



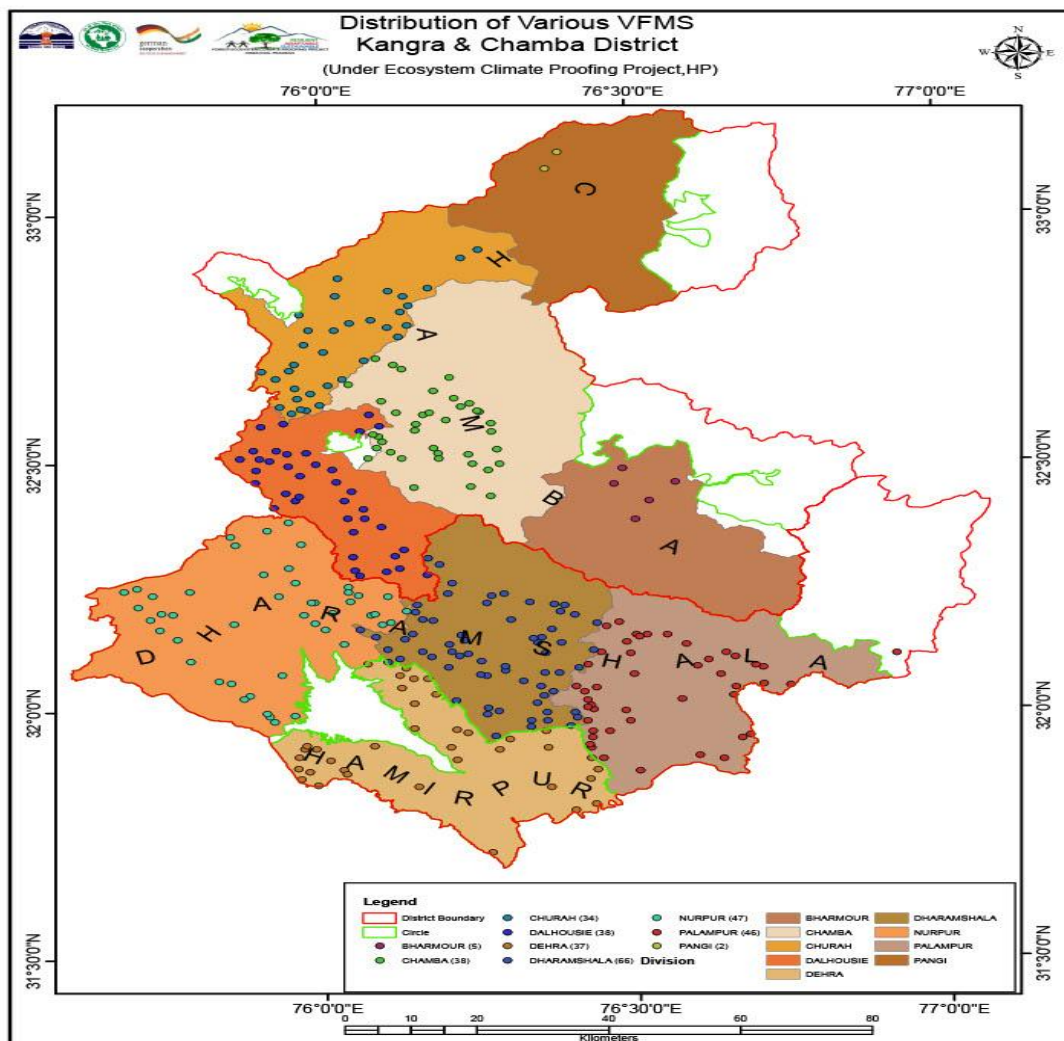
Himachal Pradesh Forest Ecosystems Climate Roofing Project German Financial Cooperation/ KfW German Development Bank HPFECPP(KfW)

Himachal Pradesh Forest Ecosystem Climate Proofing (KfW) Project

Project Period

Original period: 29th Dec 2015 to 28th Dec 2022
Extended period: 29th Dec 2022 to 30th March 2026,
Total period 10 years and 3 months

The Project presently covers 33 forest ranges in 9 divisions in two districts (Chamba and Kangra) of Himachal Pradesh. It is being implemented by COMMUNITY (VILLAGE FOREST MANAGEMENT SOCIETY) through 315 Micro Plans, targeting an area of 13365.39ha.



H.P. Forest Ecosystem Climate Proofing [KFW] Project, Dharamshala, Kangra

HPFEC Project in H.P. : - Forestry in Himachal Pradesh constitutes a major sector and resource for livelihoods for rural residents, providing them with a multitude of timber, and non-timber forest products. In all regions of H.P., degradation of forest resources is advancing as a result of limited management options and biotic, anthropogenic and climatic factors. There are authentic indications that climate change is going to accelerate the degradation of forests thereby increasing the vulnerability of forests ecosystems and rural population unless adaptive measures are taken. H.P. Forest Eco-System Climate Proofing Project has been envisaged in German Collaboration with the objective of minimizing/mitigating the negative impacts of climate change, resulting in an increase of biodiversity and sustained income in rural areas through sustainable management of forest resources. Based on climate vulnerability assessment, Chamba&Kangra Districts have been identified for project implementation.

Project Goals and Objectives

Objective (Outcome): The objective of the project is to increase the climate resilience of forest ecosystem, biodiversity and adaptive capacities of forest dependent communities in the selected project area.

Project Activities:

1. Improving the regeneration status of the forest areas.
2. Improving the bio-diversity of the forest areas.
3. Mitigation of adverse effects of climate change through mixed forest vegetation.
4. Enhancing water conservation and protection of water resources.
5. Improving the fodder production capacity of forest land and pastures by rehabilitation of forest areas infested with *Lantana*.
6. Providing livelihood opportunities to rural poor through Livestock Management and NTFP.

VILLAGE FOREST MANAGEMENT SOCIETY (VFMS) BHATEHAR

Division	:Dehra
Range	: NagrotaSurian
Block	: Khuman
Beat	:Khuman



Awareness meeting

General information

VFMS Members	:	Total Members	: 363
		Male	: 190
		Female:	173
Number of Villages	:	2 , (Chandua and Kalru)	
Number of User Groups	:	3 Nos. (Chandua-I, Chandua-II & Kalru)	
FMP area under the Microplan	:	255.67 ha	

Total Outlay /Approval of Microplan: Rs.76.70 Lacs /07/03/2018

Green Investment Amount : Rs.54.32 Lacs

EPA @ 7.5% : Rs.4.07 Lacs

Soil and Water Conservation @10% :Rs.5.43 Lacs)

Forest Protection Incentive amount :Rs.10.86 Lacs)

Beneficiary contribution :0.11 Million InR (Rs.1.09 Lacs) 2% of GI

Beneficiary Contribution Collected :Rs.1.09 Lacs
(Kept in shape of FDR)

Challenges in Batehar VFMS AREA:

1. Weed/Lantana Infestation (more than 50 pe rcent)
2. Scarcity of fodder/grass for cattle
3. Shortage of water---.drinking /irrigation purpose

Project's interventions to meet the challenges

(A)CAPACITY BUILDING FOR COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

(1)Meetings

A .For breaking the ice

B.Awareness meetings

(II) Trainings/Workshops

A.Preparation of microplan

B.Roles & responsibilities of VFMS members/User groups

C.Maintemance of records & Account keeping

D.Lantana removal by CRS method

E.Income Generation Activities

(B) FIELD INTERVENTIONS

1. Lantana uprooting(by CRS method followed by plantation)

- Lantana Infestation in the area was > 50 %
- Trainings to user groups on ***Lantana Eradication by CRS method*** .
- After trainings :
 - a.,*Lantana* was eradicated from this area
 - b. ***people got employment.***
- Area was fenced and plantation was done as under:
 - a. Lantana/weed eradication(Followed by Planting)----- 8.00 ha
 - b. Gap planting-----19.50 ha



Before Intervention

- Plants planted (Species wise detail) : *Dalbergia-sisso*, *Emblica officianalis*, *Syzygiumcumini* *Bauhinia variegata* *Melia azadiracha* ,*Dendrocalamushamiltonii*, *Terminalia -arjuna* ,*Terminaliabelerica* ,*Holoptele,aintegrifolia*

Results:

- More than 80 percent survival of plantation



After Intervention

- Plenty of fodder grass available in the area results in saving of both time and money of user groups members.
- After fencing no stray cattle enter the area.
- Lot of *Phoenix sylvestris* (wild date palm/khajoor) came up in the fenced area. This wild plant is used by lady groups for making brooms and other decorative items under Income generation Activities.



- No fire incidence during the last 2years with in the FMP area.

- Increase in ground water recharge in the forest area after carrying out moisture retention activities as growth of grasses, plants, and natural regeneration is coming up.
- Status of Natural Regeneration : Chil (*Pinus roxburghii*), Jamun (*Syzygium cumini*), *Toonaciliata* (Tuni), Guava (*Psidium guajava*) plants are coming in pockets.
- No illicit felling within the VFMS area.

2. Rehabilitation of lantana infested area:

- About 50 hac area was rehabilitated after removal of Lantana under 1-3 model.
- After removal of lantana user group members broadcasted dibbles and grasses seeds in the area.



lantana eradication by CRS method



After harvesting

Results:

- Plenty of fodder grass is available in the rehabilitated area.
- Before intervention-----Grass production nil(2018-19)
- After intervention----- Grass production 23740 kg(2023-24)

3. Soil conservation works

Interventions by the project:

- Dry Stone Check Dams 11 no
- Repair of Farm Pond 1 no.
- Water harvesting Structure 1 no.



Water harvesting Structure

Results:

- User group / VFMS members use the stored water in WHS for irrigation purpose.
- Cattle and wild animals also drink water from this WHS.

