamboo as alternatives
Management objective	Improve timber quality through application of Silviculture treatment	Ensure sustainable production of timber	Ensure sustainable production of timber	Encourage timber species trees to grow and use other non timber species for flag post.
Activities	Cleaning, Thinning, and pruning in congested areas and plantation in blank areas	Pruning and cleaning to encourage more regeneration	Carry out cleaning, thinning and pruning to open up for more regeneration	Cleaning, pruning and thinning, to encourage regeneration.
Procedures	1. Timbers will be marked as per forestry rules. 2. Timber utilization will be monitored strictly. 3. Members will contribute labor with technical assistant from forest office. 4. Strict follow AAC.	1. Lopped branches will be supplied as firewood. 2. Only dead, dying, crooked, forked and diseased trees will be marked. 3. Thinning wherever necessary and supply.	1. Abundant saplings will attain pole size after few years. 2. Can opt to get it supplied from nearby SRFL.	1. Avoid trampling of regeneration. 2. To take utmost care to not damage those saplings during felling/extraction.
Responsibilities	All the members and concerned forest office.	All CFMG Members and forestry staff.	All CFMG members and forestry staff.	CFMG Members and Forestry officials.

1.4.Forest Produce Demand Assessment.

Produce	Annual requirement (Estimated)		Number of H/H that require produce annually. (C)	Total requirement of the produce(annually)		Total requirement of produce in 10 years	
	Number (A)	Volume (in cft.) (B)		Number (A*C)=D	Volume (cft.) B*C)=E	Number (D*10)	Volume (cft.) (E*10)
For New construction							
Drashing	18	4000	1 hh	18	4000 cft	180	40000 cft
For Renovation/Extension							
Drashing	3	700 cft	1hh	3	700 cft	30	7000cft
For other construction							
Drashing	1		3hh	3		30	
Fencing post	50		28	1400		14000	
For other produce							
Firewood	2		28	56		560	

1.5.1. Overall AAC calculation.

Blocks	Dangchung 10-19		Tsim 20-29		Cham 30-49		Drashing 50 +		Firewood	Poles
	m3	Nos	m3	Nos	m3	Nos	m3	Nos	Nos	Nos
Block I :	0.00	17		1		9		22	42	125
Block II:		5		6		10		17	51	277
Total		22		7		19		39	93	402

1.5.2. AAC and Demand Comparison

Produce	Total AAC		Total Annual Demand		Difference		Comments
	No. of trees	Volume (cft.)	No. of trees	Volume (cft.)	No. of trees	Volume (cft.)	
Drashing	39		24		+15		Excess
Firewood	93		56		+37		Excess
Fencing post	402		1400		-998		In sufficient

Since the annual demand for fencing post is much higher than the AAC. CFMG may avail the fencing and flags poles from SRF.

1.6.1. Participatory Environmental Assessment

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

Positive effect shown by: ++, Negative effect shown by: ---

1.6.2. Procedures to address potential negative effects

Activity	Procedure
Fuel wood harvesting	2. Limited trees will be marked. 3. Supply lops and tops as far as possible. 3. Plantation will be carried out and replaced the damaged trees and aid regeneration establishment.
Timber harvesting	1. No trees will be marked on steep slopes. 2. No dragging of timber during extraction. 3. Timber allotment on need and priority basis 4. Follow strict silvicultural rules and AAC.
Grazing control	1. Minimal grazing shall be entertained. 2. Livestock will be controlled and not roam freely in the CF area.
Fire control	As the forest is a pure broad leaved area, chances of fire is minimal.
NWFP collection	1. Harvesting allowed only during harvesting season. 2. Ensure sustainable harvesting as per rule. 3. No outsider will be allowed to collect.
Forest protection	1. Control illegal activities strictly. 2. Take utmost care while extraction of timber to avoid damaging neighboring trees.

