

GOVERNMENT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH

Himachal Pradesh Forest Department

Himachal Pradesh Forests for Prosperity Project
The World Bank assisted

SOCIAL ASSESSMENT and MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

**Social Assessment, Social Management Framework and
Resettlement Policy Framework**
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Table of Contents

List of Tables.....	7
List of Boxes.....	9
List of Figures.....	10
Executive Summary.....	11
1. Introduction.....	24
1.1 Himachal Pradesh - Background	24
1.2 Himachal Pradesh Forests for Prosperity Project	24
1.2.1 Project Development Objective.....	25
1.3 Project Description	25
1.4 Project Components	26
1.4.1 Component 1. Improving the provision of forest sector goods and service by HPFD	26
1.4.2 Component 3. Institutional Coordination and Project Management	30
1.5 The World Bank's Forest Action Plan – Role of Forests in increasing Shared Prosperity	30
1.6 Social Assessment – Purpose and Objective.....	32
1.6.1 Scope of the Assignment.....	32
1.6.2 Approach and Methodology	33
2. Social Baseline	34
2.1 Profile of the state	34
2.2 Geography	37
2.2.1 Relief and drainage.....	37
2.2.2 Soils	37
2.2.3 Rivers.....	38
2.2.4 Land Use Pattern	38
2.3 Demography.....	39
2.3.1 Age Group wise Distribution.....	39
2.3.2 SC Population.....	40
2.3.3 ST Population	41
2.3.4 Population Density	41
2.3.5 Life Expectancy at birth	41
2.4 Education.....	42
2.5 Employment.....	43
2.6 Agriculture	45
2.6.1 Manufacturing.....	47
2.6.2 Land Holdings.....	48
2.7 Resources and power	48
2.8 Transportation	49
2.8.1 Road Network	49
2.8.2 Railway transport	49
2.9 Forests	50
2.9.1 Participation in forest management for livelihood	51

2.9.2	Outturn of Forests.....	53
2.10	Climate Change Issues	54
2.10.1	Impact on Forests.....	55
2.10.2	Bio-diversity	55
2.10.3	Water Resources.....	55
2.11	Cultural life.....	56
3.	Legal and Policy Framework	57
3.1	Introduction.....	57
3.2	Some Important Legal Provisions Related to Forest Management, Dependents and Tribal Interests	58
3.3	Status of Tribal Communities in HP	76
3.4	Provision of Scheduled Areas under 5th Schedule of the Constitution	77
3.4.1	Scheduled Areas:	77
3.4.2	Fifth Schedule Areas.....	77
3.4.3	Purpose and Advantage of Scheduled Areas:.....	77
3.4.4	Modified Area Development Approach (MADA), Pockets and clusters 78	
3.5	ITDPs and MADA Clusters in HP	78
3.5.1	Pockets of Tribal Concentration	79
3.5.2	Dispersed Tribes in Non-Scheduled Areas.....	79
3.6	World Bank Operational Policies	80
4.	Impact Assessment – Surveys and Consultations	82
4.1	Sampling Details – Household Surveys.....	82
4.2	Profile of HH Surveyed	82
4.2.1	General Profile.....	82
4.2.2	HH Structure	84
4.2.3	Social Category.....	84
4.2.4	Economic Category.....	85
4.2.5	Literacy	86
4.2.6	Workforce.....	87
4.3	Asset Holding	88
4.3.1	Land Ownership	88
4.3.2	Landholding	89
4.3.3	Livestock holding	89
4.3.4	Other Assets.....	90
4.4	Housing.....	91
4.4.1	Ownership	91
4.4.2	Roofing	92
4.5	Agricultural Production	92
4.6	Dependence on Forests.....	93
4.6.1	Fodder Collection	94
4.6.2	Timber Collection	97
4.6.3	NTFP Collection.....	97
4.7	Participation in Forest Operations	98
4.7.1	Plantations	98
4.7.2	Participation in Nurseries and Plantations	99

4.7.3	Forest Fires.....	100
4.8	Employment and Migration	101
4.8.1	Employment Opportunities	101
4.8.2	Migration.....	102
4.9	Conflicts and Resolution	104
4.10	Grievance Redressal	104
4.11	Expectations from the Project/ Department.....	105
4.12	Gender Roles	107
4.12.1	Participation	107
4.12.1.1	Agriculture	107
4.12.1.2	Livestock Rearing.....	108
4.12.1.3	NTFP Collection	108
4.12.1.4	Trade and Business	109
4.12.1.5	Household Tasks	110
4.12.2	Decision Making	110
4.12.2.1	Financial Matters.....	110
4.12.2.2	HH Activities	111
4.12.2.3	Land and Property	112
4.13	Community Consultations	113
4.13.1	Sale of Excess Produce	113
4.13.2	Participation in Forest Management.....	114
4.13.3	NTFP Collection.....	115
4.13.4	Storage Facilities and Sale of NTFP and Agricultural Products	116
4.13.5	Timber Distribution.....	116
4.13.6	Forest Fire	117
4.13.7	Eco-Tourism.....	117
4.13.8	Conflict Resolution and Grievance Redressal	118
4.13.9	Expectations of villagers	118
4.13.9.1	Plantations and Nursery	118
4.13.9.2	Participation.....	118
4.13.9.3	Fire Warning and Control Systems	119
4.13.9.4	Irrigation Facilities	119
4.13.9.5	Slope Stabilization and Protection against Landslide	119
4.13.9.6	Protection from Wild Animals	119
4.14	Institutional Assessment.....	119
4.14.1	Forest-specific village institutions	119
4.14.2	The Gram Panchayat (GP)	120
4.14.3	The Government of HP	121
4.14.4	HP Forest Department and State Forest Development Corporation ..	121
4.14.5	Current Capacity.....	121
4.14.6	Current gaps in Capacities	122
4.14.7	Addressign the Gaps	122
5.	Project Impacts and Risks.....	124
5.1	Impacts due to Proejct Interventions.....	124
5.2	Project Risks and Mitigation Measures	131

6.	Social Management Framework.....	133
6.1	Introduction.....	133
6.2	Principles of the SMF	133
6.3	Screening for Adverse Social Impacts	134
7.	Resettlement Policy Framework.....	135
7.1	Introduction.....	135
7.1.1	Objective of RPF	135
7.2	Land Requirement.....	136
7.3	Usual Practice.....	136
7.4	Options for HPFFP.....	136
7.4.1	Option 1: Land Acquisition using LA Act 2013.....	137
7.4.2	Option 2: Direct Purchase	138
7.4.3	Option 3: Voluntary Land Donation	138
7.5	Compensation for Structures and other Assets	141
7.6	Categories and Identification of PAFs.....	141
7.6.1	Categories of Project Affected Families	141
7.6.2	Cut-Off Date.....	142
7.6.3	Identification of PAFs.....	142
7.7	Valuation of Structures and Assets and loss of livelihoods	142
7.8	Entitlement Matrix	143
7.8.1	Minimum R&R Entitlements under RTFCTLARR Act 2013	143
7.8.2	Special Provisions for SCs and STs.....	144
7.9	Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	150
7.9.1	Objective of the GRM	150
7.9.2	Project GR Committee (PGRC)	150
7.9.3	Grievance Redress Committee (GRC).....	151
7.9.4	Legal Options to PAFs.....	152
7.9.5	Grievance Redress Service of The World Bank	152
7.9.6	Documentation of the GRM Processes.....	152
7.10	Social Inclusion Strategy	153
7.10.1	Consultation.....	153
7.10.2	Stakeholder Participation.....	153
7.10.3	Selection of Individual Beneficiaries	154
7.10.4	Information and knowledge Sharing	154
7.10.5	Special Attention to Women and Other Vulnerable Groups.....	154
7.11	Citizen Engagement Strategy	154
7.11.1	Participatory planning, implementation and monitoring.....	155
7.11.2	Feedback - ICT	155
7.11.3	Support to grievance redressal.....	155
7.12	Gender Strategy	155
7.12.1	Information on Women.....	157
7.12.2	Participation - Actions to be taken	157
7.13	Monitoring	158
7.13.1	SMF supervision.....	158
7.13.2	Social Indicators	158

7.13.3	Quarterly Monitoring	159
7.13.4	Monitoring Plan	159
7.14	Capacity Building Strategy.....	160
7.14.1	Objectives	161
7.14.2	Approach.....	161
7.14.3	Training Providers	161
7.14.4	Details of Training Programs	161
7.14.5	T1. Orientation/ Learning Training Programs.....	161
7.14.6	T2. Training on the SMF and Management Plans	162
7.14.7	T3. Training on Social Management.....	162
7.14.8	Training Budget.....	163
7.15	Budget.....	163
7.16	Means of Disclosure	164
8.	Annexures.....	165
8.1	Annexure 1: List of Commercially Identified Forest Produce in HP	166
8.2	Annexure 2: Animal Species and their Status	169
8.3	Annexure 3: National Parks and Sanctuaries in HP	171
8.4	Annexure 4 – Social Screening Format.....	173
8.5	Annexure 5 : Format for Voluntary Land Donation.....	175

List of Tables

Table 1: Geographic and Administrative data and Development Indicators.....	35
Table 2: Land Use Pattern of the State (Area in '000 ha) of HP	38
Table 3: District wise Distribution of Rural and Urban Population in HP.....	39
Table 4: District wise Age Group wise Distribution of Population in HP	40
Table 5: District wise distribution of SC Population in HP	40
Table 6: District wise Distribution of ST Population in HP	41
Table 7: Literacy Rate in Rural and Urban areas of HP.....	42
Table 8: Workers and Main Workers Population (in '000) in HP	43
Table 9: District wise Distribution of Marginal Workers in HP.....	44
Table 10: District Wise Distribution of Non-Workers in HP	44
Table 11: District wise Distribution of Land available for Agriculture in HP.....	45
Table 12: Main Workers Engaged in Agriculture and Allied Activities	46
Table 13: Distribution of Landholding by Area in HP	48
Table 14: Forest Cover in Himachal Pradesh (Area in km ²)	50
Table 15: Area under National Parks, Sanctuaries and Conservation Reserves.....	51
Table 16: Village Institutions formed under Different Projects in HP.....	52
Table 17: Outturn of Forests in HP	53
Table 18: Top 10 Timber producing states in India.....	53
Table 19: Some Important Legal Provision related to Forest Management.....	58
Table 20: World Bank Operational Policies and their Applicability.....	80
Table 21: Sample Details – HH surveys.....	82
Table 22: HH Surveyed	82
Table 23: Distribution of Households Based on Vulnerability	83
Table 24: HH Size and Sex Ratio.....	84
Table 25: Distribution of Family Members based on Social Category	85
Table 26: Distribution of HH.....	85
Table 27: Literacy Rates of the Study Sample	86
Table 28: Level of Education	86
Table 29: Worker Population	87
Table 30: Number of Land Holdings based on size	88
Table 31: Average Landholding per Household (ha)	89
Table 32: Livestock Holding of HH.....	89
Table 33: Other Asset Holdings of HH	90
Table 34: Houses based on Construction Type	91
Table 35: District wise Ownership of house	91
Table 36: Distribution of Houses based on Roof Type	92
Table 37: Per Capita Production of Crops (Kg/person)	93
Table 38: Villages and Forest Ranges	94
Table 39: Dependence on Forest for Fodder	94
Table 40: Distribution of HH based on Source of Fodder.....	95
Table 41: Frequency of Collection of Fodder	96
Table 42: Source of Timber for Domestic Purpose	97
Table 43: Awareness about Plantation Operations.....	98
Table 44: Participation in Plantation Operations.....	99
Table 45: Participation in Nursery Operations	99

Table 46: Role in Controlling Forest Fires	100
Table 47: Availability of Employment Opportunities	101
Table 48: Migration of HH members	102
Table 49: Migration of Male Members	103
Table 50: Migration of Female Members.....	104
Table 51: Sample Village and Community Expectations from the Project/Department...	105
Table 52: Participation in Cultivation	107
Table 53: Participation in Livestock Rearing	108
Table 54: Participation in NTFP Collection	109
Table 55: Participation in Trade and Business	109
Table 56: Participation in Household Tasks.....	110
Table 57: Decision Making in Financial Matters	111
Table 58: Decision Making in HH Activities.....	111
Table 59: Decision Making Related to Land and Property	112
Table 60: Village wise Participation during Community Consultation	113
Table 61: Likely Social Impacts due to Project Interventions	124
Table 62: Project Risks and Mitigation Measures.....	131
Table 63: Process of voluntary donation of land.....	139
Table 64: Entitlement Matrix.....	145
Table 65: Grievance Redressal Mechanism	151
Table 66: Monitoring Indicators	159
Table 67: List of Training Programs	162
Table 68: Training Budget.....	163
Table 69: Total administrative budget for environmental and social management activities	163

List of Boxes

Box 1: Project Development Objective	25
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List of Figures

Figure 1: Administrative Divisions and Boundaries of Himachal Pradesh.....	36
Figure 2 Forest Map of HP	56

Executive Summary

Social Assessment

Himachal Pradesh Forest for Prosperity Project

Since forests produce a range of ecosystem services, they need to be managed for multiple benefits, not just for timber, but to maximize economic benefits for different stakeholders while managing these forests sustainably. In order to do this, Government of Himachal Pradesh is developing the **Himachal Pradesh Forests for Prosperity Project**, with Department of Forests as the main implementing agency. The Project Development Objective is 'to improve the governance, management, and community use of forests and pastures at selected sites in Himachal Pradesh', by strengthening the institutional capacity of the state, improving the efficiency of core forestry operations, creating incentives for community participation and strengthening the value chain of select NTFPs for effective forest governance. The five year project is to be implemented in the 7 districts of state falling under the Sutlej river's catchment area.

Project Description

By making forest service provision programs more effective, and strengthening the roles of communities and the private sector in forest-related activities, the Project will contribute to the states' economic development goals, but also lay the foundation for broader benefits. Improving the effectiveness of afforestation programs will, for example, improve the effectiveness of Central government allocations to the state for afforestation, such as those made under the Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) fund. Given that, as per the 14th Finance Commission, 7.5 percent of the allocations to states are based on the state's forest quality, by helping HP improve its forest quality, the Project will help increase the fiscal allocations to the state and thereby the overall state budget for development programs. Improved forest quality will also lead to increased carbon sequestration, helping HP meet its state climate policy goals, and contribute to the achievement of India's NDC targets. The Project Components are a) Component 1. Improving the provision of forest sector goods and service by HPFD (*Sub-component 1A: Institutional strengthening and Development of the Himachal Pradesh Forest Department (HPFD), Sub-component 1B: Investing in Seed and Nursery Development and Planting and Maintenance and Sub-component 1C: Improving effectiveness of the Comprehensive Catchment Area Treatment (CCAT) plan*) b) Component 2. Facilitating better and more sustainable community and private sector forest and pasture use (*Sub-component 2A: Creating an enabling environment for the sustainable trade of NTFPs*) c) Component 3. Institutional Coordination and Project Management (*Subcomponent 3.2. Institutional Coordination, Subcomponent 3.1. Project Management*)

Social Assessment

A detailed assessment was undertaken to understand the existing and potential social risks and issues that the project is likely to face during design and implementation. Based on a detailed secondary literature review, and primary data collection, it has analysed the states performance on key socio-economic indicators, its policy-legal environment related to social aspects of the project investments, capacities of implementing agencies to manage

these social issues and risks and assessed to what extent the state's systems and processes are geared to avoid, address or mitigate these likely risks and impacts. This assessment has been used to develop a Social Management Framework (SMF) and Tribal Development Plan (TDP) for mitigating or avoiding adverse social impacts and for enhancing social benefits emerging from the project. The social assessment and management framework has been developed based on the principles of equity, social and gender inclusion, participation, transparency, accountability, good governance and appropriate land management. While initial assessments don't show requirement of private lands for the project, as most of the land used will be either forest or government land, a Resettlement Policy Framework has been developed keeping in mind any possible, future land requirements.

Profile of the state

Himachal Pradesh has geographical area of 55,673 sq. km. and constitutes nearly 11 percent of the total area of Himalayas. Nearly 30 percent of its geographical area is permanently under snow and more than 66 percent is designated as forest - with nearly 15 percent falling within the Protected Area (PA) network. It has a total population of 68,64,602 (34,81,873 males and 33,82,729 females), with a population density of 123 as per 2011 Census. This is only 0.57 per cent of India's total population, recording a growth of 12.81 per cent. The Scheduled Caste population stands at 17,29,252 (24.7%) and the Scheduled Tribes population stands at 3,92,126 (4%). The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) per woman is 1.8, one of lowest in India. The Sex Ratio is 972 as against national average of 933. . The infant mortality rate stood at 40 in 2010, while its crude birth rate has declined from 37.3 in 1971 to 16.9 in 2010, well below the national average of 26.5 in 1998. The crude death rate was 6.9 in 2011.. The life expectancy at birth in Himachal Pradesh is 72 years, higher than the national average of 68 years. The state's literacy rate is 83.78% (Male 90.83% and Female 76.6%). Himachal ranks 3rd in the entire country in terms of literacy in rural and urban areas while the state with overall literacy level of 83% ranks 4th in overall literacy level closely following Kerala (91%), Mizoram (89%) and Lakshadweep (87%) – the three top ranking states. About 90% of the population lives in rural areas. The population density per square kilometer of area has nearly doubled over the last forty (40) years. As per Census 2011, population density recorded was 123 persons per sq. km., which is almost double of 62 as recorded in the year 1971.

Out of a total of around 6.9 million people in the state only around 52% are engaged in some sort of economic activities, of which 58% are Main Workers. Only 18% of the female population and 41% males are categorized as Main Workers. About 71% of total workers are Main Workers among male population while only 41% of the female work force qualifies as Main Workers-, suggesting under-employment among women. 42% of the total work force of the state falls under the category of Marginal Workers. About 17% of the total male population and 26% of female population falls under this category.

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of the state. About 69 per cent of the main workers are engaged in agricultural pursuits. Agriculture is beset with the disadvantage of small holdings, low productivity, poor irrigation facilities and low market infrastructure. Only 75 per cent of the total reporting area is available for cultivation. Most people in Himachal Pradesh depend for their livelihood on agriculture, pastoralism, transhumance (seasonal herding), horticulture, and forestry. Out of the total geographical area of 55.67

lakh hectare the area of operational holdings is about 9.55 lakh hectares and is operated by 9.61 lakh farmers. The average holding size is about 1.00 hectare.

The state has road network of 28,208 km (17,528 mi), including eight National Highways (NH) that constitute 1,234 km (767 mi) and 19 State Highways with a total length of 1,625 km (1,010 mi). Road transport is the principal mode of transportation in Himachal Pradesh. Passenger Transport is managed by a Government Owned Himachal Road Transport Corporation (HRTC). As on 31st March, 2016 this Corporation had 2,735 buses, 19 trucks and 73 other vehicles.

The fairs and festivals of the rural communities, especially in the Kullu valley attract pilgrims as well as tourists from neighboring states and from within Himachal Pradesh in large numbers. The town of Dharmshala has more recently emerged as a sacred site, particularly for Tibetan Buddhists; it was in Dharmshala that the Dalai Lama settled after he fled from Tibet in 1959 in the wake of China's occupation of Lhasa. Aside from their festivals and sacred sites, the Shimla hills, the Kullu valley (including the town of Manali), and Dalhousie are popular tourist destinations, especially for outdoor recreation. Indeed, skiing, golfing, fishing, trekking, and mountaineering are among the activities for which Himachal Pradesh is ideally suited.

Rivers which flow through this State are Beas in Kullu, Mandi and Kangra districts, Satluj in Kinnaur, Shimla and Bilaspur districts, Yamuna has its tributaries in Shimla and Sirmaur districts, Chenab (Chander Bhaga) flows through Lahaul-Spiti and Chamba districts and Ravi through Chamba district. The Land Use and Land Cover Distribution of the state indicate that 24% of the land area is occupied by Forests and 33% land is occupied by grass and shrubs which acts as pastures. Agricultural land accounts to 13% of the total geographic area of the state While 17% is un-culturable, barren land. About 80 percent of this part of Inner Himalayas is under pastures, with cultivated and forested areas only spread over 10 percent of land, and inhabited mainly by transhumant, indigenous communities that use these alpine pastures for grazing their livestock during summers.

The forests of the State have been classified on an ecological basis, as laid down by Champion and Seth, and can be broadly classified into Coniferous Forests and broad-leaved Forests. Distribution of various species follows fairly regular altitudinal stratification. The vegetation varies from Dry Scrub Forests at lower altitudes to Alpine Pastures at higher altitudes. In between these two extremes, distinct vegetation zones of Mixed Deciduous Forests, Bamboo, Chil, Oaks, Deodar, Kail, Fir and Spruce, are found. The richness and diversity of flora can be gauged from the fact that, out of total 45,000 species found in the country 3,295 species (7.32%) are reported in the State. Most people in HP living on forest fringes use significant quantities of forest goods and services, for some of which there is no available substitute and for which they are totally dependent on forest products.

Himachal Pradesh is also facing severe impacts of climate change as temperatures are rising and rainfall, snowfall are becoming erratic- affecting forests, agriculture, horticulture and livelihoods. The monsoon in state is increasing but overall rainfall is on a decline. The glaciers which are direct indicators of climate change show that due to increase in temperatures, in Spiti valley, deglaciation has been to the extent of 10-12 percent between 2001 and 2007. Area under snow cover too has changed between October to June in six river basins. The decline in snow cover ranges between 5-37% for 2010- 2014 period as compared

to 2015-16. Climate change has also affected quality as well as yield of the apple crop and increasing the vulnerability of communities. As a result, in recent years many farmers have shifted to growing other horticultural crops such as pomegranate and even vegetables like cabbage in their apple orchards. The immediate repercussions of climate change on forests are visible in the form of shifting of tree line to higher altitudes, movement of pine species to higher altitudes. A large scale shifting of forest biomes and severe impacts on biodiversity has been projected. This is also likely to increase the vulnerability of forest dependent communities for whom forest help in increasing resilience and help in adaptation to impacts of climate change.

Himachal Pradesh has around two decades of experience with the JFM approach. The state government issued the first JFM Notification in 1993 for constitution of Village Forest Development Committees (VFDCs). In 2001, Himachal Pradesh Participatory Forest Management Rules were issued for registration of Village Forest Development Societies (VFDSs) under the Societies Registration Act. Subsequently - 2002-03 onwards - JFMCs were constituted and federated into FDAs at the Forest Division level with support under National Afforestation Programme-NAP. The JFMCs are registered with HPFD as per the provisions of the NAP guidelines, whereas FDAs are registered as Societies. The SFDA was constituted in 2010 in accordance with the central guidelines.

Legal and Policy Framework

Some important legal and policy provisions of Government of India and Government of Himachal Pradesh include the Constitutional Safeguards, Indian Forest Act 1927, The Himachal Pradesh Transfer of Land (Regulation) Act, 1968, Himachal Pradesh Public Premises and Land (Eviction and Rent Recovery) Act, 1971, Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and amendment 2002, Land Reforms Legislations - HP Village Common Land Vesting and Utilization Act, 1974, Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act 1996, Biological Diversity Act, 2002, Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, etc. While some of these legal provisions safeguard the forests from over exploitation and advocates strict conservation and protection, there are other instruments that recognize the customary rights of over forest resources meet, their role in conservation and development, while some provisions try to strike a balance between the two by suggesting judicious use of forest resources and bringing in community as the co- owners of forest along with the forest department.

World Bank Operational Policies Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10 and Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12 applies to this project as tribals constitute more than 50% population of Kinnaur district (project area) and the transhumant communities move along designated routes along the Satluj river- from Shivalik range (foothills of Himalayas) to the upper reaches in summers, along established routes for pasture. The forests and highlands are home to several communities and social groupings that have lived in relative geographical isolation in these areas for protecting their cultural heritage and social fabric. As a result, these landscapes have significant cultural, historical as well as religious importance for these communities. OP 4.10 is triggered as access to pastures, traditional routes, etc. may be closed for enhancing the resource base and may have adverse livelihoods impact. Social assessment in consultation with trans-nomads and Scheduled Tribe will be undertaken to ensure compliance with Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) to

prepare the Social Management Framework and Indigenous People Development Plan. Moreover, to ensure compliance with Panchayat Raj (Extension to Scheduled Areas), Act, specific consultations will be held in Scheduled V areas

Impact Assessment – Surveys and Consultations

This assessment surveyed a total of 504 Households (HH) in 11 villages. Among these around 55% HH were of the people from General Category 17% from SC and 28% from ST category and 13% were women Headed Households. Average Family size of the HH was 4 for the study sample and is quite comparable to the average HH size in the census. Out of a total of 2185 family members 52% belonged to the General Category while 20% of the members were from SC category and 28% belonged to ST category. SC and ST HH are predominantly found in Kinnaur district. Out of the total 504 HH surveyed 25% of them belonged to BPL category. The BPL category HH was identified based on the village list and Ration card copy of the HH. Literacy Levels of the population surveyed indicate that the average literacy of male population (83%) is higher than female literacy levels (75%). Though the 79% of population of the sample households is literate only 9% of people have completed graduation or above. Total worker population among study sample is 54% with 75% of males and 33% of females forming the workforce. The remaining 46% population is either old/ retired or still undergoing studies or belong to the “non-school going age group”.

Most of the villagers were marginal farmers with land holdings of 2-5 bigha (1 bigha = 809 m²) approximately 0.3-0.4 ha and grew crops like wheat, maize, barley. Average household landholding was found to be 0.5 ha (6.2 bigha). Wheat, Maize, Peas, Potato, Rice, Barley, Pulses and Apple are the major cash crops grown in the study villages. Horticultural crops are grown for consumption within the household. 36% of the total households did not have any livestock holding. 64% of the remaining households had an average of 2 livestock animals per household. On an average each HH rears around 5 sheep on average and similarly around 4 goats and every 2 families had 3 cows and 1 buffalo on an average. 79% of the total households surveyed owned Television. 30% of the total households surveyed during the social assessment study had Kachcha houses made of wood, mud or stones 21% of the households had RCC/ concrete walls and thatched, tiled or sheets of tin, asbestos or wood. RCC structures (pucca) were 49% of the total household surveyed. 96% of the households had their own houses. Only 4% of the respondents surveyed confirmed that they resided in rented accommodation.

60% of the households surveyed during the assessment study stated that they visited forests for collection of fodder for their livestock. Procuring fodder from market was preferred by 54% of the respondent households surveyed as compared to collecting it from forests. Only 4% of the households surveyed stated that they are solely dependent on pastures for fodder. 25% of the households use roughage and crop residue of the crops cultivated on their own land. Consultations with communities brought out that degradation in forest quality, spread of invasive species had made fodder collection from forests more time consuming and difficult. 79% of the Households surveyed stated that they do not require timber now as they have their houses constructed and whenever they will have any requirement for construction purpose they would prefer to get it through the Timber Distribution System (TDS or TD as popularly known). Only 2% of the households confirmed to have received timber for construction of their houses through TDS.

NTFP collection was not confirmed by the respondents in any of the villages under the apprehension that they might be penalized for collecting the NTFPs from forest. However they stated that there are people in the village who go the forest for collection of NTFP from the forests. The NTFPs usually collected were Nag Chhatri, Gucchi (wild Mushrooms), Bar, Kakri, Bahera, Amla, Mustak etc. along with Dadu (wild pomegranates) and Chilgoza. Only 4 respondents openly stated that they would go to collect Katar Singe and Naag Chhatri (restricted species) from the forest. However, almost all the respondents maintained that planting of medicinal plants, Gucchi, Dadu, good quality walnuts etc. would be beneficial for the community.

Plantations are carried out by the Forest Department on regular basis after the monsoon season. Out of the total 504 households surveyed during the assessment study only 12% of the respondents were aware of the plantation activities carried out in recent past, 88% of the households denied having any information on the plantation activities or the species planted in the forests. Only 5% of the households stated that the members of their family had participated in the plantation operations of the Forest Department wherein they were engaged as daily laborers for digging pits for the saplings to be planted, carrying saplings from the nursery to the plantation sites, watering the plants or other miscellaneous works. The villagers participating in the plantation activities are paid a daily wage rate of Rs 210 – 220 as prescribed under the government norms. In the even of forest fires the villagers play an active role in informing the Forest Department and assisting them to get it extinguished. 90% respondents confirmed that they or one of their family member have actively participated in extinguishing forest fires. The HPFD is encouraging Fire Free Villages and giving an incentive of Rs. 5000/- to Fire Free Villages.

Lack of opportunities for employment and income generation was one of the major issues raised by the respondents in almost all villages. Members of the community in almost all the villages stated that the employment opportunities are scarce in their village. 16% of the respondents stated that employment opportunities are seasonal while 68% of the respondents denied any existing employment opportunities in the region. In almost all villages the members of the community depended on jobs available under MGNREGA. Male members of about 30% households seasonally migrate to cities, with 19% households reporting that migration of male members is often long term.

The respondents confirmed not having had a conflict with another member of the community or other communities over forest resources during the recent past. When asked about their interaction with the transhumants who have the forest rights the respondents both in the individual interviews and during the FGDs stated that the transhumant have permits to stay in the forest and they usually camp at the higher reaches of the forests and since they have the grazing rights they do not usually trespass into the village or private fields. Sometimes if any stray incidents have happened they were amicably sorted out through discussions and by engaging the PRI members of the village and having direct discussions with members of the transhumant community.

The respondents of the survey were unaware of the formal grievance redressal mechanism of the state however, in case of any complaints or issues related to a particular department they villagers would often approach the PRI member or contact the officials of the concerned department directly to register their complaint. In case their complaint was not addressed many were not aware where and how to escalate it to the higher level authority.

The expectations of the villagers from the project include- raising fruit bearing plants, fencing around the village to protect from wild animals, paths to forest, plantation in forest and local community members be engaged to ensure employment, plantation of fruit bearing trees and species of cultural/ economic importance to communities on plantation sites, construction of check dams/ irrigation facilities and slope stabilization works, conducting awareness campaigns/ training for villagers, participation in plantations and nursery operations, participation in fire warning and control systems, protection against landslides, etc.

FGDs were conducted in each village to assess the economic dependence of the resident population on forest and assimilate their expectations from the Forest Department and the Project. The findings of the consultations are related to state support for sale of excess produce, opportunities for participation of communities (employment) in Forest Management, support for NTFP collection, storage and sale of NTFP as well as agricultural products, more frequent timber distribution, etc.

Gender Roles

Women play a significant and crucial role in agricultural development, forestry and allied fields including crop production, livestock rearing, horticulture, etc. As per the survey, in 90 percent households women are involved in the collection of NTFPs and fodder from the forests, though decisions on sale of surplus is largely taken by male counterparts in which women are consulted., Women of forest dependent communities face severe handicaps, including direct, adverse impact of depleting forest resources, responsibility for agricultural production as well as collection of forest resources in households which witness migration of male members.

Institutional Assessment

The externally supported projects and state-wide programs of participatory/ joint forest management, launched by the HPFD in 1998 encouraged the direct involvement of the communities in protection, conservation and maintenance of forests. Of these institutions, VFDSs are registered under the Societies Registration Act; while VFDCs, VDCs and VEDCs are registered by the District Forest Officer. Except for IWDP, where watershed was the unit for a VDC, a Gram Panchayat is generally the unit. VFDCs, VFDSs, VEDCs and VDCs all have a general 'house' membership and an executive. The GoHP sets policy and strategic direction for the forest sector, in line with state-wide priorities and national obligations. For example the current 'Vision 2020' exercise, envisioned for the Government of HP, incorporates the HP Forest Department's 'Vision' and will contribute to the overall national 'Vision'.

The Forest Department has traditionally performed a policing role for protection and management of forest and with shifts in national/ state forest policies in the last 2-3 decades it has now started working with communities. Whereas certain rights like access to fuel wood, fodder, NTFPs and timber for house construction, of communities settled near the forests were always recognized, they were also expected to help the department in exigencies like control of forest fires. Lady forest guards have also been recruited in recent

years to have a better dialogue with female members of the community. While policies are in place to promote participation and community co- management, low departmental capacities and willingness to engage with communities is reflected in the status of community institutions. Of the total 1475 JFMCs formed till April 2014, only 963 were functional under 36 Forest Development Authorities- suggesting their weak mobilization and gradual alienation. Also the state has so far been able to bring only a small portion of the forest area under joint management.

During the meetings and discussions with the HPFD and the project stakeholders certain gaps were identified in the capacity of HPFD to address the social issues, such as- low skills in social mobilization and undertaking community development works; lack of training of the field staff in participatory approaches; low willingness of field staff to shift from a policing to a co-management role and treat communities as equal stakeholders; deeply embedded mental models regarding communities and their contribution to conversation and forest protection; departmental workload due to which forest staff is unable to devote much time to interact with community members, etc.

The actions to address these gaps are; a) Engaging dedicated locally available educated community facilitators (including female staff), who would have greater access to women community members and skills for engaging with the communities, b) Training field and HPFD staff in participatory tools and techniques for eliciting participation, assessing needs, suggesting alternatives and providing local and community preferred solutions, c) Involving communities in forestry operations, including employing them in plantation and nursery development works and d) creating a dedicated system for grievance redress to handle community grievances arising out of project investments. Since this needs a long term change management process, in the short term, within the HPFFP, the PIU will need to employ persons with social and community development skills to augment its capacities. This should be in the form of recruiting a Social Development and Safeguards Specialist in the PIU, duly supported in the field by Community Facilitators. This will be in addition to capacity building support to be provided to the key PIU, Range level and field staff on social development and management issues.

Project Impacts

The anticipate impacts due to the project interventions are; a) Requirement of land including some parcels of forest land which is unsettled under FRA, Land under evictions of encroachers are underway and being monitored by the HP High Court, b) Limited opportunities for participation in nursery operations and choice of species, c) Diminishing interest of communities in conservation due to reducing stakes, d) Restrictions to access to seed stands, restrictions on movement of community and cattle for grazing, d) Impacts on livelihoods of Transhumants/ Nomads either through temporary restrictions/ denial of access (for a few years) on pastures to be conserved/ improved, e) Apprehension of forest department officials that transhumants/ nomads bring along invasive species into forests and pastures impacting the quality of forests and its bio-diversity, f) Potential resource conflicts among communities sharing pastures and forest resources, g) Limited community engagement, low involvement of forest related community institutions and lack of formalizing community role in forest activities -forest fires, forest protection and management, h) Complicated rules on access and benefit sharing, i) Low understanding within the community about their rights and entitlements vis-à-vis forests and forest resources..

Project risks identified by the assessment include -usage of land under disputes, exclusion of vulnerable groups, community ownership, inadequate role clarity, low HPFD social capacity, unaddressed grievances, information dissemination. These are to be mitigated through the use of Screening mechanisms, operationalisation of strategies for -Stakeholder Engagement, Capacity Building, Tribal Development, Inclusion of vulnerable communities including women (Gender Action Plan), development of monitoring indicators to track inclusion, participation and equitable access, IEC/ awareness generation and social mobilization to promote community participation, recruitment of Social Development and Safeguards Specialist and field level Community Facilitators and by establishing a dedicated GRM and systems for Citizens Engagement.

Social Management Framework

The Social Management Framework is prepared based on the assessment of social impacts and risks to guide the screening and preparation of plans and strategies as appropriate for the project interventions to be taken up under the project. This SMF comprises a) A Screening format for the project interventions, b) A Resettlement Policy Framework, c) Grievance Redressal Mechanism, d) Social Inclusion Strategy, e) Citizen Engagement Framework, f) Gender Strategy, g) Tribal Development Framework (Indigenous People's Development Framework, h) Monitoring Strategy, i) Capacity Building Strategy.

Screening for Adverse Social Impacts

All project interventions will be screened for land requirement. For this purpose a screening format is used. All land for planned interventions such as nurseries, plantation, storage facilities, etc. be undertaken on a) existing land available with HPFD, b) government land accessed through departmental transfer, c) land taken on lease under relevant legal provisions or d) through voluntary land donation by beneficiaries. All sites with unsettled forest rights, areas under eviction of encroachment (HP High Court), sites of cultural or religious significance, including those that restrict access to such sites, including community conserved areas, sacred groves, *deo bhumis* (with no alternate access routes) will be excluded from project investments.

Resettlement Policy Framework

The framework has been developed as enunciated in the national legislation, Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013. The primary objective of this RPF is to provide better standard of living to the project affected families or at least restore their standard of living to that of before project. If the affected persons belong to Below Poverty Line (BPL) category before the project, then this RPF aims to bring them Above Poverty Line (APL).

Land Requirement

HPFPP proposes various types of sub-projects to be taken up. These sub-projects will require land depending on their type and size. The land requirement would vary across sub-projects and locations. The type and size of the sub-projects will dictate the land requirement. The extent of land required would vary across the sub-projects and can't be estimated at this stage.

Usual Practice

GoHP is implementing similar projects on a regular basis, which require land, of which the ownership could be either public or private. Accessing public land is easier, but arrangements will have to be made for securing privately owned land. When additional lands are required, GoHP, as a first step, would try and secure public lands under different tenure systems where feasible and available. If private lands are required, then GoHP would resort to, either through voluntary donation or by outright direct purchase or through using RFTCLARAR Act.

For any requirement of land for sub-projects under HPFFP, the GoHP will use only government land, which is free of encroachments and disputes. Land under court cases and under the purview of FRA (unsettled claims) will not be used. To the extent possible, GoHP will use its own existing land/ premises/ buildings and/ or rented premises/ buildings for project purposes (such as raising nurseries, new plantation sites, storage of NTFP).

However, keeping in mind any eventuality, the options are proposed for procuring/ acquiring private lands are 1) Land acquisition using LA Act 2013, 2) Direct Purchase and 3) Land Donation.

Entitlement Matrix

This Entitlement Matrix is developed giving various entitlements for all categories of PAFs, based on RFTCLARR Act 2013. This Matrix can be used as a guide for designing Resettlement Action Plans for sub-projects. All the families will be entitled to two broad categories of assistance; 1) compensation for land loss; and 2) livelihood (rehabilitation) assistance for starting some income generation activity, which may include the purchase of lands, as decided by the PAF.

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

The HPFFP will establish a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) which will be implemented with the aim to respond to queries or clarifications about the project, resolve problems with implementation and addressing complaints and grievances. The GRM will focus on corrective actions that can be implemented quickly and at a relatively low cost to resolve identified implementation concerns, before they escalate to the point of harm or conflict. GRM will serve as a channel for early warning, helping to target supervision to where it is most needed and identify systemic issues. The GRM will directly focus on and seek to resolve complaints (and requests for information or clarification) that pertain to outputs, activities and processes undertaken by the Project, i.e., those which (i) are described in the Project Implementation Manual; (ii) are funded through the Project (including counterpart funds); and (iii) are carried out by staff or consultants of the organization, or by their partners and sub-contractors, directly or indirectly supporting the project.