4. Springshed Management(Gaddiyan –di-Bowri)

Interventions by project in recharge zone:

- Proposed area for intervention----21 Hac
- Cutting of lantana bushes
- Preparation of gradonial Contour trenches
- Percolation ponds



Percolation Pond

Results:

- Increase in discharge water
 - a. Before intervention ---one litter water was stored in 10 minutes as per record available.
 - b. After carried out the works in recharge zone **now 1 litre water is being stored in 5 minutes .**



Gaddiyan di bowri

- Community is getting drinking water from this spring even in dry period.

5. IGA Based training for additional income(Post project sustainability):

- Specialized training on value addition of broom making and other decorative items from *Phoenix sylvestris* (wild date palm/khajoor) provided to user groups—65 female members



Women group during training

Results:

- Before training price of per broom was Rs. 15-20 and now after training group is getting price per broom Rs.30-35.
- Group members also trained enough to make other decorated items from khajoor leaves like flowers vase, pandh, baskets for pooja, pen stand etc and getting additional income after selling in the market.



Products made by group after training

- Society of Famous Sai Baba Temple at Lunj has provided a permanent stall to this group for selling the products prepared by the members



Stall at Sai Temple

Glimpses of GIZ team visit to VFMS Batehar:



Briefing of works by DFO Dehra



Welcome of GIZ team by VFMS members



Dfo explaing plantation works at site



Team visiting different plots



Visit to Water harvesting Structure



Products made by IGA groups



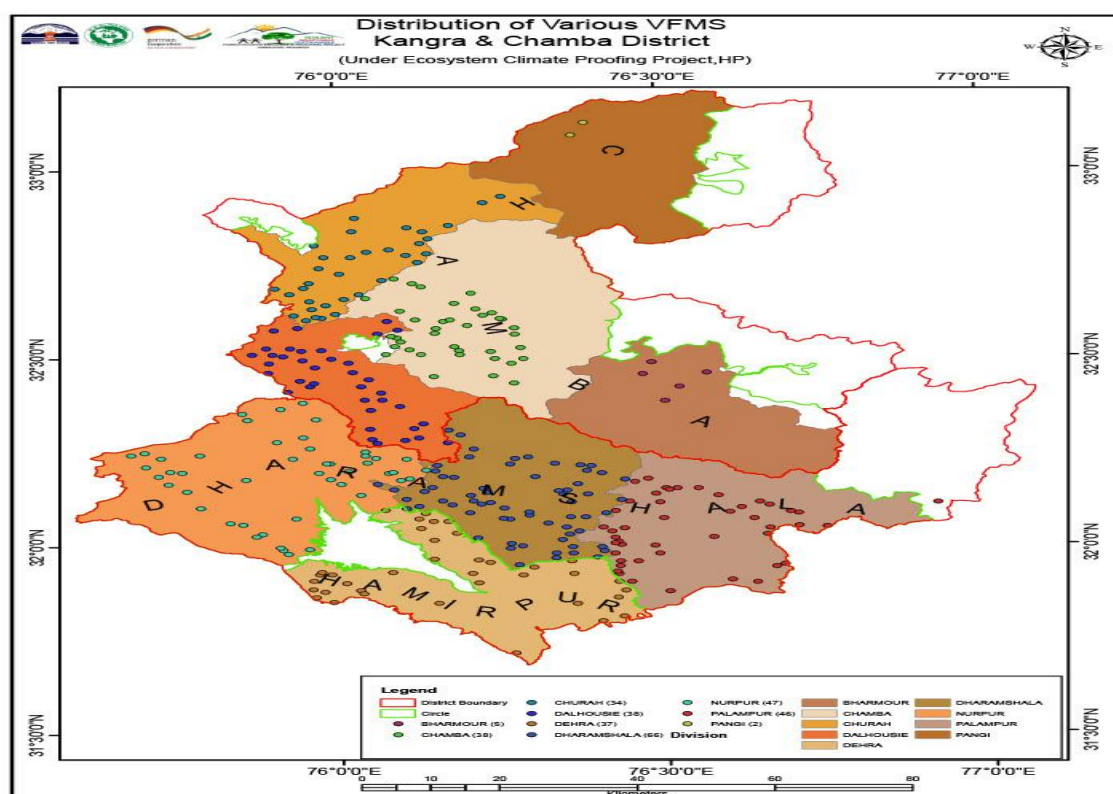
Feedback meeting with society members



Himachal Pradesh Forest Ecosystems Climate Proofing Project **German Financial Cooperation/ KfW German Development Bank** **HPFECPP(KfW)**

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Project Goals and Objectives

Objective (Outcome): The objective of the project is to increase the climate resilience of forest ecosystem, biodiversity and adaptive capacities of forest dependent communities in the selected project area.

Project Activities:

1. Improving the regeneration status of the forest areas.
2. Improving the bio-diversity of the forest areas.
3. Mitigation of adverse effects of climate change through mixed forest vegetation.
4. Enhancing water conservation and protection of water resources.
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6. Providing livelihood opportunities to rural poor through Livestock Management and NTFP.

VILLAGE FOREST MANAGEMENT SOCIETY (VFMS)GUNEHAR

Division	:Palampur
Range	:Bir
Block	: Bir
Beat	: Bir



General information

VFMS Members	:	Total Members	: 120
		Male	: 30
		Female:	90
Number of Villages	:	2 ,	(Gunehar and Bangodu)
Number of User Groups	:	02 Nos.	(Gunehar U.G & JannatU.G)
FMP area under the Microplan	:	143.23	ha

Total Outlay /Approval of Microplan : Rs.1743087

Green Investment Amount : Rs.1130727.00

EPA @ 7.5% : Rs.84804.00

Soil and Water Conservation @10% :Rs.113073.00

Forest Protection Incentive amount : Rs.226145.00

Beneficiary contribution :Rs22615.00 (2% of GI)

Beneficiary Contribution Collected:Rs 22615.00
(Kept in shape of FDR)

Challenges in Gunehar VFMS AREA:

1. Weed(more than 50 percent)
2. Scarcity of fodder/grass for cattle
3. Shortage of water---.drinking /irrigation purpose

Project's interventions to meet the challenges

(A)CAPACITY BUILDING FOR COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

(1)Meetings

A) Awareness meetings.



Awareness meeting

(II) Trainings/Workshops

- a. Preparation of micro plan
- b. Roles & responsibilities of VFMS members/User groups
- c. Maintenance of records & Account keeping
- d. Spring Shed Activity
- e. Income Generation Activities.

(B) FIELD INTERVENTIONS

1. Removal the weeds in the area by user groups's members
2. **Plantation**
 - Area was fenced and 20 hac plantation was done in 5 plots
 - Plants planted (Species wise detail): *Deodar, Ban Oak, Ban Bani, Kachnar*



Before Plantation



After Plantation

Results:

- More than 80 percent survival of plantation
- Soil Protection: Tree roots prevent soil erosion and improve soil fertility.
- Water Conservation: Plantations reduce water runoff and improve groundwater recharge



Present situation

- Plenty of grass available in the area and community is very happy as they are saving time and money both.
- After fencing no stray cattle enter the area.
- Lot of *Phoenix sylvestris* (wild date palm/Pine) came up in the fenced area. This wild plant is used by lady groups for making pine need Activity and other decorative items under Income generation Activities.
- No fire incidence during the last 04 years with in the FMP area.
- Increase in ground water recharge in the forest area after carrying out moisture retention activities as growth of grasses, plants, and natural regeneration is coming up.
- No illicit felling within the VFMS area.
- Status of Natural Regeneration :Chil (*Pinus roxburghii*), Pajja (plants are coming in pockets.

3. Soil conservation works

Interventions by the project:

- Dry Stone Check Dams 10 no



Dry stone check dam

Results:

- Significant decrease in soil erosion during rainy season
- Natural regeneration occurs

4. Springshed Management



Spring at Salabag Panihar

Interventions by project in recharge zone:

- 21.00 ha area was proposed for interventions under Spring Shed Plan.
- Preparation of gradonial Contour trenches
- Bamboo Plantation--- 80 Nos

Results :

- Increase in discharge water
 - a. Before intervention ---one litter water was stored in 10 minutes as per record available.

b. After carried out the works in recharge zone ***now 1 litre water is being stored in 5 minutes***



Present situation of spring at Salabag Panihar

- Community is getting drinking water from this spring even in dry period.



Women storing drinking water

5. IGA Based training for additional income(Post project sustainability):

- Specialized training on value addition of decorative items from pine needles provided to user groups—08 female members



Women group during training

Results:

- Group members also trained enough to make other decorated items from pines leaves like flowers vase, pandh, baskets for pooja, pen stand etc and getting additional income after selling in the market.



