

Global ICCA database
Jardhargaon, Uttarakhand, India

Basic data (please provide all)

Site Name (in local language and in English)	Jardhargaon .
Country (include State and Province)	Tehri Garhwal district, Uttarakhand state, India
Area encompassed by the CCA (specify unit of measurement).	Total forest conserved: ~650 hectares (ha) (Land use in village: Reserved Forest: 429.5 ha Civil <i>Soyam</i> forest: 229.878 ha Revenue land (including agriculture): 436.376)
GIS Coordinates (if available)	NA (not taken)
Whether it includes sea areas (Yes or no)	No
Whether it includes freshwater (Yes or no)	Yes (small perennial and seasonal streams)
Marine (Y or N)	No
Concerned community (name and approx. number of persons)	Predominantly Hindu community with mostly <i>Rajput</i> and <i>Harijan</i> castes; no tribal population
Is the community considering itself an indigenous people? (Please note Yes or No; if yes note which people)	Not clear. It is not officially classified as a Scheduled Tribe; however people consider themselves to have been here for centuries.
Is the community considering itself a minority? (Please note Yes or No, if yes on the basis of what, e.g. religion, ethnicity)	No
Is the community permanently settled? (Please note Yes or No; if the community is mobile, does it have a customary transhumance territory?)	Yes
Is the community local per capita income inferior, basically the same or superior to national value? (please note how confident you are about the information)	NA (not studied)
Is the CCA recognised as a protected area by governmental agencies? (Yes or no; if yes, how? If no, is it otherwise recognized?) If yes, legal document? Establishment date?	It is not recognised by government as a protected area, or in any other form as a CCA. However, a part of the forest being conserved is now under an official scheme (<i>van panchayat</i>) which encourages community management of civil forest (forests under the civil administration)
Conflicts with land tenure, natural resource use?	No, member of community using natural resources according to community made rules.
What is the main management objective (e.g. livelihood, cultural, spiritual...)	To conserve natural resources from various threats, especially for sustained water and biomass benefits.
By definition, a CCA fulfils a management objective. To which IUCN management category ¹ do you consider it would best fit (this does not imply that the management objective is consciously pursued by the	Category V (managed landscape) if full village is taken into account; or Category VI (managed resource reserve) if only forest is considered.

¹ Please see http://www.iucn.org/themes/wcpa/wpc2003/pdfs/outputs/pascat/pascatreview_info3.pdf

concerned community, but that it is actually achieved)	
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Additional qualitative information

Main ecosystem type	Broadleaved and pine forests, with traditional agricultural landscape adjacent to it. It is part of the Garhwal Hills, in the middle Himalayan range.
Description of biodiversity & resources (ecosystems, species, functions) conserved by the CCA	Forest ecosystems of broadly two kinds (Western Himalaya broadleaved, with oak and rhododendron predominating; and Coniferous, with Chir pine predominating). High floral biodiversity, high bird diversity (over 100 species), significant signs of mammalian life. No studies on other kinds of fauna.
Description of local ethnic groups and languages spoken	The Jardhari people's language is Pahari (for local communication) and Hindi (for communication with outsiders); a few people use broken English.
Broad historical context of the CCA	Forests under state control since colonial times, heavily degraded till 3 decades back; regeneration and protection began then, under the influence of the Chipko (save the forest) movement that had spread across the middle West Himalayan region. Continues to be <i>de jure</i> with the state (Forest Department) but <i>de facto</i> managed by the community.
Governance structure for the CCA (who takes management decisions, how?)	Members of community take decisions with common consensus in traditional institutions dealing with different resources, including a Van Suraksha Samiti (VSS, or forest protection committee) for the broadleaved forest, a Van Panchayat (VP or forest council) for the pine forest, and the Gram Sabha and Panchayat (village assembly and council) for overall village level decisions
Length of time the governance model has been in place	The overall village governance is a traditional system continuing from well into the past; the specific forest protection institutions are about 30 years (in the case of the VSS) and 15 years (in the case of the VP) old
Land and resource ownership in the CCA	Forests belong to the state (the Forest Department and Revenue Departments), with the community having traditional resource use and access rights. Agricultural fields are privately owned by the villagers.
Type of land use in the CCA	Forest land- Managed by community as common resource, and household land – managed by household.
Existence of written or oral management	Some are recorded in the Gram Sabha or Van

plans and specific rules for the use of natural resources in the CCA	Suraksha Samiti minutes, some are oral.
Map and zoning of the CCA (please attach if available and relevant,)	Sketch maps prepared by the community are included in photographs.
Relevant pictures with captions (please attach if available)	Inserted into text
Major threats to biodiversity and/or the CCA governance system	Lack of government recognition of the CCA; inadequate funds for basic expenses like paying the forest watchman; inappropriate 'development' activities such as mining; internal disputes with local political leaders; spread of invasives such as pine into broadleaved forest.
Local CCA-relevant features, stories, names, rules and practices	See main write-up

Additional reading:

<http://beejbachaoandolan.blogspot.com/>

<http://www.sanctuaryasia.com/features/detailfeaturescategory.php?id=435>

<http://uttarakhand.prayaga.org/archive/biodiversity-4.html>

<http://www.hinduonnet.com/thehindu/mag/2004/03/28/stories/2004032800250400.htm>

<http://www.uttaranchal.org.uk/bba.php>

<http://www.hinduonnet.com/fline/fl2502/stories/20080201508109100.htm>

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