In order to address grievances related to project activities, land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation implementation, livelihoods issues, etc., two bodies are to be established; PGRC at the state level and Grievance Redress Committee at the Division level. The former will be established under the chairmanship of PCCF, HPFD of the state to monitor and

review the grievances, in his capacity as Chairman. CPD, HPFFP will be convener of this committee. The Grievance Redress Committee will be established at the Division level under the chairmanship of the CF for the Circle for redress of grievances of the stakeholders with DFOs as the convener of these committees and district level heads of related departments as members along with a PAFs representative and a prominent social worker of the District. The aggrieved will have two kinds of options for addressing their grievance relating to the land appropriation. One is the grievance redress mechanism incorporated in this framework, as above. The other is the general legal environment consisting of court of law to address their grievance. These options will be disclosed to the aggrieved during the public consultation process.

Grievance Redress Service of The World Bank

In addition to seeking to resolve their grievances through the GRM established at the government level, “communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a World Bank (WB) supported project such as this operation may also submit complaints to the Grievance Redress Service (GRS) established by the World Bank. The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address project-related concerns. Project affected communities and individuals may also submit their complaint to the WB’s independent Inspection Panel, after having brought the complaint to the World Bank’s attention through its GRS. Information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank’s Grievance Redress Service is available at <http://www.worldbank.org/GRS>. Information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank Inspection Panel is available at www.inspectionpanel.org.

Social Inclusion Strategy

The project would ensure inclusion of all vulnerable groups including, women and tribals within the implementation structures, community institutions in the proposed project interventions by undertaking; Consultation, Stakeholder Participation, Selection of Individual Beneficiaries, Information and knowledge Sharing, Special Attention to Women, Indigenous People, especially transhumant communities and Other Vulnerable Groups.

Citizen Engagement Strategy

This assessment indicates that many programs and schemes exist for forest conservation and tribal development, however communication on and community awareness of these programs is rather limited. Engagement tends to be more focused on individuals rather on community groups, as would be required in some of interventions under this project. Therefore, in a project of this nature involving beneficiaries across different social groups, a citizen engagement strategy is needed to engage with them to ensure intended outcomes are achieved. The system developed for citizen’s engagement will provide project beneficiaries, as well as concerned citizens and civil society space to provide feedback on the project. As an accountability measure, offline and online mechanisms will be created for receiving citizen’s feedback. This feedback will be systematically analysing and used to inform the overall project implementation strategy. The awareness generation effort of the project will also include informing people about ways of providing feedback- like web portals and toll-free helplines. Key elements of this strategy are; Participatory planning, implementation and monitoring, Feedback using ICT, Support to grievance redressal, etc.

Gender Strategy

Like in other projects, as per available experience, in these sub-projects as well, women are likely to experience differential socio-economic impacts due to their disadvantaged position within socio-economic structures and processes. As a part of Gender Strategy, actions such as; Gender disaggregated socioeconomic baseline, separate focus group discussions and mobilization, inclusion of women and quality representation in forest committees, Training and capacity building, Socially inclusive Benefit Sharing for shared/public goods, Convergence with existing state level schemes for skill development and empowerment of women, , tracking of gender disaggregated monitoring indicators, Preference to deployment of female community facilitatorshave been proposed.

Monitoring

The SMF requires detailed supervision, monitoring and evaluation of the impact of the project on social aspects. In order to carry out this, HPFFP will have specific arrangements made at state and range level. This includes appointment of a Social Specialist for the project period at state level. Further the HPFFP will guide the Field level agencies on how implementation of this SMF. The HPFFP PIU will be in charge of implementing the SMF. The Social Specialists will guide and oversee its implementation and will be supported at field level by facilitators. Further the HPFFP will incorporate the provisions of this SMF as actionable points in the Project Operations Manual or other similar document prepared for the project. The Social Specialist will oversee the application of these provisions and guide the process, while at the same time building the capacity of the PIU and the field units. Once every year, the HPFFP will prepare a report of the social safeguards status in the project districts including data and analysis of relevant parameters. The concurrent internal social monitoring will be done as part of the regular monitoring by the PIU and range level implementing agencies. However, independent consultants appointed by HPFFP, will do the quarterly social monitoring of sub-projects for social safeguards compliance.

Capacity Building Strategy

The HPFFP will give its staff and the participating communities exposure to social safeguards issues. But the interactions with them reveal that, this mere exposure is not enough for preparing and implementing social management plans. They need to have awareness, sensitivity, skills and hands-on experience regarding the social aspects of sub-projects planning and implementation. This capacity building and IEC strategy has been outlined as part of the SMF developed for the project aims at building social awareness and social management capacity in the project administration structure as well as among the intended target communities. Capacity building for social management will also be integrated within the overall capacity building component of the project. Targeted training and refresher programs are suggested for the implementing agencies and budget has been provided for these activities.

Budget

The total administrative budget for social management activities including training under the proposed HPFFP has been worked out as Rs. 5.3 Crore. The cost of implementing the proposed mitigation measures is not included in this costing. The cost of mitigating social impacts need to be included in the respective sub-projects' budgets.

Means of Disclosure

This SA, SMF along with RPF and the TDF will be kept at the DFO Office, District Collector's Office, and Range Office falling in the project area for interested persons to read and copy. This will also be made available on the forest department web site as well and at the Gram Panchayat Offices of the concerned villages.

1. Introduction

1.1 Himachal Pradesh - Background

Himachal Pradesh, the land of apples and snow, has geographical area of 55,673 sq. km. and constitutes nearly 11 percent of the total area of Himalayas. Nearly 30 percent of its geographical area is permanently under snow and more than 66 percent is designated as forest-with nearly 15 percent falling within the Protected Area (PA) network. The state almost wholly comprises of mountain ranges, hills and valleys and has 4 major agro-climatic zones viz.;

1. Sub-tropical low hills (Shiwalik Range, below about 800 meters MSL)
2. Mid-hills sub-temperate zone (between 800 to 2800 meters MSL)
3. High hills temperate wet and sub alpine (above 2800 meters MSL)
4. High hills temperate dry alpine zone (higher reaches of inner and outer Himalayas)

Forests in Himachal Pradesh cover an area of 37,033 Sq. Km. and account for 66.52 percent of total geographical area of the state. However, presently 26.4 percent of the total geographical area of the State supports Forest cover. Besides proper management, conservation and rationalized utilization of forests, the State has a declared vision of enhancing the forest cover in the State from the present about 26.4 percent of its geographical area to 30 percent of its geographical area by 2030 to meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The High Hills Region covering Kinnaur, Lahaul & Spiti and Chamba districts, accounts for more than 30 percent of Himachal's geographical area. This zone is further divided into a sub- alpine and an alpine zone; the former lies at an altitude of 3000 - 3500 meters and the latter lies above 3500 meters. About 80 percent of this part of Inner Himalayas is under pastures, with cultivated and forested areas only spread over 10 percent of land, and inhabited by transhumant indigenous communities that use these alpine pastures for grazing their livestock.

The state is also home to nearly 1.7 million people belonging to vulnerable communities that constitute nearly 28 percent of its total population (24.7 percent SC and 4 percent ST). A significant proportion of the large rural population lives within and on forest fringes and has high dependence on forests and pastures for their lives and livelihoods. The state has been working on a green growth model that links prosperity of local communities to improved forest management for deriving multiple benefits.

1.2 Himachal Pradesh Forests for Prosperity Project

Since forests produce a range of ecosystem services, they need to be managed for multiple benefits, not just for timber, but to maximize economic benefits for different stakeholders while managing these forests sustainably. In order to do this, Government of Himachal Pradesh is developing the **Himachal Pradesh Forests for Prosperity Project**, with Department of Forests as the main implementing agency.

1.2.1 Project Development Objective

The Project Development Objective is to improve the governance, management, and community use of forests and pastures at selected sites in Himachal Pradesh, by strengthening the institutional capacity of the state, strengthening value chain of select NTFPs and increasing the value of eco-tourism in select areas. The five year project, to be implemented in the 7 districts of state falling under the Sutlej river's catchment area.

Project Development Objective

To improve governance, management and community use of forests and pastures at selected sites in Himachal Pradesh.

1. PDO Indicators PDO indicator #1: Selected areas managed in accordance with site-specific management plans (ha)
2. PDO indicator #2: Area with improved forest density in project-supported areas (ha)
3. PDO indicator #3: Net GHG emissions (tCO_{2e})
4. PDO indicator #4: Index of living conditions (number)
5. PDO indicator #5: Score on institutional reform process (number)

Box 1: Project Development Objective

The strategic guidance to the project will be provided by an inter-departmental State Level Steering Committee (SLSC) that will also provide the inter-sectoral coordination. Apart from using the project finance, the state will also leverage other state and central resources and opportunities by strengthening its institutional capacity for efficient use of Government of India (GoI) and state resources and by creating enabling conditions for private sector participation. It will also leverage resources made available from Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) program for improving the quality of existing forests and establishing new forest areas.

1.3 Project Description

By making forest service provision programs more effective, and strengthening the roles of communities and the private sector in forest-related activities, the Project will contribute to the states' economic development goals, but also lay the foundation for broader benefits. Improving the effectiveness of afforestation programs will, for example, improve the effectiveness of Central government allocations to the state for afforestation, such as those made under the

Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) fund. Given that, as per the 14th Finance Commission, 7.5 percent of the allocations to states are based on the state's forest quality, by helping HP improve its forest quality, the Project will help increase the fiscal allocations to the state and thereby the overall state budget for development programs. Improved forest quality will also lead to increased carbon sequestration, helping HP meet its state climate policy goals, and contribute to the achievement of India's NDC targets.

1.4 Project Components

1.4.1 Component 1. Improving the provision of forest sector goods and service by HPFD

This component will finance the improvement in core services offered by the department and will aim at improving delivery of services that lead to effective management of forests and pastures. Activities supported under this component will include:

Sub-component 1A: Institutional strengthening and Development of the Himachal Pradesh Forest Department (HPFD)

This sub-component will support a change management process initiated through an institutional assessment to develop a roadmap for institutional change and its implementation, development of an IT strategy around the core functions related to forest management, development of a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system using technology as well as training and capacity building of the departmental staff. The institutional strengthening process will cover-identifying clear mandates for different institutions, creating windows for participation of local communities and the private sector, identifying policy constraints and correcting them, and developing performance benchmarks.

This sub-component also seeks to improve the technical capacity at the HPFD on availability of data/information, planning and monitoring to help both generate increased revenues for the state and ultimately improve the quality of forest. This sub-component will strengthen technical capacity to improve the effectiveness of on-going and future investments and finance technical assistance activities, procurement of goods (equipment), and key investments, such as strengthening of FMIS so that strategic development/planning/decision making can: i) be linked to other sectors and institutions (e.g. land registry, agriculture, rural development, tourism, etc.); ii) be based on accurate and agreed data; iii) provide the means for robust monitoring and verification; and, iv) increase transparency and allow for independent supervision.

This will be achieved by establishing systems that will share key common and most importantly unique datasets through access to common servers (e.g. cadastral, boundary and ownership layers), with other institutions (e.g. with Department of Statistics and Planning for compiling forest accounts) , as well as at the national

level with, for example, the Forest Survey of India in key areas such as the National Forest Inventory, forest fire detection and reporting, permanent sample plot data to monitor growth dynamics, carbon stocks and forest health.

Building on these layers the HPFD would be able to prepare and systematize forest and pasture management planning processes, which would include ensuring proper community participation and consultation. Once the forest and pasture management plans have been approved and established in the FMIS, systems will be established to ensure that plan implementation is both monitored and reported on and shared through web based portals. This will include methods for monitoring removals and transport of forest produce. Standard reporting will be made publicly available through web portals. This activity will also contribute to build a joint platform with various state departments related to the forest sector like environment, energy and statistics and planning. This will facilitate effective planning, implementation and monitoring of CAT Plans, forest accounts, benefit sharing in the catchments etc.

Sub-component 1B: Investing in Seed and Nursery Development and Planting and Maintenance

(i) **Development of nurseries and improvement of seed orchards using state-of-the art technologies.** This will include investments in: (a) the development of nurseries across the state (the potential of private sector participation will be explored during preparation); (b) the improvement of seedling techniques used in nursery enhancement; (c) development and maintenance of a digital database on 'plus trees', developing systems and facilities for seed certification, storage and distribution to improve the genetic quality and ecological suitability of seeds; (d) Piloting trials on use of innovative methods for planting and maintenance based on new planting models like using different plant sizes, spacing and use of different maintenance techniques. PPP schemes will be explored during Project preparation.

(ii) **Establishment of new plantations and enrichment planting.** This activity links closely with the activity described above by helping to improve forest quality and density through adaptive planning and management, targeted investments at selected sites, and the use of improved techniques and models. Benefit sharing arrangements that allow communities to harvest the productive assets in years to come are needed. The Project will analyze different schemes to promote communities' participation during preparation.

Sub-component 1C: Improving effectiveness of the Comprehensive Catchment Area Treatment (CCAT) plan

(i) **CAT plans effectiveness.** To improve the effectiveness of comprehensive CAT plans, this sub-component will also support the development and implementation of a model CAT plan, the development of CAT planning

approaches, targeted training of officers and investments in monitoring stations and silt laboratories, and investments to implement CAT plan activities.

Specifically, under this sub-component, the Project will finance technical assistance and investments focused on the Sutlej basin (one of the five river basins in the state) to strengthen the flow of forest ecosystem services to forest-dependent sectors, such as hydropower. This basin has a length of over 200 km and an area of more than 50,000 hectares. The catchments within the basin are showing symptoms of degradation, such as landslides and uncontrolled erosion. In this context, the project will finance the application of hydrological and investment prioritization models to better understand sediment flows and to suggest appropriate treatment for optimal catchment area management. The development of the Sutlej CAT plan – a model CAT plan – will include activities designed to maximize the production of ecosystem services, such as improved forest and pasture management, landslide management, erosion control, check dams, brush wood dams, and bio-engineering works. The Project will support the HPFD to demonstrate the advantages of model catchment management by identifying critical interventions and recommending activities to maximize silt retention and ground water improvement

Component 2. Facilitating better and more sustainable community and private sector forest and pasture use

This component aims to remove barriers to and create incentives for improved forest management at the level of communities and private sector through a set of activities addressing institutional, governance, and technical constraints. Enhanced livelihoods benefits are expected to incentivize communities to contribute to improved forest quality. A clear policy environment will unlock private sector participation. These activities will also signal an institutional change at the level of the HPFD, getting it out of revenue generation where private sector and communities can play a role.

Sub-component 2A: Creating an enabling environment for the sustainable trade of NTFPs

An NTFP sector strategy will underpin this component to catalyze the potential of NTFPs and support local livelihoods by securing communities' access rights and increasing value-addition through improved harvesting, processing, storage, and marketing of selected NTFPs. During preparation, the HPFD will explore the possibility of using project preparation funds to support the development of this strategy to help identify some NTFPs with market potential and secure communities' access to and use of the forest resource through a participatory process. Increased value-addition supported initially by public financing would create a favorable investment climate to crowd-in private sector investments in NTFP enterprises, including potentially through PPPs. For this purpose, HPFD will involve a private entity that is experienced in this area. The selection of this entity will be discussed during Project preparation. The sub-component will support the following activities:

(i) **Provide technical and financial support to communities and individuals to initiate and manage NTFP-based enterprises.** This could include startup capital through microfinance schemes, training, and other business development support. The specific financial mechanisms and their implementation will be analyzed during Project preparation.

(ii) **Support the development and piloting of value chains** and markets for specific NTFPs, such as medicinal and aromatic plants, including via certification, standards, targeted investments, etc.

Sub-component 2B: Support community participation in forest fire and pasture land management

(i) **Infrastructure for forest fire detection and equipment for forest fire suppression.** This activity will lead to a comprehensive forest fire detection, response and management action plan. The detection of forest fire will be linked to the state's Forest Management Information System (FMIS) for detection and response in real time, and to ensure a better alignment with the existing systems at the national level. Infrastructure for forest fire detection and equipment for forest fire suppression would include clothing, tools and vehicles.

(ii) **Improvement of pastures management.** These activities seek to augment the management of and community benefits derived from pastures, particularly alpine pastures above tree line that are managed by the HPFD and are often degraded, through a set of actions that will address planning and other institutional constraints and finance key investments in the field. These activities will involve the development of new and upgrading of existing pasture management models for high altitude pastures, low lying pastures, and forest lands. They will be jointly implemented by the HPFD and the PFM committees. Specific mechanisms to pilot the proposed models through specific investments will be identified during Project preparation, including the potential flow of funds to communities to support the implementation of the pilots.

As mentioned before, existing policy barriers to effective eco-tourism destination development, with the participation of communities and private sector players, would be reviewed for suitable amendments as preparation for possible future engagement. As a first step, the potential of ecotourism will be also explored and discussed with the HPFD. The following activities are likely to be supported to help create an enabling environment for private sector investments: (i) update the state's ecotourism policy to facilitate high value ecotourism development; and (ii) develop ecotourism guidelines that balance the need for community, forest, and private sector benefits.

1.4.2 Component 3. Institutional Coordination and Project Management

Subcomponent 3.2. Institutional Coordination

This subcomponent will support, through the financing of recurrent expenditures, the creation and maintenance of the Project's State Level Steering Committee (SLSC) as a key vehicle to ensure multi-sectoral coordination and participation among the HPFD and other relevant sectors that are involved with the project and have the institutional mandate to advise or implement activities related to allied areas like watershed treatment, NTFPs, or ecotourism. The Project will finance (i) technical meetings of the SLSC (ii) knowledge exchange activities with other states and countries facing similar challenges and (iii) training of policy makers and PMU staff on global best practices related to forest management.

Subcomponent 3.1. Project Management

This subcomponent will finance Project management activities (mainly through consultant services), which will be undertaken by a State Project Management Unit (SPMU) established in the HPFD. The SPMU activities will include budgeting, preparing annual work plans, contract management, financial management, procurement, environmental and social risk management, and monitoring and evaluation. Under this component, all reporting on implementation progress will be prepared, including monitoring of the PDO and the Results Framework indicators.

1.5 The World Bank's Forest Action Plan – Role of Forests in increasing Shared Prosperity

The World Bank Group recognizes the need for forests to become an integral part of national development priorities and be better recognized for opportunities they offer, especially since a large part of the world's vulnerable population lives in or near forests. World Bank's Forest Action Plan for the period 2001-20 (FAP) provides guidance on how forest smart activities can create pathways to help lift communities out of poverty and vulnerability. The FAP identifies 2 key areas, namely sustainable forest management and forest smart interventions that can contribute to creating lasting and positive forest outcomes-greater climate resilience, ensuring rights and participation, and strengthening institutions and governance in the management of forests, to maximize their development benefits.

Sustainable Forestry: The Action Plan supports investments for enhancing benefits from natural forests, in terms of creating cash and non-cash income opportunities for forest dependent communities by planting new forests, responding to growing demand for fuel, fodder and food and reducing pressure on natural forests. It also promotes investments for rehabilitating degraded forests and strengthening value chains through forest-based enterprises. Potential interventions in this area include:

1. Protection and optimization of the management of natural forests through:
 - *Participatory forest management*
 - *Sustainable management of production forests*
 - *Sustainable production of non-timber forest products*
 - *Forest biodiversity protection*
 - *Nature-based tourism*
 - *Payment for ecosystem services*
2. Sustainable plantations and tree plantings through:
 - *Responsible investments in large-scale commercial reforestation*
 - *Smallholder plantations and tree planting*
3. Sustainable forest value-chains through:
 - *Small and medium forest enterprises*
 - *Private investments in forest value chains*

Forest Smart Interventions: This approach supports investments which minimize or avoid adverse impacts on forests and their bio-diversity, and identifies opportunities to increase productivity and resilience of other related sectors-agriculture, watershed, flood control by delivering multi-sectoral solutions. Potential interventions in this area include:

1. Informed decision making on land use by:
 - *Introducing forest considerations as key element of Sustainable Development Agenda*
 - *Promoting land use planning as a key tool*
2. Deliver on forest-smart operations in sectors such as:
 - *Agriculture and water*
 - *Infrastructure (transport, dams, and hydropower)*
 - *Energy*
 - *Extractive industries*

Apart from these two key areas, FAP also identifies certain cross cutting themes, engagement in which can lead to positive outcomes. These include developing innovative solutions for forest based climate change mitigation and using a landscape based approach for developing resilience among ecosystems and societies to climatic shocks. The world's most carbon-rich and bio-diverse forests are often found in regions where **participation and rights** related to access and use of forests /forest products are ill-defined, contested or insecure.

The Action Plan commits to support client countries that are willing to clarify forest access and user rights, improve land tenure (for indigenous and forest-dependent communities), and modernize land administration. In addition, the FAP also seeks to establish platforms to foster enhanced stakeholder participation, since effective

forest **governance and strong institutions** are pre-conditions for sustainably managed forests. To this extent, it strives to support clients willing to strengthen their institutional capacities and policy framework to sustainably manage their forests and its interfaces with other sectors.

1.6 Social Assessment – Purpose and Objective

The objective of this assignment is to undertake a detailed assessment of the existing and potential social risks and issues that the project is likely to face during design and implementation. Based on a detailed secondary literature review, and exhaustive primary data collection, it has analysed the policy-legal environment related to social aspects of the project, capacities of implementing agencies to manage these social issues and risks and assess to what extent the state's systems and processes are geared to address or mitigate these likely risks and impacts. This assessment has been used to develop a Social Management Framework (SMF) and Tribal Development Plan (TDP) for mitigating or avoiding adverse social impacts and for enhancing social benefits emerging from the project. The social assessment and management framework has been developed based on the principles of equity, social and gender inclusion, participation, transparency, accountability, good governance and appropriate land management.

1.6.1 Scope of the Assignment

The scope of the assignment is summarized in the following eight steps:

Step 1: Scoping of Project related Social Issues

Step 2: Detailed Social Assessment

Step 3: Assessment of Social Policy, Regulatory and Programmatic Environment

Step 4: Field Visits and Stakeholder Consultations

Step 5: Analysis of the information collected

Step 6: Development of a Social Management Framework and IPDP

Step 7: Disclosure of Social Management Framework and Tribal Development Plan

Step 8: Finalization of the Social Assessment, SMF and TDP

1.6.2 Approach and Methodology

The approach and methodology used for conducting this assignment is summarized below:

1. Literature Collection and Review
2. Desk Analysis
3. Tools (Household Survey Questionnaire and Community Consultation Checklist) Preparation and Field Testing – Inception Report
4. Field Visits - Primary Data Collection
5. Community Consultations
6. Data and Dialogue Analysis
7. Social Assessment (SA), Social Management Framework (SMF) and Tribal Development Framework (TDF) Preparation – Draft Reports
8. Revising Reports based on Comments and Suggestions
9. Final Reports (SA, SMF and TDF) Submission

2. Social Baseline

2.1 Profile of the state

Himachal Pradesh is situated in the Western Himalayas, and is bordered by states of Jammu and Kashmir on the north, Punjab on the west, Haryana on the southwest, Uttarakhand on the southeast, and the Tibet Autonomous Region on the east. At its southernmost point, it also touches the state of Uttar Pradesh. The state's name was coined from the Sanskrit; *Him* means 'snow' and *Achal* means 'land' or 'abode' by Acharya Diwakar Datt Sharma, one of the state's eminent Sanskrit scholars. Himachal Pradesh is known for its natural environment, hill stations, and temples. **Himachal Pradesh had one of the highest per-capita incomes among Indian states and union territories for the year 2014-15.** Many perennial rivers flow in the state. Numerous plants produce surplus hydroelectricity that is sold to other states, such as Delhi, Punjab, and Rajasthan. Tourism and agriculture are also important constituents of the state's economy. The state is spread across valleys. **Practically all houses have a toilet and 100% hygiene has been achieved in the state.** The villages have good connectivity with roads, public health centres, and high-speed broadband.

Himachal Pradesh has a total population of 68,64,602 (34,81,873 males and 33,82,729 females), with a population density of 123 as per 2011 Census. This is only 0.57 per cent of India's total population, recording a growth of 12.81 per cent. In the census, the state is placed 21st on the population chart, followed by Tripura at 22nd place. The Scheduled Caste population stands at 17,29,252 (24.7%) and the Scheduled Tribes population stands at 3,92,126 (4%). The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) per woman is 1.8, one of lowest in India. The Sex Ratio is 972 as against national average of 933. The literacy rate is 83.78% (Male 90.83% and Female 76.6%). About 90% of the population lives in rural areas. The life expectancy at birth in Himachal Pradesh is 72 years higher than the national average of 68 years.

The state of Himachal Pradesh is divided into 12 districts which are grouped into three divisions, Shimla (Kinnaur, Shimla, Sirmour and Solan Districts), Kangra (Chamba, Kangra and Una Districts) and Mandi (Bilaspur, Hamirpur, Kullu, Lahaul and Spiti, and Mandi Districts). The districts are further divided into 69 subdivisions, 78 blocks and 145 Tehsils. There are 4 Parliamentary and 68 Assembly constituencies in Himachal Pradesh.

Some key geographic, administrative, development information and the map of the Himachal Pradesh state is given in the below table.

Table 1: Geographic and Administrative data and Development Indicators

ITEM	PERIOD	UNIT	PARTICULARS
Area	(31.3.2016)	Sq. Kms.	55,673
Districts	(31.3.2016)	Nos.	12
Divisions	(31.3.2016)	Nos.	3
Sub - Divisions	(31.3.2016)	Nos.	62
Tehsils	(31.3.2016)	Nos.	97
Sub - Tehsils	(31.03.2016)	Nos.	49
Blocks	(31.03.2016)	Nos.	78
Total Villages	(2011 Census)	Nos.	20,690
Inhabited Villages	(2011 Census)	Nos.	17,882
Un-Inhabited Villages	(2011 Census)	Nos.	2,808
Towns & Cities	(2011 Census)	Nos.	59
Population	(2011 Census)	Lakh	68.65
Males	(2011 Census)	Lakh	34.82
Females	(2011 Census)	Lakh	33.83
Rural Population	(2011 Census)	Lakh	62
Urban Population	(2011 Census)	Lakh	6.89
Scheduled Caste Population	(2011 Census)	Lakh	17.29
Scheduled Tribe Population	(2011 Census)	Lakh	4
Literacy	(2011 Census)	Percent	83
Growth Rate	(2001-2011)	Percent	13
Density of Population	(2011 Census)	Persons	123
Total No. of Main Workers	(2011 Census)	Lakh	20.63
Birth Rate	2014	Per	16.4
Death Rate	2014	Per	6.7
Per Capita Income at current Prices	2015-16 (Adv.)	Rupees	1,30,067



Figure 1: Administrative Divisions and Boundaries of Himachal Pradesh

2.2 Geography

Himachal Pradesh is situated in the northern tip of India. It has geographical area of 55,673 sq km and constitutes nearly 11 percent of the total area of Himalayas. Nearly 30 percent of its geographical area is permanently under snow and more than 66 percent is designated as forest - with nearly 15 percent falling within the Protected Area (PA) network.

The state almost wholly comprises of mountain ranges, hills and valleys and has 4 major agro - climatic zones viz.

- Sub - tropical low hills (Shiwalik Range, below about 800 meters MSL),
- Mid - hills sub - temperate zone (between 800 to 2800 meters MSL),
- High hills temperate wet and sub alpine (above 2800 meters MSL) and
- High hills temperate dry alpine zone (higher reaches of inner and outer Himalayas).

The High Hills Region covering Kinnaur, Lahaul & Spiti and Chamba districts, accounts for more than 30 percent of Himachal's geographical area. This zone is further divided into a sub - alpine and an alpine zone; the former lies at an altitude of 3000 - 3500 meters and the latter lies above 3500 meters.

2.2.1 Relief and drainage

Within the diverse terrain of Himachal Pradesh are several parallel physiographic regions corresponding to the northwest-southeast-trending ranges of the Himalayan mountain system. The region adjacent to the plains of Punjab and Haryana consists of two stretches of the Shiwalik Range (the Outer Himalayas) separated by long, narrow valleys. Elevations in the southern tract of the region average about 500 meters, while in the northern tract they range between 900 and 1,500 meters. To the north of the Siwaliks are the Lesser (or Lower) Himalayas, which rise to about 4,500 meters. Within this region are the spectacular snow-capped Dhaola Dhar and Pir Panjal ranges. To the north again is the Zaskar Range, which reaches elevations of more than 6,700 meters, towering over the other ranges in the region. Many active mountain glaciers originate in this area.

Himachal Pradesh has many perennial snow-fed rivers and streams, in addition to four major watercourses. The eastern portion of the state is drained primarily by the Sutlej River, which rises in Tibet. Draining the western part of Himachal Pradesh are the Chenab (Chandra-Bhaga), Ravi, and Beas rivers, which have their source in the Great Himalayas.

2.2.2 Soils

The soils of Himachal Pradesh can be broadly divided into nine groups on the basis of their development and physiochemical properties. These groups are alluvial soils, brown hill soils, brown earths, brown forest soils, grey wooded or podzolic

soils, grey brown podzolic soils, plansolic soils, humus and iron podzols and Alpine humus mountain skeletal soils.

2.2.3 Rivers

Rivers which flow through this State are Beas in Kullu, Mandi and Kangra districts, Satluj in Kinnaur, Shimla and Bilaspur districts, Yamuna has its tributaries in Shimla and Sirmaur districts, Chenab (Chander Bhaga) flows through Lahaul-Spiti and Chamba districts and Ravi through Chamba district.

All these rivers are snow-fed and hence perennial. Besides the natural reservoirs and the large drops available in the river courses provide immense potential for hydel power generation at a low cost.

2.2.4 Land Use Pattern

Table 2: Land Use Pattern of the State (Area in '000 ha) of HP

Year/ District	Geographical Area by village papers	Forest land	Misc. Tree crops & Groves (Not included in net area sown)	Permanent pastures & other grazing lands	Culturable waste	Land put to non-agricultural uses	Barren and Un-culturable land	Current Fallows	Other Fallows	Net area sown	Area sown more than once	Total cropped area
Bilaspur	111.8	14.0	0.2	39.6	6.1	15.8	4.4	1.5	1.0	29.2	27.7	56.9
Chamba	692.4	272.0	0.2	348.9	6.9	15.4	4.7	1.9	0.7	41.6	26.1	67.8
Hamirpur	110.2	18.2	0.0	11.5	11.2	13.3	13.9	5.3	1.5	35.3	32.4	67.7
Kangra	577.7	232.5	8.3	87.9	28.2	77.7	14.8	11.5	1.1	115.7	97.5	213.3
Kinnaur	624.2	38.6	0.1	322.0	3.3	117.9	132.4	1.5	0.1	8.3	2.3	10.6
Kullu	64.2	2.5	3.8	3.9	1.3	7.9	3.2	2.6	0.5	38.5	21.1	59.6
L&S	911.2	137.4	0.1	211.5	0.6	16.9	541.3	0.1	0.0	3.4	0.1	3.5
Mandi	397.9	175.3	0.4	96.3	4.5	16.6	8.6	6.6	1.1	88.8	71.8	160.6
Shimla	525.4	149.7	8.9	235.2	13.1	19.9	11.5	16.1	5.1	65.9	20.5	86.5
Sirmaur	224.8	48.7	35.8	59.6	11.5	10.5	8.5	4.7	5.2	40.3	35.3	75.6
Solan	180.9	20.3	0.6	77.7	15.0	13.3	10.9	2.6	2.9	37.7	24.7	62.5
Una	154.9	16.5	6.6	13.5	22.6	27.6	24.1	3.1	2.2	38.5	35.5	74.0
Himachal Pradesh	4575.6	1125.7	64.9	1507.5	124.1	352.7	778.5	57.5	21.3	543.4	395.3	938.6
		24%	2%	33%	3%	8%	17%	1%	0.5%	12%	9%	21%

The Land Use and Land Cover Distribution of the state indicate that 24% of the land area is occupied by Forests. 33% land is occupied by grass and shrubs which acts as pastures. Agricultural land accounts to 13% of the total geographic area of the state. 17% of the land is un-culturable barren land. About 80 percent of this part of Inner Himalayas is under pastures, with cultivated and forested areas only spread over

10 percent of land, and inhabited by transhuman indigenous communities that use these alpine pastures for grazing their livestock.

2.3 Demography

Himachal Pradesh has a total population of 6,864,602 including 3,481,873 males and 3,382,729 females as per the final results of the Census of India 2011. This is only 0.57 per cent of India's total population, recording a growth of 12.81 per cent. The total fertility rate (TFR) per woman is 1.8, one of lowest in India.

Table 3: District wise Distribution of Rural and Urban Population in HP

DISTRICT	Rural				Urban				Total ('000)			
	HH	POP	M	F	HH	POP	M	F	HH	POP	M	F
Bilaspur	6%	6%	6%	6%	3%	4%	4%	4%	80	382	193	189
Chamba	7%	8%	8%	8%	5%	5%	5%	5%	102	519	261	258
Hamirpur	7%	7%	6%	7%	4%	5%	4%	5%	106	455	217	238
Kangra	24%	23%	23%	23%	12%	13%	12%	13%	339	1,510	751	759
Kinnaur	2%	1%	1%	1%	-	-	-	-	20	84	46	38
Kullu	6%	6%	7%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	95	438	225	212
Lahul & Spiti	1%	1%	1%	0.5%	-	-	-	-	7	32	16	15
Mandi	16%	15%	15%	15%	9%	9%	9%	10%	219	1000	498	501
Shimla	10%	10%	10%	10%	32%	29%	30%	29%	184	814	425	388
Sirmaur	6%	8%	8%	7%	8%	8%	8%	9%	98	530	276	253
Solan	7%	8%	8%	7%	15%	15%	16%	14%	122	580	309	271
Una	8%	8%	8%	8%	6%	7%	6%	7%	110	521	264	257
HIMACHAL PRADESH ('000)	1,312	6,176	3,110	3,065	170	688	371	317	1,483	6,864	3,481	3,382
% of Total	88%	90%	89%	91%	12%	10%	11%	9%	100%	100%	100%	100%

2.3.1 Age Group wise Distribution

The age group wise distribution of the population indicates that 54% of the population is in the age group of 19-60 years i.e. they contribute to the workforce of the state, while 11% of the population is above 60 and comprise of the retired or old age group.

Table 4: District wise Age Group wise Distribution of Population in HP

DISTRICTS	18 YEARS or BELOW	19 - 60	60 - 80	ABOVE 80 YEARS	AGE NOT STATED	POPULATION ('000)
BILASPUR	33%	55%	10%	2%	0.1%	382.0
CHAMBA	41%	51%	7%	1%	0.1%	519.1
HAMIRPUR	33%	53%	11%	2%	0.0%	454.8
KANGRA	34%	54%	10%	2%	0.3%	1510.1
KINNAUR	30%	61%	8%	2%	0.1%	84.1
KULLU	36%	55%	7%	1%	0.1%	437.9
LAHUL & SPITI	32%	57%	9%	2%	0.8%	31.6
MANDI	35%	54%	9%	2%	0.2%	999.8
SHIMLA	33%	58%	8%	1%	0.1%	814.0
SIRMAUR	40%	52%	7%	1%	0.1%	529.9
SOLAN	35%	56%	7%	1%	0.1%	580.3
UNA	35%	53%	10%	2%	0.0%	521.2
HIMACHAL PRADESH	35%	54%	9%	2%	0.1%	6864.6
Total Population ('000)	2415.8	3735.6	596.3	106.7	10.2	6864.6

2.3.2 SC Population

Table 5: District wise distribution of SC Population in HP

DISTRICTS	Rural			Urban			Total		
	P_SC	M_SC	F_SC	P_SC	M_SC	F_SC	P_SC	M_SC	F_SC
Bilaspur	26%	26%	26%	21%	21%	22%	26%	26%	26%
Chamba	22%	22%	22%	17%	16%	18%	22%	21%	22%
Hamirpur	24%	25%	24%	18%	18%	18%	24%	25%	23%
Kangra	21%	22%	21%	17%	17%	17%	21%	21%	21%
Kinnaur	18%	16%	19%	-	-	-	18%	16%	19%
Kullu	29%	29%	29%	17%	17%	18%	28%	28%	28%
Lahul & Spiti	7%	7%	7%	-	-	-	7%	7%	7%
Mandi	30%	30%	30%	21%	21%	21%	29%	30%	29%
Shimla	29%	29%	30%	18%	18%	19%	27%	26%	27%
Sirmaur	32%	31%	32%	19%	19%	20%	30%	30%	31%
Solan	31%	31%	31%	15%	15%	17%	28%	28%	29%
Una	23%	23%	23%	17%	16%	17%	22%	22%	22%
HIMACHAL PRADESH	26%	26%	26%	18%	17%	18%	25%	25%	25%
HIMACHAL PRADESH TOTAL POP ('000)	6,176	3,110	3,065	688	371	317	6,864	3,481	3,382

SC population in HP is 25% of the population of the state. SC population is 26% in rural areas however in urban areas they are only 18% of the total population.

2.3.3 ST Population

Table 6: District wise Distribution of ST Population in HP

Districts	Rural			Urban			Total		
	P_ST	M_ST	F_ST	P_ST	M_ST	F_ST	P_ST	M_ST	F_ST
Bilaspur	3%	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	3%	3%	3%
Chamba	28%	28%	28%	7%	7%	8%	26%	26%	26%
Hamirpur	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Kangra	6%	6%	6%	5%	5%	5%	6%	6%	6%
Kinnaur	58%	51%	66%	-	-	-	58%	51%	66%
Kullu	3%	3%	3%	11%	10%	11%	4%	4%	4%
Lahul & Spiti	81%	77%	87%	-	-	-	81%	77%	87%
Mandi	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Shimla	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Sirmaur	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%
Solan	5%	5%	5%	2%	1%	2%	4%	4%	5%
Una	2%	2%	2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	2%	2%	2%
HIMACHAL PRADESH	6%	6%	6%	3%	2%	3%	6%	6%	6%
HIMACHAL PRADESH TOTAL POP ('000)	6,176	3,110	3,065	688	371	317	6,864	3,481	3,382

ST Population comprises of 6% of total population of the state. However ST population is quite dominant in Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur – two rural districts of the state, where they contribute to 81% and 58% of the total population of the districts respectively.

2.3.4 Population Density

Population density per square kilometer of area has nearly doubled over the last forty (40) years. As per Census 2011, population density recorded was 123 persons per sq. km., which is almost double of 62 as recorded in the year 1971. Hamirpur (407), Una (338), Bilaspur (327), Solan (300), Kangra (263), Shimla (159) are some more densely populated districts of the state. Kinnaur (13) and Lahaul Spiti (2) have the least population density.

2.3.5 Life Expectancy at birth

Life expectancy at birth has increased continuously over years. For the period 2006-10, the male life expectancy at birth was 67.7 years as compared to 72.4 years for females. It is 3.4 years longer than the national average. The infant mortality rate stood at 40 in 2010, and the crude birth rate has declined from 37.3 in 1971 to 16.9 in 2010, below the national average of 26.5 in 1998. The crude death rate was 6.9 in 2011.

2.4 Education

Since the late 20th century, Himachal Pradesh has made considerable efforts to expand education. Consequently, there has been a remarkable rise in the number of primary, secondary, and post - secondary institutions and a corresponding increase in enrollment at all levels.