Products made by group after training

- A very good market potential is there for group members at Bir as its is a tourist place

:



GIZ team visited to VFMS Gunehar

Himachal Pradesh Forest Ecosystem & Climate Proofing Project (kfw)

Project's Interventions:

- **Lantana uprooting(by CRS method followed by plantation)**
- **Rehabilitation of lantana infested area**
- **Soil Conservation works**
- **Springshed Management**
- **Income Generation Activities**
- **Capacity Building of stakeholders**

Plantation works

DPMU Palampur



Plantation area at VFMS Andreta (2022-23)



Plantation at VFMS Polling (2022-23)

DPMU Nurpur



4 year old plantation at VFMS Dammi (2023-24)

DPMU Dharamshala



5 year old Plantation at VFMS Rajal (2024-25)

DPMU Dehra



5 year old plantation at VFMS Batehar (2024-25)



4 year old plantation at VFMS Naushera (2024-25)

Rehabilitation of Lantana (1-3 Model)



Lantana eradication by CRS method at VFMS Batehar (2021-22)



Present Situation at VFMS Batehar (2024-25)



Dibbling of seeds after Lantana removal at VFMS Andreta, Palampur (2023-24)



Bamboo plantation under Nala plantation activity at VFMS Jani Masrur,Dehra (2024-25)

Soil Conservation works



Dry stone check dams at Narwana Khas, Dharamshala (2023-24)



Water Harvesting Structures at VFMS Rajal Dharamshala (2024-25)



WHS on Lalpur Nala VFMS Jaini Massrur-11, Dehra (2024-25)



Percolation Ponds at VFMS Kothi Wanda,Nurpur (2023-24)



Dry stone check dams at VFMS Draman(2022-23)

Springshed Activities



Springshed works at VFMS Dugli, Chamba (2023-24)



Gaddiyan di Bowri VFMS Batehar, Dehra (2024-25)



Spring at VFMS Rajal, Dharamshala



Springshed works at VFMS Chawara, Nurgur Division

Income Generation Activities



5 days training on broom making and decorative items at VFMS Batehar, Dehra(2022-23)



Products made by group after training



5 days training on making of decorative items from pine needles at Beer, Palampur (2024-25)



Products made from pine needles



Certificate distribution after 5 days training on decorative items from pine needles at VFMS Khariaana,Dehra(2024-25)



Training session at VFMS Gummer,Dehra(2024-25)



Products made by group members during training at VFMS Gummer



IGA - 5 days Broom Making training at VFMS Jaisinghpur

Capacity Building Programme (Trainings/Workshops/Exposure visits)

Glimpses of North East tour of Forest/Project Officials (2.12.2024-9.12.2024)



Experience sharing workshop with kfw officials at Shillong, during North East tour of Forest officials from H.P



Interaction with women group at AMA cooperative market during NE exposure visit



Interaction with DFO Tawang during NE exposure visit



Interaction with Women group at Handicraft Tourism village, near Kaziranga National Park

5 days training of computer operators and front line staff on "GIS applications" at National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad (19.12.2024-23.12.2024)



Training sessions at NIRD Hyderabad



Review meeting by HoFF at HPFECPP office Dharamshala

शिमला, गुरुवार , 14 नवंबर, 2024

खजूर की पत्तियों से बनाया जा रहा घरेलू सजावटी सामान



महिलाओं को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए पूनणी में पांच दिवसीय प्रशिक्षण

शांतला,(आपका फैसला)। हिमाचल प्रदेश वन पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र जलवायु प्रूफिंग परियोजना वन विभाग देहरा द्वारा प्रायोजित और हिलटॉप सॉल्यूशंस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड शिमला के द्वारा संचालित की जा रही है। इसी के तहत फॉरेस्ट डिवीजन देहरा के पूनणी में खजूर की पत्तियों से घर के जरूरी व सजावटी सामान बनाने का पांच दिवसीय प्रशिक्षण का कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया जा रहा है। जिसमें ग्राम वन विकास

सोसाइटी(वीएफएमएस) पूनणी के तहत करीब तीस ग्रामीण महिलाएं प्रशिक्षण ले रही हैं। ट्रेनर सीमा कुमारी और रानी ने बताया कि महिलाओं को जंगली खजूर के झाड़ू, मैट, गुलदस्ता, टोकरी, फ्लॉवर पॉट और बुक्के बनाने की ट्रेनिंग दी जा रही है। इस प्रशिक्षण के दौरान महिलाओं को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने व जरूरी सामान बनाकर बेचने के लिए प्रेरित किया जाएगा। उन्होंने बताया कि महिलाएं गांव स्तर पर या नजदीकी बाजार में भी अपना बनाया हुआ सामान बेचकर अपनी और परिवार की आर्थिकी को मजबूत कर सकती हैं। इस शिविर का मुख्य उद्देश्य महिलाओं को आर्थिक रूप से सशक्त बनाना है। इस मौके पर वन खण्ड अधिकारी सुशील कुमार, वन रक्षक नीरज शर्मा, वन रक्षक पूनम ढिल्लों व संस्थागत विशेषज्ञ शीला सहित स्थानीय महिलाएं उपस्थित रहीं।

खजूर की पत्तियों से बनाया सजावटी सामान

रक्कड़ (कांगड़ा)। हिमाचल प्रदेश वन विभाग के देहरा क्षेत्र के तहत पूनणी में एक विशेष पांच दिवसीय प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया जा रहा है, जिसमें ग्रामीण महिलाओं को खजूर की पत्तियों से घरेलू और सजावटी सामान बनाने की कला सिखाई जा रही है। यह प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम हिमाचल प्रदेश वन पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र जलवायु पूर्णिक परियोजना द्वारा प्रायोजित है और इसे हिलटॉप सॉल्यूशंस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड शिमला द्वारा संचालित किया जा रहा है।

इस प्रशिक्षण में ग्राम वन विकास सोसाइटी (वीएफएमएस) पूनणी के तहत लगभग 30 महिलाएं भाग ले रही हैं। ट्रेनर सीमा कुमारी और रानी ने बताया कि महिलाओं को जंगली खजूर से झाड़ू, मैट, गुलदस्ते,



खजूर की पत्तियों से सजावटी सामान बनाने का प्रशिक्षण लेती महिलाएं। -संवाद

टोकरी, फ्लॉवर पॉट और बुक्के बनाने की ट्रेनिंग दी जा रही है।

इस प्रशिक्षण का मुख्य उद्देश्य महिलाओं को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के साथ-साथ उन्हें अपने उत्पादों को गांव स्तर पर या नजदीकी बाजार में बेचकर आर्थिकी को मजबूत करने के लिए प्रेरित करना है। वन खंड अधिकारी सुशील कुमार, वन रक्षक

नीरज शर्मा, वन रक्षक पूनम ढिल्लों, और संस्थागत विशेषज्ञ शीला सहित स्थानीय महिलाएं इस शिविर में मौजूद रही।

यह कार्यक्रम महिलाओं को न केवल कौशल प्रदान कर रहा है, बल्कि उन्हें आर्थिक रूप से सशक्त बनाने की दिशा में भी महत्वपूर्ण कदम साबित हो रहा है। संवाद



H.P. Forest Ecosystem Climate Proofing [KFW] Project, Dharamshala, Kangra

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6. Providing livelihood opportunities to rural poor through Livestock Management and NTFP.

VILLAGE FOREST MANAGEMENT SOCIETY (VFMS) LAGRU

VFMS:Lagru

Division : Dehra
Range :Khundian
Block :Lagru
Beat :Lagru



Awareness meeting

VFMS Members : **Total Members** : 618
Male : 333
Female: 293

Number of Villages : 2, (Hardippur and Tibbi)

Number of User Groups : 3, (Hardippur1, HardippurII, Tibbi)

Date of Approval of Micro-plan : 26/10/2018

FMP area under the MP : 179.35 ha

Total Outlay Approved	:	7.5 Million InR (Rs. 74.49 Lacs)
Green Investment Amount	:	5.044 Million InR (Rs. 50.04 Lacs)
EPA @ 7.5%	:	0.4 Million InR (Rs. 3.78 Lacs)
Soil and Water Conservation @10%:		0.5 Million InR (Rs. 5.04 Lacs)
Forest Protection Incentive Amount :		1.08 Million InR (Rs. 10.80 Lacs)
Beneficiary contribution	:	0.10 Million InR (Rs. 1.02 Lacs) 2% of GI
Beneficiary Contribution Collected:		0.10 Million InR (Rs. 1.02 Lacs) (Kept in shape of FDR)

Challenges in Lagru VFMS AREA:

1. Weed/Lantana Infestation (more than 50 per cent)
2. Scarcity of fodder/grass for cattle
3. Soil Erosion

Project's interventions to meet the challenges

(A)CAPACITY BUILDING FOR COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

(1)Meetings

A .For breaking the ice

B.Awareness meetings

(II) Trainings/Workshops

A.Preparation of microplan

B.Roles & responsibilities of VFMS members/User groups

C.Maintemance of records & Account keeping

D.Lantana removal by CRS method

E.Income Generation Activities

(B) FIELD INTERVENTIONS

1. Entry Point Activities:

- Distribution of Induction stoves and Tree Pomdium.



