

Technical Guideline for Preparation of Beat Forest Basic Plan

Introduction

The project shall be implemented by beat wise. Beat Forest Basic Plan (BFBP) shall be prepared for selected beats as per socio-economic and topographical conditions. The objective of Beat Forest Basic Plan (BFBP) is to identify the potential area and JFMCs at beat level under the project scale. The project activities are identified as per forest land potential, socio economic conditions of the villages, and current conditions of existing JFMCs. BFBP is prepared as the first document after beat is selected in order to initiate project activities. The period of BFBP is for ten years and can be revised as required during the project period.

1. Principles of Target area selection and implementation mode

1.1 JFM mode or Department mode

TSFCMP is implemented by JFM mode wherever there is a potential to establish JFMC (except for Filter Strip, River bank Plantation and model 3 check dams).

The project may be implemented directly by TFD (Department mode) where enhancement of forest quality is needed and JFM mode is difficult. The distance between target area and JFMC villages are considered to introduce Dept mode. (the distance from any village to the target area is further than 5km or severe degradation requires treatment and the distance between 2km-5km will also be considered to be done by the Dept. mode. The project will work with TFIPAP (Phase 1) JFMC to support livelihood development and NTFP harvest.

1.2 Project scale specification

Project scale (size, number, etc.) of each component are provided by the following way.

a) Forest management

- Size of target area for each intervention scheme in the selected beat will be calculated by the proportion of project target area for the beat.

■ Example. AR, ANR

- (A) Total open forest area in the entire project target area: 117,700 ha
(B) Total area of open forests in each selected Beat
(e.g. Nutan Bazar Beat): 1,200 ha
(C) Proportion of (B) to (A): $1,200 / 117,700 = 0.01$
(D) Project intervention area planned: 10,500 ha
(E) Target area for each Beat: $10,500 \text{ ha} \times 0.01 = 105 \text{ ha}$

b) Soil & Moisture Conservation

- The location of SMC facilities shall be in JFC area. The actual location will be decided by JFMC for their purposes.
- Water use of check dam (fishery, irrigation, etc.) shall be linked with the other activities of the JFMC.

Item	Purpose	Quantity/JFMC
Check dam	Water conservation, domestic water use, fishery and irrigation	Model 1: 3 dams Model 2: 2 dams Model 3: 0.2 dams
Brushwood check dam	Erosion protection in gullies	3 dams on average
Contour trench	Erosion protection on hillsides	2 ha per Model 1 and brushwood check dam
Mulching and plantation around the SMC structures	Erosion protection around SMC structures	2 ha per check dam and brushwood check dam

c) Livelihood development

- The performance of ongoing livelihood development activities by TFIPAP SHGs are assessed by the JFMC leader interviews and ideas of potential LD activities are identified. Grouping of TFIPAP SHGs engaged in NTFP processing (e.g. Broom grass) will be elaborated to form clusters.
- Revolving fund will be provided to SHGs in new JFMCs (150,000 INR max).
- Livelihood development activities in Phase 1 SHGs will be supported by follow-up trainings.

2. Scope of the BFBP

BFBP includes: 1) socio-economic assessment, 2) forest land assessment, and 3) JFMC assessments. JFMC assessment include: 1) new JFMC formed by TSFCMP, 2) existing JFMC formed by FDA under NAP, and 3) existing JFMC formed by TFIPAP (Phase1).

3. Procedure for preparation of BFBP

For the preparation of BFBP, the following five steps will be undertaken (Figure 1).