Himachal Pradesh University, founded in 1970 in Shimla, was the state's first institution of higher education; it now has dozens of affiliated or associated colleges. Other major tertiary institutions include a medical college in Shimla, an agricultural university in Palampur, an engineering college in Hamirpur, a university of horticulture and forestry near Solan, and a university of information technology, also in Solan district. In addition to its universities and colleges, Himachal Pradesh has some important research centres, most notably the Indian Institute of Advanced Study in Shimla and the Central Research Institute in Kasauli.

Himachal ranks 3rd in the entire country in terms of literacy in rural and urban areas while the state with overall literacy level of 83% ranks 4th in overall literacy level closely following Kerala (91%), Mizoram (89%) and Lakshadweep (87%) – the three top ranking states.

Hamirpur, Una and Kangra are the three top ranking districts in HP with literacy rates of 88%, 87% and 86% respectively. State has a high literacy rate of 93% and 89% in urban and rural areas, amongst male population however the **female** literacy rate is lagging behind at 75% in the rural areas.

Table 7: Literacy Rate in Rural and Urban areas of HP

DISTRICTS	LITERACY RATES									TOTAL POPULATION ABOVE 6 YRS ('000)		
	Rural			Urban			Total					
	POP	M	F	POP	M	F	POP	M	F	POP	M	F
Bilaspur	84%	91%	77%	92%	94%	89%	85%	91%	78%	340	171	169
Chamba	71%	82%	60%	92%	95%	88%	72%	83%	62%	449	225	223
Hamirpur	88%	94%	82%	93%	95%	90%	88%	94%	83%	406	191	215
Kangra	85%	91%	80%	90%	93%	87%	86%	91%	80%	1345	663	683
Kinnaur	80%	87%	71%	-	-	-	80%	87%	71%	76	42	34
Kullu	78%	87%	70%	88%	91%	85%	79%	87%	71%	387	200	188
Lahul & Spiti	77%	86%	67%	-	-	-	77%	86%	67%	28	15	13
Mandi	81%	89%	73%	92%	94%	89%	82%	90%	74%	888	440	448
Shimla	80%	88%	73%	93%	95%	91%	84%	90%	77%	732	383	350
Sirmaur	77%	85%	69%	91%	93%	88%	79%	86%	71%	460	240	220
Solan	82%	89%	75%	90%	92%	88%	84%	90%	77%	512	273	239
Una	87%	92%	81%	87%	90%	83%	87%	92%	81%	462	232	230

DISTRICTS	LITERACY RATES									TOTAL POPULATION ABOVE 6 YRS ('000)		
	Rural			Urban			Total					
	POP	M	F	POP	M	F	POP	M	F	POP	M	F
HIMACHAL PRADESH	82%	89%	75%	91 %	93 %	88 %	83%	90%	76%	6087	3074	3012
POP. HP > 6 YRS ('000)	5463	2737	2726	623	337	287	6087	3074	3012			
Rank in India	3	3	4	3	4	3	4	4	5			
Literacy Rate Kerala	90%	94%	87%	93%	96%	91%	91%	94%	88%			
Literacy Rate India	59%	71%	46%	80%	86%	73%	65%	75%	54%			

As evident from above, Himachal Pradesh ranks third in the country in terms of literacy. This is a positive indicator that community engagement is possible and communication with communities can be less arduous. With high literacy rates skill development programs taken up can show good results.

2.5 Employment

Table 8: Workers and Main Workers Population (in '000) in HP

DISTRICTS	Total Workers			Main Workers as % of Total Workers		
	POP	M	F	POP	M	F
Bilaspur	205.9	111.5	94.3	50%	66%	32%
Chamba	294.0	158.8	135.2	41%	56%	24%
Hamirpur	241.9	118.7	123.2	52%	63%	41%
Kangra	675.2	403.8	271.4	47%	61%	25%
Kinnaur	56.3	33.9	22.4	83%	88%	75%
Kullu	269.1	148.8	120.3	72%	80%	62%
Lahul & Spiti	19.3	10.8	8.5	79%	81%	76%
Mandi	572.7	297.5	275.2	50%	62%	36%
Shimla	430.9	258.6	172.3	72%	83%	56%
Sirmaur	280.1	169.4	110.7	69%	80%	53%
Solan	298.7	190.0	108.7	74%	84%	56%
Una	215.3	141.6	73.7	63%	75%	39%
HIMACHAL PRADESH	3559.4	2043.4	1516.0	58%	71%	41%

Out of a total of around 6.9 million people in the state only around 52% are engaged in some sort of economic activities and 30% them are Main workers. 18% of the female population is main workers while 41% males are main workers. 70% of total workers are Main workers among Male Population while only 41% of the female work force is Main Workers. 42% of the total work force of the state falls under the

category of Marginal Workers. 17% of Male population and 26% of female population falls under this category.

Table 9: District wise Distribution of Marginal Workers in HP

DISTRICTS	Marginal Workers as % of Total Population			Marginal Workers as % of Total Workers		
	POP	M	F	POP	M	F
Bilaspur	27%	20%	34%	50%	34%	68%
Chamba	34%	27%	40%	59%	45%	76%
Hamirpur	25%	20%	30%	48%	36%	59%
Kangra	24%	21%	27%	54%	39%	75%
Kinnaur	11%	9%	15%	17%	12%	25%
Kullu	17%	13%	21%	28%	20%	38%
Lahul & Spiti	13%	12%	14%	21%	19%	24%
Mandi	29%	22%	35%	50%	38%	64%
Shimla	15%	10%	19%	28%	17%	44%
Sirmaur	16%	12%	20%	31%	20%	47%
Solan	14%	10%	17%	27%	17%	44%
Una	16%	14%	18%	38%	25%	61%
HIMACHAL PRADESH	22%	17%	26%	42%	30%	59%
Total Population ('000)	6865	3482	3383	1497	604	893

Non-workers are 48% of the total population of the state. Maximum non-workers are found in Una and Kangra districts where the non-worker population is 59% and 55% respectively. 55% of the females and 41% males are non-workers in the state. Highest number of female non-workers as compared to the total female population of the district is reported in Una, Kangra and Solan with 71%, 64% and 60% respectively.

Table 10: District Wise Distribution of Non-Workers in HP

DISTRICT	NON_WORK_P	NON_WORK_M	NON_WORK_F
Bilaspur	46%	42%	50%
Chamba	43%	39%	48%
Hamirpur	47%	45%	48%
Kangra	55%	46%	64%
Kinnaur	33%	27%	41%
Kullu	39%	34%	43%

DISTRICT	NON_WORK_P	NON_WORK_M	NON_WORK_F
Lahul & Spiti	39%	35%	43%
Mandi	43%	40%	45%
Shimla	47%	39%	56%
Sirmaur	47%	39%	56%
Solan	49%	38%	60%
Una	59%	46%	71%
HIMACHAL PRADESH	48%	41%	55%

From the above it can be seen that the percentage of main workers, in the project area, except for Mandi is above the state's average; this is the case for marginal workers too. The percentage of non-workers in the project area, except for Mandi, is less than the state's average. From this, it is evident that people in the project area are more occupied with their professions. Though the project area ranks better than the other districts, the female population is lagging behind and this is a matter of concern.

2.6 Agriculture

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of the state. About 69 per cent of the main workers are engaged in agricultural pursuits. Agriculture is beset with the disadvantage of small holdings. Only 75 per cent of the total reporting area is available for cultivation. Out of this area, 'net area sown' and 'current fallows' account for only 13 per cent. There is hardly any scope for mechanized farming due to preponderance of small holdings and terraced fields. Against all these odds, the farmers of Himachal Pradesh are constantly endeavoring to exploit fully the agricultural potential of the State to increase food production and also to supplement the income by producing quality cash crops. Wheat, barley, paddy and maize are the important cereal crops under cultivation. Seed potato, ginger and off-season vegetables are the important cash crops.

Table 11: District wise Distribution of Land available for Agriculture in HP

Year/ District	Geographical Area by village papers (ha)	Tree crops & Groves	Culturable wasteland	Current Fallows	Net area sown	Area sown more than once	Agricultural Land	CROPPING INTENSITY
Bilaspur	111776	0.1%	5%	1%	26%	95%	33%	195%
Chamba	692419	0.03%	1%	0.3%	6%	63%	7%	163%
Hamirpur	110224	0.001%	10%	5%	32%	92%	47%	192%
Kangra	577681	1%	5%	2%	20%	84%	27%	184%
Kinnaur	624216	0.02%	1%	0.2%	1%	28%	2%	128%
Kullu	64224	6%	2%	4%	60%	55%	66%	155%

Year/District	Geographical Area by village papers (ha)	Tree crops & Groves	Culturable wasteland	Current Fallows	Net area sown	Area sown more than once	Agricultural Land	CROPPING INTENSITY
L&S	911206	0.01%	0.1%	0.01%	0.4%	4%	0.4%	104%
Mandi	397948	0.1%	1%	2%	22%	81%	25%	181%
Shimla	525386	2%	2%	3%	13%	31%	18%	131%
Sirmaur	224760	16%	5%	2%	18%	88%	25%	188%
Solan	180923	0.3%	8%	1%	21%	65%	31%	165%
Una	154875	4%	15%	2%	25%	92%	41%	192%
HP	4575638	1%	3%	1%	12%	73%	16%	173%

Most people in Himachal Pradesh depend for their livelihood on agriculture, pastoralism, transhumance (seasonal herding), horticulture, and forestry. However, the government of Himachal Pradesh has encouraged the development and dispersal of manufacturing, with different towns – mostly in the southern part of the state – often specializing in the manufacture of particular goods.

Table 12: Main Workers Engaged in Agriculture and Allied Activities

DISTRICT	MAIN WORKERS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS AS PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS												TOTAL MAIN WORKERS ('000)		
	CULTIVATORS			AGRICULTURAL LABOUR			ALLIED ACTIVITIES			TOTAL			POP	M	F
	PO P	M	F	PO P	M	F	PO P	M	F	POP	M	F			
BILASPUR	39 %	27 %	68 %	1%	1 %	1 %	2%	2 %	2 %	42%	30 %	71 %	103	73	30
CHAMBA	43 %	37 %	59 %	2%	2 %	3 %	4%	3 %	4 %	49%	42 %	67 %	121	89	32
HAMIRPUR	43 %	23 %	72 %	3%	2 %	4 %	2%	1 %	2 %	47%	26 %	78 %	126	75	51
KANGRA	22 %	18 %	38 %	4%	3 %	4 %	2%	2 %	3 %	28%	23 %	44 %	315	246	69
KINNAUR	55 %	43 %	77 %	4%	4 %	4 %	1%	1 %	1 %	60%	48 %	81 %	47	30	17
KULLU	68 %	61 %	80 %	4%	4 %	4 %	1%	1 %	1 %	74%	66 %	85 %	193	119	75
LAHUL & SPITI	58 %	46 %	75 %	2%	2 %	1 %	1%	2 %	0 %	62%	50 %	77 %	15	9	6
MANDI	52 %	42 %	72 %	2%	2 %	2 %	1%	2 %	1 %	55%	45 %	75 %	284	186	99
SHIMLA	50 %	44 %	64 %	6%	5 %	6 %	1%	2 %	1 %	57%	51 %	71 %	311	215	97
SIRMAUR	60 %	53 %	75 %	3%	3 %	3 %	1%	1 %	1 %	64%	58 %	79 %	194	135	59

SOLAN	36 %	27 %	61 %	3%	2 %	3 %	1%	1 %	1 %	40%	31 %	65 %	220	160	61
UNA	26 %	23 %	40 %	5%	5 %	4 %	3%	1 %	8 %	34%	29 %	53 %	135	106	29
HIMACHAL PRADESH	45 %	36 %	65 %	3%	3 %	4 %	2%	2 %	2 %	50%	41 %	70 %	2066	1441	624
MAIN WORKERS ('000)	920	515	405	69	46	22	36	24	12	1025	585	439	2066	1441	624

50% of the main workers are engaged in some sort of agriculture or allied activities, 70% female main workers are engaged in agriculture, this percentage goes upto 66% and 85% in Kullu for male and female workers respectively. Kullu Sirmaur and Lahul & Spiti are the top three districts where agriculture is the main activity of the workers. Most of the workers engaged in agriculture are cultivators on their own land and they are 45% of the total main workers. Females mostly prefer to work on their own land and this is evident from the fact that 65% of the female main workers are cultivators.

Agriculture faces many challenges in the state, such as a) fragmentation of land-holdings, b) seeds quality and availability, c) Poor irrigation facilities, d) Soil erosion due to deforestation in the upstream regions, e) poor agricultural marketing opportunities, f) Inadequate storage and warehousing facilities, g) Man- animal conflict- the menace of monkeys and other wildlife in areas near forests h) High cost of transport, especially from higher altitudes and i) Low availability of institutional credit. These together have propelled small and marginal farmers from the project areas to shift from agriculture and migrate to urban growth centres in search of employment. This coupled with gradual degradation of the forest resources has increased the vulnerability of communities living near forests. Under this situation, improved access to quality forest resources can be an alleviation and can offer certain relief to the small and marginal farmers.

2.6.1 Manufacturing

The town of Nahan, for instance, is known for its production of agricultural implements, turpentine, and resin, while television sets, fertilizer, beer, and liquor have been among the major manufactures of Solan. Meanwhile, Rajban is identified with cement production, and Parwanoo is recognized for its processed fruits, tractor parts, and electronics. Shimla is also known for its manufacture of electrical goods, while paper and hardboard products generally have come from Baddi and Barotiwala. Alongside the growth of heavier industry, thousands of artisan-based small-scale manufacturing units have remained in operation across the state.

2.6.2 Land Holdings

Out of the total geographical area of 55.67 lakh hectare the area of operational holdings is about 9.55 lakh hectares and is operated by 9.61 lakh farmers. The average holding size is about 1.00 hectare. Distribution of land holdings according to 2010-11 Agricultural Census shows that 87.95 percent of the total holdings are of small and Marginal. About 11.71% of holdings are owned by Semi Medium and Medium farmers and only 0.34% by large farmers.

Table 13: Distribution of Landholding by Area in HP

Size of Holdings (ha)	Category (Farmer)	No. of Holdings (Lakhs)	Area (lakh ha)	Av. Size of Holding (ha)
Below 1.0	Marginal	6.70 (69.78%)	2.73 (28.63%)	0.41
1.0 - 2.0	Small	1.75 (18.17%)	2.44 (25.55%)	1.39
2.0 - 4.0	Semi Medium	0.85 (8.84%)	2.31 (24.14%)	2.72
4.0 - 10.0	Medium	0.28 (2.87%)	1.57 (16.39%)	5.61
10.0 - Above	Large	0.03 (0.34%)	0.51 (5.29%)	17.00
	Total	9.61	9.55	1.00

Source: Economic Survey of Himachal Pradesh 2014-15

The main reason such small holdings is the gradual fragmentation and shift of people from the primary to the tertiary sector, . Sub-division and fragmentation of the holdings is also the main causes of low agricultural production and productivity forcing people to supplement their incomes through other sub-optimal and low paying income opportunities, including collection and sale of NTFPs and fodder and creating more pressure on the forest resources. Hence, as it came out during consultations held for prepatation of the SMF, many small farmers are migrating to urban areas/ peri-urban areas in search for work. Increasing access to forests and developing forest resources can expand people's choices.

2.7 Resources and power

The state has implemented a series of development plans based on the utilization of its abundant hydropower potential and mineral and forest resources. Himachal Pradesh produces a significant portion of India's hydroelectric power. Existing hydropower plants include a station on the Ull River at Jogindarnagar, the massive Bhakra Dam on the Sutlej River, the Pong Dam on the Beas River, and the Giri Dam on the Giri River. Himachal Pradesh also has embarked on joint-venture hydropower projects with the central government, such as the large Nathpa Jhakri project in Shimla district. To combat a serious soil-erosion problem in the Siwaliks and to protect the fragile Himalayan ecosystem, the state has launched a

reforestation program. It also has instituted stricter enforcement of environmental laws.

2.8 Transportation

Despite its remote location, Himachal Pradesh has a reasonably well-developed infrastructure that not only has aided domestic mobility but also has helped in the promotion of tourism. Scenic narrow-gauge rail lines run from Kalka to Shimla and from Pathankot (in Punjab) to Jogindarnagar. There also is a railhead in Una. Roads, however, crisscrossing through the ranges and valleys, serve as the communications lifeline of Himachal Pradesh; the state operates many bus routes throughout the network. Regular domestic air service is available in Shimla and Kullu.

2.8.1 Road Network

Roads are the major mode of transport in the hilly terrains. The state has road network of 28,208 kilometres (17,528 mi), including eight National Highways (NH) that constitute 1,234 kilometres (767 mi) and 19 State Highways with a total length of 1,625 kilometres (1,010 mi). Some roads get closed during winter and monsoon seasons due to snow and landslides. Hamirpur has the highest road density in the country.

The density of motorable roads per 100 sq. km of area in Himachal Pradesh stood at 63.09 km as against 115 km which is the average for the country at the end of 2015-16 as per Directorate of Economics and Statistics. Himachal Pradesh is connected with nine national highways (NH) with total 1235 km length namely NH-A, NH-20, NH-21, NH-22, NH-88, NH-70 etc. and nineteen state highways.

Most of the roads connecting Leh from different points of state remain closed in almost all winter season. District Hamirpur in Himachal Pradesh has the maximum density of roads in the country. In nutshell, this hilly state holds number one rank in roads amongst other Indian hills states regarding road networking and their conditions. Road transport is the principal mode of transportation in Himachal Pradesh. Passenger Transport is managed by a Government Owned Himachal Road Transport Corporation (H.R.T.C.). As on 31st March, 2016 this Corporation had 2,735 buses, 19 trucks and 73 other vehicles.

2.8.2 Railway transport

Himachal is known for its narrow-gauge railways. One is the Kalka-Shimla Railway, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, and another is the Pathankot-Jogindernagar line. The total length of these two tracks is 259 kilometres (161 mi). The Kalka-Shimla Railway passes through many tunnels, while the Pathankot-Jogindernagar meanders through a maze of hills and valleys. It also has broad-gauge railway track, which connects Amb (Una district) to Delhi. A survey is being conducted to extend this railway line to Kangra (via Nadaun). Other proposed

railways in the state are Baddi-Bilaspur, Dharamsala-Palampur and Bilaspur-Manali-Leh.

There are only two narrow gauge railway lines connecting Shimla with Kalka (96 km.) and Jogindernagar with Pathankot (113 km) and one 33 km broad gauge railway line from Nangaldam to Charuru for Una District.

The challenges of poor connectivity and difficult terrain create constraints of increased travel times, high transaction cost and also proves to be a constraint for agricultural and NTFP market development and other employment and income generating opportunities. Under these circumstances, the project would help to provide some opportunities of employment in nurseries, forestry operations/management, NTFPs value addition and also by exploring expanding the potential for eco-tourism.

2.9 Forests

The forests of the State have been classified on an ecological basis as laid down by Champion and Seth, and can be broadly classified into Coniferous Forests and broad-leaved Forests. Distribution of various species follows fairly regular altitudinal stratification. The vegetation varies from Dry Scrub Forests at lower altitudes to Alpine Pastures at higher altitudes. In between these two extremes, distinct vegetation zones of Mixed Deciduous Forests, Bamboo, Chil, Oaks, Deodar, Kail, Fir and Spruce, are found.

The richness and diversity of flora can be gauged from the fact that, out of total 45,000 species found in the country 3,295 species (7.32%) are reported in the State. More than 95% of the species are endemic to Himachal Pradesh and characteristic of Western Himalayan flora, while about 5% (150 species) are exotic, introduced over the last 150 years. The total area of Himachal Pradesh is 55,673 sq. km, out of this 66.52% of the area of the state is legally defined as forestland. This already underscores the importance of forest in the lives of people in Himachal Pradesh. (A list of commercially identified Forest Produce, a list of Animal Species and their status and a list of National Parks and Sanctuaries is appended.)

Table 14: Forest Cover in Himachal Pradesh (Area in km²)

District	Geographical Area	Very Dense Forest	Mod. Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total	% of Total Area
Bilaspur	1167	24	171	167	362	31%
Chamba	6522	853	773	811	2437	37%
Hamirpur	1118	39	91	115	245	22%
Kangra	5739	310	1221	537	2068	36%

District	Geographical Area	Very Dense Forest	Mod. Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total	% of Total Area
Kinnaur	6401	82	262	260	604	9%
Kullu	5503	586	785	588	1959	36%
Lahul Spiti	13841	15	32	148	195	1%
Mandi	3950	373	735	568	1676	42%
Shimla	5131	739	1037	616	2392	47%
Sirmaur	2825	130	568	687	1385	49%
Solan	1936	55	404	391	850	44%
Una	1540	18	302	203	523	34%
Grand Total	55673	3224	6381	5091	14696	26%

There are 5 National Parks in Himachal Pradesh 3 in Kullu and 1 each in Sirmour and Lahul Spiti, 26 sanctuaries and 3 Conservation Reserves.

Table 15: Area under National Parks, Sanctuaries and Conservation Reserves

DISTRICT	NATIONAL PARKS	SANCTUARIES	CONSERVATION RESERVE	Grand Total
Bilaspur	-	-	17	17
Chamba	-	985	-	985
Kangra	-	1190	-	1190
Kinnaur	-	838	-	838
Kullu	1704	296	-	2001
Mandi	-	62	-	62
Shimla	-	228	-	228
Sirmour	28	59	-	87
Solan	-	47	2	49
Lahul - Spiti	675	2259	-	2934
Grand Total	2407	5965	19	8391

2.9.1 Participation in forest management for livelihood

Most rural people in HP use significant quantities of forest goods and services, for some of which there is no available substitute, although few people are totally dependent on forest products. However, some local stakeholders are highly dependent upon forest products for much of their livelihood, currently at a subsistence level. In some places there is high potential for building forest - based enterprises in production of forest goods, tourism, etc.

Himachal Pradesh has around two decades of experience with the JFM approach. The state government issued the first JFM Notification in 1993 for constitution of Village Forest Development Committees (VFDCs). In 2001, Himachal Pradesh Participator)' Forest Management Rules were issued for registration of Village Forest Development Societies (VFDSs) under the Societies Registration Act. Subsequently - 2002-03 onwards - JFMCs were constituted and federated into FDAs at the Forest Division level with support from NAP. The JFMCs are registered with HPFD as per the provisions of the NAP guidelines, whereas FDAs are registered as Societies. The SFDA was constituted in 2010 in accordance with the central guidelines.

There have been significant efforts to improve people's participation in recent years, notably the spread of nearly 360 Village Forest Development Societies (VFDS) under '**Sanjhi Van Yojna**', HP's programme of Joint Forest Management (JFM). However the Forest Sector Review- FSR identified challenges within the community/ local - level organizations themselves, with relations between them, and with their relations with the HPFD. For example:

- There is a need for greater equity within village institutions, to overcome the tendency towards concentration of powerful groups.
- Given the proliferation of community organizations concerned with forestry (which was not reviewed in a comparative manner until the work of the FSR), there is a need for clarity and coordination concerning their respective rights, responsibilities and objectives, and their relations with each other and with other institutions.
- The sustainability of project - sponsored village forest institutions is under question, which emphasizes the importance of local 'ownership' of the institution.
- There remains a clear need to efficiently delegate regulatory functions to village institutions

Table 16: Village Institutions formed under Different Projects in HP

S.No	Name of Projects/Schemes	Year	Name of Village Institution	No. of Village Institutions	Registered under
1	HP Forestry Project (HPFP)	1994-2001	Village Forest Development Committees (VFDCs)	154	JFM Notification dated 12.5.1993
2	Indo-German Eco-Development Project	1994-2005	Village Development Committees (VDCs)	294	JFM Notification dated 12.5.1993
3	IWD (Kandi) Project	1993-2005	Village Development Committees (VDCs)	137	Societies of Registration Act 1860
4	Sanjhi Van Yojana (SVY)	1998 -	Village Forest Development Societies (VFDS)	360	Societies of Registration Act 1860
5	Great Himalayan National Park	1993 -	Village Eco-Development Committee (VEDCs)	18	Director , GHNP

S.No	Name of Projects/Schemes	Year	Name of Village Institution	No. of Village Institutions	Registered under
6	Mid Himalayan Watershed Dev Project	2005 -	Gram Panchayats	602	---
7	National Afforestation Programme (NAP)	2010 -	Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMC)	963 JFMCs	Registered by CFs/DFOs as per the provision laid down in Revised Operational Guidelines, 2009 of NAEB.
8	Integrated Watershed Management Swan River Project	2006 -	Project Development Committees	Not available	Societies of Registration Act 1860

2.9.2 Outturn of Forests

Table 17: Outturn of Forests in HP

Name of Produce	Quantity		Estimated Value (Rs. in lac)	
	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13
Timber (m ³)	146057	207041	36824.72	48945.27
Firewood (MT)	16	9	1.04	0.59
Charcoal (MT)	2	24	0.18	3.20
Resin (MT)	5825	5577	1024.57	762.78
Bamboos (ha.)	675	508	29.01	7.38
Bhabbar Grass (MT)	524	460	3.32	0.37
Grazing/Fodder (MT)	-	-	9.47	9.18
Medicinal -herbs (MT)	694	253	331.90	333.23
Other Minor Produce (MT)	-	-	17.37	27.68
Khair (MT)	971	3042	419.81	1315.08
Total :	-	-	38661.39	51404.76

Timber has been the most important and valuable product of the forests. But since last three decades or so the focus on production has shifted to non-timber forest products specially, after 1988 National Forest Policy. The timber production from the forest has declined due to increased emphasis on forest conservation. Himachal Pradesh contribute to around 12% of the total timber production at 272 cum is ranked 2nd in the country only after Uttar Pradesh with 313.13 cum.

Table 18: Top 10 Timber producing states in India

State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	% of total (2009-10)
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Andhra Pradesh	293.11	191.85	88.64	116.05	5%
Chhattisgarh	176.45	209.32	173.49	199.32	9%
Haryana	165.73	140.76	166.66	164.12	8%
Himachal Pradesh	220.82	246.97	227.98	272	12%
Jammu & Kashmir	80.85	68.49	71.55	61.32	3%
Madhya Pradesh	313.42	372.06	336.95	143.74	7%
Maharashtra	119.12	132.61	141	125.47	6%
Punjab	129.06	72.33	69.76	79.58	4%
Uttar Pradesh	200.58	310.67	300.08	313.13	14%
Uttarakhand	283.08	310.58	271.62	242.62	11%
West Bengal	114.59	231.58	151.12	183.4	8%
Other States	308.23	327.96	325.17	284.34	13%
Total	2405.04	2615.18	2324.02	2185.09	

As is evident from the tables, the availability of forest resources like bamboo, grasses/ fodder and medicinal and aromatic plants (MAPs), on which vulnerable communities are dependant, has come down over the years, as a result of degradation in forest quality, as well as policies and practices that have locked these resources. At the same time the timber extraction has continued and increased due to the same policies and practices. This adversely impacts the forest dependent communities as they keep losing the critical support provided by the forest resources. This results in them abandoning their customary role in forest protection and conservaton, decreasing stake in forest management and the resultant depletion and deterioration in the quality of forests.

2.10 Climate Change Issues

Himachal Pradesh is facing impacts of climate change as temperatures are rising and rainfall as well as snowfall are becoming erratic, affecting forests, agriculture, horticulture and livelihoods. The monsoon in state is increasing but overall rainfall is on a decline. The snowfall days in Shimla are also showing a decreasing trend. The glaciers were direct indicators of climate change. Due to increase in temperatures, in Spiti valley, deglaciation has been to the extent of 10-12 percent between 2001 and 2007. The rate of retreat of glaciers in Baspa and Parvati basins has also been fast since 1962, in some cases as high as 172 meters per year. Area under snow cover too has changed between October to June in six basins. The decline in snow cover ranges between 5-37% for 2010- 2014 period as compared to 2015-16. Climate change has also affected quality as well as yield of the apple crop. As a result, farmers have shifted to other horticultural crops such as pomegranate and even vegetables like cabbage in the apple orchards.

Climate change manifests significantly in Himachal Pradesh, with the impacts likely to adversely affect large percentage of the population depending on natural resources.

2.10.1 Impact on Forests

Forests in Himachal Pradesh are an important ecological and natural resource and have been aptly termed as "Green Pearl" in the Himalaya. About 26% of the State's geographical area is the repository of 3,295 species out of which 95% are endemic to the state and 5% (150) species are exotic, most of the people in rural areas in the State depend directly or indirectly on forests for their livelihood and use significant quantity of forest goods and services like non-wood forest products, eco-tourism, fodder, timber, etc.

The immediate repercussions of climate change on the forests are visible in the form of shifting of tree line to higher altitudes and movement of pine species to higher altitudes. Available data on climate suggested that by 2100, under the most probable scenario, temperature of the state is likely to increase by 3°C and precipitation will decrease by 20% and in that situation the effects will be more visible and alarming also.

A large scale shifting of forest biomes and impacts on bio-diversity of its forests has been indicated.¹ This is also likely to increase the vulnerability of forest dependent communities for whom forest help in increasing resilience and help in adaptation to impacts of climate change.

2.10.2 Bio-diversity

- Himachal Pradesh being a mountain State is rich in floral and faunal bio-and has a good stock of medicinal and aromatic floral resources which plays a major role in people's livelihoods.
- With the changing climate, many species are either facing the problem of extinction or declining because of rising temperature affecting health, well-being and livelihood of the people who rely on such resources and also facilitating the rampant expansion of invasive species like lantana in the forests of the state.

2.10.3 Water Resources

- Climate Change induced weather extremes such as unprecedented drought, frequent floods, cloud bursts, erratic and changing pattern of rain and snowfall, higher temperature and milder and late winters have affected the availability of natural resources in general and the water in particular.
- Over the years, the water availability in all towns of the State has declined and majority of them are facing scarcity. The traditional water sources in many areas

¹ www.indianforester.co.in

are either on the verge of extinction or have dried up. Any change in the behaviour of water resources is also likely to have an adverse impact on the overall economy of the State.

2.11 Cultural life

The fairs and festivals of the rural communities provide many occasions for song, dance, and the display of colorful garments. The Kullu valley, known as the valley of the gods, provides the setting for the Dussehra festival held each autumn. Pilgrims from neighboring states and from within Himachal Pradesh itself converge in large numbers to worship at shrines of legendary antiquity. The town of

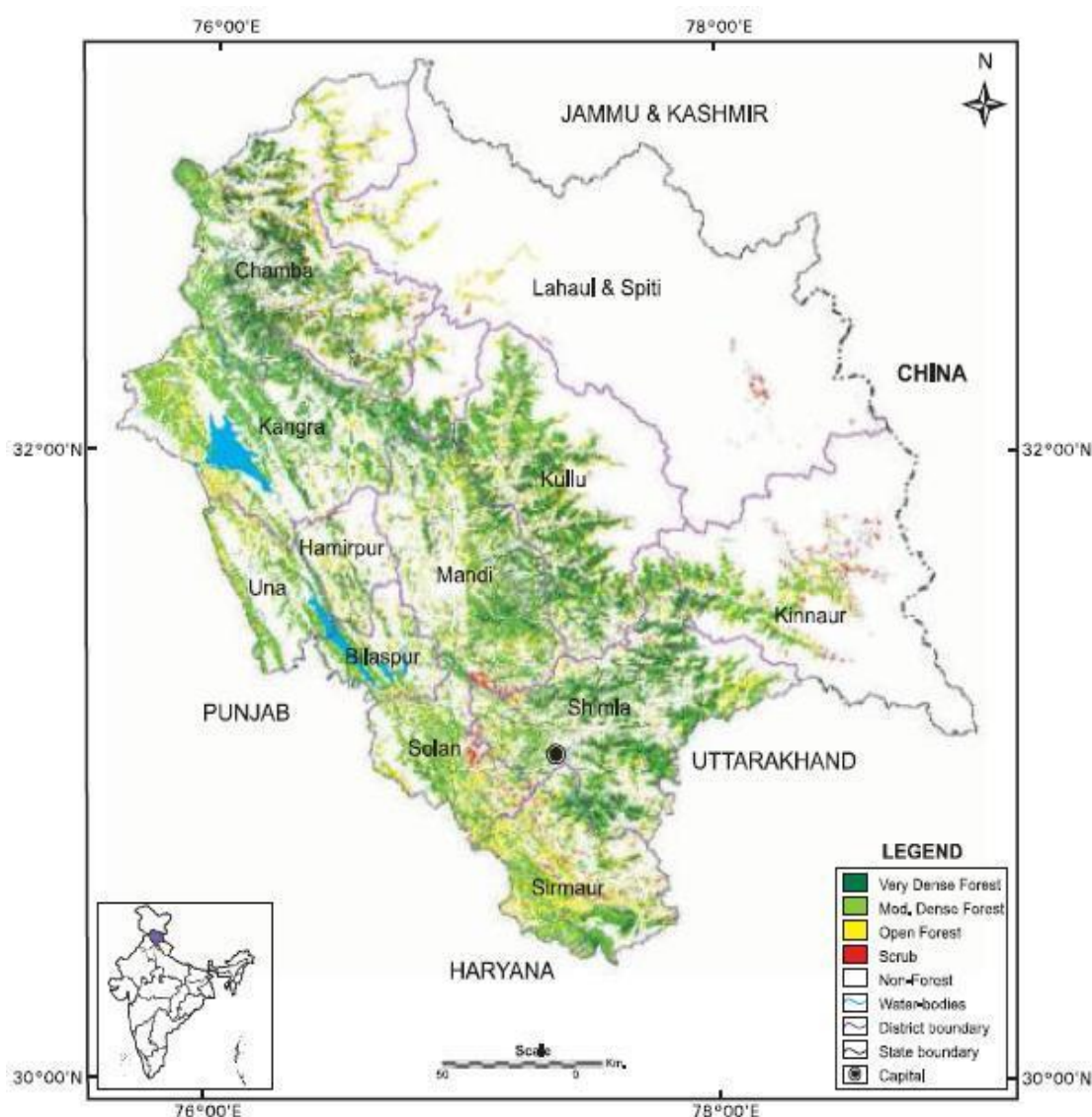


Figure 2: Forest Map of HP

Dharmshala has more recently emerged as a sacred site, particularly for Tibetan Buddhists; it was in Dharmshala that the Dalai Lama settled after he fled from Tibet in 1959 in the wake of China's occupation of Lhasa. Aside from their festivals and

sacred sites, the Shimla hills, the Kullu valley (including the town of Manali), and Dalhousie are popular tourist destinations, especially for outdoor recreation. Indeed, skiing, golfing, fishing, trekking, and mountaineering are among the activities for which Himachal Pradesh is ideally suited.

3. Legal and Policy Framework

3.1 Introduction

This section reviews such safeguards and the associated laws and regulations governing tribal development and forestry activities in the state.

3.2 Some Important Legal Provisions Related to Forest Management, Dependents and Tribal Interests

Some important legal and policy provisions of Government of India and Government of Himachal Pradesh are briefly described below:

Table 19: Some Important Legal Provision related to Forest Management

Relevant Acts and Policies of GoI and GoHP	Mandate of the Act/ Policy	Social Issues/ Impacts on Project Interventions
Constitutional Safeguards	<p>The constitutional safeguards related to tribals are : (i) Article 14, related to Equal rights and opportunities; (ii) Article 15, prohibits discrimination on grounds of sex, religion, race, caste etc; (iii) Article 15 (4), enjoins upon state to make special provisions for the Scheduled Tribes; (iv) Article 16 (3), empowers state to make special provisions for reservation in appointments or posts in favor of Scheduled Tribes; (v) Article 46, enjoins upon State to promote with special care educational and economic interests of Scheduled Tribes, protection from social injustice and exploitation; (vi) Article 275 (1), Grant-in-aid for promoting the welfare of Scheduled Tribes; (vii) Article 330, 332, 335, related to the reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribes in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies; and (viii) Article 339, 340, related to Control of the Union over the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and powers to investigations thereof.</p> <p>Article 366 (25) refers to Scheduled Tribes as those communities, who are scheduled in accordance with Article 342 of the Constitution, wherein communities shall be declared as such by the President through an initial public notification or through a subsequent amending Act of Parliament. The Fifth Schedule under</p>	<p>These constitutional safeguards provides the following for the Scheduled Tribes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equal rights and opportunities • Prohibits discrimination • Provides special provisions • Provides for reservation • Promotes educational and economic interests • Protection from social injustice • Protection against exploitation • Promotes welfare

Relevant Acts and Policies of GoI and GoHP	Mandate of the Act/ Policy	Social Issues/ Impacts on Project Interventions
	<p>Article 244(1) of Constitution defines “Scheduled Areas” as such areas as the President may by order declare to be Scheduled Areas after consultation with the Governor of that State.</p> <p>Defines following essential characteristics, for a community to be identified as Scheduled Tribes are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Indications of primitive traits; ▪ Distinctive culture; ▪ Shyness of contact with the community at large; ▪ Geographical isolation; and ▪ Backwardness. 	
Indian Forest Act 1927	<p>This Act enables the state to acquire ownership over forests and their produce and regulate access, use and extraction of forest resources for consumptive use.</p> <p>Section 26 restricts grazing to only identified grazing units or in adjoining forest ranges.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creates barriers to benefit sharing, especially with regards to NTFPs and access to pastures • Creates sanctions and punitive action that discourages access to and use of forest resources in Reserve Forests, unless specifically permitted • In Protected Areas (PAs) it prevents/ regulates right of community/ individual to access any portion of protected forest for extracting forest produce, cut grass and pasture cattle. • Takes ownership away from community, erodes customary rights & traditional practices, by shifting from community to scientific management of forests • Poor community ownership and involvement can lead to resource degradation and perpetuate poverty in the long term

Relevant Acts and Policies of GoI and GoHP	Mandate of the Act/ Policy	Social Issues/ Impacts on Project Interventions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access and benefit sharing to be determined by concerned authority, reducing incentives for community conservation.
The Himachal Pradesh Transfer of Land (Regulation) Act, 1968	Objective is to ensure protection to tribes in respect of their possession of land. It provides that "No person belonging to an Scheduled Tribe transfer his interest in any land by way of sale, mortgage lease, gift or otherwise to any person not belonging to such tribe except with the previous permission in writing of the Deputy Commissioner, excepting i) by way of lease of a building on rent; ii) by way or mortgage for securing loan to any Cooperative land Mortgage bank or cooperative society (all or majority members belonging to any ST) or by acquisition by the state government under LA act". Right, title or interest held by persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes in land are not be attached except when the amount due under such decree or order is due to the state government or to any cooperative land mortgage bank or cooperative society.	The act is applicable as the act's coverage extends to whole districts of Lahaul and Spiti and Kinnaur and to the sub-tehsils of Pangi and Bharmour in Chamba district; i.e., to all 5 ITDPs
Himachal Pradesh Public Premises and Land (Eviction and Rent Recovery) Act, 1971	An Act to provide for the eviction of un-authorized occupants from public premises and for certain incidental matters. DFOs have been delegated powers of Collectors under H.P. Public Premises & Land (Eviction & Rent Recovery) Act, 1971 to try the cases of encroached forest land vide Notification No. 1-21/71-LSG dated 8.6.1994. Form of order under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Himachal Pradesh Public Premises and Land (Eviction and Rent Recovery) Act, 1971; In the event of your refusal of failure to pay the damages within the said period, the amount will be recovered as an arrear of land revenue.	Eviction of about 10,000 plots is in progress under High Court order. Forest Rights might be getting affected May not be in compliance with The World Bank safeguard policies.