Distribution of Induction Stoves and construction of Tree Pondium

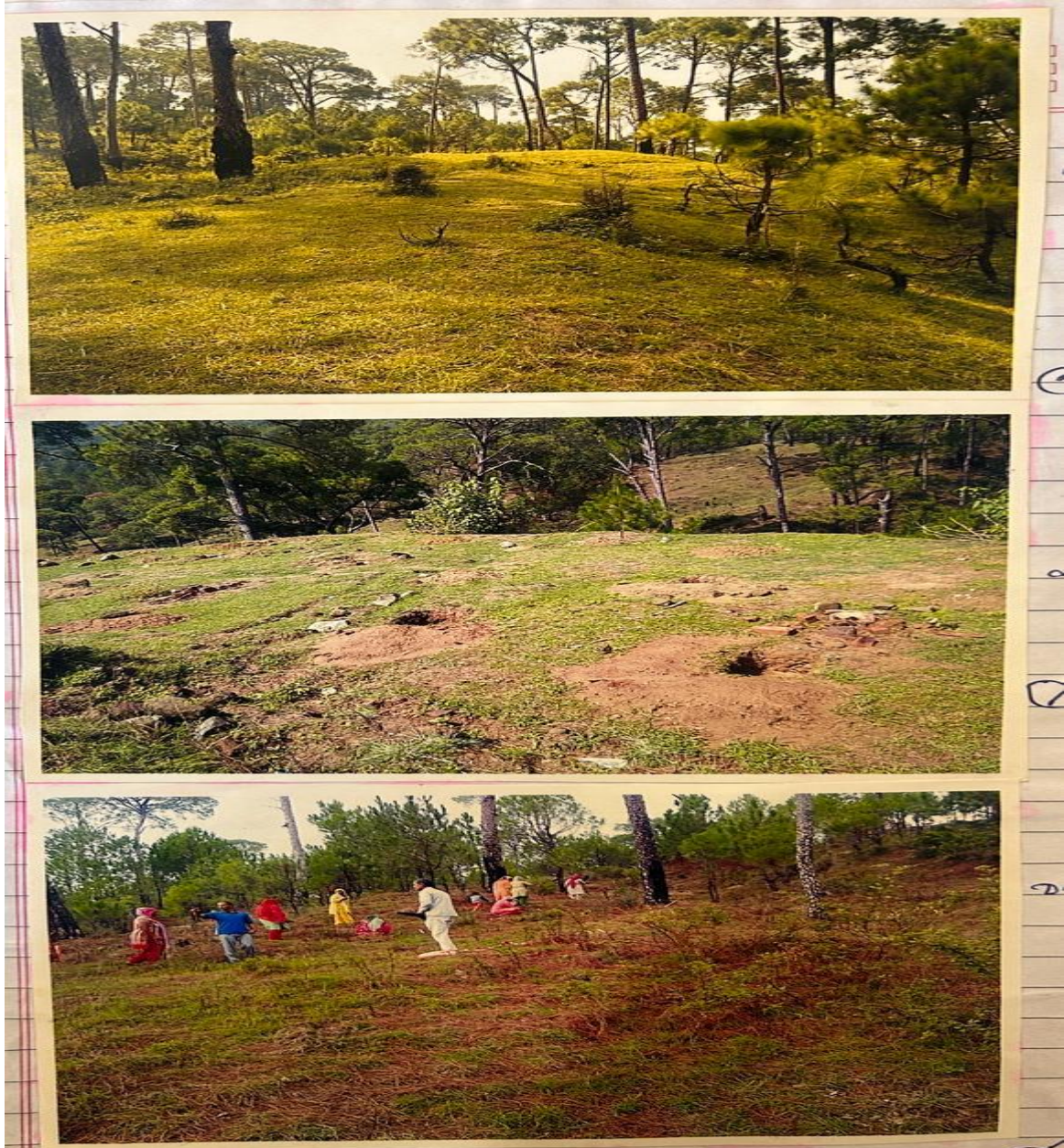
2. Lantana uprooting(by CRS method followed by plantation)

- Lantana Infestation in the area was > 50 %



Before Intervention

- Trainings to user groups on ***Lantana Eradication by CRS method*** .
- After trainings :
 - a.,*Lantana* was eradicated from this area
 - b. ***people got employment.***
- Area was fenced and plantation was done as under:
 - a. Lantana/weed eradication(Followed by Planting)----- 12.20.00 ha
 - b. Gap planting-----23.50 ha



Digging of Pits and Planting

- Plants planted (Species wise detail) : *Dalbergia-sisso*, *Emblica officianalis*, *Syzygiumcumini* *Bauhinia variegata* *Melia azadiracha* ,*Dendrocalamushamiltonii*, *Terminalia -arjuna* ,*Terminaliabelerica* ,*Holoptele,aintegrifolia*



Fencing

Results:

- More than 80 percent survival of plantation



After Intervention

- Plenty of fodder grass available in the area results in saving of both time and money of user groups members.
- After fencing no stray cattle enter the area.

- Lot of *Phoenix sylvestris* (wild date palm/khajoor) came up in the fenced area. This wild plant is used by lady groups for making brooms and other decorative items under Income generation Activities.
- No fire incidence during the last 2 years within the FMP area.
- Status of Natural Regeneration : Chil (*Pinus roxburghii*), Jamun (*Syzygium cumini*), *Toonaciliata* (Tuni), Guava (*Psidium guajava*) plants are coming in pockets.
- No illicit felling within the VFMS area.

3. Soil conservation works

Interventions by the project:

- Repair of Farm Pond ----1
- Construction of dry stone check dams-----29
- Trenches and percolation ponds



Trenches



Percolation Pond-----Before



Percolation Pond-----After



Village pond----- Before



Village Pond-----After

Results:

- Increase in ground water recharge in the forest area after carrying out moisture retention activities as growth of grasses, plants, and natural regeneration is coming up.

4. IGA Based training for additional income (Post project sustainability):

- Specialized training on value addition of broom making and other decorative items from *Phoenix sylvestris* (wild date palm/khajoor) and Pines needles provided to user groups—30 female members



Group member collecting khajoor leaves



Women group during training

Results:

- Before training price of per broom was Rs. 15-20 and now after training group is getting price per broom Rs.30-35.
- Group members also trained enough to make other decorated items from khajoor leaves & Pine needles like flowers vase, pandh, baskets for pooja, pen stand etc and getting additional income after selling in the Jawala Ji (Famous temple)market.



Products made by group members after training

5. Entry Point Activities: -

- Repair of Farm Pond : - 02 No
- Induction cook top : - 77 Nos
- Pressure Cooker : - 63 Nos
- Solar Lights : -13 Nos
- C/O TreeTiyala/Pondium : - 2 No



Results: -

- User group / VFMS members use the stored water in Farm Pond for their cattle's and also for irrigation purpose.
- After distribution of Induction cook tops & Pressure Cookers, it reduces the pressure on forests for fuel wood.

One day Exposure visit of members of VFMS Bathehar&Jaini-Massrur to VFMS Lagdu



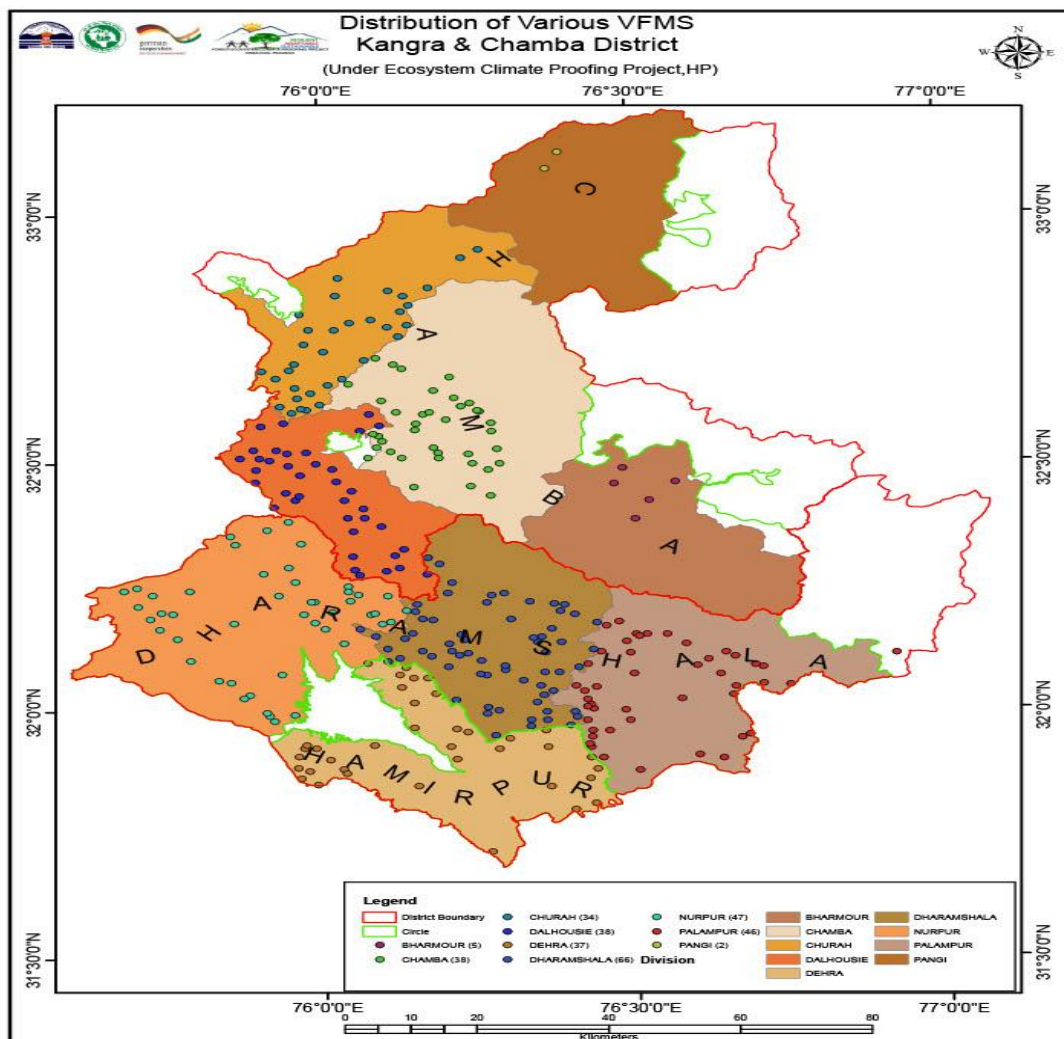


Himachal Pradesh Forest Ecosystems Climate Roofing Project German Financial Cooperation/ KfW German Development Bank HPFECPP(KfW)

Himachal Pradesh Forest Ecosystem Climate Proofing (KfW) Project

Project Period	Original period: 29 th Dec 2015 to 28 th Dec 2022 Extended period: 29 th Dec 2022 to 30 th March 2026, Total period 10 years and 3 months
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The Project presently covers 33 forest ranges in 9 divisions in two districts (Chamba and Kangra) of Himachal Pradesh. It is being implemented by COMMUNITY (VILLAGE FOREST MANAGEMENT SOCIETY) through 315 Micro Plans, targeting an area of 13365.39ha.



. Forest Ecosystem Climate Proofing [KFW] Project, Dharamshala, Kangra

HPFEC Project in H.P. : - Forestry in Himachal Pradesh constitutes a major sector and resource for livelihoods for rural residents, providing them with a multitude of timber, and non-timber forest products. In all regions of H.P., degradation of forest resources is advancing as a result of limited management options and biotic, anthropogenic and climatic factors. There are authentic indications that climate change is going to accelerate the degradation of forests thereby increasing the vulnerability of forests ecosystems and rural population unless adaptive measures are taken. H.P. Forest Eco-System Climate Proofing Project has been envisaged in German Collaboration with the objective of minimizing/mitigating the negative impacts of climate change, resulting in an increase of biodiversity and sustained income in rural areas through sustainable management of forest resources. Based on climate vulnerability assessment, Chamba&Kangra Districts have been identified for project implementation.