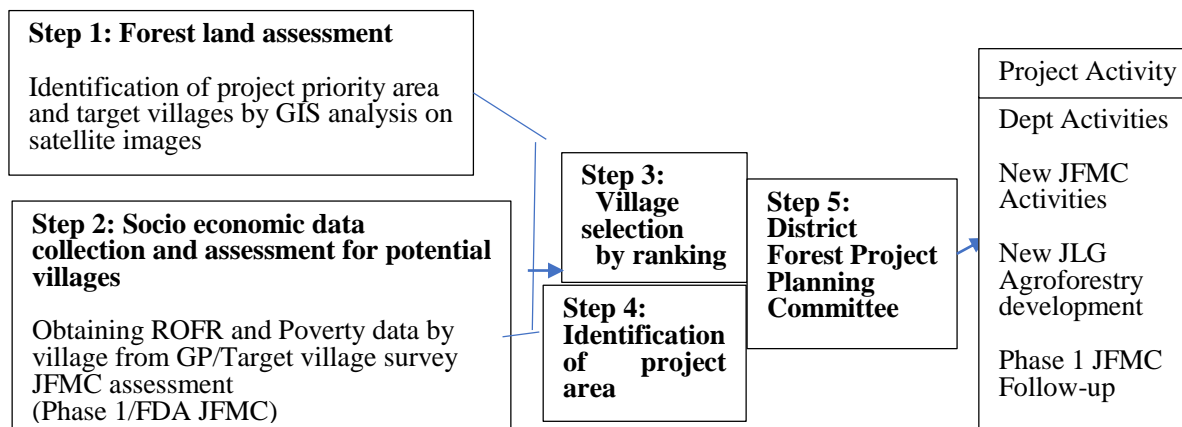


Figure 1: General procedure of Beat Level Project Planning

3.1 Organizing the Survey

a. Entire process in project structure for preparation of BFBP

For the preparation of BFBP, the following process will be undertaken among project staff.

- PMU will organize a kick-off workshop to prepare the plan with DFOs, SDFOs, RFOs, and Working Plan Division.
- PMU prepares GIS map data.
- DFO will organize study teams comprising SDFOs, RFOs/LCs/Cos and BFOs of the selected beats and hold a workshop at DMU on the procedure of preparation of the plan.
- SDFO will prepare the plan with RFOs and BFOs.
- District Forest Project Planning Committee will be held (chaired by DFO, SDFO, RFO, LC/CO, BFO, and representatives of PMU and Working Plan Division) and approve the BFBP.
- Approved BFBP will be shared with Panchayat samity/ Block Advisory Council (BAC).

b. Five Steps for data collection and assessment, village ranking, identification of project area selection, and plan approval

Step 1: Forest land assessment (identification of Project Priority Area and potential target villages)

Objectives: 1) Identify project priority area (PPA) in the selected beat, 2) Assess the villages in the PPA by forest degradation and slope level.

- PMU will prepare the following maps for the beat boundary.

1: Forest degradation status map: 1:50,000 with forest type to show scrub, open, medium forest based on FSI map.

2: Forest slope status map: 1:50,000 with slope level, <20%, 20%-50% and >50% based on DEM data.

3. Forest degradation grid map: 1:50,000 with 10ha grid by ranking of 1-5 based on the percentage of degraded forests (scrub and open forest).

4. Forest slope grid map: 1:50,000 with 10ha grid by ranking of 1-5 based on the percentage of slope 20%-50% and >50%.

5. Project Priority grid map: 1:50,000 with 1km² grid by ranking of 1-10 by the sum of percentages of degraded forests and slope levels.

- **Project Priority Areas (PPA)** will be identified by the Project Priority grid map.
- The status of forest at priority areas will be checked by Google Earth.
- JFMCs or villages within the PPA will be identified as potential villages for intervention.
- The potential villages will be assessed by the percentages of degraded forest and slope level of 10ha grids on the radius of 2km from the village centre (3km in case larger degraded forests are available). The villages with larger degraded forests and slope area within 2km from the village centre will be selected. (Figure 2 &3)

Step 2: Socio-economic data collection and assessment for potential villages

Objectives: Assess 1) the status of existing JFMCs and 2) RoFR, poverty status, willingness to participate in the project for the selected JFMCs/villages in project priority area (PPA).

Baseline data collection

Method: Beat officers will collect beat data from Gram Panchayat and organize the data from TFD.

