

Uttarakhand Decentralized Watershed Development II Project (GRAMYA II)



TRANSHUMANT ACTION PLAN



Watershed Management Directorate

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AH	Animal Husbandry
DIV.	Division
EDP	Entrepreneurship Development Programme
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FT	Financial Target
FNGO	Field Non Governmental Organization
GP	Gram Panchayats
GPWDP	Gram Panchayat Watershed Development Plan
IGA	Income Generation Activity
MDT	Multi Disciplinary Team
NBC	Natural Breeding Centers
NRM	Natural Resource Management
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PNGO	Partner Non Governmental Organization
PU	Physical Unit
PHC	Public health centers
TAP	Transhumant Action Plan
UDWDP II	Uttarakhand Decentralized Watershed Development II Project
VO	Veterinary Officer
VP	Van Panchayats
WB	World Bank
WMD	Watershed Management Directorate

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Transhumance and Agro pastoral systems are commonly practiced in Uttarakhand involving both full time nomads and settled farmers taking their livestock to summer pastures. Under Uttarakhand Decentralized Watershed Development Project a strategy has been formulated for traversing and semi-sedentary transhumant population to assist them in an attempt to improve their quality of life through project interventions.

The transhumance systems are analogous in Garhwal and Kumaon region in that they are of the vertical type wherein livestock during winters inhabit the warmer zones, moving upwards as the weather warms during spring until they reach alpine pastures in summers. 'Gujjars' and 'Bhotiyas/Anwals' are the primary communities practicing transhumance in the project area. Transhumant under UDWDP II Project area keep mixed flocks viz. sheep, goat, buffalo and cattle etc. for wool, meat and milk purposes.

Transhumant communities camp from six to ten days during transit through the project area. The Transhumant Action Plan (TAP) thus aims to utilize the limited duration of their stay in project area to provide human and livestock health services, improved livestock breeding practices; awareness generation as regards availability of insurance facilities for themselves and the livestock, utilizing solar energy etc. and meeting other such requirements as can be undertaken in the project.

In view of the semi-sedentary (three to six months camping in project area) nature of transhumance practiced by Gujjars and Bhotiyas, a long term sustainable approach including interventions such as facilitation for education of their children, IGA training, scientific livestock rearing, awareness camps etc. has been proposed.

Appropriate steps would be taken to ensure the long term sustainability of the proposed project interventions. In all the Transhumant Action Plan has both short and long term approaches towards addressing the issues in consonance with the requirement of the transhumant communities.

PROJECT BACKGROUND

Uttarakhand Decentralized Watershed Development II Project, Gramya-II is being implemented in 8 hilly district of Middle Himalayas ranging from 700 – 2,500 meters, spread over an area of 263837 ha. comprising 509 GPs in 18 development blocks.

Project Development Objective (PDO):

To increase the efficiency of natural resource use and productivity of rain-fed agriculture by participating communities in selected micro watersheds of the Uttarakhand state.

Project Components

The components of this project are as follow:-

1. Social Mobilization and Participatory Watershed Planning

- a) Social Mobilization
- b) Preparation of GPWDP/MWS Plans

2. Watershed Treatment and Rain-fed Area Development

a. Watershed Treatment and Source Sustainability

- i. Watershed Treatment
- ii. NRM Demonstrations

b. Rain-fed Agriculture Development

- i. Agriculture and Horticulture
- ii. Animal Husbandry
- iii. Fodder Production

3. Enhancing Livelihood Opportunities

- a. Agribusiness Support
- b. Support for Vulnerable Groups
- c. Consolidation of Gramya I Activities

4. Knowledge Management and Project Coordination

a. Knowledge Management

- Capacity Building of Stakeholders
- Centre of Excellence for Watershed Management
- Information Education and Communication
- Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

b. Project Coordination

Transhumant population

The transhumant population mainly is the Gujjars and Bhotiyas/ Anwals communities practicing transhumance in the project area. All these transhumant communities have their own unique features. Generally transhumants are herdsman and agriculturist but in case of Bhotiyas, the annual migration also brings forward the prospects of trade. Anwals make their living by providing services as herdsmen to sedentary Bhotiyas and other farmers of area. Gujjars practice semi-sedentary transhumance with settlement with in the project area.

