ECO VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(EVDP)
Village - Bhanjraru
Block Tissa, District Chamba
Himachal Pradesh

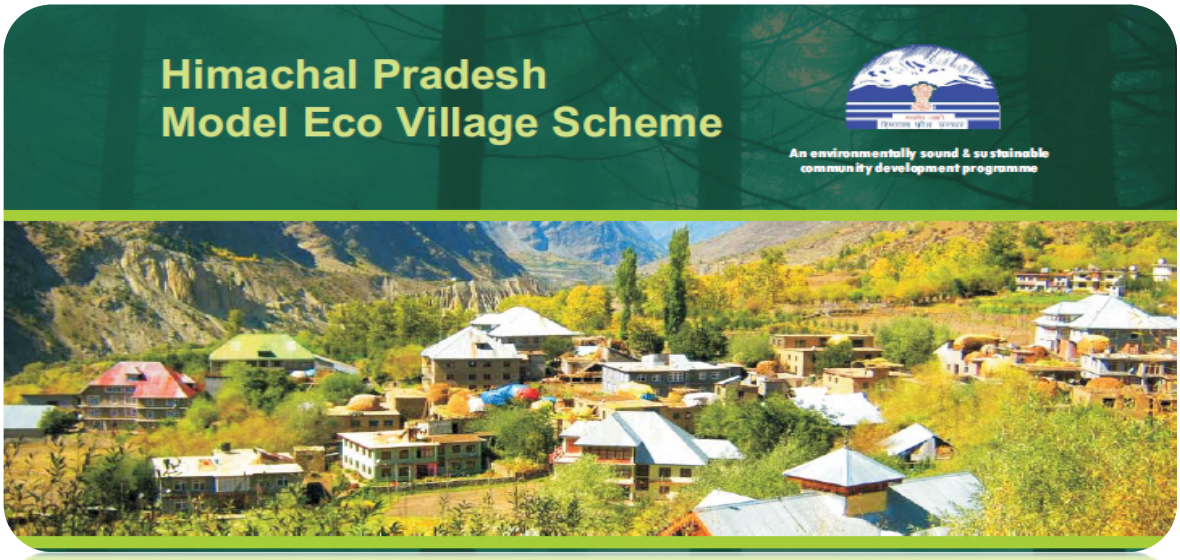
Developed by:

Department of Environment, Science & Technology
Government of Himachal Pradesh
Paryavaran Bhawan, Shimla-171001

Model Eco Village Scheme- A brief Note

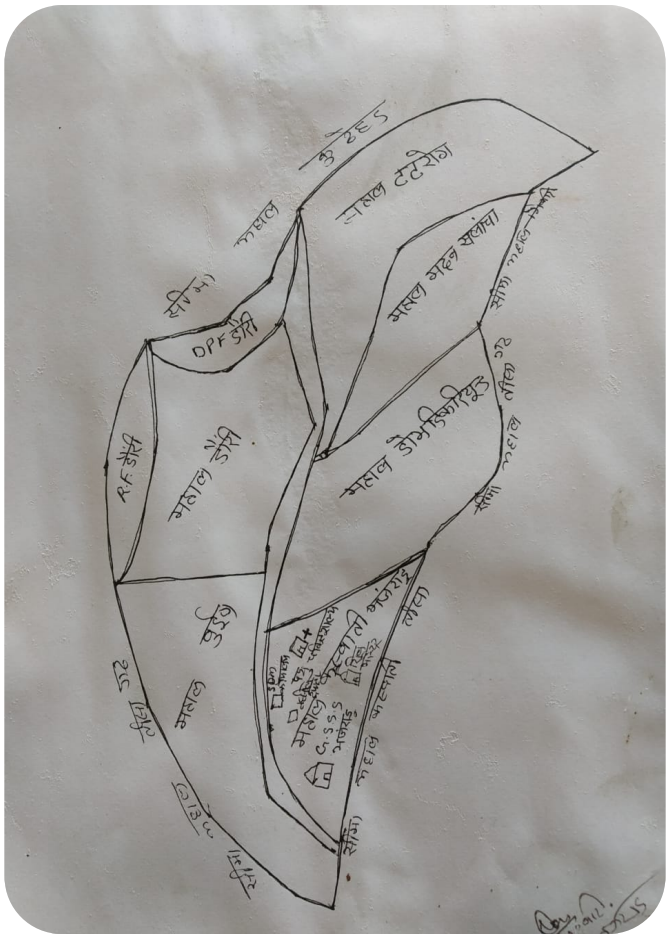
The Government of Himachal Pradesh has notified a Model Eco Village Scheme vide notification No. STE-A(3)-4/2016-L dated 26/9/2017. This scheme is being implemented by the Government of Himachal Pradesh through Department of Environment, Science & Technology & concerned Block Development Office and district administration aiming to ensure sustainable development in an organized and integrated manner. The programme endeavors to sustain prosperity in villages that is built around sustainable use of the key natural resources of a village, through the adoption of low-impact practices that result in water security, food security and livelihood security for the village communities.

Under this scheme a village will be developed to promote transformative action and achieve sustainable development through environmentally responsible and responsive practices in the area of water management, waste management, energy conservation, management of natural resources, climate change action and sustainable livelihoods. This approach will not only help those stakeholders who are working to implement sustainable community development programme but also will set benchmarks for others to adopt and bring a radical change in thinking process of the communities at large in the State, especially in inculcating environmentally responsible behavior.



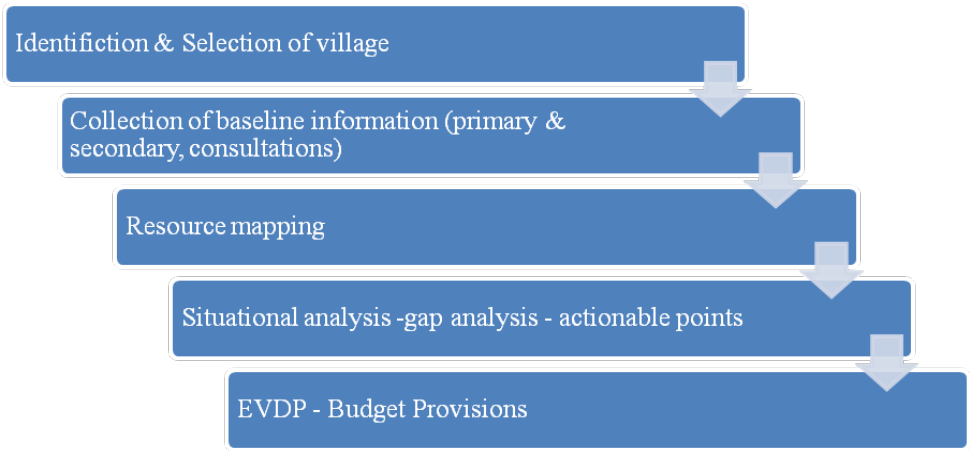
This scheme is to be implemented in the selected village with the total financial outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs to be utilized over a period of 5 years as per the annual plan of action. Of this total outlay DEST shall provide a grant of Rs. 20.00 Lakhs per selected village to meet expenditure on execution of the recommended preparatory actions and funding of critical gaps. The balance funds as may be required over Rs. 20 Lakhs for activities shall be garnered through convergence and utilizing budgets from concerned line departments, district administration, etc. under various relevant ongoing Government schemes.