Project Goals and Objectives

Objective (Outcome): The objective of the project is to increase the climate resilience of forest ecosystem, biodiversity and adaptive capacities of forest dependent communities in the selected project area.

Project Activities:

1. Improving the regeneration status of the forest areas.
2. Improving the bio-diversity of the forest areas.
3. Mitigation of adverse effects of climate change through mixed forest vegetation.
4. Enhancing water conservation and protection of water resources.
5. Improving the fodder production capacity of forest land and pastures by rehabilitation of forest areas infested with *Lantana*.
6. Providing livelihood opportunities to rural poor through Livestock Management and NTFP.

VILLAGE FOREST MANAGEMENT SOCIETY (VFMS)

Miyat- Tarter

Division	: Palampur
Range	: Palampur
Block	: Palampur
Beat	: Kandi

General information

VFMS Members	:	Total Population: 144 Male : 74 Female: 70
Number of Villages	:	2 , (Miyat Tarter)
Number of User Groups	:	2 Nos. (Sidh Baba And Kulaj Bali Mata)
FMP area under the Microplan	:	86.20 ha
Total Outlay /Approval of Microplan:		Rs. 4516511/-
Green Investment Amount	:	Rs.2970604/-
EPA @ 7.5%	:	Rs. 222795/-
Soil and Water Conservation @10%:		Rs. 297000/-
Forest Protection Incentive amount	:	Rs.594121/-
Beneficiary contribution	:	Rs 59412/-
Beneficiary Contribution Collected (Kept in Shape of FDR)	:	Rs.59440/-

Challenges in Miyat – Tarter VFMS AREA:

1. Other Weed Infestation (more than 50 percent)
2. Grazing Pressure.
3. Scarcity of fodder
4. Soil erosion

Project's interventions to meet the challenges

(A) CAPACITY BUILDING FOR COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

(1) Meetings

A. For breaking the ice

B. Awareness meetings

(II) Trainings/Workshops

A. Preparation of microplan

B. Roles & responsibilities of VFMS members/User groups

C. Maintenance of records & Account keeping

D. Lantana removal by CRS method

E. Income Generation Activities

(A) FIELD INTERVENTIONS

1. Other weed Removal

- Other weed infestation in the area < 50%
- Plants planted (Species wise detail) : *Cedrus Deodara*, *Quercus Leucotrichophora*, *Bauhinia Veiegata*, *Quercus glauca*, *Toona ciliata*

Results:



More than 90 percent survival of plantation

- After fencing no Grazing Pressure in the area.
- Lot of Local buransh(*Rhododendron*), came up in the fenced area. This wild plant is used by local people for making juice and chutney and also for selling under income generation activity
- No fire incidence during the last 3years with in the FMP area.
- Increase in ground water recharge in the forest area after carrying out moisture retention activities as growth of grasses, plants and natural regeneration.
- Plenty of fodder grass is available in the rehabilitated area.
- *Before intervention-----Grass production* *nil(2018-19)*
After intervention----- Grass production *1400 kg(2024-25)*

2. Soil conservation works

Interventions by the project:

- Dry Stone Check Dams - 17 no
- Percolation Ponds - 55 no.



Dry stone check dam



Percolation Pond



Contour trenches

Results:

- Increase in ground water recharge in the forest area after carrying out moisture retention activities as growth of grasses, plants, and natural regeneration is coming up.
- Status of natural regeneration: chir (*Pinus roxburghii*), dudla (*Ficus nemoralis*), Ban (*Quercus leucotrichophora*), Pajja (*Prunus padus*), Aelon (*Cassia tora*), Kainth (*Pyrus pashia*).

3. IGA Based training for additional income(Post project sustainability):

- Specialized training on Rhododendron Juice Provided to user Groups- 28 female members in the month of Nov,2024



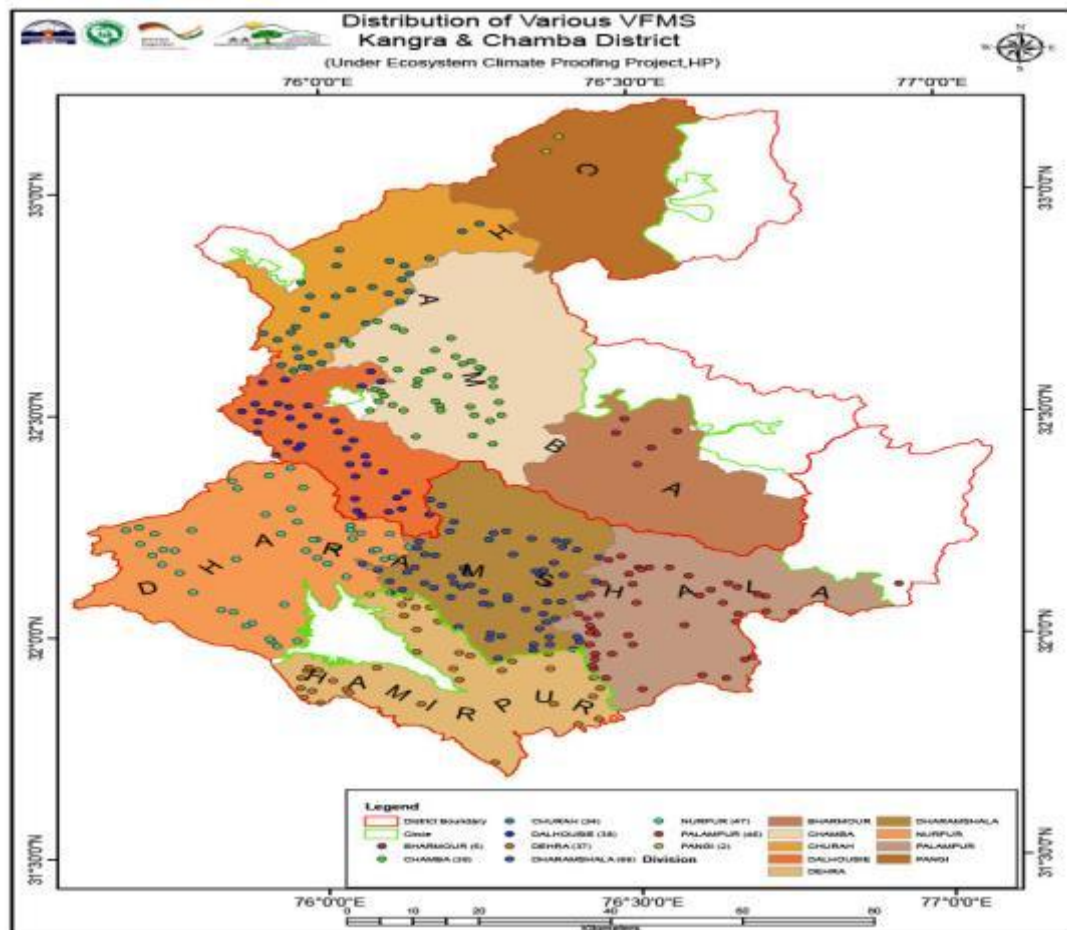
5 days training on processing of Rhododendron



Himachal Pradesh Forest Ecosystems Climate Roofing Project German Financial Cooperation/KfW German Development Bank HPFECPP(KfW)

Himachal Pradesh Forest Ecosystem Climate Proofing (KfW) Project	
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Project Goals and Objectives

Objective (Outcome): The objective of the project is to increase the climate resilience of forest ecosystem, biodiversity and adaptive capacities of forest dependent communities in the selected project area.

Project Activities:

1. Improving the regeneration status of the forest areas.
2. Improving the bio-diversity of the forest areas.
3. Mitigation of adverse effects of climate change through mixed forest vegetation.
4. Enhancing water conservation and protection of water resources.
5. Improving the fodder production capacity of forest land and pastures by rehabilitation of forest areas infested with *Lantana*.
6. Providing livelihood opportunities to rural poor through Livestock Management and NTFP.

VILLAGE FOREST MANAGEMENT SOCIETY (VFMS)

Naushehra

Division	:Dehra
Range	: Dehra
Block	:Bankhandi
Beat	:Paissa



Awareness meeting

General information

VFMS Members : Total Members : 646

Male : 331

Female : 315

Number of Villages : 6Nos (Mithi-Ambal, Talpa-1, Rayalkad, Nandlu, Kandyala, Talpa 11)

Number of User Groups : 6 Nos. ((Mithi-Ambal, Talpa-1, Rayalkad, Nandlu, Kandyala, Talpa 11)

FMP area under the Microplan : 267.59 ha

Total Outlay /Approval of Microplan: Rs.50.89Lacs/11/04/2018

Green Investment Amount : Rs. 34.65Lacs.

EPA @ 7.5% : Rs.2.60Lacs

Soil and Water Conservation @10% :Rs.3.47Lacs)

Forest Protection Incentive amount :Rs.06.21Lacs)

Beneficiary contribution : Rs. 0.7 Million InR (Rs.69311/-) 2% of GI

Beneficiary Contribution Collected :Rs.0. 62093Lacs
(Kept in shape of FDR

Beneficiary Contribution Balance against: Rs/- 7218/-
(New Works)

Challenges in Naushehra VFMS AREA:

1. Weed/Lantana Infestation (more than 50 percent)
2. Scarcity of fodder/grass for cattle.
3. Shortage of water---.drinking /irrigation purpose.