Relevant Acts and Policies of GoI and GoHP	Mandate of the Act/ Policy	Social Issues/ Impacts on Project Interventions
H.P. Tenancy and Land Reforms Act, 1972: Section 118 of Act Himachal Pradesh Tenancy and Land Reform Rules, 1975.	Provides for restriction on transfer of land in favour of a person who is not an agriculturist of the State. Amendments in Rule 38-A (a)(2) of the Himachal Pradesh Tenancy and Land Reform Rules, 1975 provides that for all purposes, other than for a dwelling unit or shop, any non-agriculturist seeking to acquire land with permission under section 118 of Himachal Pradesh Tenancy and Land Reform Act 1972, shall need an essentiality certificate (EC) from the concerned department that will certify his eligibility. It must also be stated that land required is as per norms and that NOCs from all relevant departments and authorities including Local Bodies have been obtained.	Places restrictions on land transfer to non-agricultural activities.
Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and amendment 2002	An Act to promote conservation and development of wild life habitats, prescribes prohibitive and permissive provisions for use of forest resources in different categories of PAs. The amended Act provides for a licensing system to regulate cultivation and trade of specified plants and for creating Community Reserves (outside PA) to be conserved and protected by a Community Reserve Management Committee (CRMCs). Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats is scheme under this act.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creates strict barriers for community access and use, by considering rights of community subservient to wildlife protection in the PAs. • Only allows certain communities to pick, collect or possess forest resource for '<i>bona fide</i>' personal use, not for commercial purpose. • Lack of transparency in defining <i>bona fide</i> use, hence scope for exploitation • Limited awareness & low capacity of community institutions to understand Act. • Restricts diversion, limiting or enhanced flow of water into or outside the sanctuary and damage/ destruction of habitats, which covers activities related to Command Area Treatment (CAT) • Does not allow construction of tourism infrastructure - tourist lodges, hotels inside a sanctuary, without prior

Relevant Acts and Policies of GoI and GoHP	Mandate of the Act/ Policy	Social Issues/ Impacts on Project Interventions
		<p>approval, imposing barriers for community managed eco-tourism initiatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No legal validity for Community Reserves, Sacred Groves or Community Conserved Areas (CCAs) outside PAs that are protected by the community • CRMCs not linked to the PRIs and hence low legal validity • Improved forest density and quality through community conservation efforts may led to better wildlife base, potential man-animal conflicts and notification of new PAs (in the long term) leading to further restrictions on access and use.
Land Reforms Legislations - HP Village Common Land Vesting and Utilization Act,1974	<p>Aims to stream line the utilization of village common lands popularly known as 'Shamlat Land '. Under this act, following categories of land were vested in the State Government 'Those areas which were vested in a Panchyat under section 4 of the Punjab Village Common Land (Regulation) Act, 1961, as enforced in merged areas of Himachal Pradesh under section 5 of the Punjab Re-organisation Act, 1966.</p> <p>This precludes lands used or reserved for the benefit of village community including streets, lanes, play-grounds, Schools, wells and ponds within Abadideh or Gohrdeh; areas which were described in the Revenue records as shamlat taraf, patties and thola, and not used as per revenue records for the benefit of the village community or a part thereof for community purposes of the village; Areas which were described in revenue records as shamlat, shamlat deh, taraf, shamlat, shamlat chak and patti.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some of the lands with the implementing agency could be subject to provisions of this act.

Relevant Acts and Policies of GoI and GoHP	Mandate of the Act/ Policy	Social Issues/ Impacts on Project Interventions
	This applied in respect of those areas which comprised Himachal Pradesh immediately before November 1, 1966. Through an amendment made later, the vested land can now also be transferred to some other Departments, of the State Government or can be given on lease to an individual in connection with development activities of the state.	
Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980	This Act aims at curbing deforestation and to conserve forests. The Act, among other things, strictly restricts use of forest for non-forest purpose, de-reservation of reserve forests and clear felling of naturally grown trees and use of forests for non-forestry purposes. Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) is a scheme under this Act.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further restricts fair and equitable access to forest bio-resources, even for forests conserved and protected by community (non-reserve forests) • Reduces incentives for community conservation, restriction on following traditional management practices and imposes forest working plan on any community initiated silvi-cultural operations. • Seeks to protect forest dwellers against habitat loss, alienation and diversion of grazing lands and other common property resources (CPRs) • Limited role of local community in planning compensatory afforestation, developing Catchment Area Treatment Plan (CATP), linking them to micro-plans. • Poor implementation and consequent resource depletion can reduce community resilience and their adaptive capacity.
National Forest Policy 1988	It articulates the twin objectives of ecological stability and social justice; recognizes people's dependence and their symbiotic relation with forest, emphasizes protection of people's rights over forest resource and offers space for participation of forest dependent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of empowerment, low awareness about roles/responsibilities among community institutions (JFMCs) to engage in forest governance.

Relevant Acts and Policies of GoI and GoHP	Mandate of the Act/ Policy	Social Issues/ Impacts on Project Interventions
	communities in the conservation, protection and management of state-owned forests.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor capacities to support preparation of forest working plans. • Elite capture of community institutions and lack of representativeness. • Limited community participation, especially of vulnerable communities, women head-loaders, pastoralists, nomadic communities in site or species selection, pasture development, zonation of grazing and in bio-diversity conservation. • Poor linkage of JFMCs with Panchayats (PRIs) for stronger community stake. • Recognizes subsistence needs of women, but doesn't ensure their quality representation in Executive Committees/ decision making positions in JFMCs. • Restrictive interpretation of rights and concessions granted by the Policy (e.g. relative to carrying capacity of forest). • Lack of transparency in development of benefit-sharing mechanisms and absence of co-management/ actual ownership, impacting institutional sustainability. • Absence of recognition of seasonal needs of pastoralist, nomadic communities. • Absence of participatory monitoring or social audit systems to oversee implementation of Forest Working Plans or JFMC micro-plans.

Relevant Acts and Policies of GoI and GoHP	Mandate of the Act/ Policy	Social Issues/ Impacts on Project Interventions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of efforts to align customary laws, practices and traditional knowledge in the overall forest governance.
Panchayat Raj Institutions 73rd Amendment Act, 1992	<p>The Act aims to provide a 3-tier system of Panchayati Raj for all States having a population of over 2 million, to hold Panchayat elections regularly every 5 years, to provide seats reservations for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and women; to appoint a State Finance Commission to make recommendations regarding the financial powers of the Panchayats and to constitute a District Planning Committee, to prepare a development plan for the district. The 3- tier system of Panchayati Raj consists of: Village-level Panchayats; Block-level Panchayats and District-level Panchayats. Besides, it indicates the powers and responsibilities and also sources of funds.</p> <p>The Act provides for establishment of self governance in rural areas, with primary mandate to work for economic development & social justice. Among 29 subjects devolved to PRIs most relevant are fuel and fodder, NTFP, social and farm forestry, small scale, khadi, cottage and village industries, watershed development.</p> <p>14th Finance Commission Grants is a scheme under this Act.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective devolution of subjects and lack of systems to support PRIs. • Absence of clarity among elected representatives regarding their mandate in the area of forest governance. • Poor linkage between PRIs and local community institutions created by different forest legislations. • Resulting inability of PRIs in ensuring equitable benefit sharing, inclusion, improved access or resource planning around forest resources. • Lack of flexibility to PRIs to work on forest management using FFC grants received (based on conservation value of their forests and forest cover)
Joint Forest Management Policy 1993 (revised Feb 2000)	<p>The policy seeks involvement of village communities in the regeneration of degraded forests and conservation of well-stocked forests. Subsequent guidelines shifted focus from timber to NTFP, encouraged people's participation in forest management, spelt mechanisms for sharing ecological as well as economic benefits with the community. National Afforestation Programme is a scheme under this Act.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Despite the mandate, poor delegation of powers and hence low involvement of users in planning restoration/ management of forests and pastures. • Lack of integration of JFM micro-plans with departmental working plans. • Low effective representation of vulnerable communities, especially women, in decision making

Relevant Acts and Policies of GoI and GoHP	Mandate of the Act/ Policy	Social Issues/ Impacts on Project Interventions
		<p>roles in VFCs/FPCs /EDCs, despite existence of such provisions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low capacities among user groups, WSHGs, JFMCs to understand NTFP value chains, get better prices or improve incomes. • Loss of traditional practices that assured sustainable NTFP harvest for optimized and long term returns.
The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995	The act provides for specific provisions to prevent atrocities on the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and suggests State Government to frame rules for the same. These include identification of areas where atrocity may take place or there is an apprehension of reoccurrence of an offence under the Act. The State Government is required to set up a Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell at the State headquarters under the charge of Director of Police, Inspector-General of Police. This Cell is responsible for, conducting survey of the identified area; maintaining public order and tranquility in the identified area; recommending to the State Government for deployment of special police force or establishment of special police post in the identified area; and restoring the feeling of security amongst the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides protection to Scheduled Castes and Tribes • Prevents atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Tribes •
Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act 1996	The Act empowers the Gram Sabha (GS) to safeguard and preserve traditions and customs of the people, their cultural identity, community resources (including ownership of forest resources) and the customary mode of dispute resolution, in the notified Scheduled Areas by upholding the rights of tribals to self-governance. It grants powers for decision-making to the habitation (<i>Grama Sabha</i>) and entitles them to ownership of NTFPs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National and state forest legislations have not been suitably modified to bring them in line with PESA, for decentralized governance and effective enforcement. • Lack of complete ownership of NTFPs with the GS, and hence absence of power to independently plan determine prices and sell.

Relevant Acts and Policies of GoI and GoHP	Mandate of the Act/ Policy	Social Issues/ Impacts on Project Interventions
	<p>Key provisions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> state legislation on Panchayats in the scheduled area should take care of the customs, religious practices and traditional management practices of community resources Every village shall contain a gram sabha whose members are included in the electoral list for the panchayats at village level Planning and management of minor water bodies are entrusted to the Panchayats 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issue of conflict between community institutions and forest department over right of ownership, access to collect, use and dispose NTFPs. Poor capacity of the GS to plan its development priorities and lack of recognition of GS' local development plans by the forest department. Neglect of mandatory mechanisms for seeking GS concurrence while planning interventions/ activities in the Scheduled Areas.
State Participatory Forest Management Policy 2000	The policy provides for creation of Village Forest Development Society (VFDS), as a registered society to manage any government forest or common land brought under Participatory Forest Management. Provides usufruct and revenue sharing benefits to the society.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of community consultations for arriving at benefit sharing mechanisms. Issues of conflicts between different societies, and with transhumant communities/graziers, related to overlapping forest resources and pastures. Lack of integration of micro-plans prepared by the society for holistic forest development with the working plans.
National Agricultural Policy, 2000	<p>The National Policy on Agriculture seeks to actualise the vast untapped growth potential of Indian agriculture, strengthen rural infrastructure to support faster agricultural development, promote value addition, accelerate the growth of agro business, create employment in rural areas, secure a fair standard of living for the farmers and agricultural workers and their families, discourage migration to urban areas and face the challenges arising out of economic liberalization and globalization</p> <p>Provides approach for sustainable agriculture, food and nutritional security, generation and transfer of technology; inputs management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project comprises many of the features enunciated in the policy

Relevant Acts and Policies of GoI and GoHP	Mandate of the Act/ Policy	Social Issues/ Impacts on Project Interventions
	and incentives for agriculture, Generation and Transfer of Technology, management reforms, institutional structure	
Biological Diversity Act, 2002	The Act provides a comprehensive legal framework for conservation and sustainable use of bio-resources, reflects a strict regime for access, control and benefit sharing. It restricts access and use of biological resources by outsiders and creates decentralized institutional structures (State Biodiversity Boards -SBB and GP level Biodiversity Management Committees) for conservation of biological diversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrictive provisions of the Act hamper access and use by community, though it excludes local communities, growers /cultivators & practitioners of indigenous medicine. • Absence of functional BMCs to oversee conservation of bio-resources. • Lack of capacities among BMCs (where present) to understand their roles and meaningfully perform them. • Lack of effective powers with BMCs to regulate bio-resource harvest or charge fee, despite the mandate provided by the Act. • Absence of clear and transparent benefit sharing mechanism that reduce incentive for local community/BMCs to undertake <i>in-situ</i> conservation. • Poor implementation of provisions related to granting joint ownership of IPR to the BMC or local community. • No clarity on the status of Bio- heritage Sites created by the Act or role of community in their management. • Issue of displacement of people affected by notification of bio-heritage sites. • Poor documentation (PBR), leading to loss of ecological knowledge about MAPs present in the region.

Relevant Acts and Policies of GoI and GoHP	Mandate of the Act/ Policy	Social Issues/ Impacts on Project Interventions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No institutionalized role for women in BMCs or in resource conservation, even though they play a key role in use/ collection and selection/ conservation of local biodiversity for meeting the household level nutritional needs.
Right to Information Act, 2005	<p>Provides a practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of Public Authorities. The act sets out □ obligations of public authorities with respect to provision of information;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> requires designating of a Public Information Officer; process for any citizen to obtain information/disposal of request, etc provides for institutions such as Central Information Commission/State Information Commission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All documents pertaining to the project would be disclosed to public.
Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006	<p>This is an act to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded; to provide for a framework for recording the forest rights so vested and the nature of evidence required for such recognition and vesting in respect of forest land. The Act provides for use, access and ownership to forest resources, biodiversity and provision for benefit sharing for ST and other forest dwelling communities.</p> <p>It provides individual & community rights of ownership, access to collect, use, and dispose of NTFPs; to protect, conserve and develop any forest resource which the community has traditionally/ seasonally protected/ used; to protect and access their cultural and natural heritage sites and habitats, water bodies, pastures. It also</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor enforcement of provisions like the need for complete ownership, participation and concurrence of local communities (Gram Sabha) in forest management, species selection for NTFP/ pasture development and bio-diversity conservation. Need to document all customary rights, dependent forest resources for upholding the existing arrangements while preparing plans. Conflicts between community and state related to collection and disposal of NTFPs (Section 3(1)(c)). Operational challenges for GS in using provisions of the Act to work on NTFP value addition and processing (transit rules).

Relevant Acts and Policies of GoI and GoHP	Mandate of the Act/ Policy	Social Issues/ Impacts on Project Interventions
	provides for occupation of forest land for cultivation and/ or habitation, including in the PAs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of displacement of right-holders from lands notified as (inviolable) critical wildlife/ tiger habitats within Parks and Sanctuaries, leading to loss of livelihoods for affected families/ communities. • Conflicts among different communities due to diffused boundaries where customary rights are accessed.
National Environment Policy 2006	It brings related legislations under an overarching frame and advocates decentralised governance by seeking transfer of power to State/ local authorities; participation of local bodies in management of sensitive zones.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of conducive policies and unilaterally imposed regulatory practices reduce people's incentives for afforestation. • Threat of loss of natural heritage sites, biodiversity hotspots, sacred groves and landscapes that are repositories of significant genetic and eco-system diversity as a result of low community ownership.
Himachal Pradesh State Medicinal Plant Sector Policy 2006	<p>The Policy aims at long-term development of the sector for meeting requirements of rural and tribal populations.</p> <p>Its objective is to conserve and augment the State's medicinal plant resource in its natural habitat through adaptive, sustainable and participatory management, encourage organic cultivation of commercially important species, regulate pricing of wild harvest, encourage PPCP models for cultivation, value addition and processing of MAPs, involvement of stakeholders in management (conservation, cultivation, sustainable use, value addition and trade) of medicinal plant resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erosion of community's role in the management of resource related to medicinal and aromatic plants (MAPs). • Lack of enabling environment has led to severe depletion of medicinal plant resource base, impacting sustenance of forest dependent communities. • Unscrupulous/ unscientific exploitation of MAPs, loss of traditional knowledge and harvesting practices, threatens the supplementary incomes it provides to the economically vulnerable, especially women, during lean season and in distress. • Absence of clarity on benefit sharing mechanism with community, leading to low community involvement in

Relevant Acts and Policies of GoI and GoHP	Mandate of the Act/ Policy	Social Issues/ Impacts on Project Interventions
		<p>the <i>in-situ</i> conservation, cultivation, value addition and marketing of MAPs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low involvement of PRIs in ensuring sustainable harvest or for creating regulatory mechanism, due to lack of clarity about related roles and functions. • State management of forest resource has weakened community property rights leaving little incentive for them to engage in sustainable harvest.
National Policy for farmers, 2007	<p>Sets goals such as to: (i) improve economic viability of farming by substantially increasing the net income of farmers and to ensure that agricultural progress is measured by advances made in this income. (ii) To protect and improve land, water, bio-diversity and genetic resources essential for sustained increase in the productivity, profitability and stability of major farming systems by creating an economic stake in conservation. (iii) To develop support services including provision for seeds, irrigation, power, machinery and implements, fertilizers and credit at affordable prices in adequate quantity for farmers., etc.</p> <p>□ defines farmers that include tribal families / persons engaged in shifting cultivation and in the collection, use and sale of minor and non-timber forest produce □ prescribes assets reforms required to empower farmers such as land, water, livestock, □ provides for support services including credit, climate change, agricultural practices, etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project comprises many of the features enunciated in the policy
Right to Fair Compensation and	It makes prior consent of landowners a pre-requisite & calls for detailed Social Impact Assessment; restricts acquisition in Scheduled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of formalized mechanism for holding consultations with affected families, regarding the

Relevant Acts and Policies of GoI and GoHP	Mandate of the Act/ Policy	Social Issues/ Impacts on Project Interventions
Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	Areas without prior Gram Sabha consent. Alternate fuel, fodder to be developed to meet the needs of resettled communities.	<p>nature and scale of resettlement (and the region to be notified) for creating Critical Wildlife Habitats.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resettlement of affected families deprives them of forest and other natural resources on which they traditionally depended for livelihoods and food security.
Himachal Pradesh Lease Rules, 2013	<p>Provides for leasing of land and to be granted only in the interests of the development of State,</p> <p>The land may be granted on lease for purposes and to persons as provided under these rules with the sanction of the competent authority, out of land vested with the State Government under Section 3 (HP Village Common Lands Vesting and Utilization Act) or the land vested under section 11 (HP Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1972 (Act No.19 of 1973), in the interest of the development of the State.</p> <p>The land vested with the Government under the Acts, which is encroached, shall not be leased out to the encroacher. The lease may be granted only in the interests of the development of State, if the State Government is satisfied that there are sufficient reasons to do so.</p> <p>The development of State shall include amongst others: location of the specific infrastructure projects, any other common purpose in the interest of the development of the State and shall include the traditional cultural activities of the State of Himachal Pradesh.</p> <p>In Scheduled areas the lease application to the concerned Gram Sabhas for consultation and would be processed further only after obtaining the Gram Sabha's resolution in this regard.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During implementation, some of the project interventions may require to lease land.

Relevant Acts and Policies of GoI and GoHP	Mandate of the Act/ Policy	Social Issues/ Impacts on Project Interventions
State Policy on Payment of Eco-system Services in Himachal Pradesh, 2013	The policy aims to protect and manage natural resources for sustained production of ecosystem services, address impacts of climate change on such services, generate economic incentives for communities conserving natural ecosystems; community driven ecosystem services shall have priority for receiving incentive, which will be determined through a participatory process involving ES generator and user while securing resource rights of community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incentive flow to the community is restricted unless they have larger stake/ participation in forest governance and development of resources. • Prerogative with forest department for determining interventions within the forest for providing enhanced services. • Lack of community role in determining the price to be charged for the eco-system services and the benefit/ incentive sharing mechanism. • Difficulty in pricing complex services, like protection & conservation of corridors between wildlife habitats/ sensitive ecological zones or indirect services. • Lack of institutional mechanism to negotiate incentives on behalf of community. • Absence of clarity on the mechanism for incentive sharing among different communities contributing to provide a single service.
Himachal Pradesh Eco-tourism Policy 2016/17	The policy aims to protect states flora-fauna, while enhancing local livelihoods and generating resources through promotion of eco-tourism. Eco-tourism is considered a sustainable approach for responsible conservation of fragile mountain eco-systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate representation of PRIs and other community institutions in the Divisional Eco-tourism societies. • Lack of clarity on benefit sharing between Eco-tourism societies and CBOs/ PRIs/ SHGs/ Youth Clubs/ JFMCs/ FDCs engaged in promoting or implementing projects. • Absence of clarity on the overall role to be performed by PRIs under the policy, including role in determining sites or circuits and management of assets.

Relevant Acts and Policies of GoI and GoHP	Mandate of the Act/ Policy	Social Issues/ Impacts on Project Interventions
State Grazing Policy	This policy talks of a balanced and complimentary land use. This policy states that continuous grazing is destructive and cheap forest grazing has a demoralizing effect and grazing fee should regulate and control both quality of grazing and cattle.	As there is an increasing demand for fodder, there is a need to take into account the animal population and strike a balance between grazing requirements and conservation needs of the forests.
Himachal Pradesh Public Services Guarantee Act 2011	The Act provides legally enforced right to select services related to- Grazing Permits, Compensation for injuries or loss of life of domestic animals and humans and Grant of Timber Distribution rights to the right-holders within a stipulated timeframe based on applications received from the citizens.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designates officers and timeframes for issuing permits and for making requests for compensation. These have to go through Gram Sabha; the gram sabha needs to be transparent and should make equitable and inclusive decisions. • Low awareness about these provisions among pastoral and forest dependent communities restricts its effective use.
Himachal Pradesh Forest (Timber Distribution to the Right Holders) Amendment Rules, 2016	These rules specify procedures to grant rights for timber to right holders. No green trees are allotted to the applicants and only felled and dry or salvaged trees are allowed to be used for timber distribution. Timber distribution period for house construction and repair has gradually been increased from 10 to 20 years,.	This is a long procedure and needs to be approved and recommended by a resolution of the Gram Panchayat.
Himachal Pradesh Forest Produce Transit (Land Routes) Rules, 2014	These rules set the fee for issuing transit passes for NTFP. These rules apply to forest produce as well as species of NTFP listed on the schedule that are cultivated on private lands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creates complex procedures for movement of forest produce including NTFPs in the form of transit permits • These TP rules do not apply any minimum threshold for exempting from permit.

Relevant Acts and Policies of GoI and GoHP	Mandate of the Act/ Policy	Social Issues/ Impacts on Project Interventions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivation from private lands also needs to be certified and royalty paid, at the same rate as those for produce collected from the forest. • Onus of proving/ establishing source of produce (forest or private land) is on the seller, creating disincentive for ex situ cultivation by private growers

It can be summed up that the while some legal provisions safeguard the forests from over exploitation and advocates strict conservation and protection (FCA-1980, WPA-1972), there are other instruments that recognize the customary rights of over forest resources meet, their role in conservation and development (PESA-1996, FRA-2006) while some provisions try to strike a balance between the two by suggesting judicious use of forest resources and brining in community as the co-owners of forest along with the forest department (NFP-1988, JFM-1993, PFM- 2000 and BDA-2002).

In the absence of a clear alignment/harmonization of forest polices at the national level to establish the exact role of communities in conservation, protection as well as development of forest resources, the legal environment with respect to communities rights and entitlement over forests remains nebulous.

3.3 Status of Tribal Communities in HP

Out of total 55673 square kilometer geographical area of H.P. about 23,655 square kilometer area falls in Scheduled V, which constitutes 42.49 percent of the total area of the state. The total population living in the Scheduled Area is 173,661 of which 123,585 are tribals which constitute nearly 71.16 percent of the total population living in this area. Out of total ST population in the state 68.51 percent resides outside the Scheduled Areas while the rest is dispersed in other districts and regions of the state.²

As per the Socio Economic Caste Census of 2011, tribals of HP are better off among Scheduled Tribe (ST) households in the rural areas of India. Nearly 21.37 percent ST rural households have an income of more than Rs 10,000 per month and as many as 42.76 percent tribal households own irrigated agricultural land. Among salaried government jobs too, HP tribals are ahead of other states with 23.72 percent such households with at least one member in a government job.

However, this does not represent the complete picture of the scheduled tribes in Himachal. The state's tibal areas have a lower literacy rate at 73.64 percent against the state average of 82.80 percent.³ Owing to their present in the remote and geographically challenging areas (Lahaul, Spiti, Kinnaur and Chamba districts) their access to health services is low, which reflects in the poor health infrastructure in tribal areas as well as low health attainments. The average landholding size in tribal areas is around 1.16 hectares but over the years the cropping intensity of these farms has fallen from 136 to 124 percent due to water scarcity and low availability of irrigation facilities.

² Source: Directory of Villages with ST concentration, Tribal Development Department, GoHP

³ Annual Tribal Sub-Plan 2017-18, GoHP

The remoteness of tribal habitations, while creating barriers in mobility, also pose challenges in the provisioning of basic public services like - primary and secondary health services, school and higher education, banking services- apart from low access to established markets.

3.4 Provision of Scheduled Areas under 5th Schedule of the Constitution

3.4.1 Scheduled Areas:

The tribals live in contiguous areas unlike other communities. It is, therefore, much simpler to have area approach for development activities and also regulatory provisions to protect their interests. In order to protect the interests of the Scheduled tribes with regard to land alienation and other social factors, provision of “Fifth Schedule “ and “Sixth Schedule” have been enshrined in the Constitution. The Fifth Schedule under article 244 (2) of the Constitution defines “ Scheduled Areas” as such areas as the President may by Order declare to be Scheduled Areas after consultation with the governor of that State.

3.4.2 Fifth Schedule Areas

The criteria for declaring any are as a “Scheduled Area “under the Fifth Schedule are:

- Preponderance of tribal population,
- Compactness and reasonable size of the area,
- Available administrative entity such as district, block or taluk, and
- Economic backwardness of the area as compared to neighboring areas.

The specification of “Scheduled Areas” in relation to a state is by notified Order of the President, after consultation with State Government concerned. The same applies for altering, increasing, decreasing, incorporating new areas, or rescinding any Orders relating to “Scheduled Areas”.

3.4.3 Purpose and Advantage of Scheduled Areas:

Scheduled Areas have certain distinct provisions meant to protect and benefit tribal people in a State:

- a. The Governor of a State which has Scheduled Areas is empowered to make regulations in respect of (1) Prohibit or restrict transfer of land from tribals; (2) Regulate the business of money lending to the members of Scheduled tribes. In making any such regulation, the Governor may repeal or amend any Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State, which is applicable to the area in question.

- b. The Governor may by public notification direct that any particular Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State shall not apply to a Scheduled Area or any part thereof in the State or shall apply to such area subject to such expectations and modifications as he may specify.
- c. The Governor of a State having Scheduled Areas therein, shall annually, or whenever so required by the President of India, make a report to the President regarding the administration of the Scheduled Areas in that State and the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to the State as to the administration of the said area.
- d. Tribes Advisory Council [TAC] shall be established in States having Scheduled Areas. The TAC may also be established in any State having Scheduled Tribes but not Scheduled Areas on the direction of the President of India. The TAC consists of more than twenty members of whom, as nearly as may be, three fourth are from the representatives of Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of the State. The role of TAC is to advise the State Government on matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes in the State as may be referred to it by the Governor.
- e. The Panchayaths (Extension to Scheduled Areas), Act 1996, which the provisions of Panchayaths, contained in Part IX of the Constitution, were extended to Schedule Areas, also contains special provisions for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes.

3.4.4 Modified Area Development Approach (MADA), Pockets and clusters

From the 5th Five year plan onwards, tribal development gathered momentum with the introduction of a Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) approach. Since the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97), the concept of TSP has been modified by extending the coverage to the entire ST population outside the scheduled areas, but those who live in contiguous areas. Three criteria are laid down for identification of tribal pockets under MADA approach. These include (i) a minimum population of 10,000 (ii) 50% of ST population in the pockets (iii) contiguity of villages in the pockets. The Working Group on development of STs during Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90), suggested relaxation of present norm of population of 10000 to 5000 with 50% ST population.

3.5 ITDPs and MADA Clusters in HP

The Kinnaur and Lahaul-Spiti districts, in their entirety, and Pangi and Bharmour (now tehsil Bharmour and sub-tehsil Holi) Sub-Divisions of Chamba district constitute the Scheduled Areas in the State, fulfilling the minimum criterion of 50% S.T. population concentration in a C.D. Block. These are situated in the north and north-east of the state forming a contiguous belt in the far hinterland behind high mountain passes with average altitude being 3281 metre above the mean sea-level. The most distinguishing mark of the tribal areas in the State is that they are very vast in area but extremely small in population with the result that per unit

cost of infrastructure activity is very exorbitant. Snow glaciers, high altitudes and highly rugged terrain, criss-crossed by fast flowing rivers and their tributaries are the peculiar features of the Tribal Areas.

These areas have also been declared as Schedule Area under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution by the President of India as per the Schedule Area (Himachal Pradesh) Order, 1975(CO 102) dated the 21st November, 1975. The five ITDPs are Kinnaur, Lahaul, Spiti, Pangi and Bharmour. Except Kinnaur which is spread over 3 C.D. Blocks, rest of the ITDPs comprise one C.D. Block each.

3.5.1 Pockets of Tribal Concentration

Tribal development envisaged a two-pronged strategy to cover both the concentrated and dispersed tribals. The areas of tribal concentration with 50% or above tribal population were taken up in the first instance during Fifth Plan 1974-78. For the dispersed tribals, Modified Area Development Approach(MADA) was devised during the Sixth Plan to cover such pockets of tribal concentration which had a population threshold of 10,000 in contiguous areas of whom 50% or more were tribals. A target-group or community approach marked the pockets of tribal concentration in contradiction to area of tribal concentration where area approach ruled the roost. In Himachal Pradesh, two such pockets Chamba and Bhatiyat Blocks were identified in Chamba district covering an area of 881.47 Sq.Km. and population of 29455 (7.51%) of Scheduled Tribes as per 2011 census. Coupled with tribal areas, 100% of ST population was covered under Sub-Plan treatment.

3.5.2 Dispersed Tribes in Non-Scheduled Areas

The ultimate objective of sub-plan strategy being 100% coverage of ST population under its treatment, the Union Welfare Ministry now Tribal Affairs Ministry came out with the SCA supplementation for such dispersed tribes in 1986-87 but because of late receipt of guidelines, the actual adoption was deferred to 1987-88 and in this way, 100% ST population in the State came under sub-plan ambit. In view of larger dispersed ST population in the State, Union Tribal Affairs Ministry needs to consider larger allocation under Special Central Assistance than hitherto for such tribes in commensurate with their population living in the non-tribal areas.

3.6 World Bank Operational Policies

World Bank Operational Policies and their Applicability

Table 20: World Bank Operational Policies and their Applicability

Social Safeguard Policies	Applicability	Description
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	TBD	<p>The policy may be triggered as a preventative measure in the event of potential impacts on the known and currently unknown physical cultural resources (PCR) of the area. The state has many important pilgrimage centers with prominent temples and sites protected by the Archeological Survey of India. The state also contains a number of unprotected sites, sacred groves and community conserved areas (Deo Bhumi) which have cultural and religious significance.</p> <p>The EMF would inventories all significant PCRs within the project area, and if applicable, specify the measures for screening, avoiding and managing impacts on known PCRs as well as chance-find procedures in the event new resources are discovered in the course of project implementation.</p>
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	Yes	<p>The Indigenous Peoples' policy is triggered. Most of the Schedule Tribe are Kinnaur, Lahual, Gaddis and the Gujjars and are highly dependent on the natural resources for sustenance. The total Schedule Tribe population is approximately 5% of the total population of Himachal Pradesh.</p> <p>The tribals constitute more than 50% of the population of Kinnaur and Lahaul-Spiti districts, Pangi and Bharmour in Chamba district and are governed by the provisions of Schedule V of the Indian Constitution. In addition, the nomadic transhumance move along designated routes from Shivalik range (foothills of Himalayas) to the upper reaches in summers and to the foothills in the winters, for centuries along established routes for pasture.</p> <p>The forests and highlands of the state are home to several communities and social groupings have lived in relative geographical isolation for the sake of protecting their cultural and social fabric. As a result, these landscapes have significant cultural, historical as well as religious importance of these communities. The program will support pasture development, increase of Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP), ecotourism to promote economic opportunities that will have a positive impact on the Scheduled Tribe and trans-human nomads.</p> <p>However, there may be access to pasture land, traditional routes, etc. may be closed for enhancing the resource base that may have limited adverse impact. Social Assessment in consultation with the trans-nomads and Scheduled Tribe will be undertaken to ensure compliance with Free Prior Informed Consultation (FPIC) to prepare the Social Management Framework and Indigenous People Development Plan. Moreover, to ensure compliance with Panchayat Raj (Extension to Scheduled Areas), Act, specific consultations will be held in Scheduled V areas.</p>
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	<p>The project is not expected to support civil works and may not entail land acquisition or land donation, though it is expected to</p>

Social Safeguard Policies	Applicability	Description
		<p>impact livelihoods due to restrictions in access to certain forest sites and pastures.</p> <p>Detailed assessment will be carried out to identify impact on people that may arise due to restriction imposed on use and access to forest resources, for conservation and treatment.</p>

4. Impact Assessment – Surveys and Consultations

4.1 Sampling Details – Household Surveys

The details of the sample chosen for survey, the villages, number of households, the percentage of male and female respondents are given below:

Table 21: Sample Details – HH surveys

DISTRICT	VILLAGE	HH SURVEYED		M	F
KINNAUR	Bara Kamba	34		85%	15%
	Chhota Kamba	48		69%	31%
	Kafnu	22		68%	32%
	Kalpa	47		77%	23%
	Rogi	71		56%	44%
KULLU	Kandaghai	28		96%	4%
	Togi Dalash	42		55%	45%
MANALI	Shankar Dehra	48		81%	19%
SHIMLA	Mandhor Ghat	50		68%	32%
SOLAN	Badog Manlog	47		60%	40%
	Khali	65		45%	55%
Grand Total		502		502	34%

4.2 Profile of HH Surveyed

4.2.1 General Profile

502 Households were surveyed, structured interview schedule was administered to the respondents from each household to capture the individual household level information on their socio-economic status, economic activities, asset holdings, dependence on forests, their expectations from Forest Department as well as the project and difficulties they have to face in terms of conflicts with the other communities relating to forest rights and options available to them for complaint registration.

Table 22: HH Surveyed

District	Name	HH Surveyed					% of Total				
		HH SURVEYED	General	SC	ST	WH	HH Surveyed	General	SC	ST	WH

KINNAUR	BARA KAMBA	34	7	6	21	2	7%	21%	18%	62%	6%
	CHHOTA KAMBA	48	-	1 6	32	7	10%	-	33%	67%	15%
	KAFNU	22	-	7	15	-	4%	-	32%	68%	-
	KALPA	47	4	1 1	32	8	9%	9%	23%	68%	17%
	ROGI	71	6	2 1	44	15	14%	8%	30%	62%	21%
KULLU	KANDAGHAI	28	28	-	-	1	6%	100%	-	-	4%
	TOGI	42	40	2	-	11	8%	95%	5%	-	26%
MANALI	SHANKAR DEHRA	48	44	4	-	-	10%	92%	8%	-	-
SHIMLA	MANDOR GHAT	50	37	1 3	-	7	10%	74%	26%	-	14%
SOLAN	KHALI	47	44	3	-	5	9%	94%	6%	-	11%
	MANLOG BADOG	65	65	-	-	7	13%	100%	-	-	11%
Grand Total		502	275	8 3	14 4	63	100%	55%	17%	28%	13%

A total of 502 HH were surveyed as shown in the Table 22 above out of around 55% HH were of the people from General Category 17% from SC and 28% from ST category AND 13% were women Headed Households.

Table 23: Distribution of Households Based on Vulnerability

DISTRICT	VILLAGE	BPL	SC	ST	WHH	PH	GEN	Grand Total	Total
KINNAUR	BARA KAMBA	1	5	21	1	-	6	34	82%
	CHHOTA KAMBA	-	16	32	-	-	-	48	100%
	KAFNU	-	7	15	-	-	-	22	100%
	KALPA	1	8	28	7	-	3	47	94%
	ROGI	-	17	34	15	-	5	71	93%
KULLU	KANDAGHAI	2	-	-	-	-	26	28	7%
	TOGI	9	2	-	5	-	26	42	38%
MANDI	SHANKAR DEHRA	7	4	-	-	-	37	48	23%
SHIMLA	MANDOR GHAT	4	12	-	1	-	33	50	34%
SOLAN	KHALI	10	2	-	5	-	30	47	36%
	MANLOG BADOG	20	-	-	6	1	38	65	42%

DISTRICT	VILLAGE	BPL	SC	ST	WHH	PH	GEN	Grand Total	Total
Grand Total		54	73	130	40	1	204	502	59%

4.2.2 HH Structure

Average Family size of the HH was 4 for the study sample and is quite comparable to the average HH size in the census as evident from the Table 24 overleaf. Sex Ratio was found to be highest in Togi and Mandor Ghat villages of Kullu and Shimla districts with 1222 and 1185 females per 1000 male members respectively. Sex ratio of the surveyed sample HH in Kafnu village was found to be lowest at 649 followed by Khali village in Solan at 865.

Table 24: HH Size and Sex Ratio

DISTRICT	VILLAGE	HH	F	M	Grand Total	Survey		Census	
						HH Size	Sex-Ratio	HH Size	Sex-Ratio
KINNAUR	BARA KAMBA	34	60	63	123	4	952	4	1029
	CHHOTA KAMBA	48	109	92	201	4	1185	4	1056
	KAFNU	22	24	37	61	3	649	4	995
	KALPA	47	74	85	159	3	871	4	953
	ROGI	71	138	123	261	4	1122	4	852
KULLU	KANDAGHAI	28	70	72	142	5	972	5	940
	TOGI	42	99	81	180	4	1222	4	1181
MANDI	SHANKAR DEHRA	48	84	95	179	4	884	5	985
SHIMLA	MANDOR GHAT	50	96	81	177	4	1185	5	1107
SOLAN	KHALI	47	109	126	235	5	865	5	1136
	MANLOG BADOG	65	131	149	280	4	879	4	765
Grand Total		502	994	1004	1998	4	990	5	969

4.2.3 Social Category

Out of a total of 2185 family members for which the information was collected through primary social assessment surveys 52% belonged to the General Category while 20% of the members were from SC category and 28% belonged to ST category as evident from the Table 22. SC and ST HH are predominantly found in Kinnaur district.