Eco Village Development Plan (EVDP)



As per the guidelines of the scheme an Eco-Village Development Plan (EVDP) for Village Bhanjararu, Block Tissa, District Chamba has been prepared by DEST integrating all the components and existing programs/schemes in operation in the village. The Plan has been initially drawn up for implementation in five years. The village level plan has included a Situational analysis, Baselines, Resource Mapping. All prescriptions are based on gap assessment & analysis taking into account the base line status of various environmental aspects pertaining to the actionable components and an annual component wise break-up of the activities. The EVDP has been developed through consultative and participative process, different from conventional planning. Map preapred at village level is shown above.

Process of EVDP



Village Level Management Committee

In order to coordinate and guide the implementation of model eco village scheme in identified village Bhanjararu, Gram Panchayat Bhanjararu, Block Tissa, District Chamba Village level Management Committee under the Chairmanship of Block Development Officer, Block Tissa, Distt. Chamba of village Bhanjararu has been constituted vide No. Env. S&T (F)/Eco Village Scheme/Cba-Bhanjraru/2018-7083-85 dated: 01/01/2019 by the Department of Environment, Science & Technology, Himachal Pradesh. The composition of the Committee is as follows:

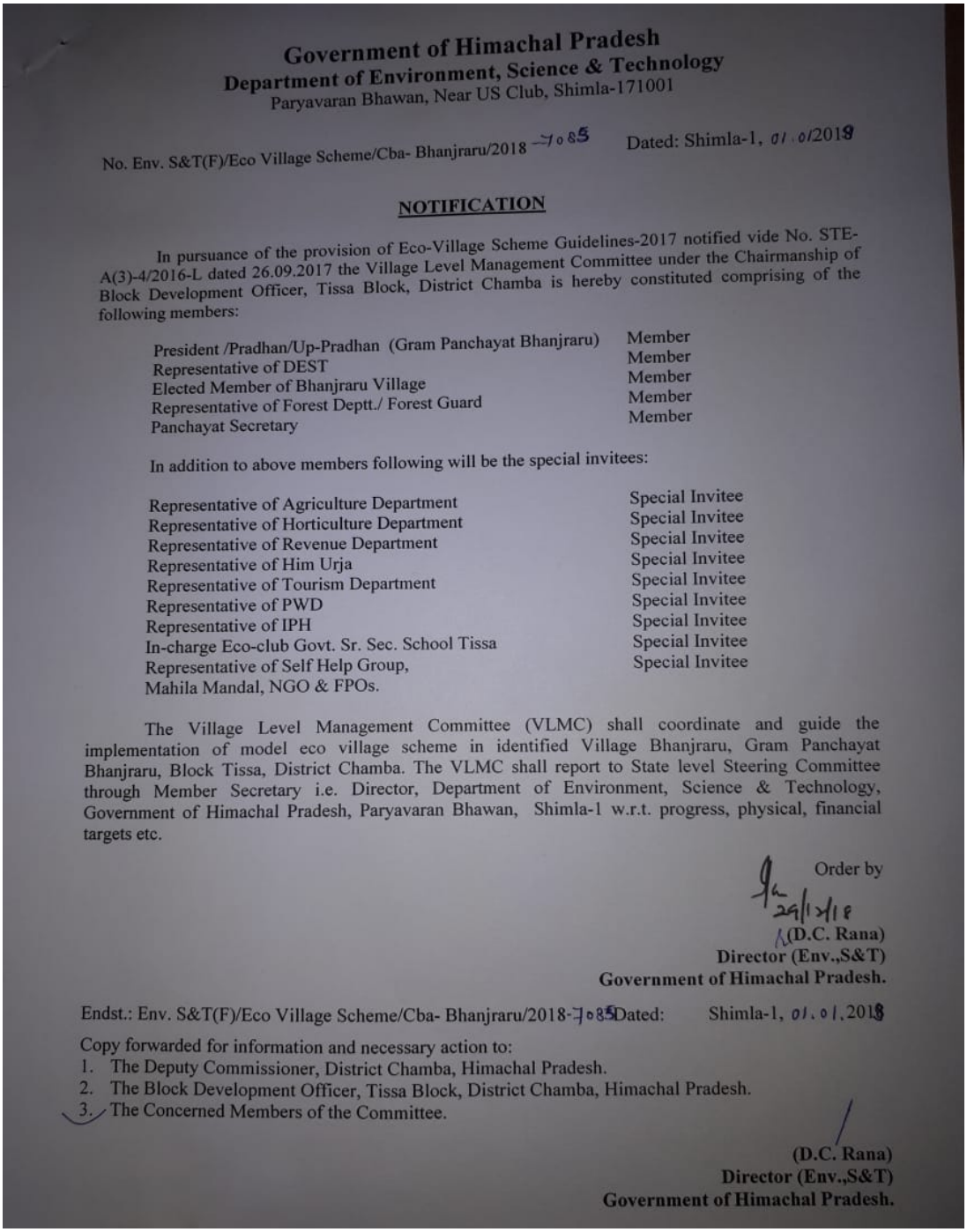
Pradhan/Up-Pradhan (Gram Panchayat Bhanjararu)	Member
Representative of DEST	Member
Elected Member of Bhanjararu Village	Member
Representative of Forest Deptt./ Forest Guard	Member
Panchayat Secretary	Member

In addition to above members following will be the special invitees:

Representative of Agriculture Department	Special Invitee
Representative of Horticulture Department	Special Invitee
Representative of Revenue Department	Special Invitee

Representative of Him Urja	Special Invitee
Representative of Tourism Department	Special Invitee
Representative of PWD	Special Invitee
Representative of IPH	Special Invitee
In-charge Eco-club Government School	Special Invitee
Representative of Self Help Group, MM, NGO & FPOs	Special Invitee