Project's interventions to meet the challenges

(A) CAPACITY BUILDING FOR COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

(1) Meetings

A.For breaking the ice

B.Awareness meetings

(II) Trainings/Workshops

A.Preparation of Microplan

B.Roles & responsibilities of VFMS members/User groups

C.Maintenance of records & Account keeping

D.Lantana removal by CRS method

E.Income Generation Activities

(B) FIELD INTERVENTIONS

1. Lantanaup-rooting(by CRS method followed by plantation)

- Lantana Infestation in the area was 50 to 75 %.
- Trainings to user groups on *Lantana Eradication by CRS method*.
- After trainings :
 - a.*Lantanawas* eradicated from this area.
 - b. *People got employment*.
- Area was fenced and plantation was done as under:
 - a. Lantana/weed eradication(Followed by Planting)----- 21.25 ha



Before Intervention



Today's situation

- Plants planted (Species wise detail): *Dalbergia-sisso*, *Emblicaofficianalis*, *Syzygium-cumini*, *Bauhinia-variegata*, *Melia-azadiracha*, *Dendrocalamus-hamiltonii*, *Terminalia -arjuna*, *Terminalia-belerica*.

Results:

- More than 95 percent survival of plantation
- After Intervention Plenty of fodder grass is available in the rehabilitated area.
- Before intervention-----Grass production nil (2018-19)
- After intervention----- Grass production 28880 kg up to (2023-24)

- After fencing no stray cattle enter the area.
- Plenty of fodder grass available in the area results in saving of both time and money of user groups members.
- No fire incidence during the last 7 years with in the FMP area.
- Increase in ground water recharge in the forest area after carrying out moisture retention activities as growth of grasses, plants, and natural regeneration are coming up.
- Status of Natural Regeneration :Chil (*Pinus-roxburghii*), Jamun (*Syzygium-cumini*), *Toonaciliata* (Tuni), Guava(*Psidiumguajava*), Mango (*Mangifera-indica*)plants are coming in pockets.
- No illicit felling within the VFMS area.
- No illegal grazing in the planting areas.

2. Rehabilitation of lantana infested area:

- About 23.5 ha area was rehabilitated after removal of Lantana under 1-3 model.
- After removal of lantana user group members broadcasted dibbles and grasses seeds in the area.



lantana eradication by CRS method



After harvesting

Results:

- Plenty of fodder grass is available in the rehabilitated area.
- Before intervention-----Grass production 0 Kg.(2018-19)
- After intervention-- Grass production 28880 Kg

3. Soil conservation works

Interventions by the project:

- Dry Stone Check Dams : - 31 Nos.



Dry Check Dams(Structure)

Results:-

- Retention of soil & water conservation in the FMP area and also increased the moisture regime in the area.
- Helped in growth of planted plants as well as natural regeneration in implementation area.

4. Works Done Under Entry Point Activities (EPA): -

- Repair of Bowari : - 1 No
- Induction cook top: - 85 Nos



Results: -

- After repair of Bowari the leakage of water stopped and now people continuously using the water throughout the year
- Distribution of Induction cook tops reduced the pressure on forests of fuel wood.

5. Spring-Shed Management(Surani –Di-Bowari)

Interventions by project in recharge zone:

- Proposed area for intervention = 20 Hac
- Cutting of lantana bushes = 275 HL
- Preparation of gradonial Contour trenches= 5500 Nos.
- Percolation ponds= 40No



Percolation Pond



Trenches

Results:

- Increase in discharge water
 - a. Before intervention ---one litter water was stored in 4.26/sec as per record available.
 - b. After intervention ---- **1 litre water is being stored in 2.5/sec.**
- Community is getting drinking water from this spring even in dry period.



Surani-di -Bowa

Team from Uthrakhand Visit to VFMS Naushera:



Briefing of works by PSC Dehra

One day Exposure visit by members of VFMS Bathehar&Jaini-Massrur-II)



Visit to plantation area

Sustainability and Future Prospects:-

1. The HPFECF project (KFW) has brought some positive changes in the perspective of the local community towards protection and conservation of forests & wild life.
2. Now, they have decided to own responsibility to safe guard the assets created by the project viz. forests reservoir even after the completion of the project
3. This has inculcated a sense of belongingness and attachment with the forests & plantation raised by them.
4. With the consensus, it has been decided by the members of VFMS Lagru that the society will take the whole responsibility for the protection and maintenance, if required in future to maintain the survival above 80% of planted plants even after closing the project and if required the expenditure will be meet up from incentiveawardss account.



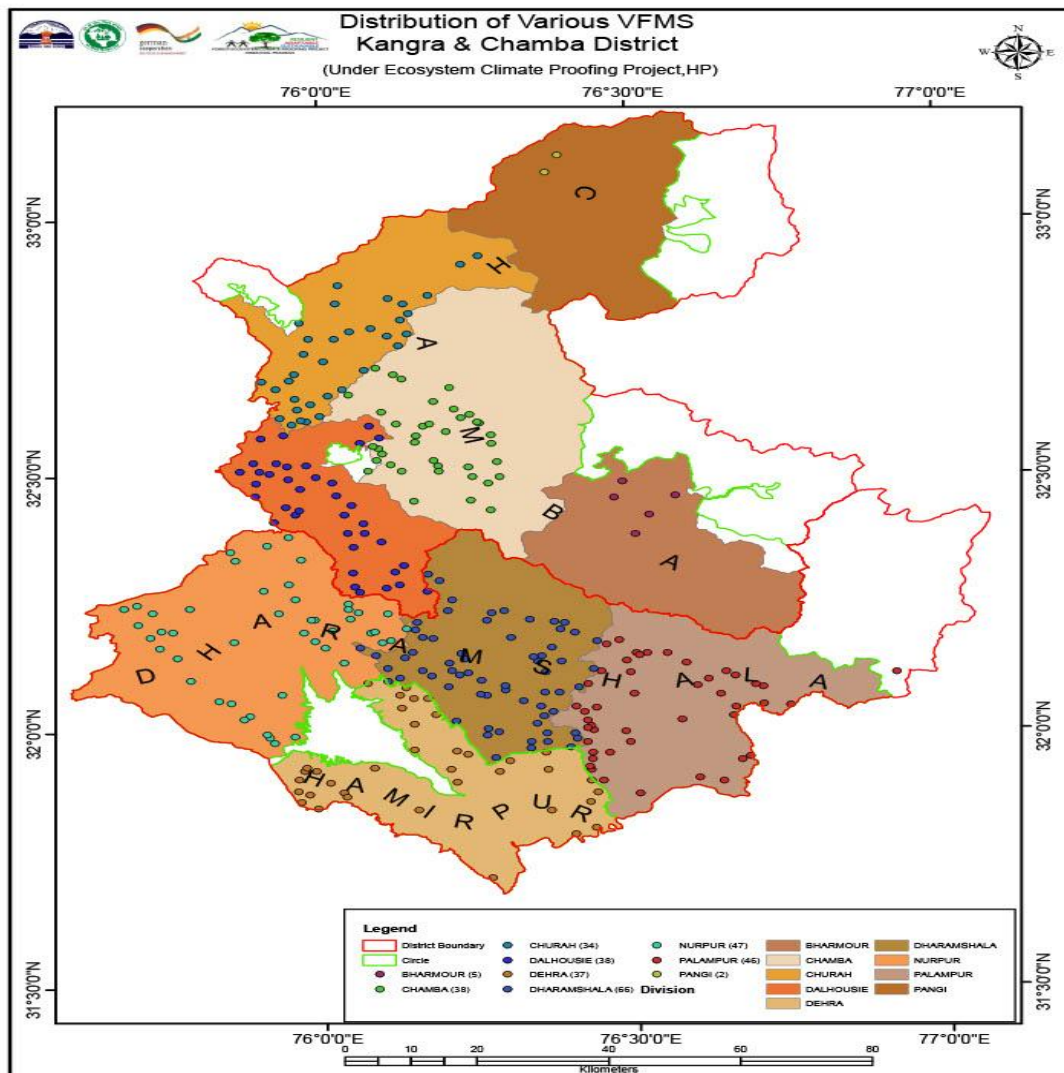
Himachal Pradesh Forest Ecosystems Climate Roofing Project German Financial Cooperation/ KfW German Development Bank HPFECPP (KfW)

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INTRODUCTION

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Project Goals and Objectives

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VFMS Jaini Masrur-II

VFMS:JainiMasrur- II		
Division	:	Dehra
Range	:	NagrotaSurian
Block	:	Khuman
Beat	:	Masrur

General information:

VFMS Members	:	Total Members : 482 Male : 237 Female: 245
Number of Villages	:	2 Nos. (Kandreti and Lalpur)
Number of User Groups	:	2 Nos. (Kandreti and Lalpur)
Date of Approval of Micro-plan	:	24/03/2021
FMP area under the MP	:	259.02 ha
Total Outlay Approved	:	
Green Investment Amount	:	Rs. 57.76 Lacs
EPA @ 7.5%	:	Rs. 4.33 Lacs
Soil and Water Conservation @10%	:	Rs. 5.78 Lacs
Forest Protection Incentive Amount	:	Rs. 11.55 Lacs
Beneficiary contribution	:	Rs. 1.13 Lacs 2% of GI
Beneficiary Contribution Collected:	:	Rs. 1.13 Lacs (Kept in shape of FDR)

Challenges in Jaini Masrur II VFMS AREA:

1. Weed/Lantana Infestation (more than 50 per cent)
2. Scarcity of fodder/grass for cattle
3. Shortage of water for irrigation purpose

Project's interventions to meet the challenges

(A)CAPACITY BUILDING FOR COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

(1)Meetings

A .For breaking the ice

B.Awareness meetings

(II) Trainings/Workshops

- a. Preparation of microplan
- b. Roles & responsibilities of VFMS members/User groups
- c. Maintenance of records & Account keeping
- d. Lantana removal by CRS method
- e. Income Generation Activities

(III) Entry Point Activities (EPA) in the VFMS:

- To inculcate the interest of the local people for project implementation a provision of entry point activities was included in the project.