Since the transhumant communities are important stakeholders affecting the natural resources of the project area, special emphasis has been laid as regards the inclusion/ participation of these groups in the project activities. A Transhumant Action Plan is being prepared to provide the project benefits of the project interventions which would result in improvement of socio-economic status of the transhumant.

Preparation of Transhumant Action Plan

The MDT, FNGO or PNGO will prepare the Transhumant action plan based on the requirements of the transhumant community which will be approved by the Project Director and WMD respectively.

Objectives

The Transhumant Action Plan has been prepared to achieve the following objectives:

- Sensitization of all project stakeholders / partners as regards transhumant issues.

- Ensuring informed participation of the transhumant population in the project activities with improvement in quality of life of transhumant population in the project area.
- Develop plans, which give due consideration to the options preferred by them.
- Ensuring that all interventions are culturally compatible with their lifestyles and animal husbandry.
- Augmentation of grazing zones falling under the transhumance corridors and routes, as well as their appropriate management, supplementing in a delineated and operational manner.
- Boost epidemiological surveillance and tools for the control of the major animal diseases associated with transhumance (Foot and Mouth Disease, Contagious Bovine Pleuro Pneumonia, Peste des petits ruminants (PPR), Trypanosomiasis, Haemorrhagic septicemia (HS), Black Quarter (BQ) through awareness and preventive measures.
- Take into account the sustainability of pastoral natural resources managed within pastoral systems linked with transhumance.
- Implement mechanisms for the supervision of animal movement linked with transhumance practices.
- Create an environment for harmonizing the aim of natural resource management (NRM) with improvement in quality of life of transhumant in the project area.

TRANSHUMANT POPULATION IN PROJECT AREA

Popular routes for Bhotiya/Anwal are in the district Almora, Pauri, Uttarkashi, Pithoragarh and Gujjars follow the routes through district Dehradun, Tehri, Rudraprayag, Uttarkashi. The profile of the major transhumant communities in the project area is as follows:

BHOTIYA/ ANWAL:

Livestock- Sheep and Goats

Type of transhumance- Traditional without families

Movement pattern- They cross through project area with few groups practicing semi-sedentary transhumance in project area.

Upward- Migrate with livestock from lower valley to alpine meadows from spring (in March). Anwal collects the herds from sedentary farmers.

Downward - Starting from autumn (in late September to October) towards their abodes in lower valley; Anwal collects the wages from sedentary farmers.

Source of Income - Animal & by-products and Subsistence agriculture.

The Bhotiya are to be found all along the Tibetan border from Nepal in the east to Uttarkashi in the west.

GUJJARS-

Livestock- Buffaloes and cows

Type of transhumance- Traditional with families

Movement pattern- They cross through project area with few groups practicing semi-sedentary transhumance in one GP only.

Upward- Migrate with livestock from lower valley to alpine meadows from spring (in March) with gradual ascent.

Downward - Starting from autumn (in late September to October) towards their abodes in lower valley.

Source of Income - Animal & by-products

They are the community of nomadic Muslims extending along the Himalaya from Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh to Garhwal residing in the Shiwalik circle of Uttarakhand/Uttar Pradesh.

Tenural Rights:

The 'Gujjars' enjoy traditional privilege of grazing in the forest area. They have the privilege to make deras inside the forest. Traditionally it was their right to keep as many buffaloes as they could afford and had the right to graze and lop. But due to increase in population of 'Gujjars' as well as their live stock, certain rules and restrictions have been imposed. As per the notification of Forest Department, no. 1079(1) XIV 215 dated 17.12.1986 one cattle unit is permitted to graze in 5.09 ha of forest.

Measures Adopted by Forest officials for controlling grazing and Lopping:

The grazing rules lead to control lopping and grazing in the forest areas. These are as follows:

Controlled Lopping:

- Every 'Gujjar' will have his cattle marked before he enters the "Khol" and will settle his "Dera" (Group of households) only in those areas permitted by the DFO.
- Lopping will be permissible in those areas only which have been mentioned in the Working Plan. Trees less than 30 cm diameter will not be lopped. The following species will not be lopped-Sal, Khair, Semal, Bamboo, Toon, Sain, Black siris etc.
- A 'Gujjar' will keep his buffalo tied in "Khuti" at his "Dera". If the site is on a slope, buffaloes will be stall-fed at "Dera" and not at lopping site. Buffaloes not be allowed to roam freely all over the area.
- Lopping of leading branches prohibited.