Copy of Notification:



Government of Himachal Pradesh
Department of Environment, Science & Technology
Paryavaran Bhawan, Near US Club, Shimla-171001

No. Env. S&T(F)/Eco Village Scheme/Cba- Bhanjraru/2018 -7085 Dated: Shimla-1, 01.01/2019

NOTIFICATION

In pursuance of the provision of Eco-Village Scheme Guidelines-2017 notified vide No. STE-A(3)-4/2016-L dated 26.09.2017 the Village Level Management Committee under the Chairmanship of Block Development Officer, Tissa Block, District Chamba is hereby constituted comprising of the following members:

President /Pradhan/Up-Pradhan (Gram Panchayat Bhanjraru)	Member
Representative of DEST	Member
Elected Member of Bhanjraru Village	Member
Representative of Forest Deptt./ Forest Guard	Member
Panchayat Secretary	Member

In addition to above members following will be the special invitees:

Representative of Agriculture Department	Special Invitee
Representative of Horticulture Department	Special Invitee
Representative of Revenue Department	Special Invitee
Representative of Him Urja	Special Invitee
Representative of Tourism Department	Special Invitee
Representative of PWD	Special Invitee
Representative of IPH	Special Invitee
In-charge Eco-club Govt. Sr. Sec. School Tissa	Special Invitee
Representative of Self Help Group, Mahila Mandal, NGO & FPOs.	Special Invitee

The Village Level Management Committee (VLMC) shall coordinate and guide the implementation of model eco village scheme in identified Village Bhanjraru, Gram Panchayat Bhanjraru, Block Tissa, District Chamba. The VLMC shall report to State level Steering Committee through Member Secretary i.e. Director, Department of Environment, Science & Technology, Government of Himachal Pradesh, Paryavaran Bhawan, Shimla-1 w.r.t. progress, physical, financial targets etc.

Order by
29/1/18
(D.C. Rana)
Director (Env.,S&T)
Government of Himachal Pradesh.

Endst.: Env. S&T(F)/Eco Village Scheme/Cba- Bhanjraru/2018-7085 Dated: Shimla-1, 01.01.2018

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to:
1. The Deputy Commissioner, District Chamba, Himachal Pradesh.
2. The Block Development Officer, Tissa Block, District Chamba, Himachal Pradesh.
3. The Concerned Members of the Committee.

(D.C. Rana)
Director (Env.,S&T)
Government of Himachal Pradesh.

In order to prepare Eco Village Development Plan (EVDP) a preliminary/ consultation meeting has been convened under the chairmanship of Block Development Officer Tissa in the month of November, 2018 wherein the representatives of stakeholder departments, elected representatives of panchayat and mahila mandals etc. participated.

A field visit to the village revealed that some internal roads are kutccha roads. Market/ commercial area is concentrated in small area due to which traffic and solid waste management emerge as areas which needs improvements. Natural water resources are also very scarcely present in the village. Major occupation of the villagers is agriculture and horticulture. Village also has two or three polyhouses for floriculture and exotic vegetable cultivation but more potential is yet to be explored.

Bhanjararu Village- Introduction

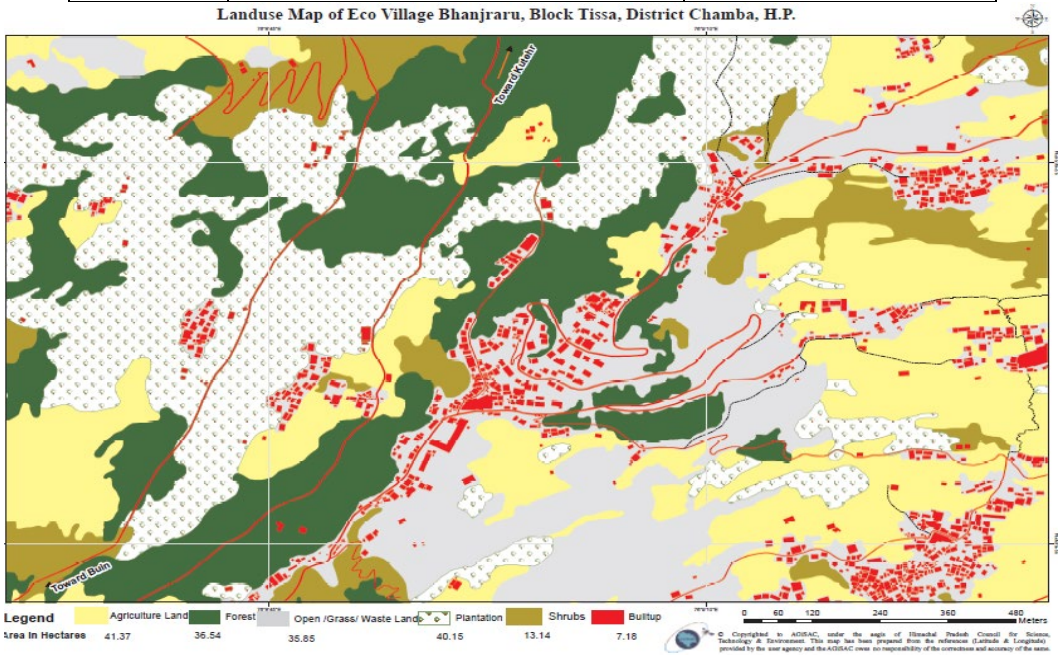
Bhanjararu village is located in the Tissa Block of District Chamba, H.P. at the Latitude 32.836826 and Longitude 76.150177 with the gps coordinates of 32° 50' 12.5736" N and 76° 9' 0.6372" E. The Village is located at the height of 1757 mtr. above mean sea level. Bhanjraru in Churah valley is located in the Pir Panjal mountain ranges of Himalayas. In fact the headquarter Tissa, now Bhanjraru, is a central place of Churah Valley from where paths lead to all four directions linking different places within the district and the adjoining state of Jammu & Kashmir.

Nearest town of the village is Chamba and distance from Bhanjrarau to Chamba town is 75 Km. The village has its own post office. Bhanjararu is the sub district head quarter and the distance from the village is 5 Km. Agriculture, Horticulture and animal husbandry is the main occupation of the people of village.