Table 25: Distribution of Family Members based on Social Category

District	Name	General Category			SC			ST		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
KINNAUR	Bara Kamba	23	11	12	15	8	7	85	44	41
	Chhota Kamba	-	-	-	63	29	34	138	63	75
	Kafnu	-	-	-	23	13	10	38	24	14
	Kalpa	14	9	5	35	20	15	110	56	54
	Rogi	22	13	9	87	42	45	152	68	84
KULLU	Kandaghahi	142	72	70	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Togi Dalash	173	78	95	7	3	4	-	-	-
MANALI	Shankar Dehra	163	84	79	16	11	5	-	-	-
SHIMLA	Mandhor Ghat	124	56	68	53	25	28	-	-	-
SOLAN	Badog Manlog	221	119	102	14	7	7	-	-	-
	Khali	280	149	131	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total		1162	591	571	313	158	155	523	255	268
% of Total		58%	51%	49%	16%	50%	50%	26%	49%	51%

4.2.4 Economic Category

Out of the total 504 HH surveyed 25% of them belonged to BPL category. The BPL category HH was identified based on the village list and Ration card copy of the HH.

Table 26: Distribution of HH

District	Village	APL	BPL	Total
KINNAUR	Bara Kamba	29	5	34
	Chhota Kamba	37	11	48
	Kafnu	20	2	22
	Kalpa	37	10	47
	Rogi	37	34	71
KULLU	Kandaghahi	26	2	28
	Togi Dalash	31	11	42
MANALI	Shankar Dehra	39	9	48
SHIMLA	Mandhor Ghat	43	7	50
SOLAN	Badog Manlog	32	15	47

	Khali	43	22	65
Grand Total		374	128	502
% of Total		75%	25%	100%

4.2.5 Literacy

Literacy Levels of the population surveyed indicate that the average literacy of male population (83%) is higher than female literacy levels (75%). However, in Bara Kamba and Khali villages the literacy rates of female population was found to be higher than the male population amongst surveyed households at 87% and 89% as compared to male literacy of 84% and 87% respectively. Highest literacy was recorded in Khali village of Solan at 88%.

Table 27: Literacy Rates of the Study Sample

District	Name	Survey Population			Literacy Level %		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
KINNAUR	Bara Kamba	53	52	105	84%	87%	85%
	Chhota Kamba	74	80	154	80%	73%	77%
	Kafnu	31	16	47	84%	67%	77%
	Kalpa	78	52	130	92%	70%	82%
	Rogi	105	89	194	85%	64%	74%
KULLU	Kandaghai	57	55	112	79%	79%	79%
	Togi Dalash	73	70	143	90%	71%	79%
MANALI	Shankar Dehra	76	60	136	80%	71%	76%
SHIMLA	Mandhor Ghat	61	73	134	75%	76%	76%
SOLAN	Badog Manlog	100	84	184	79%	77%	78%
	Khali	129	117	246	87%	89%	88%
Grand Total		837	748	1585	83%	75%	79%

The table below indicates that though the 79% of population of the sample households is literate only 9% of people have completed graduation or above. 37% of the population have completed their Secondary education and 22% of them have completed the senior secondary school.

Table 28: Level of Education

DISTRICT	VILLAGE	ILLITRATE	JL	PRIMARY	MIDDLE	SECONDARY	S. SEC.	GRADUATION	PG	Grand Total
KINNAUR	BARA KAMBA	15%	24%	19%	11%	15%	11%	2%	3%	123

DISTRICT	VILLAGE	ILLITRATE	JL	PRIMARY	MIDDLE	SECONDARY	S. SEC.	GRADUATION	PG	Grand Total
	CHHOTA KAMBA	38%	34%	33%	16%	15%	14%	11%	2%	201
	KAFNU	11%	7%	11%	2%	8%	5%	4%	2%	61
	KALPA	24%	21%	24%	14%	17%	20%	8%	1%	159
	ROGI	54%	41%	52%	12%	28%	21%	2%	1%	261
KULLU	KANDAGHAI	24%	10%	10%	7%	17%	24%	10%	13%	142
	TOGI	30%	20%	14%	7%	22%	32%	9%	13%	180
MANDI	SHANKAR DEHRA	35%	33%	17%	18%	21%	10%	8%	3%	179
SHIMLA	MANDOR GHAT	35%	24%	28%	8%	9%	24%	11%	4%	177
SOLAN	KHALI	41%	11%	33%	22%	37%	31%	11%	6%	235
	MANLOG BADOG	28%	28%	37%	29%	51%	26%	22%	7%	280
Grand Total		413	312	341	181	296	269	120	66	1998
%		21%	16%	17%	9%	15%	13%	6%	3%	100%

4.2.6 Workforce

The detailed analysis of primary data collected during sample surveys indicate that the total worker population among study sample is 54% with 75% of males and 33% of females forming the workforce. The remaining 46% population is either old / retired or still undergoing studies or belong to the “non-school going age group”.

Table 29: Worker Population

District	Name	Total Population			Total Workers		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
KINNAUR	Bara Kamba	63	60	123	56%	22%	39%
	Chhota Kamba	92	109	201	65%	22%	42%
	Kafnu	37	24	61	81%	33%	62%
	Kalpa	85	74	159	79%	51%	66%
	Rogi	123	138	261	85%	34%	58%
KULLU	Kandaghahi	72	70	142	88%	13%	51%
	Togi Dalash	81	99	180	83%	42%	61%
MANALI	Shankar Dehra	95	84	179	74%	50%	63%
SHIMLA	Mandhor Ghat	81	96	177	59%	25%	41%

District	Name	Total Population			Total Workers		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
SOLAN	Badog Manlog	126	109	235	79%	38%	60%
	Khali	149	131	280	74%	29%	53%
Grand Total		1004	994	1998	75%	33%	54%

4.3 Asset Holding

4.3.1 Land Ownership

Most of the villagers interviewed during the study were marginal farmers with land holdings of 2-5 bigha (1 bigha = 809 m²) approximately 0.3-0.4 ha and grew crops like wheat, maize, barley. Villagers in Kinnaur, Kullu and Mandi had planted Apple and walnut trees which form their main source of income. Only 9% of the total HH surveyed had a land holding of more than 1 ha i.e. they belonged to small farmer category. 9% of the total HH surveyed belonged to Landless category while around 82% of the households belonged to marginal farmer category.

Table 30: Number of Land Holdings based on size

District	Subdistt	Name	HH SURVEYED	LAND OWNERSHIP DETAILS					
				Landless	0-1 ha	1-2 ha	2-4 ha	4-10 ha	>10 ha
KINNAUR	NICHAR	Bara Kamba	34	1	30	-	3	-	-
	NICHAR	Chhota Kamba	48	-	45	-	3	-	-
	NICHAR	Kafnu	22	9	13	-	-	-	-
	KALPA	Kalpa	47	10	34	1	2	-	-
	KALPA	Rogi	71	9	54	6	1	1	-
KULLU	ANNI	Kandaghahi	28	-	21	3	4	-	-
	KULLU	Togi Dalash	42	6	30	6		-	-
MANALI	KARSOG	Shankar Dehra	48	4	43	1		-	-
SHIMLA	BASANTPUR	Mandhor Ghat	50	7	41	1	1	-	-
SOLAN	KUNNIHAR	Badog Manlog	47	-	43	3	1	-	-
	KUNNIHAR	Khali	65	-	57	6	2	-	-
Grand Total			502	46	411	27	17	1	-
% of Total			100%	9%	82%	5%	3%	-	-

4.3.2 Landholding

Average household landholding was found to be 0.5 ha (6.2 bigha).

Table 31: Average Landholding per Household (ha)

DISTRICT	VILLAGE	GEN	SC	ST	Grand Total
KINNAUR	BARA KAMBA	0.30	0.38	0.66	0.53
	CHHOTA KAMBA	-	0.71	0.41	0.51
	KAFNU	-	0.08	0.32	0.24
	KALPA	0.47	0.54	0.46	0.48
	ROGI	0.53	0.36	0.59	0.52
KULLU	KANDAGHAI	0.99	-	-	0.99
KULLU	TOGI	0.36	0.44	-	0.37
MANDI	SHANKAR DEHRA	0.29	0.26	-	0.29
SHIMLA	MANDALGHAT	0.53	0.37	-	0.49
SOLAN	KHALI	0.60	0.67	-	0.60
	MANLOG BADO	0.54	-	-	0.54
Grand Total		0.52	0.44	0.50	0.50

4.3.3 Livestock holding

36% of the total households did not have any livestock holding. 64% of the remaining households had an average of 2 livestock animals per household. Milch animals particularly cows is the most favored animal among the sampled households. Every 2 households reared 3 cows on an average.

Table 32: Livestock Holding of HH

DISTRICT	VILLAGE	Sheep		Goats		Cows		Buffaloes		Total	
		HH	Count	HH	Count	HH	Count	HH	Count	HH	Count
KINNAUR	BARA KAMBA	-	-	1	10	17	20	-	-	17	30
	CHHOTA KAMBA	7	65	4	22	31	43	-	-	33	130
	KAFNU	-	-	2	6	1	1	2	2	5	9
	KALPA	2	5	7	26	15	16	-	-	18	47

DISTRICT	VILLAGE	Sheep		Goats		Cows		Buffaloes		Total	
		HH	Count	HH	Count	HH	Count	HH	Count	HH	Count
	ROGI	4	7	18	49	35	39	-	-	43	95
KULLU	KANDAGHAI	2	8	2	6	24	24	3	3	25	41
	TOGI	-	-	3	8	21	21	-	-	21	29
MANDI	SHANKAR DEHRA	4	11	4	19	32	71	-	-	33	101
SHIMLA	MANDOR GHAT	-	-	1	2	31	31	-	-	31	33
SOLAN	KHALI	1	2	-	-	38	74	5	5	38	81
	MANLOG BADOG	2	4	4	10	56	85	11	14	56	113
Grand Total		22	102	46	158	301	425	21	24	320	709

On an average each HH rears around 5 sheep on average and similarly around 4 goats and every 2 families had 3 cows and 1 buffalo on an average.

4.3.4 Other Assets

79% of the total households surveyed owned Television. 98% of the HH surveyed in Manlog Badog village of Solan owned Television. Refrigerator was available with only 30% of the households surveyed. Car was available with 18% of total households surveyed.

Table 33: Other Asset Holdings of HH

DISTRICT	VILLAGE	TV	REFRIGERATOR	CAR	BIKE	OTHER	Total
KINNAUR	BARA KAMBA	44%	3%	6%	-	6%	34
	CHHOTA KAMBA	60%	15%	6%	6%	-	48
	KAFNU	59%	45%	5%	5%	-	22
	KALPA	74%	23%	11%	2%	-	47
	ROGI	93%	7%	4%	1%	-	71
KULLU	KANDAGHAI	82%	32%	18%	25%	-	28
	TOGI	98%	79%	31%	7%	-	42
MANDI	SHANKAR DEHRA	60%	10%	10%	6%	-	48
SHIMLA	MANDOR GHAT	78%	2%	34%	8%	-	50
SOLAN	KHALI	87%	47%	19%	6%	2%	47
	MANLOG BADOG	98%	69%	25%	22%	3%	65
Grand Total		79%	30%	18%	16%	1%	502

4.4 Housing

30% of the total households surveyed during the social assessment study had Kachcha houses made of wood, mud or stones 21% of the households had RCC / concrete walls and thatched, tiled or sheets of tin, asbestos or wood. RCC structures (pucca) were 49% of the total household surveyed.

Table 34: Houses based on Construction Type

DISTRICT	VILLAGE	KACHCHA	SEMI-PUCCA	PUCCA	Grand Total
KINNAUR	BARA KAMBA	82%	6%	12%	34
	CHHOTA KAMBA	81%	10%	8%	48
	KAFNU	9%	32%	59%	22
	KALPA	19%	21%	60%	47
	ROGI	10%	24%	66%	71
KULLU	KANDAGHAI	18%	14%	68%	28
	TOGI	7%	19%	74%	42
MANDI	SHANKAR DEHRA	69%	23%	8%	48
SHIMLA	MANDOR GHAT	22%	24%	54%	50
SOLAN	KHALI	11%	30%	60%	47
	MANLOG BADOG	12%	23%	65%	65
Grand Total		30%	21%	49%	502

4.4.1 Ownership

96% of the households had their own houses. Only 4% of the respondents surveyed confirmed that they resided in rented accommodation. Most of the respondents preferred to stay in their own houses.

Table 35: District wise Ownership of house

DISTRICT	VILLAGE	OWNED	RENTED	Grand Total
KINNAUR	BARA KAMBA	100%	-	34
	CHHOTA KAMBA	100%	-	48
	KAFNU	64%	36%	22
	KALPA	83%	17%	47
	ROGI	99%	1%	71
KULLU	KANDAGHAI	100%	-	28

DISTRICT	VILLAGE	OWNED	RENTED	Grand Total
	TOGI	100%	-	42
MANDI	SHANKAR DEHRA	98%	2%	48
SHIMLA	MANDOR GHAT	96%	4%	50
SOLAN	KHALI	100%	-	47
	MANLOG BADOG	100%	-	65
Grand Total		96%	4%	502

4.4.2 Roofing

4 % of the houses surveyed had thatched roof while wooden roofed and roofs made of sheets of asbestos, metal was a popular choice among the owners of the houses of the selected sample. 11% of the houses had wood as the roof type while 41% of the houses had tiled roofs. RCC roofs were found in 42% of the houses visited during the surveys.

Table 36: Distribution of Houses based on Roof Type

DISTRICT	VILLAGE	THATCHED	WOOD	SHEETS	TILES	RCC	Grand Total
KINNAUR	BARA KAMBA	-	3%	85%	-	12%	34
	CHHOTA KAMBA	42%	4%	46%	-	8%	48
	KAFNU	-	9%	36%	-	55%	22
	KALPA	-	11%	45%	-	45%	47
	ROGI	-	3%	28%	-	69%	71
KULLU	KANDAGHAI	-	4%	61%	7%	29%	28
	TOGI	-	19%	19%	14%	48%	42
MANDI	SHANKAR DEHRA	-	38%	56%	-	6%	48
SHIMLA	MANDOR GHAT	-	-	42%	-	58%	50
SOLAN	KHALI	-	4%	30%	-	66%	47
	MANLOG BADOG	-	25%	26%	-	49%	65
Grand Total		4%	11%	41%	2%	42%	502

4.5 Agricultural Production

Wheat, Maize, Peas, Potato, Rice, Barley, Pulses and Apple are the major cash crops grown in the study villages. Horticultural crops are grown for consumption within the household. Crop production is hampered in most of the villages as most of the villagers have to depend on rainfall for crop cultivation due to lack of source of irrigation except in Manlog Badog in Solan and Shankar Dera in Mandi where irrigation water was available through natural

sources. Per capita production (kg/per person) of different crops is presented in table below. From the table below it is evident that the per capita production of different crops is highest in Manlog Badog and Shankar Dera villages. Most of the crop produce is used for household consumption while only the excess is sold in the local market or to the traders visiting the village.

Apple growers in Kinnaur, Mandi and Kullu often pack the apple produce in boxes of 20 – 22 kg each and sell it to the local traders or in the market at the prevalent rates which is normally Rs 40-45 per kg depending on the quality of produce. Often around 50 - 60 kg of apples is stored by the growers for household consumption in their houses as there is no storage facility available near the region.

Table 37: Per Capita Production of Crops (Kg/person)

DISTRICT	VILLAGE	APPLE	WHEAT	RICE	PULSES	POTATO	PEA	BARLEY	MAIZE
KINNAUR	BARA KAMBA	84	20	11	13	44	23	19	17
	CHHOTA KAMBA	126	16	10	11	63	40	18	8
	KAFNU	800	-	-	8	6	6	-	-
	KALPA	1002	-	-	11	7	12	-	17
	ROGI	862	-	-	11	25	30	60	-
KULLU	KANDAGHAI	286	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
	TOGI	106	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
MANDI	SHANKAR DEHRA	369	24	-	-	73	69	28	34
SHIMLA	MANDOR GHAT	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	19
SOLAN	KHALI	-	38	9	-	-	-	-	33
	MANLOG BADOG	-	108	75	33	13	-	-	18
Grand Total		521	53	16	12	52	51	21	23

4.6 Dependence on Forests

Though the villages surveyed lie in the forest region with the table below showing the forest ranges near the villages. The villagers do not have the access to wildlife and protected forests of Rupri and Chandi wildlife ranges. Villagers in Anni, Chowai, Karsog, Kalpa and Darlaghat forest ranges confirmed that they are allowed to enter the forest without restrictions.

People in Darlaghat were of the view that since the invasion of Lantana in the forest area has destroyed their source of fuel wood and fodder they have stopped visiting the forests. Villagers also stated that the Forest Department had attempted to clean the forest and cut several trees to clear lantana but all their efforts were futile. With the spread of lantana their

source of medicinal plants and NTFP is also destroyed hence they do not visit the forests at present.

Similarly respondents in villages adjoining Rupi Wildlife and Chandi Wildlife stated that they are not allowed to enter the forests by the department hence have to look for other venues for their household requirements of medicinal herbs, NTFPs, Fuel wood and fodder.

Table 38: Villages and Forest Ranges

DISTRICT	VILLAGE	RANGE
KINNAUR	BARA KAMBA	RUPI
	CHHOTA KAMBA	RUPI
	KAFNU	RUPI
	KALPA	KALPA
	ROGI	KALPA
KULLU	KANDAGHAI	CHOWAI
	TOGI	CHOWAI
MANDI	SHANKAR DEHRA	KARSOG
SHIMLA	MANDOR GHAT	CHANDI
SOLAN	KHALI	CHANDI
	MANLOG BADOG	DARLAGHAT

In Shankar Dera and other villages surveyed during assessment the respondents stated that they visit the forest pastures to collect fodder for their livestock and also the fuel wood.

4.6.1 Fodder Collection

60% of the households surveyed during the assessment study stated that they visited forests for collection of fodder for their livestock. However the frequency of visits often varied from village to village. 40% of the families would either purchase the fodder from the market or grow it in their on agricultural land for feeding their livestock. Respondents also maintained that they never had to pay any fees to the Forest Department for collection of fodder.

Table 39: Dependence on Forest for Fodder

DISTRICT	VILLAGE	RANGE	N	Y	Grand Total	% N	% Y
KINNAUR	BARA KAMBA	RUPI	14	20	34	41%	59%

	CHHOTA KAMBA	RUPI	31	17	48	65%	35%
	KAFNU	RUPI	16	6	22	73%	27%
	KALPA	KALPA	30	17	47	64%	36%
	ROGI	KALPA	25	46	71	35%	65%
KULLU	KANDAGHAI	CHOWAI	3	25	28	4%	96%
	TOGI	CHOWAI	13	29	42	31%	69%
MANDI	SHANKAR DEHRA	KARSOG	19	29	48	40%	60%
SHIMLA	MANDOR GHAT	CHANDI	19	31	50	38%	62%
SOLAN	KHALI	CHANDI	5	42	47	11%	89%
	MANLOG BADOG	DARLAGHAT	25	40	65	38%	62%
Grand Total			200	302	502	40%	60%

Procuring fodder from market was one option preferred by 54% of the respondent households surveyed. These respondents also stated they would prefer to visit the pastures often but are constrained to buy from the markets due to non-availability of grass in the pastures all round the year due to scarcity of water. Grass grows after the monsoons so they visit the pastures for collection of the grass after the monsoon season is over i.e. during July to September and during this period they collect sufficient grass that would last for around 4-5 months. In the remaining part of the year they have to depend on the local market dealers or traders for fodder for their livestock.

Only 4% of the households surveyed stated that they are solely dependent on pastures for fodder. 25% of the households use roughage and crop residue of the crops cultivated on their own land. The details of number of HH dependent on various sources of fodder are presented in the table below.

Table 40: Distribution of HH based on Source of Fodder

DISTR ICT	VILLAGE	RANGE	PASTU RES	PAST URE / OWN LAND	MARKET / PASTURES	MARKET / OWN LAND / PASTURES	OWN LAND	MARKET / OWN LAND	OTHER SOURCES	N A	Grand Total
KINN AUR	BARA KAMBA	RUPI	-	50%	-	3%	18%	-	-	29 %	34
	CHHOTA KAMBA	RUPI	-	35%	-	-	56%	8%	-	-	48
	KAFNU	RUPI	9%	5%	-	5%	68%	-	-	14 %	22
	KALPA	KALPA	-	28%	-	6%	40%	2%	-	23 %	47

DISTRICT	VILLAGE	RANGE	PASTURES	PASTURE / OWN LAND	MARKET / PASTURES	MARKET / OWN LAND / PASTURES	OWN LAND	MARKET / OWN LAND	OTHER SOURCES	NA	Grand Total
	ROGI	KALPA	-	54%	-	-	31%	-	-	15%	71
KULLU	KANDAGHAI	CHOWAI	12%	62%	4%	19%	-	-	-	4%	28
	TOGI	CHOWAI	7%	60%	2%	-	-	-	-	31%	42
MANDI	SHANKAR DEHRA	KARSOG	17%	42%	-	2%	38%	2%	-	-	48
SHIMLA	MANDOR GHAT	CHANDI	-	62%	-	-	20%	-	-	18%	50
SOLAN	KHALI	CHANDI	6%	51%	9%	11%	6%	9%	2%	6%	47
	MANLOG BADO	DARLAGHAT	-	40%	14%	23%	11%	6%	3%	3%	65
Grand Total			4%	3%	45%	6%	25%	3%	1%	13%	502

25% of the respondents confirmed that they visit the pastures on weekly basis to collect fodder. Members of 58% of the Households surveyed would visit the pastures for collection of fodder at least once in a year.

Table 41: Frequency of Collection of Fodder

DISTRICT	VILLAGE	RANGE	WEEKLY	MONTHLY	QUARTERLY	YEARLY	NA	Grand Total
KINNAUR	BARA KAMBA	RUPI	15%	32%	3%	-	50%	34
	CHHOTA KAMBA	RUPI	15%	21%	-	-	65%	48
	KAFNU	RUPI	14%	-	-	-	86%	22
	KALPA	KALPA	23%	9%	-	-	68%	47
	ROGI	KALPA	32%	28%	-	-	39%	71
KULLU	KANDAGHAI	CHOWAI	4%	82%	-	4%	11%	28
	TOGI	CHOWAI	2%	17%	31%	-	50%	42
MANDI	SHANKAR DEHRA	KARSOG	19%	33%	4%	-	44%	48
SHIMLA	MANDOR GHAT	CHANDI	42%	18%	2%	-	38%	50
SOLAN	KHALI	CHANDI	40%	17%	17%	4%	21%	47
	MANLOG BADO	DARLAGHAT	37%	22%	22%	3%	17%	65
Grand Total			25%	24%	8%	1%	42%	502

4.6.2 Timber Collection

79% of the Households surveyed stated that they do not require timber now as they have their houses constructed and whenever they will have any requirement for construction purpose they would prefer to get it through the Timber Distribution System (TDS or TD as popularly known). Only 2% of the households confirmed to have received timber for construction of their houses through TDS. 17% of the respondents stated that they had to procure timber from the market for their household requirements. 2% of the respondents stated that they have sufficient trees growing on their ownland to satisfy their timber requirement if any.

Table 42: Source of Timber for Domestic Purpose

DISTRICT	VILLAGE	RANGE	TD	MARKET	OWN LAND	Not Required	Grand Total
KINNAUR	BARA KAMBA	RUPI	-	3%	21%	76%	34
	CHHOTA KAMBA	RUPI	4%	63%	-	33%	48
	KAFNU	RUPI	-	-	-	100%	22
	KALPA	KALPA	-	26%	4%	70%	47
	ROGI	KALPA	3%	39%	-	58%	71
KULLU	KANDAGHAI	ANNI	-	-	-	100%	28
	TOGI	ANNI	-	-	-	100%	42
MANDI	SHANKAR DEHRA	KARSOG	6%	4%	-	90%	48
SHIMLA	MANDOR GHAT	CHANDI	4%	4%	2%	90%	50
SOLAN	KHALI	CHANDI	-	4%	-	96%	47
	MANLOG BADOOG	DARLAGHAT	-	12%	3%	85%	65
Grand Total			2%	17%	2%	79%	502

People stated that the earlier they were having access to the forest as the source of timber when the green felling was allowed. Each family was allowed to harvest assigned timber every 3 to 5 years for domestic purpose on a nominal price, which was generally several times lower than market rate. People used to fell species such as Deodar (*Cedrus deodar*) and Kail (*Pinus roxburghii*) for timber. But since the green felling of trees has been prohibited they have not received any timber from the Forest Department as now only the dry / dead trees could be cut and distributed under TDS.

4.6.3 NTFP Collection

NTFP collection was not confirmed by the respondents in any of the villages under the apprehension that they might be penalized for collecting the NTFPs from forest. However they stated that there are people in the village who go the forest for collection of NTFP from the forests. The NTFPs usually collected were *Nag Chhatri*, *Gucchi* (wild Mushrooms), *Bar*, *Kakri*, *Bahera*, *Amla*, *Mustak* etc. along with *Dadu* (wild pomegranates) and *Chilgoza*. Only 4 respondents openly stated that they would go to collect *Katar Singe* and *Naag Chhatri* in the forest. However, almost all the respondents maintained that planting of medicinal plants, *Gucchi*, *Dadu*, good quality walnuts etc would be beneficial for the community.

4.7 Participation in Forest Operations

4.7.1 Plantations

Plantations are carried out by the Forest Department on regular basis after the monsoon season. Out of the total 502 households surveyed during the assessment study only 12% of the respondents were aware of the plantation activities carried out in recent past, 88% of the households denied having any information on the plantation activities or the species planted in the forests.

Perhaps making the community aware about the Forest Department activities would help in understanding the local needs and improving the participation of people in forest related activities. An awareness camp by the forest guard in the village who is the local point of contact for the villagers to activities undertaken by the forest department would go a long way in participation of the communities in forest related activities.

Table 43: Awareness about Plantation Operations

DISTRICT	VILLAGE	RANGE	N	Y	Grand Total
KINNAUR	BARA KAMBA	RUPI	74%	26%	34
	CHHOTA KAMBA	RUPI	79%	21%	48
	KAFNU	RUPI	100%	-	22
	KALPA	KALPA	96%	4%	47
	ROGI	KALPA	99%	1%	71
KULLU	KANDAGHAI	CHOWAI	68%	32%	28
	TOGI	CHOWAI	100%	-	42
MANDI	SHANKAR DEHRA	KARSOG	100%	-	48
SHIMLA	MANDOR GHAT	CHANDI	100%	-	50
SOLAN	KHALI	CHANDI	57%	43%	47
	MANLOG BADOOG	DARLAGHAT	83%	17%	65

Grand Total		88%	12%	502
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4.7.2 Participation in Nurseries and Plantations

Only 5% of the households stated that the members of their family had participated in the plantation operations of the Forest Department wherein they were engaged as daily laborers for digging pits for the saplings to be planted, carrying saplings from the nursery to the plantation sites, watering the plants or other miscellaneous works. The villagers participating in the plantation activities are paid a daily wage rate of Rs 210 – 220 as prescribed under the government norms.

Table 44: Participation in Plantation Operations

DISTRICT	VILLAGE	RANGE	N	Y	Grand Total
KINNAUR	BARA KAMBA	RUPI	82%	18%	34
	CHHOTA KAMBA	RUPI	100%	-	48
	KAFNU	RUPI	100%	-	22
	KALPA	KALPA	96%	4%	47
	ROGI	KALPA	100%	-	71
KULLU	KANDAGHAI	CHOWAI	93%	7%	28
	TOGI	CHOWAI	100%	-	42
MANDI	SHANKAR DEHRA	KARSOOG	100%	-	48
SHIMLA	MANDOR GHAT	CHANDI	100%	-	50
SOLAN	KHALI	CHANDI	68%	32%	47
	MANLOG BADOG	DARLAGHAT	100%	-	65
Grand Total			95%	5%	502

Only 3% of the total respondents replied in affirmative to the question whether any household member had ever participated in nursery operations in the nurseries of the Forest Department. 17% of the respondents in Chhota Kamba village confirmed that their household members have participated in the nursery operations due to the presence of the nursery within the village.

Table 45: Participation in Nursery Operations

DISTRICT	VILLAGE	RANGE	N	Y	Grand Total
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KINNAUR	BARA KAMBA	RUPI	97%	3%	34
	CHHOTA KAMBA	RUPI	83%	17%	48
	KAFNU	RUPI	100%	-	22
	KALPA	KALPA	96%	4%	47
	ROGI	KALPA	99%	1%	71
KULLU	KANDAGHAI	CHOWAI	100%	-	28
	TOGI	CHOWAI	100%	-	42
MANDI	SHANKAR DEHRA	KARSOG	100%	-	48
SHIMLA	MANDOR GHAT	CHANDI	100%	-	50
SOLAN	KHALI	CHANDI	96%	4%	47
	MANLOG BADOG	DARLAGHAT	100%	-	65
Grand Total			97%	3%	502

Efforts from the department in terms of engaging the communities, training programs, awareness programs etc. will help not only in improving the levels of participation of the communities in forest related activities but also help improve the livelihoods of the local communities as most of the members are engaged in agricultural activity which is seasonal in nature and the returns are obtained once the harvest is sold. In most villages rainfed agriculture is practiced which makes their income uncertain and their engagement in any sort of economic opportunities would help not only in improving their income but also in reducing migration of the local community during peak tourist season to cities like Shimla, Kullu, Manali etc.

4.7.3 Forest Fires

Forest fires is a regular and a frequently occurring phenomenon which take place every year. In the incidence of fires the villagers play an active role in informing the Forest Department and getting the fire extinguished in assistance with the Forest Department. 90% of the respondents confirmed that they or one of the member of their household have actively participated in extinguishing the fire. The HPFD is encouraging Fire Free Villages and giving an incentive of Rs. 5000/- to Fire Free Villages. About 4000 volunteers have enrolled for fire fighting.

Table 46: Role in Controlling Forest Fires

DISTRICT	VILLAGE	RANGE	FOREST DEPARTMENT	SELF-CONTROLLED	VILLAGERS & FD	Grand Total
KINNAUR	BARA KAMBA	RUPI	9%	-	91%	34

	CHHOTA KAMBA	RUPI	4%	8%	88%	48
	KAFNU	RUPI	9%	-	91%	22
	KALPA	KALPA	0%	-	100%	47
	ROGI	KALPA	3%	1%	96%	71
KULLU	KANDAGHAI	CHOWAI	0%	-	100%	28
	TOGI	CHOWAI	0%	7%	93%	42
MANDI	SHANKAR DEHRA	KARSOG	0%	-	100%	48
SHIMLA	MANDOR GHAT	CHANDI	0%	4%	96%	50
SOLAN	KHALI	CHANDI	17%	11%	72%	47
	MANLOG BADOG	DARLAGHAT	14%	15%	71%	65
Grand Total			5%	5%	90%	502

Forest fires cause a lot of damage not only to the ecology but to the wildlife. Respondents of the villages close to the wildlife ranges of Rupai and Chandi stated that the wild animals, in order to escape the fire would often enter the village and not only damage the crops but sometimes would attack the humans as well as the livestock. Several incidents of attacks were narrated by the villagers in Khali village of Solan and Bara Kamba village in Kinnaur.

4.8 Employment and Migration

4.8.1 Employment Opportunities

Lack of opportunities for employment and income generation was one of the major issues raised by the respondents in almost all the villages. Members of the community in almost all the villages stated that the employment opportunities are rare in their village with the exception of Kandaghahi and Togi villages.

16% of the respondents stated that employment opportunities are seasonal while 68% of the respondents denied of any existing employment opportunities in the region. In almost all the villages the members of the community depended on jobs available under MGNREGA.

Respondents in almost all the villages stated that the Forest Department can play an important role by engaging the local community members in nursery operations and plantation activities. This will not only help in generating employment and income but would help reduce migration from the villages in search of employment.

Table 47: Availability of Employment Opportunities

DISTRICT	VILLAGE	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR	SEASONAL	NONE	Grand Total
KINNAUR	BARA KAMBA	26%	38%	35%	34
	CHHOTA KAMBA	8%	10%	81%	48
	KAFNU	-	-	100%	22
	KALPA	-	6%	94%	47
	ROGI	0%	6%	94%	71
KULLU	KANDAGHAI	93%	7%	0%	28
	TOGI	79%	21%	0%	42
MANDI	SHANKAR DEHRA	-	6%	94%	48
SHIMLA	MANDOR GHAT	2%	6%	92%	50
SOLAN	KHALI	9%	38%	53%	47
	MANLOG BADOG	3%	34%	63%	65
Grand Total		16%	16%	68%	502

4.8.2 Migration

Due to lack of employment opportunities members of around 30% of the households surveyed migrate to other cities for work. Migration levels were very high in Khali village of Solan where members of 81% of the household usually migrate to Shimla during peak tourist season and similarly in Kafn members of 68% household migrate to other towns for employment as agriculture is a seasonal engagement and is highly risky due to dependence on rainfall in most of the villages.

Table 48: Migration of HH members

DISTRICT	VILLAGE	Whether Members Migrate		Grand Total
		N	Y	
KINNAUR	BARA KAMBA	76%	24%	34
	CHHOTA KAMBA	96%	4%	48
	KAFNU	32%	68%	22
	KALPA	68%	32%	47
	ROGI	59%	41%	71
KULLU	KANDAGHAI	100%	0%	28

	TOGI	79%	21%	42
MANDI	SHANKAR DEHRA	100%	-	48
SHIMLA	MANDOR GHAT	86%	14%	50
SOLAN	KHALI	19%	81%	47
	MANLOG BADOG	58%	42%	65
Grand Total		70%	30%	502

Male members of the 30% household often migrate to other cities with around 19% of the households reporting that the migration of male members is often long term and male members migrate to other towns in search of employment in 8% of the households. While male members migrate to other cities female member often stay back to take care of the children and manage agriculture, supplementary income generation apart from household work in the absence of male members.

Table 49: Migration of Male Members

DISTRICT	VILLAGE	DAILY	SEASONAL	LONG TERM	N	Grand Total
KINNAUR	BARA KAMBA	9%	15%	-	76%	34
	CHHOTA KAMBA	4%	-	-	96%	48
	KAFNU	-	-	68%	32%	22
	KALPA	-	4%	28%	68%	47
	ROGI	-	0%	41%	59%	71
KULLU	KANDAGHAI	-	0%	-	100%	28
	TOGI	-	7%	14%	79%	42
MANDI	SHANKAR DEHRA	-	0%	-	100%	48
SHIMLA	MANDOR GHAT	-	0%	14%	86%	50
SOLAN	KHALI	6%	40%	34%	19%	47
	MANLOG BADOG	12%	14%	15%	58%	65
Grand Total		3%	8%	19%	70%	502

Female members of the 87% households refrain from migrating as only 9% households reported having female members who often migrate for work on long term basis along with their husbands while around 3% migrate seasonally. Most female members stay back to look after the children and elderly and any crops.

Table 50: Migration of Female Members

DISTRICT	VILLAGE	DAILY	SEASONAL	LONG TERM	N	Grand Total
KINNAUR	BARA KAMBA	-	-	-	100%	34
	CHHOTA KAMBA	4%	-	-	96%	48
	KAFNU	-	-	18%	82%	22
	KALPA	-	-	6%	94%	47
	ROGI	-	-	-	100%	71
KULLU	KANDAGHAI	-	-	-	100%	28
	TOGI	-	-	14%	86%	42
MANDI	SHANKAR DEHRA	-	-	-	100%	48
SHIMLA	MANDOR GHAT	-	-	2%	98%	50
SOLAN	KHALI	-	26%	45%	30%	47
	MANLOG BADOG	-	6%	15%	78%	65
Grand Total		1%	3%	9%	87%	502

4.9 Conflicts and Resolution

The respondents of the assessment survey confirmed to not having had a conflict with any other member of the community or other communities over forest rights issues during the recent past. When asked about their interaction with the transhumant who have the forest rights the respondents both in the individual interviews and during the FGDs stated that the transhumant have permits to stay in the forest and they usually camp at the higher reaches of the forests and since they have the grazing rights they do not usually trespass into the village or private fields but sometimes if any stray incidence happens the issue is amicably sorted out through discussions and engaging the PRI members of the village and having direct discussions with the transhumant community. However, the respondents confirmed having not faced such a situation.

4.10 Grievance Redressal

The respondents of the survey were unaware of the formal grievance redressal mechanism of the state however, in case of any complaints or issues related to a particular department they villagers would often approach the PRI member or contact the officials of the concerned department directly to register their complaint. In case their complaint was not addressed many were not aware where and how to escalate it to the higher level authority. The respondents confirmed not having registered any complaint relating to any department.

4.11 Expectations from the Project/ Department

The following are the village wise expectations of the community members/ respondents from the project:

Table 51: Sample Village and Community Expectations from the Project/Department

DISTRICT	VILLAGE	EXPECTATIONS
KINNAUR	BARA KAMBA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> fruit bearing plants should be grown in the nursery and should be made available to the villagers fencing around the village to protect from wild animals Path to forest may be developed and bridge constructed over the drain. plantation should be done in forest and local community members be engage to ensure employment check dams / irrigation facilities must be developed plantation in landslide zones for slope stabilization be done awareness campaign / training camps be organized for the villagers
	CHHOTA KAMBA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> good variety apple plants may be grown in the nursery and should be made available to the villagers improve irrigation facilities in the village forest department must engage local communities so that they generate employment through participation in nursery and plantation activities protection of villagers from wild animals must be ensured
	KAFNU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> different type of plants should be planted in forest timber be made available more frequently under TDS
	KALPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> grow more plants/forest conmehe/every ponchy forest three must be come timber under TDS be distributed more frequently awareness generation related to forest department activities and new plants being planted effective measures be taken to protect forest from fires and in case of fire it must be controlled immediately new plantations should be developed where medicinal plants, fruit bearing plants and fodder rich plants must be grown prevent wild animals from entering the villages pastures should be maintained so that sufficient grass is available for fodder to the livestock
	ROGI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> irrigation facilities like check dams / ponds etc. must be developed in the forest region engaging local community members in plantation activities will help generating employment wood distribution up to the need of village awareness generation regarding the forest rights and policies should be organized Timber under TDS be distributed to all the villagers in need of the wood.
KULLU	KANDAGHA I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> irrigation facilities must be generated pastures may be developed and maintained so that sufficient grass is available as fodder for the livestock fruit bearing trees and medicinal plants be planted in the forest good variety of apples must be planted in nurseries and provided to the villagers for developing orchards

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> protection from wild animals particularly monkeys should be ensured storage facilities be developed near the village.
	TOGI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> generate employment through nursery organize awareness camp, do plantation of fruit bearing trees, construct a zoo for the animal caught by forest department organize awareness camp prevent forest from fire
MANDI	SHANKAR DEHRA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> medicinal and fruit bearing plants must be planted TD should be provided once every 10 years instead of regular 20 years
SHIMLA	MANDOR GHAT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> bush cutting must be done regularly grass and plantation should be developed medicinal plants be grown in forest nursery in village would help in providing beneficial plants to the community members
SOLAN	KHALI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> awareness camp be organized by the forest department and programs and policies be explained to the villagers protection from wild animals must be ensured a zoo may be developed and wild animal caught by the forest department may be kept in a zoo develop nursery in the village generate employment through plantation/ grow more medicine plantation grow medicine in plantation give permission to access to forest and permission to cut the grass from forest engage local community in plantation and nursery operations timber must be provided under TDS to the community proper water supply for plantation
	MANLOG BADOG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> awareness camp be organized by the forest department protection against wild animals must be ensured private barren lands may be developed as plantation fruit bearing and fodder rich plants must be planted in forest under plantation scheme timber must be distributed on regular basis under TDS dadu must be planted in the forest region

4.12 Gender Roles

Women play a significant and crucial role in agricultural development and allied fields including the main crop production, livestock production, horticulture and post - harvest operations. Despite their importance to agricultural production, women face severe handicaps. They play a prominent role in agriculture despite having to bear dual burden of managing the household and perform the following roles in different sectors:

- **Agriculture:** Cultivation, Sowing, transplanting, weeding, irrigation, fertilizer application, plant protection, harvesting, winnowing, storing etc.
- **Domestic:** Cooking, child rearing, water collection, fuel wood gathering, household maintenance etc.
- **NTFP:** Collection, cleaning, washing/drying, selling to local trader, at seasonal/ weekly markets, etc.