1.6.3. Climate Hazard Assessment

Climate Hazard Matrix						
	Landslide	Flood	Drought	Forest fire	Animal disease	Reduced crop yields
Landslide	X	Landslide	Landslide	Landslide	Landslide	Landslide
Flood		X	Flood	Flood	Flood	Flood
Drought			X	Drought	Animal disease	Reduced crop yields
Forest Fire				X	Animal Disease	Reduced crop yields
Animal disease					X	Reduced crop yields
Reduced crop yields						X
Result 1st = Landslide(5), 2nd = Flood(4), 3rd = Reduced crop yields(3), 4th = Animal disease(2), 6th= Forest fire(0)						

1.6.4. Climate Vulnerability Assessment

Social group/Sector	Landslide	Flood	Reduced crop yields	Animal disease	Forest fire
Rich	1.Plant trees 2. Built walls. 3. Bio Engineering works.	NA	1.Buy quality fertilizers 2.Use Locally composed manure	1. Afford to get treatment instantly.	NA
Medium	1. Plants trees.	NA	1.Use Locally composed manure	1. Afford to get treatment instantly.	NA
Poor	1.Plant trees	NA	1.Use Locally composed manure	1. Get treatment from nearest Livestock centre.	NA

1.7. Forest produces ranking matrix

XXXXX = Highly preference

X = Low preference

Species/Local name ↓	Uses →	Drashing	Cham	Fencing Posts	Firewood	Flag poles
Khashing/Champ	Preference	XXXXX				
	Abundance	***	***	**	*	
Shingsem	Preference	XXXXX	XXX			
	Abundance	***	***	**	*	
Kutsishing	Preference	XXXX	XXX			
	Abundance	****	*****	****	****	
Phuzishing	Preference	XXX	XXX		XX	
	Abundance	***	***	**	**	
Domshing	Preference			XXXXX	X	
	Abundance		**	*****	***	
Goktsishing	Preference	XXXX	XXX			
	Abundance	****	*****	***	****	

***** = Highly Available

* = Less Available

1.8. Monitoring Plans

Participatory Forest Resource Impact Monitoring table.				
Activity	Indicator	How it will be monitored	Responsibility	Comments
Sustainable harvesting of timber	1. Less illegal timber transaction. 2. All trees marked and felled on silvicultural basis.	1. Patrolling. 2. Annual Monitoring, evaluation and reporting. 3. Proper book keeping.	1. All CF members and nearest Forestry officials concerned.	
Check forest condition	1. Forest affected by diseases and pests. 2. Percentage of forest affected by human activities. 3. Less area prone to landslides and erosion.	1. While visiting forest for timber marking. 2. While patrolling. 3. While collecting NWFP's.	All CF members and nearest Forestry officials concerned. If serious cases are reported, consult to FPED, Thimphu.	

Maintain productive functions of forest.	1. Managed and sustainable extraction of wood and non-wood forest products. 2. Balance between growth and removal of forest products.	1. While visiting forest for timber marking. 2. While patrolling. 3. While collecting NWFP's.	All CF members and Forestry Officials	
--	--	---	---------------------------------------	--

Participatory Social and Institutional impact Monitoring table.

Activity	Indicator	How it will be monitored	Responsibility	Comments
CF general meeting	➤ Numbers of Participants. ➤ Resolutions.	➤ CFMG records of meeting.	➤ CFMG	
CF committee meeting	➤ Resolution of meetings.	➤ CFMG records of meeting.	➤ CFMG	

Participatory Environmental Impact Monitoring Table

Indicator	How it will be monitored	Responsibility	Comments	
➤ Formation of more gullies and frequent occurrence of Landslides.	➤ Identify newly formed gullies and landslide areas. ➤ Identify the causes. ➤ Identify the mitigation measures.	➤ CFMG. ➤ Forest Range Office and Divisional Forest Office.		