Aerial View of Village Bhanjraru:

Land Use Information and Land use Map of Bhanjraru:

S.No.	Type of Land	Area in hectares
1.	Agriculture Land	41.37
2.	Forest Land	36.54
3.	Open/Grass/Waste Land	35.85
4.	Plantation	40.15
5.	Shrubs	13.14
6.	Built up	7.18



Bhanjararu village which is a central place of Churah Valley which is surrounded by lush green vegetation, however with in the village boundary only two water springs are present. Village population is dependent upon the IPH based water supply for meeting its domestic and commercial water needs. Water for supply has been tapped from a stream beyond the boundaries of the village. Agriculture and horticulture is mostly rainfed in the village. Village has scope for water conservation practices. Rain water harvesting for meeting domestic/ commercial needs and ground water recharge are best available options to be adopted by the village.

Churah Valley

Churah the hidden valley of Himachal Pradesh and is located between Latitude 32.5458 and Longitude 76.1152 towards North from District head quarters Chamba. Churah, was one of the Wazarats of the erstwhile State regime. Bhanjraru, is a central place of Churah Valley from where paths lead to all four directions linking different places within the district and the adjoining state of Jammu & Kashmir. Churah literally means four paths. Churah seems to have been open to trade route from Jammu & Kashmir as it makes boundary with it. The Indo-Greek silver coins found near Lachori village of Churah duly preserved in Bhuri Singh Museum, Chamba prove that there must have been a trade route through the valley. Churah valley is endowed with various places of scenic beauty, religious and historical places. Lack of proper communication and transportation facility and lack of due publicity have kept these places away from the eyes of tourists. Bhandal-Kihar, Jasorgarh, Thalli-Bhatkar, Dudar Dhar, Bhukhu Dhar, Devi Kothi, Baira, Bhatmana, Himgiri-Banter and Salooni-Kilod are to mention a few

most beautiful places with rich green cover of deodar, ban, kail, spruce and fir. Salooni the headquarters of Salooni tehsil and commands a panoramic view of the surrounding hills, mountains, valley and sub-valley. Churah valley has to its credit the four beautiful lakes. Churah is famous for different kothis built by the Rajas almost in each pargana. Some kothis were built as rest places for the Rajas and their men on their visits to the area. Kothis used as rest houses can be enlisted as Devi Kothi, Sei Kothi, Thanei Kothi, Himgiri Kothi, ladan Kothi, and Sanooh Kothi. Kothis are generally square in shape measuring 20 or 30 yards on each side with an open courtyard in the centre. The buildings are to or three stories with spacious rooms and verandahs Some kothis were designed as fortress and used as revenue collection centre and as courts for administering justice, law and order. Such kothis are Bairagarh, Tikrigarh, Begheigarh and Jassaurgarh etc. Churah is also famous for its hydro-electric project Baira Siul. Nakrod is the dam-site of the project and power-house is located at Surgani.

Places of Interest

Chamunda Temple, Devi Kothi - One of the most interior and backward villages of Churah valley in Himachal Pradesh is Devikothi, about 110 km from the district headquarters of Chamba. In the absence of a link road, transportation of goods is carried out by mules. This mountainous area remains covered with snow for six months in a year. The other numberless village temples, mostly dedicated to a Devi or Naga, the only one which deserves a passing notice is that of Chamunda , at Devi Kothi, on account of the Mughal influence manifest in its wood-carvings.

It is possible that this temple may have been constructed by Raja Umed Singh in A.D. 1754, but it is very unlikely that the paintings were executed under the patronage of this raja. It would be more correct to place them, on stylistic grounds, in the first quarter of nineteenth centaury. The temple is dedicated to Devi and contains illustrations of the exploits of the goddess Durga. But there are many panels given to the themes from Bhagavata Purana .

Gadasru Lake

Situated at an altitude of 3470 meter and sixteen miles from Tissa, the headquarters of Churah tehsil, this lake is circular in shape and is roughly half a mile in circumference. Beside this lake also stands a temple dedicated to Goddess Kali and thus the place has acquired a holy significance. A temple dedicated to Goddess Kali stands at a corner of the lake. The approach to the lake is through difficult rocky terrain. This lake is believed to have been discovered by a surveyor probably of the Geological Survey of India, who after his compass instrument came to be known as Compassi Babu which later corrupted to Kappassi Babu. This lake has become a place of pilgrimage

Mahakali Dal- This dal (lake) is situated at a height of 4080 Meter from the sea level and lies at a place where the boundaries of parganas of Saho and Gudial of Chamba tehsil and Changu of Churah tehsil meet. Surrounded by meadows below mountain peaks, the lake presents a panoramic look to the viewer. The lake is dedicated to Goddess Kali and perfect silence is observed at the place. This lake is though smaller then Lama dal, is larger than Khajjiar and Manimahesh lake .

Katasan Devi Temple - Another popular temple of the Chamba district, it is about 30-km from the town near Baira Siul Project. This calm and peaceful spot is ideal for picnic lovers and one can witness a full view of the valley from its premises.

Mahal Nag dal on Mahalvar dhar and **Chamunda Devi Dal** at Devi Kothi are the other two beautiful lakes. Approaches being difficult, these lakes remain less frequented by the people. Churah is also known for many other temples of which Chamunda Devi temple at Devi Kothi and Bhader Kali temple in Bhalei sub tehsil are more famous.

Bhanjararu Village at Glance

1. Name of Panchayat.	**:**	Bhanjraru.
2. **Name of Village**	:	Kasbati Bhanjraru
3. Name of Block.	**:**	Tissa
4. Name of District.	**:**	Chamba
5. Major water Source.	**:**	Stream/ Del Nalla
6. Livelihood Options.	**:**	Major- Horticulture, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry. Minor- Business, Wages, Govt. job.
7. Geographical Area of Panchayat.:		498-86 Ha.
Latitude and longitude		32.836826, 76.150177
Elevation		1757 m

Demography

8. Total House Hold	**:**	50
9. Population	:	204
10. No. of Male	**:**	103
11. No of Female	**:**	101
12. No. of BPL families	**:**	06

Agriculture

13. Major Crops. : Maize, Wheat, Vegetable pulses, Rajmah etc.

14. Marketing : Local Market.

15. Polyhouse : Vegetable.

Horticulture

16. Major Crops : Apple, Pear, Walnut, Apricot, Peach, etc.

17. Marketing : Chamba, Amritsar, Ludhiana, etc.

18. Polyhouse : Flower plants planted in polyhouse.

Animal Husbandry

19. Families involved in Animal Husbandry : 12

20 Live stock : Cow, Ox, Sheep, Goat, Mule, etc.

21. Dairy Milk Productions : 35 ltr/Day.

Government Insfrastructures at Bhanjararu:-

Sr.No	Institutions	No
1	Primary School	03
2	Middle School	01
3	Senior Secondary School	01
4	Ayurveda Health Center	01
5	Rest House	01
6	Mahila Mandal	02
7	Home stay	02

Baseline data:-

Baseline data collected at field level from Bhanjraru Village, Block Tissa, Distt. Chamba is annexed as **Annexure-I.**

Scope:

Scope for developing eco village has been identified in following functional components:-

- Solid waste management and cleanliness.
- Natural water sources and Springs.
- Adoption of sustainable agriculture and horticulture practices.
- Water management and irrigation practices.
- Adoption of renewable sources of energy.
- Eco-tourism.