Collected data include:

- Demography by village (male/female, caste wise, BPL, ROFR, etc.)
- Economic activities: (occupation and number of person engaged, number of HHs main income from casual labour, monthly income less than 5k)
- Geo-spatial information (Beat location, beat area, forest area and type, river and

<p>tributary, ROFR land, etc.) ROFR lands by village/holders will be collected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working plan circle for each compartment will be identified. • Agro-ecology, vegetation and plantations (rainfall, irrigation, jhum cultivation area) • Existing JFMC and activities: (Type (FDA and TFIPAP Phase 1), villages, number of members, area, species planted. Plantation, SMC scheme undertaken in the past) <p><u>JFMC/Village survey</u> Method: Beat officers (or LC, CO) will have interviews with JFMC leaders (or village heads) in the Project Priority Area (PPA). (Table 2) Collected data include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General information of the village • Economic activities (number of HHs main income from casual labour, monthly income less than 5k) • Agricultural activities • Dependency of villagers on forest (income from NTFP) • RoFR land distribution (number of RoFR land holders) • JFMC (Basic data (member, area, plantations (type AR, ANR, year, performance), SMC (model, status), SHGs (activities, members, performance)) • For new JFMC where village cannot be clearly identified, groups of hamlets can be considered as a village. • Willingness to participate in TSFCMP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The status of JFMC will be assessed based on the indicators. ● Calculate RoFR indicator (% of number of RoFR land holders), and poverty (% of number of HHs main income from casual labour in total population).
<p>Step 3: Village selection by ranking</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ranks the village based on the following five indicators (Table 3) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Forest degradation (% of open and scrub forests in the forestlands) 2. Risk of soil erosion (% of area under slope level 20-50% and >50%) 3. RoFR indicator (% of number of RoFR land holders in the total village population) 4. Poverty (% of number of HHs main income from casual labour in total village population) 5. Willingness to participate in TSFCMP
<p>Step 4: Identification of potential project areas for selected village</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● For selected village (or JFMC), project area will be analysed based on the degraded forest, slope level and project area of existing JFMCs.

Step 5: Approval of BFBP by District Forest Project Planning

Table 2: Output of JFMC assessment (Format Example)

Name	Type	Member	Year	Area	
JFMC1	FDA/Phase1				
	Type	Area	Year	Status	Support/action required
Plantation	AR mix AR bamboo ANR bamboo ANR Teak				
	Type	Number	Year	Status	Support/action required
S&M	Model1 Model 2				
	Type	Member	Year	Status	Support/action required
SHG	Broom grass Piggery Fishery				

Table 3. JFMC Assessment indicators

Sl. No.	Parameter/ Focus area	Maximum score
1	Maintenance of mandatory records	10
2	Frequency of JFMCs meetings	10
3	Attendance in JFMCs meeting	10
4	Sale (value) of forest produce	5
5	Payments through Bank accounts	5
6	Status of Aadhar Card	5
7	Assets created	10
8	Size of revolving fund	15
9	Total outstanding loan from Revolving fund	5
10	Extent of repayment of loan	10
11	Regularity of protection work	15
12	Significant achievement in protection	20
13	Efforts in keeping the project area free from	10

	encroachment	
14	Any awards won	10
15	Insurance coverage of beneficiaries	10
16	Social work / organised successfully	5
17	Success of plantation activities	20
18	Identity card issued to all beneficiaries	5
19	Scientific harvesting of NTFPs	10
20	Value addition and marketing activities	10
	Total	200

Table 4: Output of JFMC/Village Assessment (example)

	JFMC Type	%RoFR/ Total HHs	% major income from casual labour /Total pop.	% of degraded forest in 3km radius	% of slope in 3km radius	Total score	Willing ness to participate in TSFCMP	Rank
JFMC1	FDA	70	78	55	50	253	Y	3
JFMC2	FDA	65	55	45	40	205	Y	4
JFMC3	FDA	75	66	67	55	263	Y	2
JFMC4	Phase1	40	78	65	30	213	Y	7
JFMC5	Phase1	88	82	40	60	270	Y	6
Village6	None	55	66	20	60	201	Y	5
Village7	None	80	70	84	70	304	Y	1

Table 5. Contents of Beat Forest Basic Plan

Item	Contents
Current Status	
Socio economic profile	Villages, Resident HHs, Status of jhum, RFR HHs, existing JFMCs
Tributary	Catchment area for each tributary, tributary profile
Forest land	RF/UGF area, RoFR lands, JFMC areas, Forest status, topography
Plan	
Project Target	JFMC Villages, group of Hamlets, RoFR households
Forest management	Forest protection, Afforestation, ANR, NTFP plantation, Silvi-pastoral plantation, etc.