Following section of the report highlights the role of women in economic and household activities, decision making at household and community level and employment.

4.12.1 Participation

4.12.1.1 Agriculture

96% of the respondents agree that females of the house actively participate in cultivation of crops whenever required. 4% of the respondents were of the view that only male members of the household undertake cultivation activities.

Table 52: Participation in Cultivation

DISTRICT	VILLAGE	M	F	BOTH	Grand Total
KINNAUR	BARA KAMBA	15%	3%	82%	34
	CHHOTA KAMBA	10%	4%	85%	48
	KAFNU	-	9%	91%	22
	KALPA	2%	-	98%	47
	ROGI	3%	4%	93%	71
KULLU	KANDAGHAI	-	4%	96%	28
	TOGI	7%	2%	90%	42
MANDI	SHANKAR DEHRA	2%	2%	96%	48
SHIMLA	MANDOR GHAT	4%	-	96%	50
SOLAN	KHALI	-	2%	98%	47

DISTRICT	VILLAGE	M	F	BOTH	Grand Total
	MANLOG BADOG	-	6%	94%	65
Grand Total		4%	3%	93%	502

4.12.1.2 Livestock Rearing

97% of the total respondents admitted that women play active role in livestock activities and other allied activities. In 88% of the HH women supported the male members of the household and contributed in the livestock rearing and allied activities.

Table 53: Participation in Livestock Rearing

DISTRICT	VILLAGE	M	F	BOTH	Grand Total
KINNAUR	BARA KAMBA	6%	9%	85%	34
	CHHOTA KAMBA	6%	6%	88%	48
	KAFNU	-	-	100%	22
	KALPA	-	2%	98%	47
	ROGI	-	1%	99%	71
KULLU	KANDAGHAI	-	11%	89%	28
	TOGI	5%	21%	74%	42
MANDI	SHANKAR DEHRA	2%	2%	96%	48
SHIMLA	MANDOR GHAT	-	2%	90%	50
SOLAN	KHALI	-	21%	79%	47
	MANLOG BADOG	-	23%	74%	65
Grand Total		2%	9%	89%	502

4.12.1.3 NTFP Collection

Women in the study villages worked hand in hand with the male members of the household in collection of NTFP, grass for fodder and fuel wood from forest. In 84% of the households women would often accompany the male members to collect the NTFP, fodder and fuel wood from forests. In 6% of the households women would bear the entire responsibility of collecting NTFPs, fodder and fuel wood. Only in case of 9% households, male members of the family would go to the forest for collecting commodities required in the household. Thus, in 90 percent households women either alone or along with their male family members are responsible for/involved in the collection of NTFPs from the forests.

Table 54: Participation in NTFP Collection

DISTRICT	VILLAGE	M	F	BOTH	N	Grand Total
KINNAUR	BARA KAMBA	12%	6%	82%	-	34
	CHHOTA KAMBA	8%	13%	79%	-	48
	KAFNU	-	5%	95%	-	22
	KALPA	2%	2%	96%	-	47
	ROGI	6%	8%	86%	-	71
KULLU	KANDAGHAI	43%	4%	54%	-	28
	TOGI	12%	2%	86%	-	42
MANDI	SHANKAR DEHRA	6%	6%	88%	-	48
SHIMLA	MANDOR GHAT	-	4%	88%	8%	50
SOLAN	KHALI	17%	2%	81%	-	47
	MANLOG BADOG	6%	9%	82%	3%	65
Grand Total		9%	6%	84%	1%	502

4.12.1.4 Trade and Business

In 2% households, women play active role in trade and business related activities which involved sale of excess agricultural produce, contacting the traders and fixing the price of the commodity to be sold. In 73% of the households women assisted the male members in trade related activities. In 25% of the households the sector was handled solely by male members of the society.

Table 55: Participation in Trade and Business

DISTRICT	VILLAGE	M	F	BOTH	NA	Grand Total
KINNAUR	BARA KAMBA	35%	3%	62%	-	34
	CHHOTA KAMBA	10%	6%	83%	-	48
	KAFNU	5%	-	95%	-	22
	KALPA	13%	-	87%	-	47
	ROGI	14%	-	86%	-	71
KULLU	KANDAGHAI	50%	4%	46%	-	28
	TOGI	33%	-	67%	-	42
MANDI	SHANKAR DEHRA	19%	-	81%	-	48

SHIMLA	MANDOR GHAT	30%	-	62%	8%	50
SOLAN	KHALI	36%	4%	60%	-	47
	MANLOG BADOG	32%	3%	65%	-	65
Grand Total		25%	2%	73%	1%	502

4.12.1.5 Household Tasks

Male members of 71% of the household contributed in the household tasks and assisted the female members. However, responsibility of daily household works lay entirely on the female members in 25% of the households surveyed. 4% households in the surveyed sample stated that only male members did the household works.

Table 56: Participation in Household Tasks

DISTRICT	VILLAGE	M	F	BOTH	Grand Total
KINNAUR	BARA KAMBA	9%	-	91%	34
	CHHOTA KAMBA	-	15%	85%	48
	KAFNU	5%	36%	59%	22
	KALPA	6%	32%	62%	47
	ROGI	4%	27%	69%	71
KULLU	KANDAGHAI	-	14%	86%	28
	TOGI	5%	2%	93%	42
MANDI	SHANKAR DEHRA	-	6%	94%	48
SHIMLA	MANDOR GHAT	-	54%	46%	50
SOLAN	KHALI	9%	51%	40%	47
	MANLOG BADOG	6%	29%	65%	65
Grand Total		4%	25%	71%	502

4.12.2 Decision Making

4.12.2.1 Financial Matters

In 88% households women were engaged in decision making related to financial matters wherein in 4% households, women were solely responsible for the financial matters.

The fact that male members of the household discuss the financial matters with the female members and decision is mutually taken depending while implementing the decision would generally be undertaken by the male members of the household.

In 13% households taken up for the study the male members of the household were solely responsible for taking and implementing the decisions related to financial matters.

Table 57: Decision Making in Financial Matters

DISTRICT	VILLAGE	M	F	BOTH	Grand Total
KINNAUR	BARA KAMBA	18%	-	82%	34
	CHHOTA KAMBA	15%	4%	81%	48
	KAFNU	5%	-	95%	22
	KALPA	-	-	100%	47
	ROGI	3%	3%	94%	71
KULLU	KANDAGHAI	43%	7%	50%	28
	TOGI	10%	2%	88%	42
MANDI	SHANKAR DEHRA	8%	2%	90%	48
SHIMLA	MANDOR GHAT	4%	4%	92%	50
SOLAN	KHALI	32%	9%	60%	47
	MANLOG BADOG	17%	6%	77%	65
Grand Total		13%	4%	84%	502

4.12.2.2 HH Activities

Female members of 8% households were solely responsible for taking decisions related to day to day activities while in 88% households male members assisted the female members in day to day work and the decisions were jointly taken in consultation with each other.

Table 58: Decision Making in HH Activities

DISTRICT	VILLAGE	M	F	BOTH	Grand Total
KINNAUR	BARA KAMBA	12%	3%	85%	34
	CHHOTA KAMBA	4%	13%	83%	48
	KAFNU	5%	-	95%	22
	KALPA	4%	-	96%	47
	ROGI	3%	6%	92%	71
KULLU	KANDAGHAI	0%	32%	68%	28
	TOGI	5%	10%	86%	42

MANDI	SHANKAR DEHRA	0%	4%	96%	48
SHIMLA	MANDOR GHAT	4%	2%	94%	50
SOLAN	KHALI	9%	17%	74%	47
	MANLOG BADOG	0%	6%	94%	65
Grand Total		4%	8%	88%	502

4.12.2.3 Land and Property

In 90% households male members discuss the issues related to land and property with the female members and the decision is mutually taken whether to sale, purchase, lease or rent or mortgage the land and property. While in 6% and 4% households the decisions of male and female members respectively, is binding.

Table 59: Decision Making Related to Land and Property

DISTRICT	VILLAGE	M	F	BOTH	Grand Total
KINNAUR	BARA KAMBA	15%	-	85%	34
	CHHOTA KAMBA	-	4%	96%	48
	KAFNU	5%	-	95%	22
	KALPA	-	-	100%	47
	ROGI	3%	6%	92%	71
KULLU	KANDAGHAI	-	4%	96%	28
	TOGI	7%	-	93%	42
MANDI	SHANKAR DEHRA	-	-	100%	48
SHIMLA	MANDOR GHAT	4%	2%	94%	50
SOLAN	KHALI	11%	17%	72%	47
	MANLOG BADOG	18%	3%	78%	65
Grand Total		6%	4%	90%	502

4.13 Community Consultations

FGDs were conducted in each village to assess the economic dependence of the resident population on forest and assimilate their expectations from the Forest Department and the Project. The findings of the consultation are as presented in the proceeding sections:

Table 60: Village wise Participation during Community Consultation

District	Name	PARTICIPANTS IN CONSULTATIONS		
		M	F	TOTAL
KINNAUR	Bara Kamba	12	6	18
KINNAUR	Chhota Kamba	11	13	24
KINNAUR	Kafnu	14	8	22
KINNAUR	Kalpa	12	6	18
KINNAUR	Rogi	7	9	16
KULLU	Kandaghai	17	5	22
KULLU	Togi Dalash	10	18	28
MANALI	Shankar Dehra	28	6	34
SHIMLA	Mandhor Ghat	7	9	16
SOLAN	Badog Manlog	8	26	34
SOLAN	Khali	7	15	22
Grand Total		133	121	254

4.13.1 Sale of Excess Produce

Crops grown in the region like wheat, Barley, Maize except the cash crops like potatoes, peas, walnuts, apples etc. are mostly used for household consumption. Average production per bigha or yield varied from village to village depending upon the availability of water and source of irrigation for crops. Terrace farming is mostly practiced in all the villages surveyed and out of the 11 villages surveyed irrigation water was easily available in two villages i.e Manlog Badog in Solan and Shankar Dera in Mandi villages only. The excess crop produced is sold in local market or to the traders who visit the village and purchase the standing crops at mutually agreed rates. Some of the examples are as under:

- In Manlog Badog village excess wheat was sold in the local market at a rate of Rs 12-15 per kg depending upon the quality of produce.
- In Shankar Dehra village potatoes were sold to the local traders at Rs 5 per kg and peas were sold at Rs 20-25 per kg depending upon quality
- In Kanda Ghai village quality of apples determined the price of the boxes. Frost and snow usually damages the crop and the rate varies from Rs 30 – 50

per kg. Apples are packed in wooden boxes and each box contains 20-25 kg of apples.

If the farmers have to carry the excess produce to the local market the cost of production is often borne by the farmers and if sold to the local traders visiting the village the cost is adjusted in selling price of the produce. Most of the Farmers are not aware of the local market prices and often sell their produce at a rate offered to them by the traders or agents. The respondents interviewed during the study were unaware of the online systems like the “National Agricultural Market” (<http://www.enam.gov.in>) a Government portal for selling of agricultural commodities in registered agricultural markets.

4.13.2 Participation in Forest Management

The villagers surveyed during the study seemed to be unaware of any functional society formed by the Forest Department like JFMCs in their or nearby villages. However respondents stated that Mahila Mandal – a woman self-help group is functional in the villages was the only group which carries out activities related to income generation by providing credit and developing linkages with the rural banks.

In the villages surveyed the micro-plan had not been prepared by villagers and the Gram Panchayats never discuss the development schemes or plans with the villagers. In Manlog Badog village of Solan district the respondents categorically stated that the Gram Pradhans call for the gram sabha meetings but when the people reach the venue they just make them attendance register and leave as they have to ensure that the criteria of quorum for holding a gram sabha meeting needs to be fulfilled prior to organizing the meeting and the meeting hardly ever materializes.

The respondents responded in the negative to having participated in nursery and plantation operations, however few of them agreed that there were some villagers both males and females who have worked in nurseries and plantation programmes organized by the Department where they were paid the rates on basis of daily wage rates at around Rs 220 per day. The respondents interviewed in the study villages had not participated in the selection of species for plantation or growing in nursery.

Community members were of the view that the selection of plants should be done in a manner that the plants which are suitable to the ecology of the region, beneficial to the community in terms of economic value and provides fruit, food and fodder must be selected and planted in the forest areas.

Participants in Chandi W/L and Darlaghat Forest Range of Solan and Shimla stated that plantation of Anardana (Daru – local name), medicinal plants and fodder rich plants would benefit the community members, majority of whom often go to the forest to collect fodder for their livestock.

In Chhota Kamba and Bada Kamba villages of Kinnaur participants expressed that the plantation of Gucchi (wild mushroom), dhoop and fodder rich plants would prove to be beneficial for the villagers.

4.13.3 NTFP Collection

Many respondents express in open that they are not engaged in collection of NTFP from the nearby forests; however they informed on the promise of secrecy that they often collected medicinal herbs like *Nag Chhatri*, *Bar*, *Kakri*, *Bahera*, *Amla*, *Mustak* etc. along with *gucchi* (wild mushroom), *dadu* (pomegranates) etc. which are used for consumption. Sometimes they sell it if they are able to find suitable buyers.

90% of the respondents agreed that they visited forests to collect grass and leaves as fodder for their livestock. The respondents also stated that they usually visit the forest to collect grass on yearly basis just after the monsoon season i.e. during August – October and would collect sufficient grass to serve as fodder for the next 4-5 months. On an average around 20-25 kg of grass is collected per day and stored. After the stock of fodder collected from pastures and forest is exhausted they have to buy it from market however respondents in Shankar Dera village in Mandi, Manlog Badog in Solan, and Chhota Kamba and Bara Kamba villages of Kinnaur maintained that the roughages obtained from maize serve as a good fodder for their livestock and they did not require to purchase the fodder from Market however in the other villages the respondents expressed that they had to purchase the fodder from the market to fulfill the needs of their livestock.

Respondents in Manlog Badog stated that they have stopped visiting forest as there was excessive growth of lantana in the forest and secondly the forest department in its attempt to clear the forest had cut all the trees as well and now the entire space is taken up by lantana.

Entry of villagers is restricted in Wildlife ranges and protected forests. Villagers of Chhota Kamba, Bada Kamba of Rupri Wildlife and in Chandi Wildlife stated that since these forests are restricted they are not able to collect any NTFP from the forest hence the Forest Department may develop the nurseries and provide saplings those species that they may plant in their barren lands and which are economically beneficial to them like Akhrot, Dadu etc.. This will not only improve the green cover of the region but also help in improving trade in the region and hence their livelihoods.

Fodder, leaves and fuel wood are the common forest products collected by the villagers in almost all the villages sampled. Grass for fodder is collected once in a year during the months of September and October and stored. Each household is able to collect the grass which lasts for 4-5 months depending on the quantity collected. For the remaining year, except for the villagers in Darlaghat range and

Shankar Dera village of Karsog range, villagers have to buy the fodder from local market. In Shankar Dera and Manlog Badog villages due to ample availability of irrigation water the villagers are able to cultivate sufficient amount of fodder for their livestock.

4.13.4 Storage Facilities and Sale of NTFP and Agricultural Products

There are no storage facilities available in or near any of the villages for storage of agricultural produce. In Kanda ghai and Togi villages of Kullu and other apple producing villages the apple harvested is packed in boxes of 20-25 kg each and sold to the local traders or directly to the traders in Mandi (Agricultural Produce Markets) at a price range of Rs 30 – 50 depending upon the quality. Most of the apple producers store around 45-50 kg depending on household size for personal consumption in their homes without any cooling facilities. The apples stored for personal consumption often last upto 4 months after harvesting. Similarly cash crops like potatoes and peas are sold to local traders by the villagers of Shankar Dera village in Karsog at the rate of Rs 5 and Rs 25-30 per kg respectively. Developing storage facilities at an easily accessible location will help in improving the selling price and bargaining power of the local communities.

4.13.5 Timber Distribution

The respondents among sample HH had not received Timber under Timber Distribution System. However the respondents were aware of the scheme of the Forest Department but denied to have received it yet. Most of the respondents had stated that the timber is required during the construction of houses and since they already had their houses built they seldom require timber and if required they buy it from the market as the Forest Department has discontinued cutting and felling of green trees under TDS.

Some members in Shanka Dera village and Manlog Badog village reported that their father have received timber about 3 cubic meter each about 20 years back once they had placed the request with the Forest Department..

Dry fallen trees are distributed every year but can be given to a family once every 20 years on receipt of the written application from the respondent. 2.5 – 3 m³ of timber can be given to a family based on their requirement.

People of all the villages wished that the timber distribution should take place once every 10 years instead of the current practice of distribution once every 20 years. Secondly most of the villagers agreed that since the government order against felling of green trees for timber, the supply and distribution of timber has reduced significantly. In case of timber requirement for construction purposes the villagers have to buy it from the local market or depots.

4.13.6 Forest Fire

Forest fires were found to be the most frequent phenomenon during the interviews with the respondents in sample villages. Almost all respondents in all villages selected for the study agreed that the forest fires take place almost every year. The respondents also agreed that they inform the department of the fires in the forest and actively help the Forest Department officials in extinguishing the fire.

Respondents in Khali village of Solan and Mandor Ghat in Shimla were of the view that the Forest Department should clear the needles of pine trees from forest on regular basis as they are highly combustible and a major cause of fire in the forests this will not only reduce the instances of forest fires but also provide employment and hence income generating opportunities to the local villagers.

Villagers in Chhota Kamba and Bara Kamba dread about the fire as after the forest fires usually follow landslides and there are large boulders on the uphill side and any landslide may result in catastrophe in the village.

Almost all the villagers in 11 villages have witnessed forest fire in recent past (November – December 2017) and they were of the view that the forest fires are generally caused either intentionally or by accident and spreads rapidly because of the presence of dry pine leaves in the forest area. If the local community members are engaged in clearing the pine leaves this will not only prevent frequent forest fires but also provide employment and income generating opportunity for the community members thus help in reducing out migration in search of employment as local labour which is a regular practice in these villages.

4.13.7 Eco-Tourism

Eco-tourism has a huge potential in the villages surveyed as almost all the villages under study had some religious or cultural places nearby which often attracted tourists from other parts of the state and country to visit these places. A rest house, proper motor roads and pedestrian paths for trekking can go a long way in developing these villages as tourist hubs. Eg. Near Shankar Dera village there is a temple Shikari Mata Mandir and Shiv Mandir which are famous sites for religious tourism and every year hundreds of tourists and pilgrims visit these sites. Paid tourist services and promotion and development of these sites and amenities in the village can prove to be a boon for the livelihood of the villagers and economy of the region. Similarly, Bada Kamba in Kinnaur is a village enroute a trekking site to Shorang valley and Rupri wild life, with a potential of being developed as a eco-tourism hub.

4.13.8 Conflict Resolution and Grievance Redressal

The villagers in the study villages reported not having conflict with other members of the society or the Forest Department officials. However some isolated conflicts were highlighted in Shankar Dera and Chhota Kamba villages when the transhumants or nomads having large flock of sheep and goats come to stay in the forests near their villages, these nomads have permits to stay in the forest but sometimes they overstay and allow their sheeps and goats to graze in the agricultural fields of the villagers which gives rise to the conflict like situation but this is often resolved amicably by discussions between the Panchayat members of the village and nomadic groups.

Villagers in almost all the villages selected as sample for the study were not aware of any formal mechanism of grievance redressal however a few educated and active members stated that in case of any complaints they call the officials of the concerned department and inform them of their complaints and this often resolves their problems. But they are not aware of any mechanism to escalate the complaints.

4.13.9 Expectations of villagers

4.13.9.1 Plantations and Nursery

Almost all the villagers interviewed in the Manlog Badog and Khali villages in Solan, Mador Ghat village in Shimla and Kanda ghai village in Kullu stated that if the Forest Department plants Dadu in plantations and also provide the seedlings through nursery it would be very beneficial for them as the fruit is often collected and seeds 'Anardana' are sold for the processing as juice, jams, sauce and sometimes medicine.

Villagers in Kanda ghai and in Kinnaur were of the view that if the Forest Department is able to provide them with the saplings of good variety Apples and walnuts through nurseries it would be very beneficial for them.

4.13.9.2 Participation

Almost all the respondents stated that the Forest Department should engage the local villagers in nursery and plantation operations and their suggestions must also be sought in selection and deciding the species prior to taking up plantations in forests. Engaging village youth directly or through formation of societies will help generate employment opportunities and thus reduce out-migration of the villagers.

4.13.9.3 Fire Warning and Control Systems

A few respondents suggested that advance fire warning and control systems be deployed so as to prevent frequent occurrences of forest fires in the forests near study villages.

4.13.9.4 Irrigation Facilities

In villages like Khali in Solan, Kanda Ghai in Kullu, Chhota Kamba and Bara Kamba in Kinnaur irrigation facilities were not available within the village. Agriculture being the primary source of livelihood for most of the respondents in these villages is dependent on the rainfall. To ensure improved livelihood in these villages check dams and ponds may be developed which can store water necessary for irrigation in dry seasons.

4.13.9.5 Slope Stabilization and Protection against Landslide

Landslide is a major risk in Chhota Kamba and Bara Kamba villages of Kinnaur as there are large boulders uphill and placed in a very unstable terrain. In case they come down it will cause heavy loss of life and property in the village. In Chhota Kamba village in particular almost all the respondents were of the view that protection against these boulders should be the top priority before taking up any activity in the region.

4.13.9.6 Protection from Wild Animals

Wild animals particularly monkeys were stated to be a menace in all the villages visited for study as they damage the fruit crops causing huge loss to the villagers. In wildlife regions bears and boars also cause severe damage to the crops. Fencing around the inhabited areas may prevent the wild animals from entering the village.

4.14 Institutional Assessment

4.14.1 Forest-specific village institutions

The externally supported projects and state-wide programs of participatory/ joint forest management, launched by the HPFD in 1998 encouraged the direct involvement of the communities in protection, conservation and maintenance of forests. Institutions set up under these projects include:

- Village Forest Development Committees (VFDCs) developed under DFID HP Forestry Project;
- Village Development Committees (VDCs) under the Indo-German Changar Project (IGCP) and the Integrated Watershed Development Project (IWDP);

- Village Eco-Development Committees (VEDCs) under the Great Himalayan National Park and other Protected Areas;
- Village Forest Development Societies (VFDSs) or *Sanjhi Van Samiti* (SVS) formed under Sanjhi Van Yojna.

Of these institutions, VFDSs are registered under the Societies Registration Act; while VFDCs, VDCs and VEDCs are registered by the District Forest Officer. Except for IWDP, where watershed was the unit for a VDC, a Gram Panchayat is generally the unit. VFDCs, VFDSs, VEDCs and VDCs all have a general 'house' membership and an executive.

All these village level institutions came into existence, initially on an ad hoc basis under different projects and state/ national programs, and were formed according to the different mandates and activities within each project/ program. In the case of the VFDCs, although care was taken to ensure they represent all strata of the society, their formulation and functioning show limited flexibility and initiative to act on their own. As the structural organisation of the various community institutions was primarily project driven, there seems to be little uniformity across the state, and there is a lack of strategic thinking within the HPFD on their roles and relationships. However, village forest institutions are involved at some places in forest protection, support to forest department for control of forest fires and grazing, TD rights, nursery plantations, etc.

Initially the Forest Guards were made the member secretary of these institutions. This was to ensure effective management of funds, record-keeping and to equip community members to take over responsibilities. Presently most member secretaries of new VDCs are from the communities themselves, though in many cases local forest guard continues to be the co-signatory for financial management.

There are some examples of some all women Forest Protection Committees in Himachal Pradesh. To cite a few, a) Mahila Van Evam Paryavaran Suraksha Samithi of Amboya Gram Pachayat and b) Van Vikas Evam Surakshan Samithi of Khoronwal (Bhud) Gram Panchayat stand out as excellent JFMCs.

4.14.2 The Gram Panchayat (GP)

The GP has played a rather indecisive role in forest development and management. Although an organised and legally acceptable body, its functions and priorities are essentially for local self-governance and although as per Eleventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution (Article 243G) the GP has the power to prepare plans and implement schemes related to Social and Farm Forestry as well as management of minor forest produce, this power has remained contested. In HP, GPs were previously given the power to issue transit permits and receive royalty on MFPs, but subsequently the powers were reversed and the issuance of permits was handed back to the forest department. The only function that the GP continues to perform

is related to certifying TD applications of individual households, subject to approval of the HPFD. Their participation and 'ownership' in other Forest Department initiatives is low.

4.14.3 The Government of HP

The GoHP sets policy and strategic direction for the forest sector, in line with state-wide priorities and national obligations. For example the current 'Vision 2020' exercise, envisioned for the Government of HP, incorporates the HP Forest Department's 'Vision' and will contribute to the overall national 'Vision'.

4.14.4 HP Forest Department and State Forest Development Corporation

HPFD has recent experience of implementing several externally funded projects and has accumulated project implementation experience on managing social risks and impacts and has also developed certain capacities on social management. However, such capacities are not department-wide and are limited to certain locations and divisions. The department has a dedicated wing related to JFM/PFM, which exclusively manages issues related to community participation.

4.14.5 Current Capacity

The Forest Department has traditionally performed a policing role for protection and management of forest and with shifts in national/ state forest policies in the last 2-3 decades it has now started working with communities. Whereas certain rights like access to fuelwood, fodder, NTFPs and timber for house construction, of communities settled near the forests were always recognized, they were also expected to help the department in exigencies like control of forest fires.

In 1990s due to the mandate to formalize relationship with the communities, mainly for implementing the JFM Policy, Village Forest Development Committees (VFDCs) were formed for treating communities as co- managers of forests. The Department started formal dialogue with the communities to involve them in the planning process of forest management also and has occasionally involved communities in planning - mainly for developing FDA micro-plans (not for preparation of forest working plans). However, this participation has been selective, with little role in the actual management of forests *per se*.

Forest department in Himachal Pradesh has been more progressive in comparison to other states, in terms of recognizing the customary privilege of several forest fringe communities over forest resources. While policies are in place to promote participation and community co- management, low departmental capacities and willingness to engage with communities is reflected in the status of many community institutions. Of the total 1475 JFMCs formed till April 2014, only 963 were functional under 36 Forest Development Authorities- suggesting their weak

mobilization and gradual alienation. Also the state has so far been able to bring only a small portion of the forest area under the JFMCs.

Simultaneously lady forest guards have been recruited to have a better dialogue with the female members of the community who at times are not comfortable with the male forest department staff.

4.14.6 Current gaps in Capacities

During the meetings and discussions with the HPFD and the project stakeholders certain gaps were identified in the capacity of HPFD to address the social issues; these are presented below:

- Low skills in social mobilization and undertaking community development works
- Lack of training of the field staff in participatory approaches
- Low willingness of the field staff to shift from a policing to a co-management role and treat communities as equal stakeholders
- Deeply embedded mental models regarding communities and their contribution to conversation and forest protection
- Due to departmental workload, forest staff is unable to devote much time to interactions with the community members.

4.14.7 Addressing the Gaps

The following are proposed to address these gaps:

- Engaging dedicated locally available educated community facilitators (including female staff), who would have greater access to women community members and skills for engaging with the communities.
- Train the field and HPFD staff in the participatory tools and techniques for eliciting participation, assessing needs, suggesting alternatives and providing local and community preferred solutions.

Since this needs a long term change management process, in the short term, within the HPFFP, the PIU will need to employ persons with social and community development skills to augment its capacities. This should be in the form of recruiting a Social Development and Safeguards Specialist in the PIU, duly supported in the field by Community Facilitators. This will be in addition to capacity building support to be provided to the key PIU, Range level and field staff on social development and management issues.

To further capacitate the forest department to work closely with communities, the project will develop a detailed stakeholder engagement strategy to enhance acceptance and define rules of engagement with the community and hence improve social sustainability of the project. This exercise will involve:

- mapping the existing level of community engagement,
- evaluating the role of forest department in promoting partnerships with communities to understand operational challenges and policy gaps,
- preparing user-friendly manual on rights, obligations and duties of stakeholders and community institutions on PFM to develop role clarity on both the demand and supply side
- recommending institutional mechanism to enhance stakeholder engagement.

5. Project Impacts and Risks

5.1 Impacts due to Project Interventions

The likely social impacts that could occur due to each project activity are listed below:

Table 61: Likely Social Impacts due to Project Interventions

Component	Sub Component	Activities	Year/Timing of Implementation	Stakeholder/Implementer	Anticipated output	Social Impacts
1. Improving forest sector service provision by HPFD	1.1 Improved Forest and Pasture Management	Strengthening of nurseries (infrastructure)	During 1 st year of implementation of project	HPFD	Improved seedlings	Though no new nurseries are planned under this component, to expand and strengthen the existing nurseries land may be required. This could be mostly forest land, as these nurseries are in forest land. Some parcels of forest land is unsettled under FRA and some evictions of encroachers are underway and being monitored by the HP High Court..
		Production of seedlings	Throughout the five years of project implementation	HPFD	Sufficient planting stock available	Seedlings from nurseries are to be planted on forest lands by Forest Department only. No new land required. Role of communities in choice of species and planting locations is a concern.
		Raising of trees in forests	Throughout the five years of project implementation	HPFD	Increase in forest area/density	As per Forest Department, there are encroachments of forest lands. Currently, the Honorable High Court is monitoring the clearing of encroachments (mostly orchards) on a monthly basis. The communities dependent on forests wants to raise fruit bearing trees for livelihoods, while the forest department would prefer to chose other species. Communities stake in choice of species and the diminishing interest in conservation due to reducing in stake is a matter of concern.
		Improvement of seed stand / seed production areas	During 2 nd year of implementation of project	HPFD	Availability of quality seeds	Groups of healthy trees are marked as seed stands for seeds for nurseries. Each of these seed stands could be about 10 ha. (one beat) and will possibly be fenced. This will involve restrictions on movement of community and cattle for grazing in

Component	Sub Component	Activities	Year/Timing of Implementation	Stakeholder/Implementer	Anticipated output	Social Impacts
						the seed stand areas and have an impact on their livelihoods
		Improvement of pastures	Throughout the five years of project implementation	HPFD	Enhanced fodder availability	Transhumants/ Nomads from Kinnaur and Rampur of Shimla come down during winter seasons and move up during summer season. This component will involve temporary restrictions (for a few years) on pastures to be conserved and hence restrict the movement of transhumants in these pastures and may possibly deny access to these pastures under improvement. The forest department officials cite that the transhumants/ nomads bring along some invasive species into these pastures impacting the quality of forests and its bio-diversity. Resource conflicts may arise among communities sharing pastures and may need to be managed
		Forest fire protection measures	Throughout the five years of project implementation	HPFD	Less incidents of fire	Communities play a significant role in detecting, informing forest department and extinguishing the forest fires. Forest guards too seek the assistance of villager in putting off fires. Infrastructure such as watch towers, forest fire lines, etc. are developed by forest department within the forest, using forest land. Community engagement and formalizing community role in these activities is critical due to gradual alienation of communities from the forest and its management.
		Forest Fire Danger Rating System implementation	During 3 rd year of implementation of project	HPFD	Efficient deployment of resources and fire control	Forest Protection/ Management Committees are involved in transmitting the forest fires information to forest department officers and other community members. The forest department envisages an SMS alert system with real time inputs through mobile. The stake and role of communities in this initiative is matter of concern.
	1.2 Improving effectiveness of CAT Plans	Silt monitoring network and equipment	During 3 rd year of implementation of project	HPFD	Availability of authenticated sediment load data	This intervention involves fixing instruments in identified areas and monitoring. Most of these sites will be on forest department land, where structures if required will be proposed. May not have significant adverse social impacts.

Component	Sub Component	Activities	Year/Timing of Implementation	Stakeholder/Implementer	Anticipated output	Social Impacts
		Review of status of implementation of NERIL plan	During 1 st and 2 nd year of implementation of project	HPFD	Updating of list of priority areas for working	May not have significant adverse social impacts.
	1.3 Consultancies	Design of plantation trials and monitoring protocols	During 1 st and 2 nd year of implementation of project	HPFD	Better plantation models in place	Conflict between Forest Department and communities in choice of species and locations. This lack of role in management will affect the community stake and may diminish their interest in conservation
		Baseline survey (for information)	During 1 st year of implementation of project	HPFD	Authentic pre-project data	May not have significant adverse social impacts.
		IT Strategy (Regarding the needs)	During 1 st year of implementation of project	HPFD	Better IT enabled HPFD	Simplification of rules on access and benefit sharing and availability of user friendly applications will create incentives for community involvement.
		Design of silt monitoring network and hydrological monitoring	During 1 st year of implementation of project	HPFD	Action plan	May not have significant adverse social impacts.
		Feasibility study for seed stands	During 1 st year of implementation of project	HPFD	Action plan	May not have significant adverse social impacts.
		Preparation of operational manual	During 1 st year of implementation of project	HPFD	Guidelines available handily	May not have significant adverse social impacts.
		Institutional analysis of Forest Department	During 1 st year of implementation of project	HPFD	Road map for future	May not have significant adverse social impacts.
		Reassessment of fire lines	During 1 st year of implementation of project	HPFD	Action Plan	May not have significant adverse social impacts.
		Development of fire danger rating index and its system	During 1 st year of implementation of project	HPFD	Action plan	May not have significant adverse social impacts.
		Development of Training material	During 1 st year of implementation of project	HPFD	Better training material/aids	May not have significant adverse social impacts.
	1.4 Training and Capacity Building	Development of Forest Training Institute Chail	During 1 st and 2 nd year of implementation of project	HPFD	Improvement in quality and quantity of HPFD trainings	The existing training institute at Chail will be expanded and developed. For infrastructure expansion, only forest land will be used.
		Training and capacity building of Stakeholders other than on Component 2	During 1 st and 2 nd year of implementation of project	HPFD	Increased capacity to participate in project activities	Capacity building to include communities and community institutions.

Component	Sub Component	Activities	Year/Timing of Implementation	Stakeholder/Implementer	Anticipated output	Social Impacts
	1.5 Monitoring, Review Planning and Coordination		Throughout the five years of project implementation	HPFD	Assessment of past actions and improvement in future	May not have significant adverse social impacts.
	1.6 FMIS/ GIS and IT Support to the Project		Throughout the five years of project implementation	HPFD	Readily available and retrieval data	May not have significant adverse social impacts.
2. Incentivizing communities to better manage forests	2.1 Promoting Sustainable Management of NTFPs with Community participation	Development of apps and systems based on IT for improvement in Permit Systems (Portal/ Mobile based)	During 1 st year of implementation of project	HPFD	Ease in business	Understanding and usage of these APPs by the community is a matter of concern. Community to be trained in these aspects. Low literacy levels in some areas to be taken into account while designing training.
		Implementation of NTFP management plans for enhanced NTFP production in forests areas	During 1 st year to 3 rd year of implementation of project	HPFD	Sustainable increase in NTFP production	The role of community institutions in preparing these plans and in implementing them is a matter of concern. Forest Management Committees to be part of this, but not all forest areas have these committees. Policy bottlenecks to community participation in NTFP production. Reduced community stake in these can lead to diminishing interest in conservation.
		Development / renting of common infrastructure (user pays) for specific NTFPs (e.g. storage yards at strategic location for warehouse receipt financing)	Throughout the five years of project implementation	HPFD	Better price realization	Development of new infrastructure would need land. Selection of warehouses and community role in management needs guidelines to avoid resettlement and social conflicts.
		Linkages with e-market place and eNAM	Throughout the five years of project implementation	HPFD	Better price realization	May not have significant adverse social impacts.
		Development of e-platform for NTFP knowledge management	Throughout the five years of project implementation	HPFD	Better price realization	Consulations with community can greatly enhance the utility of this.
		In-situ and ex-situ preservation of NTFPs (rare and endangered)	Throughout the five years of project implementation	HPFD	Increased sustained yield and shelf life	For building infrastructure for processing and preservation needs land. Indigenous knowledge in preservation needs to be harnessed and encouraged. Role of community in choice of technology is a matter of concern,
		Enterprise facilitation centre	Throughout the five years of project implementation	HPFD	Enhanced community entrepreneurship	If new infrastructure is to be built, then land is required. Role of women (Gender) is a matter of concern.

Component	Sub Component	Activities	Year/Timing of Implementation	Stakeholder/Implementer	Anticipated output	Social Impacts
		Research and innovation fund	Throughout the five years of project implementation	HPFD	Increased sustained yield and better price realisation	May not have significant adverse social impacts.
		Forest certification / Product and Process certification	Throughout the five years of project implementation	HPFD	Better product visibility and acceptance	Community collectives such as JFMC should be trained and facilitated to apply for certifications.
		Laboratory services for quality control	Throughout the five years of project implementation	HPFD	Better product quality	If new infrastructure is required, then land is required.
		Market development (branding and participation in exhibitions)	Throughout the five years of project implementation	HPFD	Better product visibility and acceptance	May not have significant adverse social impacts.
		Printing and publications (awareness material)	Throughout the five years of project implementation	HPFD	Better product visibility and acceptance	May not have significant adverse social impacts.
	2.2 Consultancies	Study of system of transit permits and improvements thereon	During 1 st year of implementation of project	HPFD	To prepare detailed guidelines regarding future action plans.	May not have significant adverse social impacts.
		Assessment and value chain Study of prominent NTFPs in HP	During 1 st year of implementation of project	HPFD		May not have significant adverse social impacts.
		Review of community institutions dependent on forests	During 1 st year of implementation of project	HPFD		May not have significant adverse social impacts.
		Development of NTFP management plans in potential areas	During 1 st year of implementation of project	HPFD		May not have significant adverse social impacts.
		Development/ compilation of package of practices for selected NTFP (MAP) cultivation	During 1 st year of implementation of project	HPFD		May not have significant adverse social impacts.
		Guidelines for financing through research and innovations fund	During 1 st year of implementation of project	HPFD		May not have significant adverse social impacts.
		Compilation of schemes and support for NTFP business development from various sources	During 1 st year of implementation of project	HPFD		May not have significant adverse social impacts.
	2.3 Training / Exposure / Events					May not have significant adverse social impacts.