A. An amount of Rs.97500 has been spent for construction of tree Pondium @ 75:25 ratio.



(B) FIELD INTERVENTIONS

1. Lantana uprooting(by CRS method followed by plantation)

- Lantana Infestation in the area was > 50 %



Before

- Trainings to user groups on ***Lantana Eradication by CRS method*** .
- After trainings :
 - a.,*Lantana* was eradicated from this area
 - b. ***people got employment.***
- Area was fenced and plantation was done as under:
 - a. Lantana/weed eradication(Followed by Planting)----- 22.00 ha
 - b. Percolation Ponds-----122 no.





After

Results:

- Increase in the availability of grasses for Fodder.
- No fire incidence during the last 2 years with in the FMP area.
- Increase in ground water recharge in the forest area after carrying out moisture retention activities as growth of grasses, plants and natural regeneration is coming up.
- No illegal grazing in the planting areas.
- No illicit felling within the VFMS area.

2. Rehabilitation of lantana infested area:

- About 48.50 hac area was rehabilitated after removal of Lantana under 1-3 model.



Before

- After removal of lantana user group members broadcasted dibbles and grasses seeds in the area.



After

Results:

- Plenty of fodder grass is available in the rehabilitated area.
- Before intervention-----Grass production nil(2018-19)
- After intervention----- Grass production 37200 kg(2023-24)

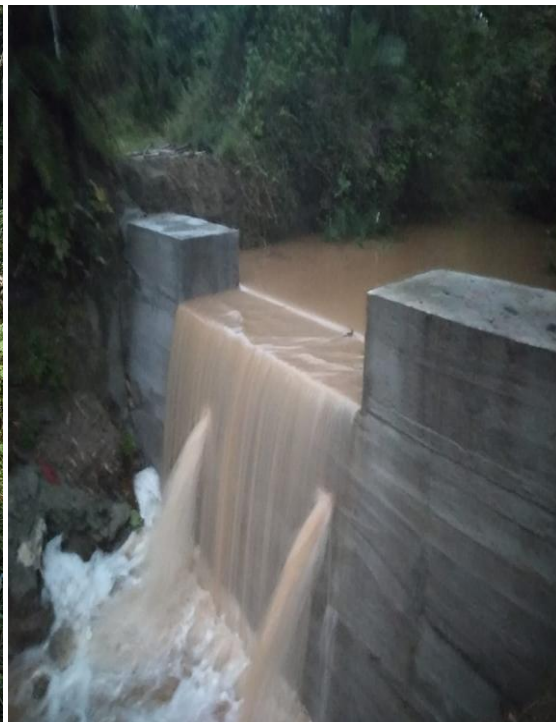
3. Soil conservation works

Interventions by the project:

- Dry Stone Check Dams 27 no



- Water harvesting Structure 1 no.



WHS Kandreti

Results:

- Availability of water for irrigation of crops
- Availability of drinking water for wild animals

4. IGA Based training for additional income:



Awareness camp

- Specialized training on value addition of broom making and other decorative items from *Phoenix sylvestris* (wild date palm/khajoor) provided to user groups—65 female members





Training Session

Results:

- Before training price of per broom was Rs. 15-20 and now after training group is getting price per broom Rs.30-35.
- Group members also trained enough to make other decorated items from khajoor leaves like flowers vase, pandh, baskets for pooja, pen stand etc and getting additional income after selling in the market



- Trained members of VFMS/UG started working on above items and the progress is as under:
 - a. Items Prepared (Broom+Other Decorated items(no)-----5891(no.)
 - b. Amount Received through sale(rs.)----- Rs.1,18,880

Glimpses of visit by GIZ Team:



Welcome of team by society members



Inspection of plantation works by team



DFO explaining the works done in field



Discussion with CPD

Glimpses of GIZ visit to DPMU Dehra



Feed back session with VFMS members



Himachal Pradesh Forest Ecosystems Climate Roofing Project

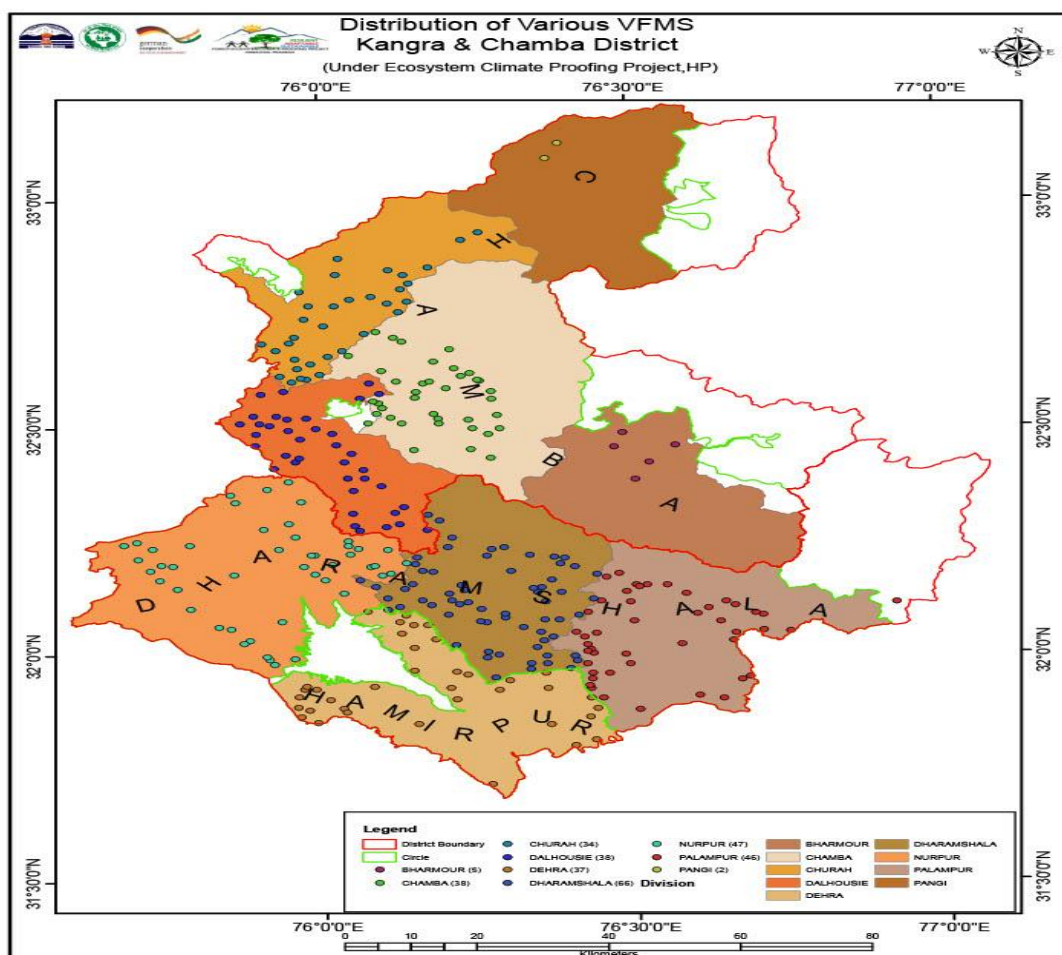
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H.
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Ecosystem Climate Proofing [KFW] Project, Chamba

Introduction

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Project Goals and Objectives:-

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Project Activities:-

1. Improving the regeneration status of the forest areas.
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VILLAGE FOREST MANAGEMENT SOCIETY (VFMS)

Kiri-Banjol

General information



Awareness meeting

VFMS Members	:	Total Members: 394 Male : 188 Female: 206
Number of Villages	:	5 Nos. , (Khalla, Rouni, Kiri,Banjol and Hathla)
Number of User Groups	:	5 Nos. (Shiv Kailash,Ramsar,Hariyali,Samridhi & Van Stark)
FMP area under the MP	:	201.66 ha
Total Outlay Approved	:	Rs.62.19 lacs,
Green Investment Amount	:	Rs.37.64 lacs,
EPA @ 7.5%	:	Rs.2.82 lacs,
Soil and Water Conservation @10%	:	Rs.3.76 lacs,

Forest Protection Incentive amount : Rs.7.52 lacs

Beneficiary contribution : (75,284/-) 2% of GI

Beneficiary Contribution Collected : Rs.75, 284/-
(Kept in shape of FDR)

VFMS Plots name : 1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 3, 4, 5, 6a, 6b.

Date of Approval of Micro-plan : 07/08/2020

Major Challenges in the area:

1. Enhance Forest cover
2. Scarcity of fodder/grass
3. Scarcity of water for irrigation
4. Scarcity of drinking water

Project's interventions to meet the challenges

(A)CAPACITY BUILDING FOR COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

(1)Meetings

- A . For breaking the ice
- B. Awareness meetings

(II) Trainings/Workshops

- A.Preparation of microplan
- B.Roles & responsibilities of VFMS members/User groups
- C.Maintenance of records & Account keeping
- D.Springshed Management

(B) FIELD INTERVENTIONS

1. Plantation Works:

- Area was fenced and plantation was done as under:
 - a. Gap planting----- 47.22 ha
 - b. Plants planted (Species wise detail) :- *Cedrus deodara*, *Quercus*, *Abies pindrow*, *Juglans regia*, *Prunus armeniaca*, *Aesculus hippocastanum*, *Alnus nitida*
 - c. Status of Natural Regeneration : Deodar (*Cedrus deodara*), Piyak (*Alnus nitida*), Kainth (*Pyrus pashia*), Ailan (*Pieris ovalifolia*) & Dadu (*Punica granatum*) coming in pockets.