- "Hasiya" sickle used for lopping. No other type of knife allowed for lopping.
- Upper half of the canopy shall not be lopped. Also branches more than 5-7 cm in girth is not to be cut.

The transhumance cycle followed by the major communities is as follows:

Season	Months		Duration	Pasture sites
	From	To		
Spring	Early April	End of June	90 days	Lower Alpine pastures
Summer	End of June	Late September	83 days	Alpine pastures
Autumn	Mid-September	End of November	71 days	Lower Alpine pastures
Winter	December	End of march	121 days	Foothills or planes

Key Features of Transhumant

Features	Bhotiya/ Anwal	Gujjar
Livestock	Sheep and Goats	Buffaloes and cows
Type of transhumance	Traditional without families	Traditional with families
Movement pattern (under UDWDP phase-II area)	Traversing and semi-sedentary	Traversing; semi-sedentary
Source of Income	Animal & animal by-products; Subsistence agriculture, Wages from providing transhumance services	Animal & animal by-products
District	Almora, Pauri, Uttarkashi, Pithoragarh	Dehradun, Tehri, Rudraprayag, Uttarkashi

Forward linkages for marketing of animal by products -

For marketing of wool- The main source of the income for Bhotias' communities is by selling of wool and mutton.

In the Uttarakhand state the rates of different types of wool will be decided by a state level committee in which the official of "Sheep and Wool Board" and "Khadi Board" are the members. This committee decides the rate every year on the basis of quality of wool and the "Khadi Board" purchases the wool directly from these (Bhotia/ Anwal) communities, on the rates of states govt. Besides Khadi board the private wool merchants of Ludhiyana also purchase the wool from these community and the sheep for mutton purpose were sold in local market.

For marketing of milk/ milk by products- The Gujjars's community earn their major income by selling of milk and milk by products and during their migratory phase they directly sell the milk to the nearest market/ township, but during the long stay of 5-6 months in upper hills areas the communities could be linked with organized cooperative sector of state (Anchal Dairy).

In last one or two years the initiative were taken by the dairy department to link, the milch livestock owner (of few area) to the milk cooperative societies. So there is a scope of linking the milk producing groups to the organized sector (cooperatives dairy) of state. So that these people can get the good price of their milk.

Transhumant Routes in project area

Transhumant communities	District	Transit duration (days)	Route	Type of Migration
Van Gujjars	Dehradun	7	Vikasnagar-kalsi- Shaiya- Chakraota	Traditional with families
		8	Vikasnagar-Kalsi- Koti-Tuni	
		6	Vikasnagar-Kalsi- Shaiya- Chakraota	
		6	Khothibhandi ko Devvan	
		6	Jokla to Devvan	
	Tehri	9	Vikasnagar-kalsi-juddo-yamunapul-Nainbag-Purola	
	Rudraprayag	7	Mohankhal to Pokhri	Traditional with families
		15	Rudraprayag to Simal bend	
	Uttarakashi	7	Mohantag to Gangnani	Semi sedentary with families
		6 month	Vikashnagar to Nagtibba	
Bhotiya/ Anwal	Almora	10	Sheraghat-Bhaisiyachana-badichina-lamgada-saharfatak-Ramgarh-Bhawali-Bhimtal-Haldwani	Traditional, migrate without families
		10	Panar-Dhaydi-Danaya-Badichina-Lamgada-Saharfatak-Ramgarh-Bhawali- Bhimtal-Haldwani	
		10	Sheraghat-Naini-Badichina-Lamgada-Saharfatak-Ramgarh-Bhawali-Bhimtal-Haldwani	
	Pauri	9	Joshimath- Chaudikhal-Thalisain-Ramnagar	
	Dehradun	8	Yamunapul- Nainbag-Damta-Nauagaon-Purola	Traditional without families
		3 month	Kahanehra to Pikhagram	Semi sedentary with families
	Uttarakashi	10	Sahastradhara to harsil	Traditional with families
		8	Phakot to Harsil	
		8	Shivpuriteg to harsil	
		8	Raipur to Naugaon	
	Champawat	8	Ghat to champawat	Traditional migrate without families
		8	Ghat to Devidhura	
	Pithoragarh	7	Raiagar to Saraghat	Traditional migrate without families
		7	Gangolihat to Panar	

Movement patterns

There are two types of transhumant practiced in project area:

- Intra valley transhumance i.e, movement of pastorals within valleys and
- Inter valley transhumance i.e, movement of pastorals foothills and low lands to high Himalayan alpine valleys.