Component	Sub Component	Activities	Year/Timing of Implementation	Stakeholder/Implementer	Anticipated output	Social Impacts
3. Incentivizing communities to better manage forests	a) Systems and Laws	Training of on new transit systems as proposed under consultancy	During 1 st and 2 nd year of implementation of project	HPFD	Enhanced capacity of the stakeholders to participate more effectively in project activities.	May not have significant adverse social impacts.
		Forest laws and community rights	During 1 st and 2 nd year of implementation of project	HPFD		May not have significant adverse social impacts.
		Laws related to markets and business institutions	During 1 st and 2 nd year of implementation of project	HPFD		May not have significant adverse social impacts.
		Food standards and certification	During 1 st and 2 nd year of implementation of project	HPFD		May not have significant adverse social impacts.
	b) Sustainable Forest Management for NTFP production	Socio-economic and biological significance of NTFPs	During 1 st and 2 nd year of implementation of project	HPFD		May not have significant adverse social impacts.
		NTFP production management in forest	During 1 st and 2 nd year of implementation of project	HPFD		May not have significant adverse social impacts.
		Collection of genetic material and its storage	During 1 st and 2 nd year of implementation of project	HPFD		May not have significant adverse social impacts.
		Development of NTFP nurseries by communities	During 1 st and 2 nd year of implementation of project	HPFD/Communities		May not have significant adverse social impacts.
		Training on forest certification processes	During 1 st and 2 nd year of implementation of project	HPFD		May not have significant adverse social impacts.
	c) Commercial production	Training on cultivation of NTFPs	During 1 st and 2 nd year of implementation of project	HPFD		May not have significant adverse social impacts.
		Contract farming facilitation workshops	During 1 st and 2 nd year of implementation of project	HPFD		May not have significant adverse social impacts.
	d) Value chain development, trade and infrastructure	Identification and post-harvest management of NTFPs	During 1 st and 2 nd year of implementation of project	HPFD		May not have significant adverse social impacts.
		Workshop for NTFP trade for problem analysis (all stakeholders)	During 1 st and 2 nd year of implementation of project	HPFD		May not have significant adverse social impacts.
		Seminar on NTFP for producer - buyer interface	During 1 st and 2 nd year of implementation of project	HPFD		May not have significant adverse social impacts.
						May not have significant adverse social impacts.
		Introduction of schemes of GoI and GoHP for value chain development	During 1 st and 2 nd year of implementation of project	HPFD		Special efforts required to connect indigenous communities and women entrepreneurs to additional incentives/ schemes available to them for enterprise development

Component	Sub Component	Activities	Year/Timing of Implementation	Stakeholder/Implementer	Anticipated output	Social Impacts
	e) Enterprise development	Introduction to NTFP based enterprise and their functioning	During 1 st and 2 nd year of implementation of project	Expert/HPFD	Effectively implement project interventions	May not have significant adverse social impacts.
		Soft skills for business negotiations	During 1 st and 2 nd year of implementation of project	Expert/HPFD		May not have significant adverse social impacts.
		Training in basic managerial skills (book keeping etc.)	During 1 st and 2 nd year of implementation of project	Expert/HPFD		May not have significant adverse social impacts.
	f) Market development	Introduction to NTFP value chains and market structure	During 1 st and 2 nd year of implementation of project	Expert/HPFD		May not have significant adverse social impacts.
		Product development and specific packaging requirements, market demand and price determinants	During 1 st and 2 nd year of implementation of project	Expert/HPFD		May not have significant adverse social impacts.
	g) Institutional Development	Training on JFMC and their management	During 1 st and 2 nd year of implementation of project	Expert/HPFD		May not have significant adverse social impacts.
		Micro-finance and bank linkages	During 1 st and 2 nd year of implementation of project	Expert/HPFD		May not have significant adverse social impacts.
		Leadership and youth development programme	During 1 st and 2 nd year of implementation of project	Expert/HPFD		May not have significant adverse social impacts.
	h) Exposure visits on NTFP management		During 1 st and 2 nd year of implementation of project	HPFD		May not have significant adverse social impacts.
	2.4 Community facilitators		Throughout the five years of project implementation	HPFD		Need to be trained on participatory processes and inclusion of communities and village institutions in forestry operations.
4. Institutional Coordination and Project Management	3.1 Human Resource		Throughout the five years of project implementation	HPFD	Effectively implement project interventions	May not have significant adverse social impacts.
	3.2 Administrative expenses		Throughout the five years of project implementation	HPFD		May not have significant adverse social impacts.
	3 Equipment and Furnishing Cost		During 1 st year of implementation of project	HPFD		May not have significant adverse social impacts.

5.2 Project Risks and Mitigation Measures

Table 62: Project Risks and Mitigation Measures

Likely Social Risks	Mitigation Measures
Land under disputes (FRA, etc.) may be used for project facilities	A Screening format provided to avoid this risk in the planning stage itself.
Vulnerable groups, women and tribals may be excluded from project activities, training and capacity building activities.	A Tribal Development Framework, Vulnerables Inclusion Strategy and a Gender Action Plan has been prepared to check this risk in the planning stage itself. Monitoring indicators developed for the project will track this risk
People from project area may not respond to the project activities and may not participate in the project as they may not understand the social development dimensions.	A strategy for inclusion and participation strategy provided to mitigate this risk in the planning stage itself. Awareness generation and mobilization strategy provided in the TDF to ensure participation of the vulnerable tribal women and men. Project design promotes community participation in forestry operations to engage community stakeholders. Stakeholder engagement roadmap to be developed under the project to create awareness within communities about rights/ entitlements and define rules of engagement. A detailed capacity building strategy (involving the communities/ community institutions as well as forest department) and budget provided to address this risk.
The project stakeholders may not be able to understand their roles related to social issues.	A detailed capacity building strategy and budget provided to address this risk. Deployment of community facilitators in the field to create awareness about roles and responsibilities. Project design incorporates mitigation measures like Monitoring mechanism developed for the project will be adapted to track this risk
HPFD capacity issues with regard to people management and community mobilization may affect project outcomes.	Trained community facilitators to be deployed for community mobilization to address this risk during implementation.

	<p>A Social Development and Safeguards Specialist in the PIU supported by field offices to address this risk during planning and implementation.</p> <p>Overall project implementation strategy addresses this risk by facilitating an institutional reform process.</p> <p>A detailed capacity building strategy and budget provided to address this risk.</p>
Grievance of project key stakeholders may not be addressed properly.	<p>A robust Grievance Redressal Mechanism is proposed to be set up to address this risk during planning and implementation.</p> <p>Options to reach The World Bank GRM with regard to grievances is provided to check this risk at all times.</p> <p>A Social Specialist in PIU one Community Facilitator in each beat within a Range are proposed to address this risk during planning and implementation.</p>
Project information may not reach the key stakeholders, thus making them disinterested in participating.	<p>A detailed IEC campaign is proposed before project activities take off to address this risk during design stage itself.</p> <p>A Social Specialist in PIU and Community Facilitators responsible for social mobilization are proposed to address this risk during planning and implementation.</p> <p>Cultuarally appropriate IEC material to be developed aimed athe indigenous communities</p>

6. Social Management Framework

6.1 Introduction

This Social Management Framework is prepared based on the assessment of social impacts and risks to guide the screening and preparation of plans and strategies as appropriate for the project interventions to be taken up under the project. The SMF would apply to all project interventions under HPFFP at locations identified at this stage and at locations identified during project implementation. The objectives of this SMF are to:

- a) develop a framework with processes and procedures for the project
- b) enhance institutional capacity of the HPFFP in implementation of social management plans
- c) establish mechanism and processes for grievances redressal and monitoring and evaluation, etc.

This SMF comprises the following:

- A Screening format for the project interventions. The same is annexed to this report
- A Resettlement Policy Framework
- Grievance Redressal Mechanism
- Social Inclusion Strategy
- Citizen Engagement Framework
- Gender Strategy
- Tribal Development Framework (Indigenous People;s Development Framework. This is developed as a separate document.
- Monitoring Strategy
- Capacity Building Strategy
- Budget

6.2 Principles of the SMF

The broad principles of this Social Management Framework are described below:

- For any requirement of land for sub-projects under HPFFP, the GoHP will use only government land, which is free of encroachments and disputes. Land under court cases or under the purview of FRA (unsettled claims) will not be used. To the extent possible, GoHP will use its own existing land/ premises/ buildings and/ or rented premises/ buildings for project purposes (such as raising nurseries, new plantation sites, storage of NTFP). All compulsory acquisition of private land is to be completely avoided by exploring all viable alternative project designs and adopting a screening approach.
- Endeavour to obtain all private land required for the project interventions on a voluntary basis i.e. either through: i) lease, ii) voluntary donations.

- Work closely, share information, consult and involve project beneficiaries in identifying social issues likely to arise during project implementation;
- Ascertain broad community support based on free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) through consultation with all communities, and in particular while preparing Tribal development plans.
- Pay special attention to all vulnerables, women and tribals and ensure their participation in all project planning, implementation and other institutional processes.
- Ensure that project does not involve any kind of activities involving child labor.
- Ensure equal opportunities and wage to women/female workers as per applicable acts.
- Give preference to local communities for labour work related to forestry operations like raising and development of nurseries, preparation of plantation sites, etc.

6.3 Screening for Adverse Social Impacts

All project interventions will be screened for land requirement. For this purpose a screening format is annexed to this report. All land for planned interventions such as nurseries, plantation, storage facilities, etc. be undertaken on:

- a. existing land available with HPFD;
- b. government land accessed through departmental transfer
- c. land taken on lease under relevant legal provisions or
- d. through voluntary land donation by beneficiaries

7. Resettlement Policy Framework

7.1 Introduction

This Resettlement Policy Framework for this Himachal Pradesh Forests for Prosperity Project (HPFFP) is drawn in accordance with generally accepted and practiced principles of resettlement and rehabilitation. The framework comprises of the following sections:

- Land Requirement
- Usual Practice
- Options for HPFFP
- Categories of PAFs
- Legal Framework (described in detail in Part 1, Social Assessment)
- Entitlement Matrix
- Grievance Redress
- Consultation

The framework has been developed as enunciated in the national legislation-Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013. This framework will act as guide for mitigating the social impacts that would be triggered by the sub-projects under HPFFP and that are currently foreseen to be related to adverse impacts on livelihoods of the forest dependent communities, including possible restrictions on seasonal access to forest resources for transhumant communities of the state

7.1.1 Objective of RPF

The primary objective of this RPF is to provide better standard of living to the project affected families or at least restore their standard of living to that of before project. If the affected persons belong to Below Poverty Line (BPL) category before the project, then this RPF aims to bring them Above Poverty Line (APL). The other objectives of this RPF are to:

- Avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement where feasible, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- Assist displaced persons in improving their former living standards, income earning capacity, and production levels, or at least in restoring them.
- Encourage community participation in planning and implementing resettlement.
- Provide assistance to affected people regardless of the legality of land tenure.

The following guidelines will be followed during implementation:

- Compensation and Rehabilitation assistance will be paid before displacement.
- Compensation will be at replacement cost.
- No civil works will be initiated unless compensation for land and assets and rehabilitation assistance is provided to all eligible PAFs.
- Livelihood assistance will be given in form of Income Generation Assets (IGA) to be chosen by the PAFs.
- HPFFP will provide information to the PAFs on alternative income generation activities suitable for the area and help them in making choices.
- The HPFFP will monitor the provision of the IGA monitor through appointed Consultants.
- The Consultants will monitor the performance of the IGA and report to HPFFP.

7.2 Land Requirement

HPFFP proposes various types of sub-projects to be taken up. These sub-projects will require land depending on their type and size. The land requirement would vary across sub-projects and locations. The type and size of the sub-projects will dictate the land requirement. The extent of land required would vary across the sub-projects and can't be estimated at this stage.

7.3 Usual Practice

GoHP is implementing similar projects on a regular basis, which require land, of which the ownership could be either public or private. Accessing public land is easier, but arrangements will have to be made for securing privately owned land. When additional lands are required, GoHP, as a first step, would try and secure public lands under different tenure systems where feasible and available. If private lands are required, then GoHP would resort to, either through voluntary donation or by outright direct purchase or through using RFCTLARAR Act.

7.4 Options for HPFFP

For any requirement of land for sub-projects under HPFFP, the GoHP will use only government land, which is free of encroachments and disputes. Land under court cases and under the purview of FRA (unsettled claims) will not be used. To the extent possible, GoHP will use its own existing land/ premises/ buildings and/ or rented premises/ buildings for project purposes (such as raising nurseries, new plantation sites, storage of NTFP).

However, keeping in mind any eventuality, the following options are proposed for procuring/ acquiring private lands:

1. Land acquisition using LA Act 2013

2. Direct Purchase
3. Land Donation

7.4.1 Option 1: Land Acquisition using LA Act 2013

Process of Land Acquisition

Preliminary notification under LA

- The process of land acquisition differs from state to state, as per the state rules; a more common process is described here.
- Notification u/s 11(1) by District Collector authorizing the Land Acquisition Officer for acquiring the lands.
- Publication in GP / Locality / News Papers / Gazette / Website.
- Conduct of Grama Sabha u/s 11(2) explaining the contents of the notification, provision for filing objections within 60 days duly fixing the hearing date and information to landowners regarding conduct of preliminary survey requesting them to be present in conduct of survey and informing the prohibitive clause imposed on alienation of lands covered by notification.
- Notice calling for objections on the preliminary notification on the area and suitability of land proposed to be acquired, justification offered for public purpose, the findings of the Social Assessment report.
- 60 days for filing objections and on enquiry by Land Acquisition officer, District Collector to take decision.
- Conduct of Socio Economic Survey to identify the affected families having lands and immovable properties, identifying livelihood losers' dependence on the lands being acquired. Ex: Tenants, Agriculture labour, NTFP Collectors, Pastoral communities, etc., and preparing a draft RAP
- To enumerate the amenities and infra structural facilities which are affected are likely to be affected due to acquisition and details of common property resources, etc.
- Preparation of draft RAP in consultation with the affected families and place it before Gram Panchayat for conduct of Public Hearing. The suggested formats for RAP and ARAP are annexed to this report.
- The draft RAP and a specific report on the claims and objections raised in the public hearing to be placed before R&R Committee to be reviewed by the District Collector and submitted R&R Committee RAP duly incorporating the suggestions and views of the R&R Committee.
- The R&R Committee approve the RAP and cause publication in Locality and website.

Publication of declaration under LA

- The District Collector to make publication of declaration along with summary of RAP and declaration of an area identified as the resettlement area in cases of displacement of PAFs

- Publication in Locality / Gazette / News Papers / Website
- Award Enquiry notices to be issued, conduct enquiry into the ownership, apportionment and interests if any.

Compensation to land owners

- Market value as specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deeds or average sale price for similar type of lands situated in the vicinity area.
- Average sale price will be arrived at duly taking the 3 years sales statistics immediately preceding 3 years of the date of 11(1) notification, arrange similar type lands into separate blocks viz., Agricultural Dry / Wet Lands, non-agriculture and workout per acre values, arrange in descending order of the value of the land, take 50% of the highest sales and calculate the average.
- Basic value or average sale value whichever is high is the Market Value.
- The Market Value to be multiplied with the factor for the state
- Calculate structure value/tree value duly evaluated by experts of the Department.
- Add solatium of 100% on Market value + value of the structure / trees
- 12% Additional Market Value on Market Value is payable from the date of 11(1) notification till passing of the Award.
- Damages if any during survey or due to any other cause be paid additionally.
- Dissatisfied with the Market Value fixed by Land Acquisition Officer, the interested persons may make an application for Negotiations before the District Collector and on merits the District Collector may propose a consent value for which the R&R Committee may approve.

7.4.2 Option 2: Direct Purchase

. This method can be adopted for public purposes, on a willing seller and willing buyer basis, to avoid delays. However, in any case, the amount paid under Direct Purchase cannot be less than that of under using LA Act 2013 (including compensation, R&R benefits, tax benefits, etc.).

7.4.3 Option 3: Voluntary Land Donation

HPFPP will completely avoid or at least minimize land acquisition. Whenever there is additional land requirement, HPFPP will interact with the land owners and facilitate voluntary donation of land required for taking up sub-projects under the project. This use of voluntary donation option will be limited to small small plots of land for buildings and other facilities. Under no circumstances, the titleholder/ encroacher will be subjected to any pressure, directly or indirectly, to part with the land. These actions are expected to minimize adverse impacts on

the local population and help in project benefits reaching all sections of community.

HPFPP will ensure that the process of voluntary donation of land will be meticulously documented at all levels to avoid confusions, misunderstandings, litigations, etc. at a later stage. A format for this purpose is enclosed in the Annexures. This process will be taken up mainly at three levels as described below:

Table 63: Process of voluntary donation of land

Level	Process	Output	Responsibility
GP/ Village Level	Based on the revenue survey, lands will be identified and the list of titleholders/ encroachers will be prepared. This will be done by GP with the help of IA and GP Secretary. GP motivates the title holders and encroachers for voluntary land donation required for the project. The DPIU will help in this process and will document the willingness to donate land by the titleholders and encroachers in the presence of the Sarpanch and GP Secretary in the form of a Willingness Letter. The list of such persons will be displayed at the Gram Panchayat Office.	Willingness Letters	Sarpanch, GP, Range Office, GP Secretary, and affected persons (Titleholder/ Encroachers)
Block Level	BDO or concerned Revenue Official surveys the land and demarcates the extent of area required. The survey will identify if the land is public, private or encroachment. Based on the survey, maps are prepared. The entire process will be carried out along with GP, DPIU, and GP Secretary. The maps will be signed by Sarpanch, GP Secretary, and concerned Revenue Officer.	Survey map signed by relevant persons indicating the extent of land required.	BDO, Surveyor, Sarpanch, GP Secretary, Range Office
District Level	Formalize relinquishment of land rights where concerned local people voluntarily donate their private land for the project for public purpose.	Effect Changes in Land Revenue Records	District Collector, BDO. DFO Office

Original copies of all documentation of voluntary donation of land will be kept with the Block Development Officer with copies at GP. Complete documentation along with a copy of the final document will be sent to PIU for records and for inspection at a later date. In order to make this process transparent, the following rules are prescribed:

- The Titleholder/ Encroacher should not belong to the vulnerable sections/ BPL category.
- Identification of vulnerable PAPs: The vulnerability shall be assessed by the project based on the census of the affected persons. The following categories of PAFs/ PAPs shall be entitled for support as vulnerable groups:
 - BPL households (with a valid proof), as per the State poverty line for rural areas;
 - BPL households without a proof of the same and belonging to the following social categories (i) Women headed households with women as sole earner

- (ii) Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and (iii) Handicapped person, and is subject to any of the following impacts;
- Loses land holding,
 - Loses shelter and
 - Loses source of livelihood.
- The project provides for targeted support/ assistance to the vulnerable groups.
 - The Titleholder/ Encroacher should be holding more than the minimum prescribed land, i.e., 1 hectare of wet land and 2 hectares of dry land after donation.
 - The impacts must be minor. The voluntary donation should not be more than 10 percent of the area of that particular holding of the Titleholder/ Encroacher in that category of land (dry, wet or commercial/ residential). This should not require any physical relocation of the Titleholder/ Encroacher. The land donated should not be more than 1 acre in case of dry land, 0.5 acre in case of wet land and 0.25 acre in case of commercial/ residential.
 - The land must be jointly identified by the GP, Range Office and PIU representative or other implementing agencies or project authorities. However the project technical authorities should ensure that the land is appropriate for sub-project purposes and that the sub-project will not invite any adverse social, health, environmental, safety, etc. related impacts by procuring this land.
 - The land in question must be free of squatters, encroachers, or other claims or encumbrances.
 - Buildings/structures on the land donated is not accepted as donation.
 - Verification of the voluntary nature of land donations must be obtained from each of the persons donating land. This should be in the form of notarized witnessed statements.
 - In case of any loss of income or physical displacement is envisaged, verification of voluntary acceptance of community devised migratory measures must be obtained from those expected to be adversely affected.
 - The land title must be vested in the GP and appropriate guarantees of public access to services must be given by the private titleholder.
 - The Titleholder/ Encroacher donating land should be provided access on priority basis, subject to eligibility, to the Government housing/ poverty reduction/ livelihoods/ etc. programs operating in the area.
 - The Titleholder/ Encroacher donating land should made to understand that they will have equal access to the infrastructure built on the donated land like any other community member and that they cannot claim for any priority treatment.
 - Grievance Redress Mechanism must be available.
 - The donations and the process followed is documented, monitored and reflected in the monitoring reports.

7.5 Compensation for Structures and other Assets

Structures: The compensation for structures includes market price of the assets to build/ procure at replacement asset, or to repair, if affected partially. In determining the replacement cost, depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not taken into account. Compensation for trees, crops and other assets will be based on the replacement value using existing prices prepared by relevant agencies, taking into account their productivity and/or local market prices. An addition of 30% is added to the replacement value.

Common Property Resources: Grazing lands, places of worship, places of heritage value, sacred groves, community conserved areas, burial grounds, water points, community wells, bore wells for drinking water, roads, path ways, community meeting places, wood lots, etc. are categorized under this heading. If temporary or permanent restrictions are placed on these resources for the purposes of regeneration and conservation (plantations, nurseries, seed stands, pastures), these resources will either be restored to an acceptable level or alternate sites made available, at an appropriate place as agreed with the community for accessing forest resources. Community will be fully involved in their planning and replacement.

7.6 Categories and Identification of PAFs

7.6.1 Categories of Project Affected Families

The HPFD is implementing several projects similar to the sub-projects proposed under several externally aided projects in the past. From this experience, it is established that lands acquired will normally be rural agricultural lands. Taking these into account, and given that a generic framework is being developed, following broad categories of Project Affected Families (PAFs) are identified:

1. Titleholders with valid title including titleholders under FRA, 2006
 - a. Agricultural
 - b. Residential
 - c. Commercial
2. Encroachers/ Squatters with no valid title
 - a. Agricultural
 - b. Residential
 - c. Commercial
3. Tenants
 - a. Agricultural
 - b. Residential
 - c. Commercial

7.6.2 Cut-Off Date

For preparing a list of PAFs, a Socio-economic survey of the affected families done during the planning phase of a sub-project. The list will be appended to the sub-project DPR. This date on which the socio-economic survey is conducted will serve as the cut-off date. No additions to this list will be made unless authorized with concrete proof by the respective CF of the concerned range.

7.6.3 Identification of PAFs

The project proposes community participation through participation in identification of PAFs, mobilizing community in implementing RAPs (if any), and in grievance redress. The following process will be adopted to identify PAFs:

- Once the land required is identified, it is classified as either government/ forest land or encroached land and/or private land based on ownership/ rights status
- HPFD announces a cut-off date as the Base line Socio-Economic survey date for identification of affected people.
- The HPFD identifies the encroachers and titleholders, PAFs adversely impacted due to restricted access to forest resources as per the ownership status with the help of community members.
- Based on this information arrive at the number of PAFs

A detailed census based socio-economic survey will be conducted and extensive consultations will be held with the project affected families, i.e. the land losers. Each target community will be identified and differentiated on the basis of their source and level of income. The survey will focus on land and various productive assets including wages. This information will be used to determine the nature and extent of livelihood support/assistance (over and above the provision made for compensation) required to restore adequate income levels. All these measures will be taken only after consulting the affected families and wider community. This approach will help the project in achieving its objective of ensuring that no affected household becomes poorer with the intervention.

7.7 Valuation of Structures and Assets and loss of livelihoods

HPFFFP shall deploy its expert in Forestry/ civil engineering as required or alternatively hire the services of government approved valuer for valuation of structures and other immovable assets, apart from assessing the loss to livelihoods from restricted access to customary entitlements. The objective of this exercise is to establish the extent of loss and estimation of replacement cost. The major tasks are as follows:

1. Measurement of affected plantations/ structure/ immovable assets

2. Quantification
3. Establishing extent of loss
4. Estimation of replacement cost

Measurement provides required information for valuation. For valuation the latest HPFD Schedules of Rates (SR) applicable to assets being valued need to be used. This SR provides the consolidated unit rates for different components. Details as to how such consolidated unit rates have been arrived at is also explained, generally in the respective SRs. Using the analysis as guide, the expert/ valuer can arrive at the compensation value of a structure/ asset. Extent of loss would be determined primarily in terms of the portion of the property affected and/ or loss of income. While calculating replacement cost the following principles need to be kept in mind:

- If a structure/ asset is affected 50% or more, then consider the whole structure as affected. When a portion of the structure is affected, and if it becomes unviable for use as per the affected person, then consider the whole structure as affected.
- Do not depreciate the cost of the plantation/ structure/ asset for its age.
- Add 30% extra over and above the estimated cost to arrive at replacement value.
- Allow the PAFs to salvage and carry, for free, any materials for their use. Do include the cost of salvaged material in the replacement cost.

7.8 Entitlement Matrix

This Entitlement Matrix is developed giving various entitlements for all categories of PAFs, based on RTFCTLARR Act 2013. This Matrix can be used as a guide for designing Resettlement Action Plans for sub-projects. All the families will be entitled to two broad categories of assistance; 1) compensation for land loss; and 2) livelihood (rehabilitation) assistance for starting some income generation activity, which may include the purchase of lands, as decided by the PAF. The livelihood assistance in the matrix are rather indicative (as they are average figures), whereas, the actual assistance will relate to, at the minimum restoring, if not enhancing the pre-land loss income levels. It may also be noted that livelihood assistance figures have been worked out such as to yield an annual income of INR. 30,000 per family, an income level corresponding to the initial ladder of the Above Poverty Line. The amounts given in the Entitlement matrix are for the financial year 2014-15. After this year these amounts will be increased by 10% every year to compensate for inflation. Details related to the entitlements are presented in the matrix below.

7.8.1 Minimum R&R Entitlements under RTFCTLARR Act 2013

The following are the minimum R&R entitlements under this Act:

1. Subsistence allowance at INR. 3000 per month per family for 12 months
2. The affected families shall be entitled to: (a) Where jobs are created through the project, mandatory employment for one member per affected family or (b) Rupees 5 lakhs per family; or (c) Rupees 2000 per month per family as annuity for 20 years, with appropriate index for inflation; The option of availing (a) or (b) or (c) shall be that of the affected family
3. If a house is lost in rural areas, a constructed house shall be provided as per the Indira Awas Yojana specifications. If a house is lost in urban areas, a constructed house shall be provided, which will be not less than 50 sq. m. in plinth area. In either case the equivalent cost of the house may also be provided in lieu of the house as per the preference of the project affected family
4. One acre of land to each family in the command area, if land is acquired for an irrigation project (though irrigation projects are not foreseen in the HPFFP) if possible BUT the same shall be in lieu of Compensation
5. INR. 50,000 for transportation
6. A one-time Resettlement Allowance of INR. 50,000

7.8.2 Special Provisions for SCs and STs

In addition to the R&R package, SC/ST families will be entitled to the following additional benefits:

1. Land to be given to each family in every project even in the case of irrigation projects; though irrigation projects are not foreseen in the HPFFP.
2. One time financial assistance of INR. 50,000 per family;
3. Families settled outside the district shall be entitled to an additional 25% R&R benefits;
4. Payment of one third of the compensation amount at very outset;
5. Preference in relocation and resettlement in area in same compact block;
6. Free land for community and social gatherings;
7. In case of displacement, a Development Plan is to be prepared.
8. Continuation of reservation and other Schedule V and Schedule VI area benefits from displaced area to resettlement area.

Table 64: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Identification of Affected Households	Entitlement	Entitlement Details
A. LOSS OF LAND			
1. Loss of agricultural Land	PAPs/ PAPs with legal titles/ rights, recognizable legal rights, usufruct and traditional titles/rights for affected land	Land-for-land or compensation in cash at replacement value	(i) In case of partial impact on land with the remaining land economically viable for continued use, compensation in cash at replacement cost will be given. (ii) In case of loss of entire land holding, the PAPs will be entitled to: (a) Replacement land of equivalent productive potential if available and acceptable to the PAPs; OR (b) Where the location is not acceptable to the PAPs, compensation in cash for the entire land holding. (iii). In case of entire loss of productive land, PAPs will be entitled to transition allowance equivalent to the total income derived from the affected land in the last 2 years. (iv) In case of replacement land, the cost of registration, stamps, etc. will be borne by the project.
	Sharecroppers and leaseholders	Compensation in cash	(i) Sharecroppers will receive compensation for their share of the loss of crops. (ii) Leaseholders will receive compensation equivalent to the remaining part of the lease amount. (iii) Additionally, affected sharecroppers and leaseholders will receive cash assistance equivalent to 6 months of income derived from the affected land (The income from the land would be assessed by the concerned agriculture/ horticulture department.).
2. Loss of residential or commercial land	PAPs/ PAPs with legal rights/ titles, recognizable rights, or traditional rights to the affected land	Land-for-land or compensation at replacement cost	For entire loss of residential, commercial, industrial, or institutional land, or where only a part of the land is affected but the remaining land is rendered too small according to the local zoning laws: (i) Where available and feasible, PAPs will be provided replacement land of similar attributes to that is lost or compensation in cash at replacement cost. (ii) In case of replacement land, the cost of registration, stamps, etc. will be borne by the project.
			For loss of residential, commercial, industrial, or institutional land with remaining land sufficient in accordance with the zoning law and for remaining affected structure. PAPs will be entitled to compensation in cash at replacement cost.
	Tenants and leaseholders	Compensation at replacement cost	(i) For entire loss of land, the leaseholders will get an equivalent area of leased land or reimbursement for unexpired lease period. (ii) In case of partial loss of land, leaseholders will get reimbursement for unexpired lease period for the portion of land lost. In case of replacement land, the cost of registration, stamps, etc. will be borne by the project.

Type of Loss	Identification of Affected Households	Entitlement	Entitlement Details
			(iii) Tenants will receive rental allowance equivalent to 3 months rental value. Compensation will be given for any improvements done by tenants and leaseholders.
B. LOSS OF STRUCTURES			
3. Loss of structures	Owners of affected structures	Compensation in cash at replacement cost	(i) For partial loss of structure and the remaining structure viable for continued use, PAPs will be entitled to compensation for the affected part of the structures calculated as per the latest prevailing HPFD Schedule of Rates (SR) without depreciation or deductions for salvaged material; and (ii) Repair allowance for improvement of the remaining structure where applicable at 10% of compensation will be calculated for the affected part of structure.
			For entire loss of structures or where there is only partial impact, but the remaining structure is rendered unviable for continued use: (i) PAPs will be entitled to compensation for the entire structure calculated as per the latest prevailing HPFD Schedule of Rates (SR) without depreciation or deductions for salvaged material; (ii) They retain the right to salvage material from demolished structure; and (iii) A lump sum transfer grant is given at the rate of INR. 3,000 for temporary, INR. 4,000 for semi-permanent, and INR. 10,000 for permanent structure for shifting household assets and other belongings to the new area.
	Tenants and leaseholders of affected structures	Rental assistance	a) Tenants would only be given rental assistance on a case-to-case basis in the form of grant for a period of 3 months. b) Additional structures erected by tenants will also be compensated and deducted from owner's compensation amount. c) Any advance deposited by the tenants or leaseholders will be deducted from owners' total compensation package.
4. Impact on marketplace, shops, businesses, and commercial enterprises	Titleholder (owner operator) and non-titleholder (tenant operator) losing shops/ commercial enterprise	Relocation assistance	Affected enterprise whose commercial structure can no longer be used for commercial purpose as a result of project impact will be provided with the following options: a) All operators will be provided cash compensation on case- to-case basis, depending upon their income, size, and location of the shop, or project-assisted relocation option where available will be based on i) Owner operator: will be given a shop in lieu of compensation, with same ownership status. No additional compensation will be paid to him/her. ii) Tenant operator: will be provided shop on rent. For first 3 months, no rent will be charged, and after 3 months, tenants will have to pay the agreed rent. If a tenant

Type of Loss	Identification of Affected Households	Entitlement	Entitlement Details
			wishes to own the same, he/she has to pay the cost of the shop. Those opting for this option will not be paid cash compensation for their structure loss. b) A lump sum transfer grant at the rate of INR. 3,000 for temporary, INR. 4,000 for semi-permanent, and INR. 10,000 for permanent structures for shifting of assets and other belongings to new area. c) The right to salvage material from demolished structure
C: LOSS OF CROPS AND TREES			
5. Loss of crops and trees	Owner/operators/tenants affected	Compensation at “market value”	a) Advance notice to PAFs to harvest their crops b) In case of standing crops, cash compensation for loss of agricultural crops at current market value of mature crops based on average production c) Compensation for loss of timber trees at current market value of wood/timber or firewood, depending on the kind of tree, to be computed by concerned department d) In case of fruit trees, compensation at average fruit production to be computed by concerned department
D: LOSS OF LIVELIHOOD SOURCE			
6. Loss of primary source of income	Titleholders losing income through business	Transitional assistance	PAFs losing their business establishment due to displacement will be assisted in the form of a grant for the days of closure up to a maximum of 3 months of their income from affected business.
	Titleholders losing income from loss of agricultural land	Assistance for income restoration	PAFs will be entitled to income restoration assistance, vocational training, and skill upgrading options as per PAFs’ choice, equivalent to a maximum of INR. 10,000 per affected household. Specific income restoration measures will be decided in consultation with the people based on their needs and priorities.
	Non-titleholders, namely squatters and encroachers, losing primary source of income	Assistance for income restoration	PAFs losing their business establishment due to displacement will be assisted in the form of a grant equivalent to 3 months of their income from affected business. PAFs will be entitled to income restoration assistance, vocational training, and skill upgrading options as per PAFs’ choice equivalent to a maximum of INR. 10,000 per affected household. Specific income restoration measures will be decided in consultation with the people based on their needs and priorities.
	Wage-earning employees affected in terms of loss of employment	Transitional assistance	Employees affected in terms of loss of employment due to displacement of commercial structure will be given lump sum transitional assistance equivalent to INR. 3,000/month for 3 months.
E: LOSSES OF NON-TITLEHOLDERS			
7. Encroachers	Households	No compensation for land	a) Encroachers will be given 1 month notice to remove their assets that will be affected. b) Right to salvage material from demolished structure c) Compensation for affected structures at replacement

Type of Loss	Identification of Affected Households	Entitlement	Entitlement Details
8. Squatters and informal settlers	Households	No compensation for land, but compensation for structure at replacement cost and other assistance	a) Squatters will be given 1 month notice in which to remove their assets that will be affected. b) Compensation for loss of structure at replacement value c) A lump sum shifting allowance of INR. 3,000 for temporary, INR. 4000 for semi- permanent, and INR. 10,000 for permanent structures d) Right to salvage material from demolished structure
F: TEMPORARY IMPACTS			
9. Temporary impacts on land and other assets during construction	Owner/operator of affected assets	Cash compensation for affected assets and for loss of income potential	a) Compensation for affected standing crops and trees as per the market rates b) In case of impacts on land: -Restoration of land to its previous or better quality -Contractor to negotiate a rental rate with the owner for temporary possession of land. -Compensation for crop losses for the duration of temporary occupation, plus 1 more year necessary for the soil to be adequately restored to its original productive potential -Project and contractor to ensure that persons other than the owner affected as a result of the temporary acquisition are compensated for the temporary period c) Compensation in cash for the loss of income due to temporary loss of access for the duration of the impact d) In case of any impact on the properties (structure) during construction, the contractor will restore the impacted structure to its previous condition before handing over to the owners. e) Any temporary acquisition of land for the project will be done in accordance with the prevalent local laws.
G: LOSS OF COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES			
10. Loss of common property resources	Affected community/institution responsible	Cash compensation/reconstruction	Cash compensation at replacement value or reconstruction of the community structure in consultation with the community/institution
H: REHABILITATION MEASURES			
11. Additional assistance to vulnerable groups	Households categorized as vulnerable (The groups of people considered socially vulnerable comprise (i) those who are below the poverty line (BPL); (ii)	Lump sum assistance	Additional lump sum assistance of INR. 5,000 per household to vulnerable groups such as female-headed households, households with disabled family members, households below poverty line, scheduled tribe and scheduled caste households, etc.

Type of Loss	Identification of Affected Households	Entitlement	Entitlement Details
	those who belong to scheduled castes (SC) and scheduled tribes (ST); (iii) female-headed households (FHH); (iv) elderly; and (v) disabled persons.)		
I: UNIDENTIFIED IMPACTS			
12. Any unanticipated adverse impacts due to project intervention			Any unanticipated consequence of the project will be documented and mitigated based on the spirit of the principles agreed upon in this policy framework.

7.9 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

7.9.1 Objective of the GRM

The HPFFP will establish a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) which will be implemented with the aim to respond to queries or clarifications about the project, resolve problems with implementation and addressing complaints and grievances. The GRM will focus on corrective actions that can be implemented quickly and at a relatively low cost to resolve identified implementation concerns, before they escalate to the point of harm or conflict. GRM will serve as a channel for early warning, helping to target supervision to where it is most needed and identify systemic issues.

The GRM will directly focus on and seek to resolve complaints (and requests for information or clarification) that pertain to outputs, activities and processes undertaken by the Project, i.e., those which (i) are described in the Project Implementation Manual; (ii) are funded through the Project (including counterpart funds); and (iii) are carried out by staff or consultants of the organization, or by their partners and sub-contractors, directly or indirectly supporting the project. It is envisaged that such cases would fall under (but are not limited to) the following categories:

- request for information, comment or suggestion, e.g., request for clarification as to the delay in reimbursing expenses of participants in a given training event;
- violation of rights or non-performance of obligations, e.g., complaint by consultant or firm whose contract is suspended as a result of presumed poor performance or non-delivery of agreed-upon outputs;
- grievances or offenses involving a violation of law, e.g., allegations of corruption; and
- complaints against project staff, members of project committees, consultants, and sub-contractors involved in project implementation

This section deals with the two levels at which the Grievance Redress Mechanism will be established- the Project GR Committee at state level, Grievance Redress Committee at the Forest Division level and the legal options available to all the stakeholders.

7.9.2 Project GR Committee (PGRC)

In order to address grievances related to project activities, land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation implementation, livelihoods issues, etc., two bodies are to be established; PGRC at the state level and Grievance Redress Committee at the Division level. The former will be established under the chairmanship of PCCF, HPFD of the state to monitor and review the grievances, in his capacity as Chairman. CPD, HPFFP will be convener of this committee. The composition of the committee will be with the following members:-

1. A senior representative, one each from BC&EBC and SC&ST communities
2. A senior representative of the Revenue Department
3. A representative of the PRIs

4. A prominent academician (Social Scientist)
5. A prominent woman development professional
6. A representative of a prominent voluntary organization
7. A representative of PAFs who can articulate well

This committee should meet every quarter to review the progress made in resolving grievances. This committee will also provide policy related direction to the Grievance Redress Committee and the participating departments with regard to project activities.

7.9.3 Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

The Grievance Redress Committee will be established at the Division level under the chairmanship of the CF for the Circle for redress of grievances of the stakeholders with DFOs as the convener of these committees and district level heads of related departments will be members along with a PAFs representative and a prominent Social Worker of the District.