Solid Waste Management and Cleanliness

Bhanjararu village is sub district headquarter therefore solid waste management and cleanliness emerge as main problem. The work on solid and liquid waste management is on progress by various departments under convergence. The plastic waste has been a problem of this village as it is elsewhere. The collection and disposal of non-biodegradable waste poses a great challenge as plastic waste has been coming out of each house almost on daily basis. Some of the farmers however, have been adopting source segregation and Vermi- Composting Practice although they can still said to be lesser in use. The farmers/residents lack the knowledge and practice of reuse of unwanted goods and materials.

Present Status: -

Sr.No	Particulars	Remarks
1	Facilities for collection and disposal of non-biodegradable waste available in the village.	0
2	No. of Vermi Composting units in the village	5-10 unit
3	Knowledge of source segregating and composting among the farmers.	Inadequate
4	Knowledge of reuse of unwanted goods and materials among the residents	Inadequate

Natural Water Sources and Springs:

Bhanjararu village has two springs and one stream named Del Nalla that flows along the gradient which is approximately out of the village boundary. The stream offer great potential for harnessing the benefits by employing sustainable prioritizing and counter approaches to neutralize the risk of extinction they have been facing. However, few such springs have already dried up; clearly signifying that this village too faces a climate change threat. By employing ground water recharge practices through ground water recharge pits there is scope for revival of natural water sources in the future.

Present Status: -

Sr. No	Particulars	Remarks
1	No. of streams identified enriching the village	1
2	No. of Springs identified	2
3	No. of Critical springs identified	0

Adaptation of sustainable Agriculture and Horticulture practices:

Maize has been a traditional crop of this village for ages. Other traditional crops are wheat, oats, horse gram etc. However, as stated by the farmers the output of these crops has not been quite satisfying and the produce has been meager and just enough to full fill household needs. Now, the farmers have diversified their farming to other cash crops such as apple, peach, peas and potatoes too. But this crop diversification appears little the actual potential available in this village. The farmer also need to be taught and trained about organic farming, zero budget natural farming (ZBNF) and farm produce management practices. Polyhouses for floriculture and exotic vegetables are also present in the village, if given proper technical / commercial support offers potential for income generation of farmers. Medicinal plants such as Nag Chhatri, Jangli Lahusan, Bhang, Dhoop, Lavender, Rosemerry are also found wild in the village, if proper market is established it can too offer potential for income generation of farmers.

Present Status: -

Sr.No	Particulars	Remarks
1	Do the farmers of this village know about crop diversification, its benefits and scope of doubling their income by 2022.	Yes
2	Do the farmers know about the need and benefits of traditional crops & seeds restoration.	Yes
3	Do the farmers know about the need and benefits of practice such as zero budget farming and organic farming.	Yes
4	Do the farmers have adequate knowledge of farm produce management practices	Little bit

Water Management and Irrigation:

The Stream flowing at the right side of village offers a great potential for undertaking irrigation in the village. Rain Water Harvesting from roof tops too offers a great scope for water management during the dry seasons. The water body/ springs of village need maintenance, besides other water management techniques need to be adopted. The farmers need to be taught and trained about water conservation practices and minimizing water use.

Present Status: -

Sr.No	Particulars	Remarks
1	No. of house in the village with roof Top rain Water harvesting structure.	01
2	No. of springs that need maintenance	02
3	No. of Water bodies that need to be revived	0
4	No. of such structure in the village where household water (Waste) is being collected, treated and used for farming	5

Adoption of renewable sources of energy:

The village needs to adopt renewable source of energy. The solar lights (Both street Light & Household Lights) must be installed by the residents, however some solar lights are installed but there is scope for more. Since the village is sub district headquarter for Tissa Block of Distt. Chamba energy consumption appears to be higher, therefore scope for installing roof-top solar power plant in the village also exists. There also need for installing roof top solar Geyser for public building of the village. The village farms are susceptible to be harmed by the wild animals, the farms thus need to be protected through solar fencing.

Present Status: -

Sr.No	Particulars	Remarks
1	No. of existing solar street lights in the village	10
2	No. of households using solar lights	01
3	No. of houses with roof top solar geysers	None
4	No. of Public building with roof top solar geysers	None
5	No. of Farmers with solar fencing	None
6	Roof-top Solar Power Plant	None

Eco Tourism and its Scope

The Village has tremendous scope of Eco Tourism like home stay and trackers to track, herbal garden etc. The rugged routes through the woods, mountains, and the rocks leading to captivating locations make it trekker's paradise.

Scope of Developing Trekking routes

Sr. No	From	To	Via	Remarks	Tracking Time
1	Bhanjraru	Saach Paas	Saach valley	The Trek Offers	2-3 days

				picturesque sites and snow cover	
2	Bhanjraru	Gadasaru lake	Chehni Pass	This arduous Trek Offers picturesque sites and snow cover to this sacred lake.	4-5 days

Gap Analysis:

- Solid waste management appears an area which require improvement. At present all waste i.e. bio-degradable and non-biodegradable is being disposed openly.
- The present assessment and analyses of existing water resources of the village clearly suggest that there's an acute need for developing a village water security plan and climate resilient spring shed developing plan for the vulnerable springs.
- Ground water recharge through recharge pits, water conservation tanks/ ponds, roof-top rain water harvesting practices are required for water conservation and management.
- Energy conservation practices are also needs improvement, since only street solar lights have been installed in the village, however being a sub district head quarter energy conservation appears to be higher and there is scope for installation of solar plant and other solar devices in the village.
- Sustainable agriculture, horticulture practice is an untapped position, the village ready offers tremendous space to work on this component. Organic farming and zero budget natural farming practices are required to be adopted.
- Regarding eco tourism purpose village needs more environment friendly infrastructure.