The transhumant gets the permission of Forest Officials for grazing for six months from October to March. The permission given to them in identified compartments of a Forest Range.

Economy - The transhumant economy is primarily dependent upon the livestock they possess concurrently related to the animals and animal products. In supplementation trade, agriculture, collecting medicinal herbs, seasonal labour is undertaken to generate funds for their meager requirements.

- Bhotiya mostly depends upon the sale of wool and meat. Agriculture is also undertaken at habitations with the involvement of other family members.
- Anwals are too poor to undertake trade as they fend for themselves by providing services as pastorals to sedentary farmers with large flocks. In return they either get cash or are being paid in kind (sheep or goat). Agriculture is undertaken according to seasonal habitation during migration.
- Gujjars mostly depend upon sale of milk and milk products especially on the tourism routes as their migration coincides with the pilgrimage season.

NEED ASSESSMENT

Group Discussions, personal interaction were conducted by the project MDT with the transhumant groups during their passage through project areas. These were conducted with the objectives of gaining an insight into the community's perception regarding their problem and possible mitigation measures.

The major problems identified are:

- Degradation of and reduction in pastures land.
- Reduced availability of fresh fodder
- High incidence of diseases in the animals
- Lack of veterinary services
- Loss of livestock due to accidents, wild animals, diseases etc.
- High incidence of human diseases
- Low productivity of animal products
- Exploitation by middlemen
- High prevalence of indebtedness
- Lack of education in the transhumant communities
- Information and Communication gap with the outside world.

PROJECT INTERVENTIONS

Based on the need assessment the following project interventions would be taken up under the Transhumant Action Plan:

- 1. Health camps-** To tackle the health care & hygiene requirement of transhumant communities, the health camps will be organized during their stay in project area. The transhumant families would also be given a routine check-up during the camp. For the health camps and sensitization workshops of transhumant communities regarding health care, hygiene, vaccination, family planning and welfare etc. the linkage will be developed with State Health Department and the doctors of the nearest PHC/Add. PHC will be invited in these camps/sensitization workshops. So by these trainings /workshops the communities will be aware about the latest schemes/programmes of the State Health Department and could get benefits in near future. The first aid kits would be distributed after they are made aware of its usage.
- 2. Veterinary Services -** To tackle the emergent veterinary health care requirements along with enhancing adoption of scientific practices (vaccination, immunization,

improved breeding etc), veterinary health camps would be organized for the transhumant. These camps would provide services such as drenching, deworming, vaccination, medicines, first aid kits including information dissemination as regards their application. These camps would also serve the objective of sensitizing the transhumant regarding adoption of improved breeding, feeding, animal hygiene and rearing practices for overall healthy live stock.

For the livestock health camps, training and workshops the linkage will be developed with state "Animal Husbandry Department". The veterinary doctors of nearest hospital/dispensaries will be invited as a expert for the health camps, training and workshops. So by such type of linkage the transhumant will be aware about the latest technology and schemes of the state A.H. department and could be regularly benefitted in near future.

3. Sensitization of local communities by organizing workshops and training- The social mobilization process would involve awareness generation, sensitization of the project staff and officials, Gram Panchayats and local communities towards issues of transhumant population passing through their area i.e. health and hygiene, NRM and Animal Husbandry issues.

- **Key Agency** - Multi disciplinary team, Tribal & Transhumant, welfare committee, field non governmental organization, motivators & facilitators.
- **Key Activities** - Rapport building, awareness about the project and consultation with target population, sensitization workshop for GPs & VPs. IEC campaign would also be conducted through "nukkad natak", supply of posters, flyers etc.