1.9. Plan of operation

The CFMG will be carrying out following activities in the CF as outlined in the table below. It is the overall activities of the CF prepared for next 10 year. However, separate annual work plan will be prepared annually to outline the annual activities

1.9.1. Annual Work Plan

Sl. no	Objective	Activity	Operation Year									
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	To protect and conserve water sources for sufficient utilizations	Restrict felling in buffer area										
2	To protect forest from outsiders	Conduct regular patrolling										
3	Sustainable harvesting	Improve forest condition through Thinning, Cleaning and Tending.			Block I			Block II			Block I	
		Strictly follow the by-laws and management plan										
		Removal of Matured trees			Block I			Block II				
4	Income generation	Sale of excess timber					Will start from both the block					
5	Protection of wildlife	Initiate regular patrolling										

1.10. CF Networking

Sangaycholing Community Forest can participate in CF networking programs initiated by DoFPS to encourage development of CF cooperation with other CFs in the Geog, Dzongkhag and CFs of Bhutan.

1.11. Monitoring and Evaluation

2. 110. The concern Forest Officer shall conduct regular monitoring of plan activity and submit the report on half yearly basis to the Department.
- 3.
4. 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: Community Forest Management Group By-Laws**2.1. CFMG membership**

- i. The State Reserved Forest managed by Cheyul village shall be known as Sangay choling community.
- ii. The name of the Community Forest management Group is designated as Sangaycholing Community Forest Management Group. The CF management group is formed by the interested households/Community of the above villages.
- iii. It shall come into effect after the formal approval by the Department of Forest and Park services.
- iv. Current group consists of 29 households who are permanently residing in the above villages.
- v. Any new members within the CFMG due to family nuclearization willing to join in CF are allowed without paying of entry fee, and Nu. 5,000.00 after 5 years of its establishment. They shall be accessed for any forest product rights from the date of joining as CFMG.
- vi. All enrollments of new CFMG members shall be done only after consulting the existing CFMG members during the time meeting.

2.2. Withdrawal of membership.

- i. Any members wishing to withdraw their membership can do so after prior approval of CF Chairperson, with the written application and withdrawal fee of Nu. 2500.00 (Two Thousand Five Hundred) only and he/she will be not entertained to become a member hereafter. No benefits shall be paid for those leaving the group in any form.
- ii. The committee members are allowed to leave the post after serving minimum for 5 years if he /she is not interested to serve as executive member without any benefits but they will remain as CFMG members.

2.3. Management of CF Executive Committee Formation.

- i. Executive committee comprises of Chairperson, Secretary, Treasurer and another two members to oversee the day to day activities of the CF.
- ii. The terms of executive members shall be for five years. The same person can be re-elected if the service rendered by him/her is found satisfactory by the members or else can be subject to termination even before the term is complete on disciplinary ground.
- iii. Once elected, committee member has to serve for five years

2.3.1. Annual compensation for Management Committee members.

- i. There will be no any incentives provided to Executive Management Committee members for 5 years for their services rendered to CFMG, however, Lump sum

marking fees of Nu. 300/- per permit holder shall be paid to Resoop during the time of marking regardless of any products by the permit holder.

2.4. Eligibility of the management committee members

Every member has the right to become the executive committee member unless he or she meets the following criteria:

- i. He/she should be the legal member of the CFMG
- ii. He/she should be able to read and write
- iii. Preference will be given to experience members
- iv. He/she should be mentally sound
- v. He/she should be 18 years and above and below 65 years of age

2.5. Terms of Reference for CF Management Committee.

Sl. No	Title	Rights and Responsibilities
1	Chairperson	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Plan and initiate CF activities.2. Coordinate meetings.3. Report progress of the Community Forest.4. Issuance of permit and maintenance of CF books.5. Sign joint accounts for transaction.6. Monitor CF fund utilization.7. Overall monitoring of CF activities as per the plan and reporting.8. Sanction loans.9. Work as per the Community Forest Management plan.
2	Secretary	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Assist Chairperson in his/her absence and coordinate the work.2. Minute keeping3. Sign on permit together with Chairperson as required in the permit.4. Sign joint accounts for transaction.5. Crosscheck Community Forest fund utilization.6. Sign the loan sanction letter.7. Respect the bylaws framed here in this management plan.
3	Treasurer	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Maintain cash book and report Community Forest fund annually to Forest office.2. Receive fines and penalties and deposit into CF accounts.3. Keep detail accounts of the CF funds.4. Withdraw and deposit of funds.5. Sign the loan sanction letter.6. Respect the bylaws framed here in this management plan.