Action proposed:

- Door to door waste collection, segregation and disposal facility is required to be set up. Zero waste concept can be introduced in the village. Innovative ideas such as reusing plastic for making plastic benches etc. can be introduced. Household biodegradable waste can be handled at household level in the village by making vermicompost etc. Installation of organic waste composting machine also offers a great potential for handling biodegradable waste in an eco friendly way.
- There is greater need of facilities such as material recovery facility, plastic shredding machines etc. Practices of recycling are also required to be adopted. There's also a need to train and teach the resident the practice of source segregation, composting and reuse of unwanted goods and materials.
- Conservation of available water resources in the village, Rain water harvesting structures, water conservation tanks and maintenance of existing water sources are required.
- There is scope for installation of roof-top solar power plant in the village. Besides huge scope for solar lights, solar geyser, solar fencing exists in the village.
- Eco-tourism activities such as development of tracking routes, home stays, herbal gardens etc. can also be adopted.
- Other activities for demonstration such as creation of eco gardens can be promoted. Herbal garden at school involving eco club of school can be created at school for awareness.

Various Scheme ongoing for Bhanjararu:-

Sr. No	Head	Sanction Amount	Expenditure for the year 2017-2018	Estimated budget for the year 2018-2019	Estimated budget for the year 2019-2020
1	MGNREGA	4524000	4524000	9580000	31730000
2	SBM	500000	100000	1500000	500000
3	14th Finance	1384347	1284347	1489564	1390000
4	VKVNY	100000	100000	100000	500000
5	MPLADS	100000	100000	_	150000

Partnership strategy for each component

Component	Department / Organization
Solid Waste Management and Cleanliness	• Rural Development Department • Mahila Mandals
Natural Water Sources and Water Management	• Irrigation and Public Health Department • Rural Development Department • Village Water Committees
Adoption of renewable sources of energy	• HIMURJA • Rural Development Department
Eco Tourism and Eco services	• Tourism • Forest • School

Activity wise timeline of EVDP Plan:

Sr.No.	Activity	Time Period				
		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year
1	Segregation at Source and Door to door Biodegradable and non-biodegradable garbage collection, Transportation					
2	Plastic waste collection and transportation to recycling facility					
3	Dustbins for collection of Bio-degradable and Non-Biodegradable waste					
4	Organic Waste Composting Machine					
5	Domestic Hazardous waste collection at one "waste deposition centre" in village and ensuring safe storage and transportation to hazardous waste disposal facility as per direction by SPCB					
6	Soak Pits					
7	Biogas Plants					
8	Biotoilet					
9	Roof top Rain Water Harvesting Structures					
10	Rain Water Harvesting through LDPE Ponds					
11	Water Conservation Tanks					
12	Maintenance of springs/ water body					
13	Recharge Pits					
14	Drip Irrigation Structures					
15	Solar Street lights					
16	Roof-top Solar Power Plant					
17	Solar Geysers					
18	Entry Gate					
19	Herbal Garden at School					

Component wise Activities proposed for Eco village and the total budget outlay for five Years is as given below:-

Sr. No	Component	Name of Activity	Place Of Activity	Number of Work	Convergence (Name of Scheme)	Cost from Convergence of Scheme (Rs.)	Model Eco Village Scheme Cost (Rs.)	1ST Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	Total Estimated Cost (Rs.)
1.	Solid Waste Management	Segregation at Source and Door to door Biodegradable and non-biodegradable garbage collection, Transportation	Bhanjraru	-	MGNAREGA	50,000	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	50,000
		Dustbins for collection of Bio-degradable and Non-Biodegradable waste	Main Bazaar Bhanjraru , Police Station , BDO Office , Patogan Saluin , Bus Stand Bhanjraru	10	MGNAREGA	30,000	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	30,000
		Plastic waste collection and transportation to collection centre/ recycling facility	Bhanjraru	-	MGNAREGA/ SBM	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	10,000
		Organic Waste Composting Machine	Bhanjraru	1	14th Finance /SBM	4,10000	1,50,000	-	2,80000	1,40000	1,40000	-	5,60000
		Domestic Hazardous waste collection	Bhanjraru	-	MGNAREGA	50,000	-	-	25,000	25,000	-	-	50,000

		at one "waste deposition centre" in village and ensuring safe storage and transportation to hazardous waste disposal facility as per direction by SPCB											
		Biogas Plants	Donri	2	VKVNY/SBM	1,00,000	-	-	-	-	50,000	50,000	1,00,000
		Bio toilet	Bhanjraru	1	-	-	1,00,000	-	-	-	50,000	50,000	1,00,000
		Soak Pits	Main Bazaar Bhanjraru, Police Station, BDO Office, Bdo Office Colony, Vet nary Sulana, Dobh, Dikriyund, Patogan, Saluin	10	-	-	1,00,000	-	-	50,000	50,000	-	1,00,000
2.	Natural Water Sources and Water Management	Roof top Rain Water Harvesting Structures	Bhanjraru, Dobh, Dikriyund, Sulana, Madan, Patogan	5	MGNAREGA/SBM/14th Finance/VKVNY/MPLADS	7,00,000	3,00,000	-	-	2,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000	10,00,000
		Rain Water Harvesting through LDPE Ponds	Dhar, Fultwas, Douri, Salancha, Patogan	5	MGNAREGA/SBM/14th Finance/VKVN	1,00,000	1,50,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	50000	-	-	2,50,000

					Y/MPL ADS								
		Water Conservation Tanks	Dobh, Dikriyund, Sulana, Shardoda, Fultwas	5	MGNAREGA/SBM/14th Finance /VKVNY/MPL ADS	2,50,000	2,50,000	-	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	2,00,000	5,00,000
		Maintenance of springs/ water body	Madan,Dikriyund, Chhachhrot, Shardoda, Dobh	5	MGNAREGA/SBM/14th Finance /VKVNY/MPL ADS	50,000	50,000	25,000	25,000	50,000	-	-	1,00,000
		Recharge Pits	Bhanjraru, Bhanjraru Bazaar,Fultwas, Madan, Sulana	5	MGNAREGA/SBM/14th Finance /VKVNY/MPL ADS	5,00,000	-	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	5,00,000
		Drip Irrigation Structures	Douri, Madan, Bhanjraru, Dobh, Dikriyund	5	MGNAREGA/SBM/14th Finance /VKVNY/MPL ADS	3,00,000	2,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	5,00,000
3.	Energy Conservation	Roof-top Solar Power Plant	BDO Office Bhanjraru	1	HIMURJA State Scheme	1,50,000	3,50,000	-	2,00,000	2,00,000	1,00,000	-	5,00,000
		Solar Geysers	Panchayat Bhavan Bhanjraru	4	HIMURJA State Scheme	2,00,000	2,00,000	-	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	4,00,000
		Solar Street lights	Bhanjraru Bazaar, Saluin Shardoda, Dobh , Dikriyund	5	HIMURJA State Scheme	1,00,000	-	50,000	50,000	-	-	-	1,00,000