4. Capacity building by organizing training programmes- The field staff, motivators & facilitators of the concerned GPs would be provided training towards sensitization of community towards transhumant issues.

5. Child and Adult Education Programme- The child and adult education is the major issue for the transhumant communities. Most of the transhumant groups just pass from the project areas and stay hardly 6-10 days in project areas, but few groups (Gujjars) are semi sedentary who stays for three to six months in the project

area with their families. For these groups the child and adult education programme will be taken up by project. The education programme could be taken up with the help of local NGO's. The NGO will help in the primary education of children/adult and educating the communities about the health/hygiene and other social issues.

- 6. Enhancing fodder availability** - An MOU would be signed between the concerned GP/VP and UDWDP phase-II for forestry & pasture development activity. The GP/VP falling in the transhumant routes would be sensitized towards inclusion of forestry and fodder development activities under GPWDP. In addition to above, the fodder requirement of the transhumant population during transit would be further augmented by supplying balanced concentrated feed.
- 7. Distribution of hard components** - Tentage, tubs for feeding & drinking of small animals, blankets, polysheets for shelters, etc. would be distributed during the animal health camps organized by divisions and visits to transit camp sites of transhumant. The beneficiaries would be made aware of as regards proper utilization and maintenance of the above items for their long term use and resulting sustainable benefits.

SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES

- 1. Effective Social Mobilization** - Sensitization of communities at GP level by motivators, facilitators, MDT, to transhumant issues. GPs falling in the migratory route of the transhumant population would be mobilized to take up activities for augmentation of fodder and biomass viz. forestry, fodder and pasture development in their respective GPWDPs.
- 2. Awareness Campaign** - Live stock is the basis of subsistence for transhumant communities. Intensive awareness campaign would focus on preventive treatment of diseases through proper immunization. Along with this transhumant would be mobilized to avail the facilities provided under the programme with the understanding that these measures can be adopted by them also.

3. **Veterinary Services** – Veterinary camps, mass drenching, vaccination, improved breeding, better feed and feeding practices etc. are the interventions which would demonstrate that adopting good practices are actually beneficial for livestock health, resulting in better prices for animals & their by products.
4. **MOU Between DPD & GPs/VPs** – A memorandum of understanding (MOU) between concerned DPDs & GPs would be signed (**Annexure-1**). The MOU would enable the project officials to undertake activities for developing community land for increasing fodder availability and sensitization among local communities towards transhumant issues. The Gram Pardhan as the member of Tribal & transhumant Welfare Committee would actively participate with the project officials to ensure that after the project duration activities like community land development are sustained. The GP/VPs after sensitization would (according to MOU) come forward for:
 - a) Take up forestry and fodder/ pasture development activities on community land through GPWDPs.
 - b) Protect the grazing land & plantation on community land.
 - c) Protect transhumant during their stay in local area.

The MOU between the two parties would also ensure that the responsibilities related to the transhumant action plan are acceptable & understood and relevant cooperation is generated.

5. **Distribution of Hard Components** – The transhumant would be given hard components like tentage, polysheets for animals, blankets, tubs for feeding & drinking of small animals, first aid kits etc. This would generate acceptance amongst transhumant population regarding adoption of simple techniques and proper utilization of such components.
6. **Convergence and Linkages-** The transhumant could be linked to the following department/ agencies-
 1. State "Animal Husbandry Department"- For all livestock health services.

2. State "Health Department"- For human health hygiene services.
3. "Khadi Gramoudyog Board (KVIC)"- For selling of wool
4. "Cooperative -Dairy Department"- For selling of milk
5. Non Government Organization (NGO)- For child/adult education.

Negative list of intervention:

Following intervention will not be allowed in the project-

- Any intervention which is not as per ESMF of the Project.
- Any intervention which is not accepted by the transhumant.
- Any activity that affect their traditional rights in the forest.
- Any intervention that is against their cultural heritage and ethnic identity.

Implementation Schedule:

During the mobilization phase (preparatory phase) the area and location of transhumant people will be find out and through discussions the annual plan for relevant divisions will be prepared.