It is proposed that the stakeholders first registers the grievances with the GRC, which will be directed to the concerned Range Office for taking redressal measures. The GRC should review status of all matters/ grievances received during the next immediate meeting and initiate measures for redress of unresolved complaints. No grievance can be kept pending for more than a month which means the committee has to meet every month. Implementation of the redress rests with the GRC with due support provided by the field office located at the Range. In case the aggrieved party is not satisfied with the proposed redress measures, it can take approach the state level committee. If the aggrieved party is not satisfied with the decision of state level committee, it can approach the court of law or the larger state- wide grievance redress systems in place.

Table 65: Grievance Redressal Mechanism

Table: Grievance Redress Mechanism				
Level	Agency	Time period for redress of grievances	Issues likely to emerge	Functions/ Responsibility
Division	Grievance Redress Committee	Maximum of one month	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation ▪ Benefit sharing ▪ Encroachment ▪ Land acquisition ▪ Livelihood Assistance ▪ Compensation 	CF as Chairperson and DFO in-charge as the Convener.
State	PGRC	Maximum of three months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inclusion of households in project activities 	PCCF as Chairman, CPD, HPFFP as Convener

Each Range as well as DFO Office will maintain a Grievances Registers and document/ log all the grievances and their redress.

7.9.4 Legal Options to PAFs

The aggrieved will have two kinds of options for addressing their grievance s relating to the land appropriation. One is the grievance redress mechanism incorporated in this framework, as above. The other is the general legal environment consisting of court of law to address their grievance. These options will be disclosed to the aggrieved during the public consultation process.

7.9.5 Grievance Redress Service of The World Bank

In addition to seeking to resolve their grievances through the GRM established at the government level, “communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a World Bank (WB) supported project such as this operation may also submit complaints to the Grievance Redress Service (GRS) established by the World Bank. The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address project-related concerns. Project affected communities and individuals may also submit their complaint to the WB’s independent Inspection Panel, after having brought the complaint to the World Bank’s attention through its GRS. Information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank’s Grievance Redress Service is available at <http://www.worldbank.org/GRS>. Information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank Inspection Panel is available at www.inspectionpanel.org.

7.9.6 Documentation of the GRM Processes

The GRCs at each level will maintain the following three Grievance Registers that would, among others, help with monitoring and evaluation of the functioning of GRCs but also to document the processes of GRCs. The Grievance Register will have the following details:

- Serial Number
- Case Number
- Name of Complainant
- Gender
- Name of Parent/Spouse
- Full Address of the Complainant
- Main complaint/grievance
- List of documents attached
- History of Previous complaint/grievance, if any
- Date of receipt of complaint/grievance
- Date of acknowledgement of complaint/grievance
- Date of field investigation, if any
- Date of hearing
- Decision of GRC at that level
- Progress – redressed, pending or rejected
- Key agreements/commitments
- Decision/Response of the complainant/grieved person

- Date, Mode and Medium of communication to complainant/grieved person
- Date of closing of complaint/grievance
- Whether appealing to next level – yes or no
- Whether or not seeking legal redress.

The grievance redress process will be a continuous, transparent and participatory process that would be an integral part of the project's accountability and governance agenda. The GRC at each level will maintain the above mentioned Registers. The PIU will also prepare periodic reports on the grievance redress on the basis of reports received from the two levels of GRCs.

7.10 Social Inclusion Strategy

The project would ensure inclusion of all vulnerable groups including, women and tribals within the implementation structures, community institutions in the proposed project interventions by undertaking the following:

7.10.1 Consultation

HPFPP will ensure the participation of forest dependant communities, Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and other stakeholders through periodic consultations for planning and monitoring project activities. Consultations will be held at regular intervals with GP members, Women, members of tribal households, NTFP collectors, transhumant communities, PAPs etc. Consultations will be carried out during the project cycle with all key stakeholders at all important stages of the project. In order to keep the momentum of consultation, activity specific consultations and a quarterly consultation will be held with all stakeholder groups.

7.10.2 Stakeholder Participation

HPFPP recognizes the fact that forest dependant communities are important stakeholders of the project. Hence, the project would ensure that these stakeholders are duly consulted on issues and they participate in all the sub-project activities including planning and implementation. The DFOs with guidance from the PIU would address the legitimate community concerns and provide opportunities and avenues for consultation and their participation. In order to provide a sense of ownership and ensure sustainability, the demand side stakeholders would be a part of the decision making process, wherever appropriate. The project has a commitment for community participation in each of the sub-projects taken up. Within the project design, participation of affected community will be ensured through strengthening of community institutions and creating awareness among them regarding rights, entitlements and concessions available to them wrt forests, simplification of procedures for accessing to forest resources, supporting participation of local communities in the value chain of select NTFPs.

7.10.3 Selection of Individual Beneficiaries

The project would ensure the criteria developed for selection of beneficiaries would commensurate with weightage to all social groups and ensure that all vulnerable groups too have equal access to project interventions proposed under the project and avoids elite capture.

7.10.4 Information and knowledge Sharing

Information and experience sharing through workshops, training and exposure visits will be taken up, in which preference will be given to women representatives of JFMCs and members of other vulnerable groups and forest dependent communities. Project would ensure that participation in all such events would be with fair representation of vulnerable groups. Number of participants by social group/category would be recorded along with suggestions/comments received.

7.10.5 Special Attention to Women and Other Vulnerable Groups

The vulnerable groups include Scheduled Tribes and Castes, Women Headed Households, Destitutes, Below Poverty Line families, Old Aged, Chronically Ill and Orphans. It is envisaged that in the course of conducting Social Assessment and preparing and implementing Management Plans for forests, fodder and NTFPs, interests of these vulnerable groups would be adequately brought out, addressed and protected.

7.11 Citizen Engagement Strategy

This assessment indicates that many programs and schemes exist for forest conservation and tribal development, however communication on and community awareness of these programs is rather limited. Engagement tends to be more focused on individuals rather on community groups, as would be required in some of interventions under this project. Therefore, in a project of this nature involving beneficiaries across different social groups, a citizen engagement strategy is needed to engage with them to ensure intended outcomes are achieved.

The system developed for citizen's engagement will provide project beneficiaries, as well as concerned citizens and civil society space to provide feedback on the project. As an accountability measure, offline and online mechanisms will be created for receiving citizen's feedback. This feedback will be systematically analysing and used to inform the overall project implementation strategy. The awareness generation effort of the project will also include informing people about ways of providing feedback- like web portals and tollfree helplines.

Key elements of this strategy are:

7.11.1 Participatory planning, implementation and monitoring

Some of the project interventions such as nurseries and plantations and their design, and planning and implementation would involve all stakeholders. In such exercises, inclusion and involvement of all social groups at all stages of planning, implementation and monitoring would be made mandatory. For this purpose, meetings will be conducted to ensure representation of all such groups besides recording their attendance by category/group. Continuous process monitoring would lay emphasis on quality of interactions during such meetings.

In addition use of different community monitoring tools like social audits will be conducted to assess community perception about the project activities and seek their feedback. The project strategy also includes involving local communities in natural resource monitoring to assess the status of natural resources as well as the degree of access to and benefit share from forest made available to communities for livelihoods improvement.

7.11.2 Feedback - ICT

Feedback from beneficiaries, complaints or grievances would be recorded through innovative use of ICT systems. Such information would be collated at the Range level for usage in planning and implementing and further reporting to PIU.

7.11.3 Support to grievance redressal

Project information dissemination, awareness creation among the direct and indirect stakeholders would also include creating awareness about available grievance redressal system that can be used for providing feedback. Regular interaction with the communities for their feedback on project interventions and impact mitigation/ management measures would be taken up.

7.12 Gender Strategy

Like in other projects, as per available experience, in these sub-projects as well, women are likely to experience differential socio-economic impacts due to their disadvantaged position within socio-economic structures and processes. As a part of Gender Strategy the following actions are proposed:

- Gender disaggregated socioeconomic baseline: This include gender disaggregated information on women as part of the Baseline data collection for subsequent usage during mid-term and end-term evaluation.
- Separate Focus Group Discussions and mobilization: In order to ensure their differential needs are well articulated and recorded, FGDs would be conducted using experienced community mobilizers/facilitators. These FGDs or meetings would be scheduled in terms of time and location so as to maximize their participation. Such meetings would continue across all stages of every project intervention.

- Inclusion of women in committees: Even though women contribute significantly to the forestry activities, their poor representation in community institutions like the JFMCs denies them the opportunity to express their needs and priorities related to management of neighbouring forests. This lack of recognition impedes their access to project interventions. The project will work to ensure that at least 50 percent of community institutions have women in key decision making roles.
- Training and capacity building: Women groups would be provided with requisite technical training on nurseries operations, plantations management, NTFP collection and processing, control of forest fires, etc. and other demand driven income generation programs, including those supported under the project. The training programmes/modules will be customized to meet women groups expectations and requirements. Trainings on-site, village-level demonstration and exposure visits in close proximity of habitation would be ensured so that constraints in staying out of households for long duration is overcome. Financial literacy and accounting to enable access to financial services and exposure to market transactions would be encouraged. In case of women in tribal areas, such trainings would be conducted using culturally appropriate IEC materials and in culturally appropriate manner.
- Socially inclusive Benefit Sharing for shared/public goods: Suitable criteria/benefit sharing norms in selection of such clusters to cover women would be ensured.
- Convergence with existing state level schemes for empowerment of women: This will include interventions for dovetailing project interventions with existing schemes by supporting women entrepreneurs and collectives to link with schemes on concessional credit, skill upgradation, enterprise development etc being provided by other institutions.
- External resource persons/consultants to support detailed design and implementation of gender program and conduct special women focused thematic studies
- Gender disaggregated monitoring indicators: Such monitoring indicators would be developed to monitor and evaluate the project and would be used in the proposed monitoring.
- Inclusion in Grievance redressal mechanisms: Representation of women in grievance mechanisms would be mandatory at all levels.
- Preference to deployment of female community facilitators: Female Community facilitators- would be deployed to the extent possible under the project to enhance mobilisation of women stakeholders and will be provided trainings to: i) facilitate effective outreach of project information to such women groups; ii) ensure adherence to selection criteria preferring women as individual beneficiaries; iii) engage them for the full project duration and thereby ensure that rapport established with such social groups continues during project implementation and beyond.

In addition, the project is being informed through a separate, detailed gender assessment to recommend actions to enhance control of assets, voice and agency of women and to propose robust results indicators to monitor women's participation in the project. The assessment will look at the

position of women in the state wrt to rights over common property, access to forest resources, extent of dependence and participation in NTFP trade and value addition to understand the existing gender barriers with respect to forestry activities and propose an action plan to address them.

7.12.1 Information on Women

In order to mitigate such impacts, during verification and socio-economic survey shall collect information on the following:

- Number of women headed households and tribal households and other vulnerable persons
- Socio-demographic characteristics of affected women and tribals and other vulnerable persons
- Health status, including number of children per woman
- Women's role in household economy by collecting information on usual activity; occupation; their current level of dependence on forest resources, etc.
- Time Disposition
- Decision making power among women PAPs and their representation in forestry related community institutions.

7.12.2 Participation - Actions to be taken

Project has to perform following tasks:

- Ensure participation of vulnerable in project activities
- Carrying out other responsibilities towards vulnerable groups

Participation and engagement of women and other vulnerable can be ensured specifically in the following ways:

- Encourage women to take part in the consultation process.
- Ensure that the women are consulted and invited to participate in individual as well as group-based activities, to gain access and control over resources and due benefit share. Compensation for land and assets lost, being same for all the affected or displaced families, special care needs to be taken by the Project for women groups, while implementing the process of acquisition and compensation as well.
- Provide separate trainings to women groups for upgrading their skill and assist them in putting them to use.
- Encourage women to evaluate the project outputs from their point of view during the community monitoring process, encourage use of such social accountability tools separately with women groups to get their free and fair feedback
- Implement Vishakha Guidelines in all work places.

All these done in a participatory manner might bring sustainable results in terms of livelihood assistance and income restoration of women as a vulnerable group.

7.13 Monitoring

The SMF requires detailed supervision, monitoring and evaluation of the impact of the project on social aspects. In order to carry out this, HPFFP will have specific arrangements made at state and range level. This includes appointment of an Social Specialist for the project period at state level. Further the HPFFP will guide the Field level agencies on how implementation of this SMF. Implementation of the provisions of SMF will be new to these staff and hence several orientations and trainings are proposed as a part of this SMF to build their capacity.

The HPFFP PIU will be in charge of implementing the SMF. The Social Specialists will guide and oversee its implementation and will be supported at field level by facilitators. Further the HPFFP will incorporate the provisions of this SMF as actionable points in the Project Operations Manual or other similar document prepared for the project. The Social Specialist will oversee the application of these provisions and guide the process, while at the same time building the capacity of the PIU and the field units.

The following provisions include the arrangements made for the effective implementation of the SMF:

7.13.1 SMF supervision

All the sub-projects will be visited at regular intervals by Social Development Specialist to check if all social safeguard requirements are met and to identify any issues that need to be addressed. PMU would submit quarterly progress reports to The World Bank on social safeguards implementation.

7.13.2 Social Indicators

Once every year, the HPFFP will prepare a report of the social safeguards status in the project districts including data and analysis of relevant parameters as given below:

- Social Indicators
 - Amount of land required/ Obtained
 - Methods of obtaining land
 - Time taken for obtaining land
 - Number of grievances registered and resolved
 - Number of court cases
 - Number of women members in committees
 - Number of trainings held
 - Number of women trained
 - Income restoration of communities
 - Livelihood Enhancement
 - Land holding status

- Literacy
- Housing
- Ownership of household assets

This report also should give a listing of relevant new legislation and regulations that have a bearing on the social performance of the project and will be submitted to The World Bank. The SMF will be suitably revised as and when required by the PIU.

7.13.3 Quarterly Monitoring

The concurrent internal social monitoring will be done as part of the regular monitoring by the PMU and range level implementing agencies. However, independent consultants appointed by HPFFP, will do the quarterly social monitoring of sub-projects for social safeguards compliance.

7.13.4 Monitoring Plan

Given in the table below are indicators for project interventions, for which monitoring need to be taken up by PMU and the range offices in a regular manner.

Table 66: Monitoring Indicators

Monitoring Indicators	Frequency	Agency
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Amount of land required/ Obtained• Methods of obtaining land• Time taken for obtaining land• Number of grievances registered and resolved	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Concurrent Monitoring by PIU and Range offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• PIU guiding the collection of information on indicators• Range offices collecting information at field level

160

building for social management will be integrated with overall capacity building component of the project.

7.14.1 Objectives

The objectives of the capacity building initiatives are:

- To build and strengthen the capability of HPFD, participating agencies, to integrate sound social management into sub-project implementation.
- To orient the HPFFP staff, participating agencies and communities to the requirements of the project's SMF.

7.14.2 Approach

Systematic capacity building initiatives need to be introduced only after completion of training needs assessment.. All the trained staff and master trainers developed for different training components will in turn conduct onsite or offsite trainings (at district, block or village levels) depending on training requirement. However, since capacity building goes beyond mere imparting training, institutionalization of best practices becomes a prerequisite for improved sub-project social management. The training outcomes like trainees' understanding of the training content, achievement of learning objectives, application of methods, tools and techniques learnt during training, etc. will need to be monitored. This will be done through periodic tracking of learning outcomes.

7.14.3 Training Providers

In view of the specialized training and capacity building envisaged under the SMF of the project, it is necessary to identify nodal training institutes that will work closely with PIU for conceptualizing, designing and conducting training programs on the SMF. The state forest training institute at Chail has been indentified as the nodal agency to conduct these trainings and will partner with other state based institutes and universities for conducting these specialized trainings.

7.14.4 Details of Training Programs

7.14.5 T1. Orientation/ Learning Training Programs

Purpose of the training:

- To orient the project staff at the project launch towards the social issues of the project
- To orient the project staff about the SMF and its importance, provision and implications. There after annual orientation cum experience sharing and learning training programs will be conducted.
- To re-orient the project staff on the SMF and to share their experiences in implementing the SMF
- To draw lessons learnt during the implementing the SMF and to incorporate them into the SMF revision.

Participants: All Key officials of the project including PIU, participating agencies, NGOs and members of community institutions. PIU will be responsible for selection of suitable candidates for the training, and the expense will be borne from the overall project capacity building budget and will be completed in the first year of the project.

7.14.6 T2. Training on the SMF and Management Plans

Purpose of the training:

- To equip with knowledge and skills necessary for undertaking social appraisal as per the requirements of the SMF and preparation of mitigation plans
- To prepare for undertaking periodic supervision of implementation of social mitigation plans and performance of sub-projects
- To apply community led system for Social Monitoring

Participants: Key officials of the project including PIU, participating agencies, NGOs and members of community institutions- JFMCs. PIU will be responsible for selection of suitable candidates for the training, and the expense will be borne by the overall project capacity building budget and will be conducting as and when required in the first 3 years of the project.

7.14.7 T3. Training on Social Management

Purpose of the training:

- To equip with knowledge and skills necessary for meaningful participation in the social appraisal as per the requirements of the SMF
- To prepare for planning and monitoring implementation of social mitigation measures identified through the appraisal process
- To equip with skills necessary for Community Based Social Monitoring

Participants: NGOs, Participating Agencies Staff, GP Representatives, JFMC Represenatatives.

The Range office will be responsible for selection of suitable candidates for the training, and the expense will be borne by the overall project capacity building budget.

Table 67: List of Training Programs

<i>List of Training Programs</i>		
S. No.	Topics	Number of Trainings
1	T1 – Orientation and Learning Training	6
1	T1 - Environmental and Social Management Framework	6
2	T3 - Environmental and Social Management	13
	Total	25

About 20 to 30 trainees would participate in each of the training programs. It is intended that these trained persons will in turn provide onsite training to Participating Agencies' Staff, NGOs, resource persons, etc. onsite at district/ block level.

7.14.8 Training Budget

The total estimated cost of training on social management for members of HPFFP, Participating Agencies' Staff, NGOs, etc, under the proposed HPFFP is presented in the table below:

Table 68: Training Budget

<i>Training Budget</i>				
S. No.	Training	No. of Programs	Estimated Unit Cost in Rs.	Total Cost In Rs.
1	T1	6	1,50,000	9,00,000
2	T2	6	10,00,000	60,00,000
3	T3	13	5,00,000	65,00,000
4	Workshops (State)	6	2,00,000	12,00,000
5	Workshops (District)	13	1,00,000	13,00,000
6	Provision for other Training, Expenses, etc.			41,00,000
7	Total			2,00,00,000

7.15 Budget

The total administrative budget for social management activities under the proposed HPFFP has been worked out as Rs. 5.3 crore. The cost of implementing the proposed mitigation measures is not included in this costing. The cost of mitigating social impacts need to be included in the respective sub-projects' budgets. The detailed breakup of the administrative budget is presented in the table below.

Table 69: Total administrative budget for environmental and social management activities

S No.	Activity	Amount in Rs.
1	Social Development Specialist at PMU for 5 Years @ Rs. 1,20,000 per month for 5 years- Cost borne by overall project budget for hiring subject matter specialists	0.00
2	Community Facilitators at the beat level- Cost borne by overall project budget	0.00
3	Training and workshops (as estimated)	2,00,00,000
4		
5	Preparation of specific social related community awareness materials @ 10 lakh per district for 5 districts and 50 lakh at state level	1,00,00,000
6	TDF Implementation Cost	1,80,00,000
7	Sub Total	4,80,00,000
8	Contingencies @ 10%	48,00,000
	Total	5,28,00,000 Rs. 5.30 Crores

7.16 Means of Disclosure

This SMF with RPF is translated into Hindi and will be kept at the DFO Office, District Collector's Office, and Range Office for interested persons to read and copy. This will be made available on the project web site as well and at the Gram Panchayat Offices of the concerned villages.

8. Annexures

8.1 Annexure 1: List of Commercially Identified Forest Produce in HP

r. No.	Botanical Name	Local/ Trade Name	Plant Part	Permit Pass Fee Rs/qty.
1	<i>Abies spectabilis/ A.pindrow</i>	Talis Patra	Needles/ leaves	125
2	<i>Acacia catetchu</i>	Khair	Heartwood/chips Khair billet	250 175
3	<i>Aconitum dienorrhizum</i>	Vatsnabh/ Mohra	Tubers	7,500
4	<i>Aconitum heterophyllum</i>	Atis/ Patis/ Karvi Patis	Tubers	5,000
5	<i>Aconitum violaceum</i>	Mitha Telia/ Mitha Patis	Tubers	1,000
6	<i>Acorus calamus</i>	Bach/ Bare/ Ghor bach	Rhizomes	150
7	<i>Adhatoda zeylanica/A.vasica</i>	Basuti/ Bansa	Leaves	125
8	<i>Adiantum lunulatum</i>	Dungtuli/ Hansraj	FronDs/ Whole Plant	125
9	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Bilgiri	Fruits	500
10	<i>Aesculus indica</i>	Khanor	Fruits/ Seeds	150
11	<i>Ainsliae aptera</i>	Sathjalori	Roots	150
12	<i>Ajuga beacteosa</i>	Neelkanthi	Leaves	125
13	<i>Alnus nitida</i>	Kosh Cones	Dry Cones	150
14	<i>Angelica glauca</i>	Chora	Roots	150
15	<i>Arctium lappa</i>	Jangli Kuth	Roots	125
16	<i>Arnebia euchroma/ A.benthami</i>	Ratanjot	Roots	200
17	<i>Artemisia brevifolia</i>	Seski	Flowering shoots	125
18	<i>Asparagus adscendens</i>	Shatavari/ Sanspai/Safed Musali	Root tubers	200
19	<i>Atropa acuminata</i>	Belladona/ Jharka	Leaves	125
20	<i>Berberis spp</i>	Kashmal/ Daruhaldi	Roots/ Stems	200
21	<i>Bergenia ciliate / B. stracheyi</i>	Pasahnbhed/ Patharchat	Roots	150
22	<i>Betula utilis</i>	Bhoj Pattar /Birch pine	Bark Dry cone	500 200
23	<i>Bunium persicum</i>	Kala Zira	Fruits	2,000
24	<i>Carum carvi</i>	Shingu Zira	Fruits	1,000
25	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar Rosette	Dry Cone part	150
26	<i>Cinnamomum tamala</i>	Tejpatra	Leaves	500
27	<i>Colebrookia oppositifolia</i>	Bindi	Leaves/ Roots	125
28	<i>Coleus aromaticus</i>	Pathan Bail	Leaves, seeds	30
29	<i>Curcuma angustifolia</i>	Ban Haldi	Rhizomes	150
30	<i>Dactylorhiza hatageria</i>	Salam Panja/ Hath	Root tubers	6,000

r. No.	Botanical Name	Local/ Trade Name	Plant Part	Permit Pass Fee Rs/qtl.
31	<i>Dioscorea deltoidea</i>	Panja	Roots	900
32	<i>Embllica officinalis</i>	Singli Mingli/Kins Amla	Fruits	150
33	<i>Ephedra gererdiana</i>	Somlata	Twigs	200
34	<i>Fritillaria roylei</i>	Ban Lehsun'/ Mushtanda	Bulb	10,000
35	<i>Geranium nepalense</i>	Laljari/ Raktjari	Roots	125
36	<i>Girardiana diversifolia</i>	Bichhu Buti	Roots	150
37	<i>Hedychium acuminatum</i>	Kapur Kachri/ Kachur/ Van Haldi	Roots	100
38	<i>Heracleum spp</i> (<i>H. candicans</i> ; <i>H. lanatum</i>)	Patishan/ Patralla	Roots	100
39	<i>Hyocymus niger</i>	Khurasani Ajwain	Seeds/ Leaves	150
40	<i>Hypericum patulum/ H.perforatum</i>	Khaarera/ Basant	Whole Plant	250
41	<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>	Juffa	Flowering Twigs	500
42	<i>Iris germanica</i>	Safed Bach	Rhizomes	125
43	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Akhrot/ Khod	Bark	1000
44	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Hauber	Berries	250
45	<i>Juniperus recurva/ J. macropoda</i>	Bether Patta	Leaves	150
46	<i>Jurinea macrocephala=J. dolomoea</i>	Dhoop/ Guggal dhoop	Roots	500
47	<i>Lichens</i>	Chalora/ Chharila/ Jhula/ Mehndi/ Stone flower	Thallus	500
48	<i>Mentha longifolia</i>	Jangli Pudina	Leaves	125
49	<i>Morchella esculenta</i>	Guchhi/ Cheun	Fruiting Body	10,000
50	<i>Mosses</i>	Green Moss Ghas	Thallus	250
51	<i>Murraya koenigii</i>	Mitthi Nim	Leaves	150
52	<i>Myrica esculenta</i>	Kaphal	Bark	200
53	<i>Nardostachys grandiflora</i>	Jatamansi	Roots	1,000
54	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Ban Tulasi	Leaves	150
55	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i>	Shyonak, Tatpalanga	Bark, Pod	125
56	<i>Paris polyphylla</i>	Dudhia bach/ Satva	Rhizomes	200
57	<i>Picrorhiza kurroa</i>	Karoo/ Kutki	Rhizomes	1,000
58	<i>Pinus gerardiana</i>	Chilgoza/ Neoza	Seeds	1,000
59	<i>Pinus roxburghii</i>	Chil Cones	Dry Cones Dry needles	1000 5
60	<i>Pinus wallichiana</i>	Kail Cones	Dry Cones	1,000
61	<i>Pistacia integerrima</i>	Kakarsingi	Leaf Galls	1,000
62	<i>Podophyllum hexandrum=P. emodi</i>	Bankakri	Fruits	250

r. No.	Botanical Name	Local/ Trade Name	Plant Part	Permit Pass Fee Rs/ctl.
			Roots	450
63	<i>Polygonatum spp.</i>	Salam Mishri/ Meda/ Mahameda	Rhizomes	1,000
64	<i>Potentilla nepalensis</i>	Dori Ghas	Roots	125
65	<i>Prunus cerasoides</i>	Pajja/ Padam/ Padmakasht	Wood	125
66	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Daru/ Anar	Fruits/ Seeds	500
67	<i>Pyrus pashia</i>	Kainth/ Shegal	Fruits	125
68	<i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i>	Sarpagandha	Roots	500
69	<i>Rheum spp. (R. austral = R. emodi/ R. speciforme)</i>	Revandchini	Roots	200
70	<i>Rhododendron anthopogon</i>	Talis patra	Leaves	125
71	<i>Rhododendron arboreum</i>	Brash/ Burah	Flowers	150
72	<i>Rhododendron campanulatum</i>	Kashmiri Patta	Leaves	150
73	<i>Salvia moorcroftiana</i>	Thuth	Roots	200
74	<i>Sapindus mukorossi</i>	Ritha/ Dodde	Fruits	150
75	<i>Saussurea costus/S.lappa</i>	Kuth	Roots	300
76	<i>Selinum spp. (S. vaginatum/ S. tenuifolium)</i>	Bhutkesi	Roots	400
77	<i>Swertia spp</i>	Chirata	Whole Plant	700
78	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Dhudhi/ Dandelion	Roots	125
79	<i>Taxus wallichiana=T. baccata</i>	Birmi/ Thuna/ Rakhal	Needles	600
80	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i>	Bahera	Fruits	300
81	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>	Harar	Fruits	500
82	<i>Thalictrum foliolosum</i>	Mamiri	Roots	350
83	<i>Thymus serpyllum</i>	Banajwain	Aerial Parts(Herb)	125
84	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>	Giloe/ Guduchi	Stems	125
85	<i>Toona ciliate / Cedrela toona</i>	Bari phool	Dried fruits	125
86	<i>Trillidium govanianum</i>	Nag Chhatri	Roots/ Rhizomes	8000
87	<i>Valeriana spp.</i>	Mushakbala/ Tagar/ Nihanu	Roots/ Rhizomes	600
88	<i>Viola spp</i>	Banafsha	Flowers/ aerial parts	2,250
89	<i>Withania somnifera</i>	Ashvagandha	Roots	200
90	<i>Woodfordia fruticosa</i>	Dhatki/ Dhai	Flowers	150
91	<i>Zanthoxylum armatum</i>	Tirmir	Fruits/ seeds	250
92	<i>All other NTFP not listed above</i>			100

8.2 Annexure 2: Animal Species and their Status

ANIMALS SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	THREATENED STATUS		
		WLPA SCHEDULES	CITES APPENDIX	IUCN RED LIST
<i>Felis chaus</i>	Jungle Cat	IV	II X	Least Concern (LC)
<i>Equus kiang</i>	Tibetan Wild Ass	I	I	Least Concern (LC)
<i>Ompok bimaculatus (fish)</i>	Butter Catfish			Near Threatened (NT)
<i>Nemacheilus montanus</i>				Endangered
<i>Nemorhaedus sumatraensis</i>	Serow	I	II	Vulnerable
<i>Anguilla bengalensis</i>				Endangered
<i>Ursus arctos isabellinus</i>	Himalayan Brown Bear	I		
<i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i>	Leopard Cat	I	I	Vulnerable
<i>Moschus chrysogaster</i>	Himalayan Musk Deer	I	I	Endangered
<i>Panthera pardus</i>	Leopard	I	I	Vulnerable
<i>Canis lupus chanco</i>	Himalayan Wolf	I	I	Vulnerable
<i>Ovis ammon</i>	Tibetan Argali	I	I	Vulnerable
<i>Hemitragus jem lahicus</i>	Himalayan Thar	I	I	Endangered
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Red Fox	II	III	Vulnerable
<i>Snow Leopard</i>	Panthera uncid	I	I	Endangered
<i>Capra ibex</i>	Asiatic Ibex	I		Near Threatened
<i>Ursus thibetanus</i>	Asiatic Black Bear	II		Vulnerable
<i>Lynx lynx</i>	Eurasian Lynx	I	II	Endangered
Birds				
<i>Gyps indicus</i>	Indian Vulture	I		Critical
<i>Haliaeetus leucoryphus</i>	Palla's Fish-Eagle	I		Vulnerable
<i>Catreus wallichi</i>	Cheer Pheasant	I	I	Vulnerable
<i>Tragopan melanocephalus</i>	Western Tragopan	I	I	Vulnerable
<i>Falco naumanni</i>	Lesser Kestrel			Least concern
<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	Asian White-Backed Vulture	I		Critically endangered
<i>Grus antigone</i>	Sarus Crane	IV		Vulnerable
<i>Lophophorus impejanus</i>	Himalayan Monal	I		Least concern
<i>Ichthyophaga humilis</i>	Lesser Fish -Eagle	I		Near Threatened
<i>Gyps himalayensis</i>	Himalayan Griffon			Least concern
Reptiles				
<i>Bungarus caeruleus</i>	Common Indian Krait	II		
<i>Daboia russelii</i>	Russell's Viper			
<i>Gloydius himalayanus</i>	Himalayan Pit Viper			
<i>Naja naja</i>	Indian Cobra			

ANIMALS SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	THREATENED STATUS		
		WLPA SCHEDULES	CITES APPENDIX	IUCN RED LIST
<i>Xenochrophis piscator</i>	Checkered keelback or Freshwater snake	II		Vulnerable
<i>Xenochrophis piscator</i>	Russell's Earth Boa			Vulnerable
<i>Ophiophagus hannah</i>	King cobra	II		
<i>Ptyas mucosus</i>	Common Rat snake	II		
<i>Coelognathus helena</i>	Trinket Snake			
<i>Hemidactylus flaviviridis</i>	Northern House Gecko			
<i>Cyrtopodion lawderanum</i>	Western Himalayan Gecko			
<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>	Common Indian Lizard	I		Least concern
Amphibians				
<i>Fejervarya limnocharis</i>	Indian Cricket Frog	IV		Least concern
<i>Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis</i>	Skittering Frog	IV		Least concern
<i>Uperodon systoma</i>	Marbled Balloon Frog			Least concern
<i>Duttaphrynus himalayanus</i>	Himalayan Toad			Least concern
<i>Bufo himalayanus</i>	Himalayan Toad	IV		Least concern
<i>Hoplobatrachus tigerinus</i>	Indian Bull Frog			
<i>Polypedates maculatus</i>	Common Indian Tree			Least concern
<i>Sphaerotheca rolandae</i>	Frog	IV		Least concern

8.3 Annexure 3: National Parks and Sanctuaries in HP

Sr. No.	Name of NPs /Sanctuaries /Conservation Reserve	Name of District	Area (km ²)
National Parks :			
1	Great Himalayan NP	Kullu	905.4
2	Pin Valley NP	Lahaul - Spiti	675
3	Khirganga NP	Kullu	705
4	Inderkila NP	Kullu	94
5	Simbalwara NP	Sirmour	27.88
Total			2407.28
Sanctuaries			
1	Bandli	Mandi	32.11
2	Chail	Solan	16
3	Chandra Tal	Lahaul - Spiti	38.56
4	Churdhar	Sirmour	55.52
5	Darangha ti	Shimla	171.5
6	Dhauladhar	Kangra	982.86
7	Gamgul Siyabehi	Chamba	108.4
8	Kais	Kullu	12.61
9	Kalatop Khajjiar	Chamba	17.17
10	Kanawar	Kullu	107.29
11	Khokhan	Kullu	14.94
12	Kibber	Lahual - Spiti	2220.12
13	Kugti	Chamba	405.49
14	Lipa Asrang	Kinnaur	31
15	Majathal	Solan	30.86
16	Manali	Kullu	29
17	Nargu	Kullu & Mandi	132.37
18	Pong Dam	Kangra	207.59
19	Rakchham Chitkul	Kinnaur	304
20	Renukaji	Sirmour	3.87
21	Rupi Bhaba	Kinnaur	503
22	Sechu Tuan Nala	Chamba	390.29

Sr. No.	Name of NPs /Sanctuaries /Conservation Reserve	Name of District	Area (km ²)
23	Shimla Water	Shimla	10
24	Catchment Shikari Devi	Mandi	29.94
25	Talra	Shimla	46.48
26	Tundah	Chamba	64
Total			5964.97
Conservation Reserves :			
1	Darlaghat	Solan	0.67
2	Naina Devi	Bilaspur	17.01
3	Shilli	Solan	1.49
Total			19.17
Grand Total			8391.42

8.4 Annexure 4 – Social Screening Format

Himachal Pradesh Forests for Prosperity Project Social Screening Format

Sub-Project:

1. Land Requirement

Details	Unit	Quantity	Classification/Category	Present Use and User
Government Land				
Private Land				
Forest Land				
Title Holder				
Non-titleholders (Encroacher)				
Non-titleholders (Squatter)				
People losing livelihoods/ access due to loss of Govt. Lands to Project				

2. Agriculture Land affected due to sub-project

Details	Unit	Quantity
Total Affected	Number	
Title Holders	Number	
Non-titleholders (Encroacher)	Number	
Non-titleholders (Squatter)	Number	
BPL Families losing Agriculture Land	Number	

3. Crop/Orchids/Vegetation/Garden affected due to sub-project

Details	Unit	Quantity
Type of Crop/Orchids/Vegetation/Garden	Type	
Title Holders	Number	
Non-titleholders (Encroacher)	Number	
Non-titleholders (Squatter)	Number	
BPL Families losing Agriculture Land	Number	

4. Dwellings (Residential) affected due to sub-project

Details	Unit	Quantity
Title Holders	Number	

Non-titleholders (Encroacher)	Number	
Non-titleholders (Squatter)	Number	
Total Affected	Number	
BPL Families losing Dwellings	Number	

5. Commercial properties

Details	Unit	Quantity
Total Affected	Number	
Title Holders	Number	
Non-titleholders (Encroacher)	Number	
Non-titleholders (Squatter)	Number	
BPL Families losing Commercial Properties	Number	

6. Common Property Resources Affected: (Please give each type by number)

Type	Unit	Quantity
	Number	
	Number	
	Number	
	Number	
	Number	

6	Total no of HH affected due to proposed project activity (Single or multiple impacts)	Results
7	Total no of vulnerable HH affected due to proposed project activity (Single or multiple impacts)	
8	Total number of Community Property Resources affected	

Question	Yes	No	Details
Does this land comes under FRA in terms of unsettled claims?			If YES, please choose any other piece of land
Does this land comes under High Court Order for Eviction of Encroachments?			If YES, please choose any other piece of land
Is this land been encroached?			If YES, please choose any other piece of land
Does this land comes under any kind of dispute from forest dwellers?			If YES, please choose any other piece of land

Does this land fall in or restricts access of communities to their conserved areas, sacred groves, with no other accessible routes available?			If YES, please choose any other piece of land
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8.5 Annexure 5 : Format for Voluntary Land Donation

Voluntary Donation of Land On a Rs. 10/- Stamp Paper

1. This deed of voluntary donation is made and executed on day of between Sri/SmtS/o W/o..... Age..... Occupation resident of herein after called the “Title holder / Encroacher” on one part. This expression shall mean and include his legal representatives, successors – in-interest, heirs, assignees, nominees etc.

AND

Sri. S/o W/o Aged..... Designation..... herein after called the “Recipient” which term denotes to “for and on behalf of Project Management Unit, Himachal Pradesh Forests for Prosperity Project, Government of Himachal Pradesh” on the other part and shall mean and include his successors –in-office, nominees and assignees etc.

2. Whereas, the details of the Location of the, land are given below:

Location Details	
Village	
Gram Panchayat	
Block	
District	
Title Holder/ Encroacher Details	
Name of Title Holder/ Encroacher	
Father/ Husband's Name of Title Holder/ Encroacher	
Status:	Title Holder/ Encroacher
Age: occupation: Residence:	
Gender:	
Schedule -Land Details/Structure	
Land in Question	
Area	
Location	
North Boundary	
East Boundary	
West Boundary	
South Boundary	

Note: Detailed Map to the scale is appended.

3. Where as the Title Holder is presently using/ holds the transferable right of the above mentioned piece of land in the village mentioned above. Whereas the Encroacher does not hold any transferable rights of the above mentioned piece of land in the village mentioned above but has been a long standing encroacher dependant on its usufruct hereditarily.
4. Whereas the Title Holder/Encroacher testifies that the land is free of encumbrances and not subject to other claims/ claimants.
5. Whereas the Title Holder/Encroacher hereby voluntarily surrenders the land/structure without any type of pressure, influence or coercion what so ever directly or indirectly and hereby surrender all his/her subsisting rights in the said land with free will and intention.
6. Whereas the Recipient shall construct and develop infrastructure facilities under the project, Himachal Pradesh Forests for Prosperity Project, and take all possible precautions to avoid damage to adjacent land/structure/other assets.
7. Whereas both the parties agree that the infrastructure so constructed/developed shall be for the public purpose.
8. Whereas the provisions of this agreement will come into force from the date of signing of this agreement.

Signature of Title Holder/Encroacher		Signature of Ranger	
Name of Title Holder/Encroacher		Name of Ranger	
Date		Date	
Identified by			
1. Name:	Signature:		
2. Name:	Signature:		
Witnesses			
Signature of Gram Panchayat President			
Gram Panchayat President Name			
Signature of GP Secretary			
Name of GP Secretary			
Signature of PMU Representative			
Name of PMU Representative			
Designation of PMU Representative			