			, Fultwas										
4.	Eco-tourism	Entry Gate	Bhanjraru	1	-	-	1,00,000	-	50,000	50,000	-	-	1,00,000
		Herbal Garden at School	GMSSS Bhanjraru	1	-	-	50,000	50,000	-	-	-	-	50,000
								5,15000	**11,30,000**	**11,65,000**	**11,90,000**	**10,00,000**	
						30,00,000	**20,00,000**						**50,00,000**

Activity wise outcomes of the Eco Village Development Plan

Name of Activity	Outcome of the activity
Segregation at Source and Door to door Biodegradable and non-biodegradable garbage collection, Transportation	Open dumping and littering of waste will be discouraged and maintenance of cleanliness
Dustbins for collection of Bio-degradable and Non-Biodegradable waste	Avoid littering and collection of waste at designated points in dustbins
Domestic Hazardous waste collection at one “waste deposition centre” in village and ensuring safe storage and transportation to hazardous waste disposal facility as per direction by SPCB	Avoid littering of hazardous waste in open dumps to stop contamination of soil and water
Organic Waste Composting Machine	Proper utilization of biodegradable waste generated in the village and promoting use of organic compost in the village farms and discouraging the use of chemical fertilizers, thus promoting sustainable agriculture practices
Biogas Plants	Generating gas and compost from the plants and promoting use of organic fertilizers in the farms
Biotoilet	Promoting use of clean sources for disposing waste
Soak Pits	Promoting waste water treatment system

Plastic waste collection and transportation to recycling facility	Avoid littering of plastic waste and proper disposal of plastic waste
Roof top Rain Water Harvesting Structures	Water Conservation
Rain Water Harvesting through LDPE Ponds	Water storage and conservation through minimum concretization and using stored water in the farms when rains are over
Water Conservation Tanks	Water conservation
Maintenance of springs/ water body	Revival of existing springs for utilization by villagers
Recharge Pits	For ground water recharge in forest areas
Drip Irrigation Structures	Water conservation and efficient use of water in the farms
Roof-top Solar Power Plant	Promoting renewable source of energy and less dependency on conventional system of energy
Solar Geysers	Promoting renewable source of energy
Solar Street lights	Promoting renewable source of energy
Entry Gate	Distinction and labeling of eco-village site and significance
Herbal Garden at School	Promoting conservation of medicinal plants found in the village and maintaining the inventory of medicinal plants in the village thus generating awareness among villagers

CONCLUSION

Eco villages help to implement the UN's Sustainable Development Goals and Climate Agreements on local levels. Many social innovations developed in eco villages can be transferred and replicated and local solutions to global challenges add up – over time, eco villages become a force for positive societal transformation!

Holistic creativity and innovation which eco villages bring, when combining the wise use of modern technology and resources with traditional heritage and wisdom, can massively contribute to addressing our global issues of poverty and environmental destruction. We can build a world living within its own means, and at peace with itself. We believe Bhanjraru village would make itself a perfect testimony to Eco Village.

Annexure-I

Eco Village Development Plan

Baseline Data:

Name of Village: **Bhanjraru** **Name of Panchayat:** **Bhanjraru**

Block Name: **Tissa** **Name of District:** **Chamba**

1. **Availability of Village Map:**

   Panchayat❑ Revenue Department❑ Concerned BDO❑

2. **Land use map:**

   Panchayat❑ Revenue Department❑ Concerned BDO❑

3. **Demographic profile:**

   i. Total households **50**

   ii. Population. **204**

   iii. No. of males. **103**

   iv. No. of females. **101**

   v. No. of BPL Families. **6**

   vi. Mahila Mandals: **02** (with details) 14 Members

   vii. Yuvak Mandals: **02** (with details) 10 Members

   viii. Self Help Groups: **03** (with details) 21 Members

4. **Agriculture:**

   i. Major crops: Maize, Wheat, Vegetables, Rajmah etc.

   ii. Marketing: Local Market

5. **Horticulture:**

   i. Major Crops:- Apple, Pear, Walnut, Apricot, Peach etc.

   ii. Marketing:- Chamba, Amritsar, Ludhiana etc.

6. **Animal husbandry:**

   i. Families involved in Animals husbandry: **12**

   ii. Livestock:- Cow, Ox, Sheep, Goat, Mule etc.

   iii. Dairy Milk Production:- 35 ltr./Day

7. **Socioeconomic Profile:**

   i. Major: **Horticulture**❑ **Agriculture**❑ **Animal husbandry** ❑

   ii. Minor: **Business**❑ **Wages**❑ **Govt. job** ❑

8. **Members of village Committee constituted to implement the Scheme**_____

(with details) Committee has been constituted.

9. **Functional component of Eco-Village/activities to be undertaken:**

Sr. No.	Component		Status	
			Existing	Proposed
1	**Protection and Conservation of Natural Water Sources/springs.**	a) No. of water sources in the village.	**4**	
		b) No. of critical spring sources identified and prioritized for conservation.	**5**	_
		c) No. of spring recharging structures available.	_	_
		d) No. of village level committees constituted to check the water sources.	**2**	_
		e) No. of awareness campaign in village previously conducted to protect/conserve the natural water source.	**2**	_
		f) No. of studies conducted relating to vulnerability of springs.	_	_
		g) No. of climate resilient spring shed development plan.	_	_
		h) No. of village water security plans in the village.	_	_
2	**Adoption of Sustainable Agriculture Horticulture Practices.**			
	a) Crop Diversification and Traditional crops:	i. No. and name of different crops grown in the village.	**4**	**-**
		ii. No. & names of the	**4**	_

		endangered or extinct crops of the village.		
		iii. Cereals/crop wise seed produced in the village.	_	_
		iv. Cereals/crops wise seed procured from outside.	Potato, Wheat, Vegetable, etc.	
	b) Organic farming	i. No. of farmers practicing organic farming in the village.	**5**	_
		ii. No. of Organic manure producing units in the village.	_	_
	c) Farm Produce and Management Practices	i. No. of farm produce organizations.	_	_
		ii. No. & details of good practices.	_	_
3	**Water management and irrigation.**			
	a) Rain Water Harvesting from Roof Tops	i. No. of roof-top rain water Harvesting Structures in the village.	**1**	_
	b) Revival and Creation of water ponds/maintenance of water bodies:	i. No. of water recharge bodies.	_	_
		ii. No. of Check dams in the village.	_	_
	c) Collection of treated waste water for farming	i. No. of households having tanks near house to collect water from kitchens, which can be used for farming.	**5**	_
	d) Minimize water use through strict conservation practices- supply in sustainable manner:	i. No. of water ponds constructed in the village.	_	_
		ii. No. of farmers who have adopted sprinkling method in farming.	_	_