		7. Work as per the Annual Work plan of this management plan.
4	Resoops	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. He/she has the right to patrol the CF area and report any illegal activities taking place in the CF areas. 2. He/she has the right to question any member for CF product utilization. 3. He/she be rewarded with the 50% of the amount in case if they apprehend any culprit 4. Assist the marking officer during marking and ensure the sanitation of the forest after the extraction

2.6. Roles and responsibilities of CFMG members.

- Play roles in protection and management of Community Forest as per management plan.
- Monitor closely and report any illegal activities in Community Forest area.
- Crosscheck and audit Community Forest accounts if needed be.
- Judge the performance of executive members and vote for re-election.
- Participate in Community Forest activities and respect bylaws framed here in this management plan.
- Work towards achieving the target activities of this plan.
- Perform check and balance on equitable sharing of the CF fund and resources.

2.7. Benefit Sharing Mechanism.

- No timbers trees will be granted free of cost. The permit shall be issued for each produce at the prescribed rate to generate adequate revenue/income for the group.
- The Quantity of timber to be allotted and the number of applicants is clearly prescribed in the management plan by comparing the AHL and the Demand assessment.
- The executive members should ensure all the revenues generated are properly recorded and all the group members of the CF are well informed. This will ensure free and fair benefit sharing later.
- No single person should take advantage and try to derive individual benefit from the group's hard-earned funds.
- Every single produce that are supposed to go out of the Community Forest area should be declared to group members. The executive committee members together with representative from forestry department should ensure that this happens at any cost.

- vi. Every forest produce in Community Forest areas shall be supplied to community members only after realization of royalty at prescribed rate in this management plan.
- vii. Fuel wood shall be met from the lops and tops and as far as possible collect dry wood, if there are no dry woods one No. Standing tree shall be issued.
- viii. Benefit sharing will be just and fair and the executive members together with concerned forestry officials should make sure this to happen by any means.
- ix. No Loan will be dispersed to any members henceforth.
- x. The priority for allotment of forest produce will be given first natural disaster affected households.
- xi. The second priority for allotment of forest produce will be given to the household led by the women headed ones
- xii. Third priority for allotment of forest produce will be given to the need basis
- xiii. For allotment for renovation of timber for Lhakhang will be entertained if, it has to be constructed by the community
- xiv. 4nos of firewood will also be allotted for any religious ceremonies within the community

2.8. Membership fees

- i. The CFMG members will collect the annual membership fee of Nu. 100/- and deposit it into CF account.

2.9. Royalty for forest produces.

Sl.No	Types of products	Royalty Rate (Nu)		Remarks
		Within CFMG	Outsiders	
1.	Drashing	Nu. 40/standing tree	As per NPC rate and NRDCL. In case of bulk selling, rate shall be decided after meeting, involving representative from Forest and Geog administration.	
2.	Fencing Poles	Nu. 10/ Pole		
3.	Flag posts	Nu. 10/pole for others Free of cost for death case		
3.	Firewood	Nu. 30/standing tree		
4.	NWFP	No royalty		

2.10. Timber extraction procedure.

- i. Every member has the rights to utilize the forest product from Community Forest. However, they need to obtain the permit from the chairman and trees have to be marked.

- ii. For Annual timber needs, CFMG members will ensure timber extraction be carried out between January-March.
- iii. However, any emergencies on the need of timber shall be considered at any time of the year.
- iv. After the allotment of timber for new construction and renovation, the work should be executed in the following year, failing which the permit holder will be imposed Nu. 5000/- as fine for not utilizing the timber on time. However, if there are misfortune and serious sickness in same gung and thram, the matter will be considered by CF executive members.
- v. Validity of the timber permit shall be only for 2 years and may lapse after 2 years. That means the timber has to be extracted completely within 2 years from the date of issue of the permit.
- vi. To extract remaining timbers after 1 year validity, the applicant/members will have to apply for new permit and the permit shall be issued only upon on field investigation.
- vii. Any timber extraction after the lapse of the permit shall be considered illegal and will be subject to realization of fines and penalties prescribed in the plan.
- viii. Same rules shall apply even for extraction of any other forest products from CF area.
- ix. Priority during the timber allotment will be given to those having no proper house and those houses struck by natural calamities. For natural calamities timber will be issued free of royalty. This can be verified by the committee members.
- x. Every individual CFMG member is allowed to collect dry fuel wood from CF area as and when required, irrespective of the quantity without royalty.
- xi. Outsiders and Non-members will not be allowed to collect any types of firewood from the designated CF forest areas.