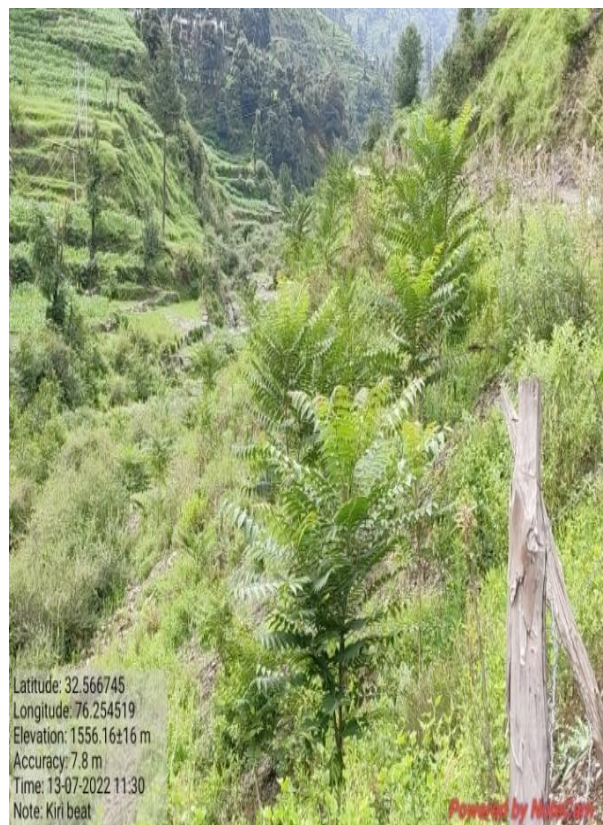


Eucalyptus Fence Post

Results:-

- More than **80 per cent survival**
- After fencing no stray cattle enter the area and new grasses have come up.
- Plenty of grass available in the area and community is very happy as they are saving time and money both.

- No fire incidence during the last 1 years with in the FMP area.
- Increase in ground water recharge in the forest area after carrying out moisture retention activities as growth of grasses, plants, and natural regeneration is coming up.
- No illegal grazing in the planting areas.
- No illicit felling within the VFMS area.
- Eucalyptus Fence posts are used in all VFMS plots which decrease the pressure on local forest.
- Help to mitigate soil erosion.



Plantation Area (Today situation)

2. Soil conservation works:-

Interventions by the project:

- Dry Stone Check Dams 37 no

Results:-

- a. Check Dam prevents gully erosion.
- b. Soil conservation work helped to stabilize the land.

- c. Helped to support new establishing vegetations.
- d. Prevented soil degradation.
- e. Check Dams slowed down the speed of water.



-

[Soil Conservation Work](#)

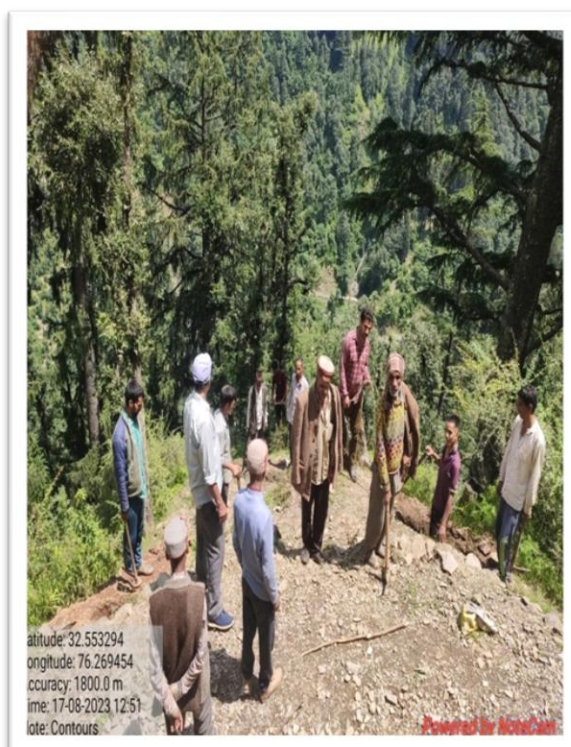
3. Springshed Management:-

Interventions by project in recharge zone:

- 3 springshed plans approved:- 1.Nagella 2. Bhatuin 3. Banjal
- Name of the Dependant Village with number of Households: 8(295)
- Cutting of lantana bushes
- Preparation of gradonial Contour trenches
- Percolation ponds

Results:

- Increase in discharge water
 - a.Before intervention ---one litter water was stored in 2 minutes as per record available.
 - b. After carried out the works in recharge zone **now 1 litre water is being stored in 25-30 seconds .**
- *Quality of water also improved*



Spring Shed Works

4. Entry Point Activity (EPA):-

- Society members had decided to construct individual Vermi Compost pits which is total 87 No's (one pit per Household).



Vermi Compost Pits

Results:

- Each household has one vermicompost pit---87 no
- People using own manure in their fields

Thank You

सफलता की कहानी

हिमाचल प्रदेश फारेस्ट एको सिस्टम क्लाइमेट पूर्फिंग परियोजना के तहत बने वन विकास प्रबंधन समिति गुनेहड़ की सफलता की कहानी जो की वन वृत्त धर्मशाला वनमंडल पालमपुर वन परिक्षेत्र बीड वन खण्ड बीड वन बीट बीड ग्राम पंचायत गुनेहड़ तहसील बैजनाथ जिला कांगड़ा के तहत आती हैं

वन विकास प्रबंधन समिति गुनेहड़ की पहली आम सभा 02-10-2021 को माननीय वन परिक्षेत्र आधीकारी बीड व प्रधान ग्राम पंचायत गुनेहड़ की अध्यक्षता में हुई



सभी उपस्थित सदस्यों को हिमाचल प्रदेश फारेस्ट एको सिस्टम क्लाइमेट पूर्फिंग परियोजना के बारे में अवगत करवाया दिनांक 11-01-2027 को रजिस्टर सोसाइटी उपमंडल बैजनाथ जिला काँगड़ा हिमाचल प्रदेश के कार्यालय में क्रम संख्या 4/MC/ दिनांक 11-01-17 के तहत पंजीकरण करवाया

वन विकास प्रबंधन समिति गुनेहड़ के तहत वन वीट बीड के जंगल UP-126-P BIR IST के निम्न लिखत जंगल का चुनाव किए जाने वाले विकास कार्यों के लिए किया गया किया गया



Name of Forest & Compartment	Area in Hact.
UP-126-P BIR IST C-1	121.38
UP-126-P BIR IST C-2	21.85
Total	143.23

जिसमे पोधारोपन trenches, Percolation Pond और trenches के साथ लगते नाले में Vegetative Check Dam और (नाला पोधारोपन में Bamboo Plants लगाए गए)



EPA ACTIVITY:- के तहत ग्रुप के सदस्यों को Induction cook Top भी उपलब्ध करवाए गये



परियोजना के तहत ही गाँव सलाबग में एक जल संरक्षण पनिहार (Spring Shed) का निर्माण सफलतापूर्वक इपी 740000/- की लागत में वर्ष 2022-23 में पूरा हुआ।





इस परियोजना का उद्देश्य पानी की कमी नंदा करतात की गाँव के निवासियों लिए एक सताई जल स्रोत प्रदान करना उद्देश्य पानी की कमी साहू के सलावग गाँव के निवासियों को पानी की कमी की समस्या का सामना हर वर्ष खास कर गर्मियों में मुश्किलों का सामना करना पड़ता था । इसके कारण गाँववासियों की दैनिक और कृषिगतिविधियाँ प्रभावित कर दो। पानी की उपलब्धता के महत्व को पहचानते हुए, सलावग गाँव के निवासियों ने KFW परियोजना के सहयोग से Spring Shed के निर्माण करने का निर्णय लिया । प्राकृतिक जल स्रोत के पानी को आम्हीत करने के लिए जल स्रोत के ठीक उपर जंगल UP126P Bir C-2 में 1500 rmt. trenches, Percolation Pond और trenches के साथ लगते नाले में Vegetative Check Dam और Bamboo Plants लगाए गए ताकि पानी का स्तर गर्मियों में भी न सूखे । सलावग गाँव के समुदाय के सहयोग्यात्मक प्रयासों और KFW परियोजना के समर्थन से सलावग पानिहार का निर्माण सफलतापूर्वक पूरा हो गया ।

सलाबग पनिहार ने जल संसाधनों के संरक्षण में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई । इतने वर्षा जल को प्रभावी ढंग से संगृहीत किया जिससे शुष्क मौसम के दौरान एक स्थायी जल स्रोत की गति भी बढ़ गयी है। और सदस्यों का मानना था कि यह पानी गर्मियों में सख जाता जाता था उप प्रधान शौकीनी राम जी का मानना है कि जब से Spring Shed का निर्माण हुआ है तब से पानी सुनिश्चित हुआ । Spring Shed के निर्माण से सलाबग गाँव को दीर्घकालीन सुरक्षा प्रदान हुई। इस सहमानी दृष्टिकोण ने लाभार्थियों के स्वामित्व और जिम्मेदारी की भावना को बढ़ावा दिया। सूखे कारण गाँव वालों को दूसरे गाँव से पानी लाना पड़ता था परन्तु KFW परियोजना के माध्यम से ये गए Spring Shed के निर्माण से यह समस्या दूर हो गयी है। सलाबग गाँव के 30-40 परिवारों सदस्यों की पानी की समस्या दूर हो गयी है और ये लोग परियोजना के कार्य से सतुष्ट हैं।

परियोजना के सहयोग से Spring Shed के निर्माण से सलाबग गाँव में पानी ये उपलब्धता और स्थिरता में काफी सुधर हुआ। परियोजना ने सलाबग गाँव के निवासियों के जीवन सकारात्मक प्रभाव डाला है और परियोजना का तहे दिल से धन्यवाद करते हुए भविष्य में आयबर्धक गतिविधियों की ओर रुचि जताई ।