		iii. No. of water management committees constituted in the village.	_	_
4	**Adoption of Renewable Sources of Energy.**	i. No. of biogas plants in the village.	_	_
		ii. No. of Solar Lights and Heaters in the village.	**10**	_
		iii. No. of awareness programmes conducted in the village about use of renewable sources of energy.	_	_
		iv. No. of Solar pump for lifting of water which is used for clusters.	_	_
		v. No. of Solar fencing done in the village farmland to protect it from stray/wild animals.	_	_
5	**Solid Waste Management-Cleanliness.**	i. No. of villagers who collect Non-Bio-degradable waste at one place and reused or sent for disposal through vendors.	_	_
		ii. No. of villagers who know & practice vermi composting techniques to degrade the Bio-degradable waste in to manure.	**2**	_
		iii. No. of farmers who is aware of Source Collection, Segregation and Composting techniques.	**10**	_
		iv. No. and details of practices noticed where villagers re-used unwanted goods and material.	_	_

		v. No. of community based groups (MM, YM, NGO etc.), which are aware of solid waste management techniques.	_	_
6	**Forest Management and assured Eco Services.**	i. No. of areas adopted for plantation.	_	_
		ii. No. of community based Plantation campaigns undertaken.	_	_
		iii. No. of plantations of fruit trees in the village.	**1000**	_
		iv. No. of Forest fire incident last year.	_	_
7	**Undertake capacity building interventions.**	i. No. of trainings conducted in village on Environmental issues.	**1**	_
		ii. No. of training and awareness modules available for villagers.	_	_
		iii. Village Bio-diversity group and register.	_	_

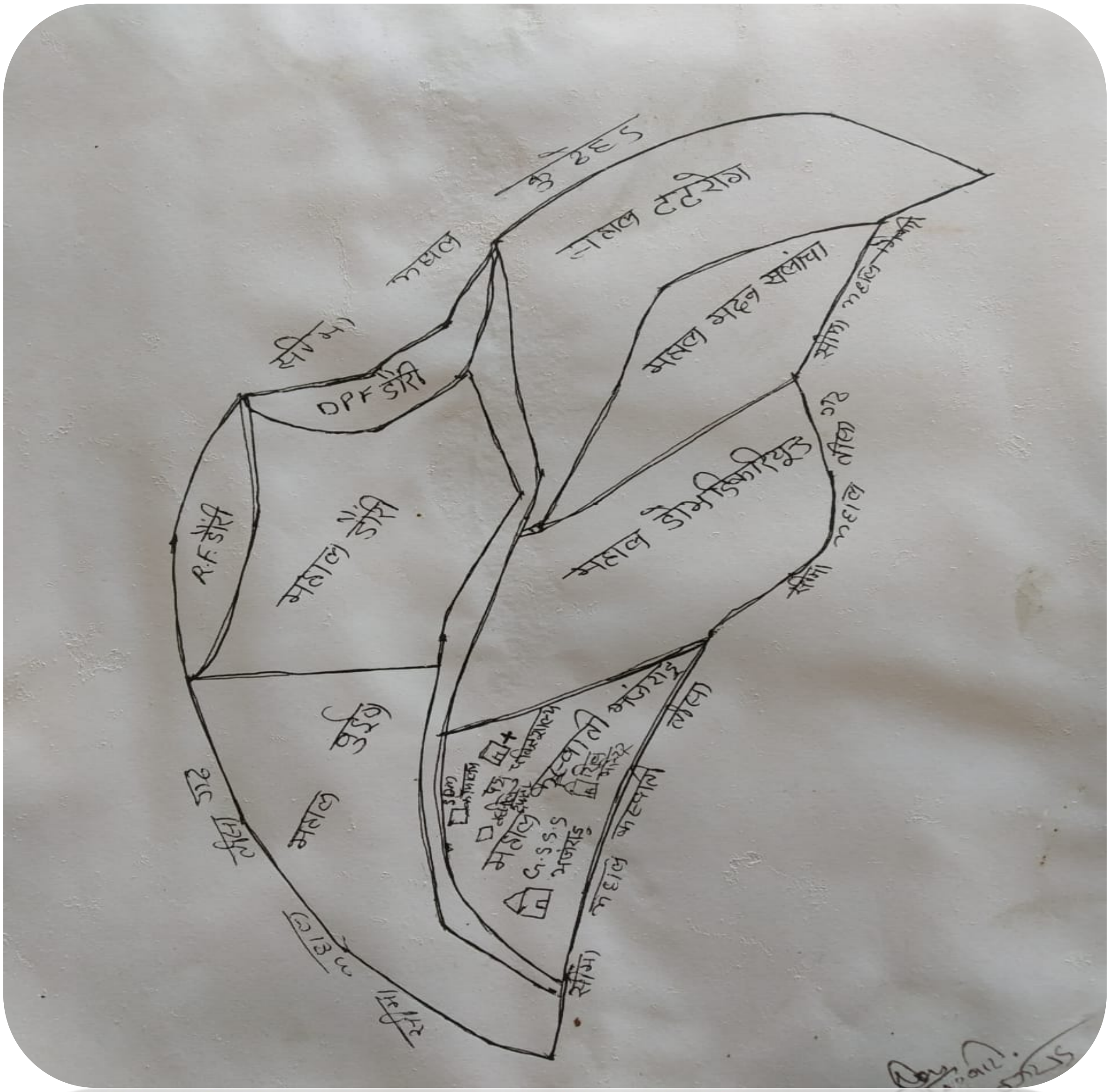
10. Various ongoing schemes:-

Sr. No.	Head	Sanction amount	Expenditure for the year 2017-18	Estimated budget for the year 2018-19
1	**MGNREGA**	**4524000**	**4524000**	**9580000**
2	**SBM**	**500000**	**100000**	**1500000**
3	**14th Finance**	**1384347**	**1284347**	**1489564**
4	**VKVNY**	**100000**	**100000**	**100000**
5	**MPLAD's**	**100000**	**100000**	_

Enclosures:

a) **Maps**

b) **Pictures**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महाल डोंगरी