2.11. Fines and Penalties.

- i. Any illegal activities carried out inside the CF by CFMG members or the outsiders shall be dealt as per FNCRR, 2017.
- ii. All cases related to offence shall be registered with CF executive members and compounded by the CF executive members as per FNCRR 2017. In the event of not willing to settle the case by the defaulter the case will be forwarded to the concern forestry official for taking further steps to compound the case.
- iii. The fines and penalties collected either by CF executive members or by forestry officials should be deposited in joint CF account within one week of receipt of fines.
- iv. Any wild life related crime shall be dealt by concerned forest office and compounded based on FNCRR, 2017 or any rule that supersedes it. The fines so collected from it will go to Govt. revenue.
- v. All members, including the executive members are required to make their presence in meetings and group activities compulsorily.
- vi. Any absentees from work will be levied of fined Nu. 300/- (Three Hundred) only and 250/- in case of absentee of meetings which is at per prevailing daily wage in the community.

However, consideration will be given in the event of unavoidable circumstances such as death, sick and attending other important works related legal issues will be exempted and treated as kidu after informing chairperson.

- vii. Under age below 15years will not accepted in work or in meeting, the concerned household will be marked as absentee and levy fine as prescribed above.
- viii. Any executive members or other members found misusing the community funds will be terminated from the post. He/She shall be liable to pay double the amount being misused and together with the interest on the amount prescribed in this rule.
- ix. The misuse of power by the executive committee members shall be liable for fine and penalties and shall be treated at par with illegal doers. Thus, fine and compensation on the misused produces will be levied against them as per FNCRR, 2017 and rules that supersedes it.
- x. Collection of any NWFP from CF by CFMG members are permitted for domestic/home consumption.
- xi. Collection of any NWFP from CF area by non CFMG members will be considered as an offence and will be Nu.500/- (five hundred) only regardless of any products. The products will be seized and auction by executive members and deposited in common fund.

2.12. Managing CFMG Fund and Credit

2.12.1. Sources of funds.

The fund shall be gathered from the following list of activities.

- i. Previous fund balance.
- ii. Royalty
- iii. Fines and penalties.
- iv. Revenue from sale of timber and NWFPs.
- v. Donations and soelra (gift), if any.

2.12.2. Managing CF funds.

- i. The CFMG shall continue with the same bank account opened in BDBL.
- ii. The account shall be operated under the joint signatory account of chairman, Secretary and Treasurer
- iii. Money receipt should be issued for all payments received in CF account and maintain in cash and bank ledger book and same amount to be deposited in joint account within one week time period.
- iv. All the CF accounts will be compiled and reported annually in general public meeting for transparency.

2.13. Marketing of timber and other forest produces.

- i. The timber granted for house construction is strictly prohibited for commercial sale.
- ii. The excess timber and fuel wood will be marketed based on the prevailing market value to generate the community fund.
- iii. To sell any produces to the outsiders, a unanimous decision and agreement is a must. Executive members shall not reserve the right to decide these of their own.

- iv. Un-wanted timber can be harvested/converted as fire wood or chips for sale on selection basis to generate common fund of CF if there is surplus products

2.14. Record Keeping

Following records shall be maintained for all time for transparency.

- i. Detail record of revenue and accounts.
- ii. Detail record of savings and expenditures.
- iii. Proper records of all the activities in the books issued to them.
- iv. All permit issued shall be properly maintained for transparency.
- v. All the donations and gifts received shall be declared and recorded to ensure equity.
- vi. All the records of activities and maintain proper minutes.
- vii. Plantation record.
- viii. Record of illegal activities and fine and compensation claimed thereof.