Soil moisture and conservation	Existing SMC works, Check dams (earthen and RCC), contour trench, gully plugging, riverside plantation
Livelihood Development	Potential Livelihood development activities

12. Comparisons of values between villages

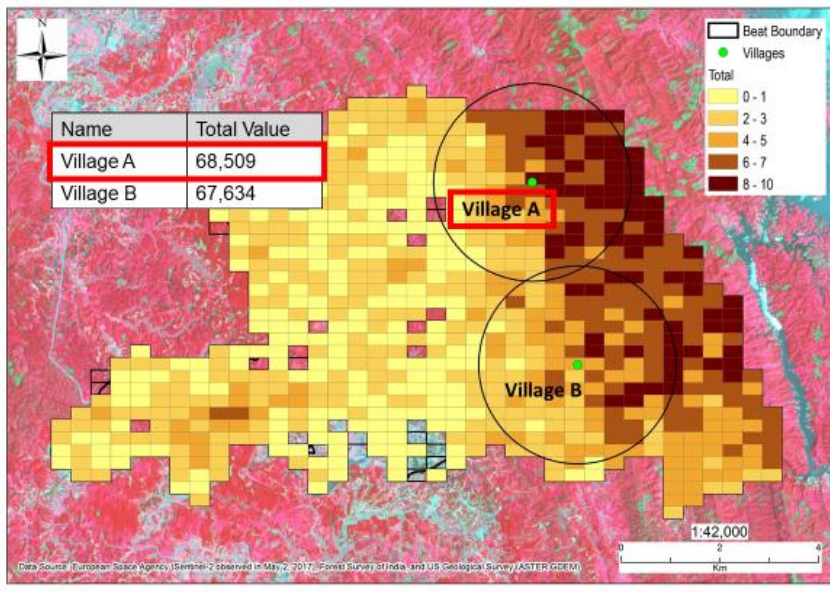


Figure 2: Open forest with Potential candidate village (2km circle)

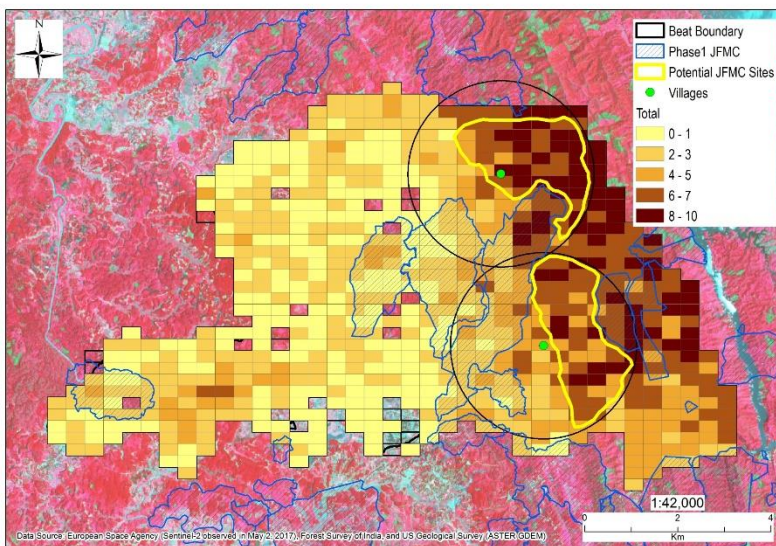


Figure 3: candidate villages with potential JFMC project area with 10 ha grid