The implementation schedule will be following:

S. No.	Activities	Year I	Year II	Year III	Year IV	Responsibilities
1.	Identifying the specific location and the target group	October to December				MDT/FNGO/PNGO
2.	Awareness about the project and consolidation with the target groups	October to November				MDT/FNGO/PNGO
3.	Assessment of Need	November to December				MDT/FNGO/PNGO
4.	Tribal plan preparation		April			DPD/PD

S. No.	Activities	Year I	Year II	Year III	Year IV	Responsibilities
5.	Approval of tribal plan		May to September	May to September	May to September	DPD
6.	Procurement of different goods/items		October to December	October to December	October to December	MDT/FNGO/PNGO
7.	Training of the transhumant groups		October to December	October to December	October to December	MDT/FNGO/PNGO
8.	Animal husbandry services		October to January	October to January	October to January	MDT/FNGO/PNGO

Year wise Status and Progress Format of Transhumant Activities

S. NO	Activities	Unit	Year			
			Physical	Financial (Rs.)	No. of beneficiaries	
					Humane	Animals
1	Health camps for human	no.				
2	Veterinary health camps	no.				
3	Sensitization of community on livestock health & hygiene	no.				
4	Sensitization of community on human health and hygiene	no.				
5	Sensitization of GP and other stakeholders on trans homed issue	no.				
6	Sensitization of project staff and officials	no.				
7	NRM awareness workshop for community	no.				

S. NO	Activities	Unit	Year			
			Physical	Financial (Rs.)	No. of beneficiaries	
					Humane	Animals
8	Education for children/adult	no.				
9	Input on marketing skill through workshop	no.				
10	Distribution of tarpaulin sheets/ poly- sheets for young born calves	no.				
11	Distribution of tents for human	no.				
12	Distribution of feed tubs	no.				
13	Distribution of Blankets	no.				
14	Distribution of First aid kits for human	no.				
15	Distribution of First aid kits for animals	no.				
16	Distribution of Concentrate Cattle Feed	qtl.				
17	Distribution of Solar Lantern	no.				
18	NBC centers	no.				
	Total					

CONTRACT

This contract is entered into this day.....year, by and between, UDWDP II (Gramya II) (First party) through Deputy Project Director, Division..... District.....and Gram Panchayat/ Van Panchayat (Second party) located at.....P.O.....District.....

Now therefore the parties hereby agree to observe responsibilities as following:

The first party will:

- Identify Transhumant routes and halting stations in the project area.
- Provide technical facilitation for project preparation to develop fodder plantation in the community land under GPs.
- Organization of animal health camps for transhumant during transit through project area.
- Organization of human health camps for transhumant during transit through project area.
- Provision of shelter facilities for animals, and human beings.
- Awareness generation and sensitization of local communities towards transhumant

The second party will

- Take up forestry activities and pasture development under GPWDPs
- GP/VP will protect the grazing land and plantation on the community land.
- Protect Transhumant during their stay in local area.
- Gram Pradhan/ Gram Panchayat members would actively participate in the implementation of Transhumant Action Plan.

First Party

Second Party

(WMD)

(Gram Panchayat/Van Panchayat)

Witness

- 1.
- 2.

DETAIL OF TRANSHUMANT FAMILIES

S. No.	District	No. of Transhumant families staying/passing through project area		
		No. of families passing through project area	No. of families staying in project area	Total
1.	Uttarakashi	67	61	128
2.	Almora	20	-	20
3.	Dehradun	115	26	141
4.	Tehri Garhwal	110	-	110
5.	Rudraprayag	6	-	6
6.	Pauri	25	-	25
7.	Pithoragarh	51	-	51

LIVESTOCK CENSUS OF TRANSHUMANT FAMILIES IN PROJECT AREA

S. No.	District	No. of families	Detail of livestock				
			Cow	buffalos	Sheep/goat	Mule/horse	Total
1.	Uttarakashi	128	155	1011	196	100	1462
2.	Almora	20	-	-	7000	65	7065
3.	Dehradun	141	242	1738	235	340	2555
4.	Teri Garhwal	110	195	1354	219	336	2104
5.	Rudraprayag	6	15	146	-	8	161
6.	Pauri	25	-	-	3000	-	3000
7.	Pithoragarh	51	-	-	38250	82	38332