2.15. Meeting

- i. CFMG members shall meet once in a year to discuss on the performance, issues and opportunity to ensure transparency. However, the members will hold any adhoc meetings as and when needed.
- ii. The detail minutes of all the meetings will be maintained by the Secretary and ensure the minutes are shared to CFMG members after arranging a meeting with them.
- iii. The member failing to attend the meeting for three consecutive years will be terminated from CFMG without any benefit.

2.16. Conflict Management.

Conflict, if arises shall be dealt as per the following-

- i. Try to solve within members.
- ii. Forestry Officials shall try to mediate and solve the problem.
- iii. May approach Geog Administration and then to Dzongkhag Administration and finally to Dzongkhag court.

2.17. Developmental Activities within or through CF Area

- i. The community will not restrict or object any developmental activities such as construction of farm road, transmission lines, water supply etc taking place within the CF area. However, clearance has to be obtained from CFMG and concerned agencies shall have to compensate the damaged caused by the developmental activities as per the FNCRR, 2017 and 2020. The assessment will be carried out by the Forestry officials in presence of CFMG and parties concerned.
- ii. CFMG can incorporate with any other groups which could benefit and generate income to the CFMG as whole in future.

2.18. Amendment of CFMP and By-Laws.

The need of any amendment in By-Laws afterwards may be entertained and shall comprise the following procedures.

- i. Discuss thoroughly within group and invite representative from forest department.
- ii. Submit application with minutes, signed by all the members to concern forest office on the need of amendment.
- iii. Forest office shall then write to Chief Forestry Officer for approval.
- iv. The major revision will be carried out after 10 years.

2.19. 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.

Annexure I: List of CFMG members

CFMG member list of Sangaycholing CF; Cheyul Village, Getena

Sl. No	Name	CID number	H/H No	Thram No	Remarks
1	Gangtey	10208000456	Kah-7-19	181	
2	Tashi Lham	10208000411	Kha-7-15	37	
3	Wangchuk	10208000279	Kha-7-03	12	
4	Ugyen Tshering	10208000487	Kha-7-22	43	
5	Lepchu	10208000339	Kha-7-10	202	
6	Tandin	10208000458	Kha-7-129	44	
7	Tsheltrim Dendup	10208000283	Kha-7-123	207	
8	Ugyen Lham	10208000365	Kha-7-12	35	
9	Jalthom	10208000352	Kha-7-11	24	
10	Nakchu	10208000424	Kha-7-16	04	
11	Lham	10208000294	Kha-7-04	09	
12	Mr. Karma	10208000308	Kha-7-06	162	
13	Khando Lham	10208000377	Kha-7-14	264	
14	Mrs. Passang	10208000515	Kha-7-26	32	
15	Yeshi Lham	10208000472	Kha-7-20	108	
16	Jam Dorji	10208000457	Kha-7-01	189	
17	Mrs. Tshering	10208000492	Kha-7-23	114	
18	Chimi Dorji	10208000374	Kha-7-713	215	
19	Dawa Gyeltshen	10208000446	Kha-7-150	204	
20	Mr. Karma	10208000409	Kha-7-127	158	
21	Dem Zam	10208000498	Kha-7-24	278	

22	Phub Delma	10208000448	Kha-7-18	27	(23)
23	Karma Wangmo	10208000526	Kha-7-27	18	(20)
24	Pema Wangmo	10208000378	Kha-7-137	260	(24)
25	Mr. Lhamo	10208000250	Kha-7-130	25	
26	Pem Lham	10208000476	Kha-7-21	39	
27	Dorji	10208000320	Kha-7-124	28	
28	Mrs. Sithub	10208000317	Kha-7-07	08	
29	Dawa Dem	10208000265	Kha-7-Nil/15	262	

Annexure II. AAC/AHL

Block I; Kadolakha

Block wise Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) per year for forest products

Stand stock table results for T

Trees

Blocks	Dangchung 10-19		Tsim 20-29		Cham 30-39		Drashing 40 +	
	m3	Nos	m3	Nos	m3	Nos	m3	Nos
Block I	2.75	33.33	0.48	1.67	15.28	19.17	249.93	44.17

Stock available for 10 years

Blocks	Dangchung 10-19		Tsim 20-29		Cham 30-39		Drashing 40 +	
	m3	Nos	m3	Nos	m3	Nos	m3	Nos
Block I	156.75	1899.81	27.36	95.1 9	870.96	1092.6 9	14246	2517.6 9

AAC per
year

Blocks	Dangchung 10-19		Tsim 20-29		Cham 30-39		Drashing 40 +	
	m3	Nos	m3	Nos	m3	Nos	m3	Nos
Block I	1.43	17.27	0.25	0.87	7.92	9.93	129.51	22.89
Total	1.43	17.27	0.25	0.87	7.92	9.93	129.51	22.89

Block wise Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) per year for forest products

Stand stock table results for N Trees

Blocks	Dangchung 10-19		Tsim 20-29		Cham 30-39		Drashing 40 +	
	m3	Nos	m3	Nos	m3	Nos	m3	Nos
Block I	10.07	124.17	32.78	117.5	47.52	67.5	272.43	14.16

Stock available for 10 years

Blocks	Dangchung 10-19		Tsim 20-29		Cham 30-39		Drashing 40 +	
	m3	Nos	m3	Nos	m3	Nos	m3	Nos
Block I	573.9 9	7077.69	1868.4 6	6697.5	2708.6 4	3847.5	15528. 5	807.12

AAC per year

Blocks	Dangchung 10-19		Tsim 20-29		Cham 30-39		Drashing 40 +	
	m3	Nos	m3	Nos	m3	Nos	m3	Nos
Block I	5.22	64.34	16.99	60.89	24.62	34.98	141.17	7.34
Total	5.22	64.34	16.99	60.89	24.62	34.98	141.17	7.34

Block II: Haguchen**Block wise Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) per year for forest products****Stand stock table results for T Trees**

Blocks	Dangchung 10-19		Tsim 20-29		Cham 30-39		Drashing 40 +	
	m3	Nos	m3	Nos	m3	Nos	m3	Nos
Block II	1.3	12.22	3.89	13.33	31.57	23.33	256.15	38.89

Stock available for 10 years

Blocks	Dangchung 10-19		Tsim 20-29		Cham 30-39		Drashing 40 +	
	m3	Nos	m3	Nos	m3	Nos	m3	Nos
Block II	63.7	598.78	190.61	653.17	1546.93	1143.17	12551.4	1905.61

AAC per year

Blocks	Dangchung 10-19		Tsim 20-29		Cham 30-39		Drashing 40 +	
	m3	Nos	m3	Nos	m3	Nos	m3	Nos
Block II	0.58	5.44	1.73	5.94	14.06	10.39	114.10	17.32
Total	0.58	5.44	1.73	5.94	14.06	10.39	114.10	17.32

Block wise Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) per year for forest products**Stand stock table results for N Tree**

Blocks	Dangchung 10-19		Tsim 20-29		Cham 30-39		Drashing 40 +	
	m3	Nos	m3	Nos	m3	Nos	m3	Nos
Block I I	39.33	485.56	38.13	136.67	73.11	92.23	121.79	22.21

Stock available for 10 years

Blocks	Dangchung 10-19		Tsim 20-29		Cham 30-39		Drashing 40 +	
	m3	Nos	m3	Nos	m3	Nos	m3	Nos
Block I I	1927.17	23792.4	1868.37	6696.83	3582.39	4519.27	5967.71	1088.29

AAC per year

Blocks	Dangchung 10-19		Tsim 20-29		Cham 30-39		Drashing 40 +	
	m3	Nos	m3	Nos	m3	Nos	m3	Nos
Block I I	17.52	216.29	16.99	60.88	32.57	41.08	54.25	9.89
Total	17.52	216.29	16.99	60.88	32.57	41.08	54.25	9.89