

**IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINES 1.1 (Draft)**  
**For**  
**TSAMDRO SURVEY AND MAPPING**



**October 2023**

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# 1. Introduction

Pastoralism is a vital component of the agricultural farming system in the Himalayan Kingdom of Bhutan. Almost 70% of Bhutan's population depends on livestock and crops for their sustenance (WCD, 2013).

Yak herding is the predominant pastoral practice in all mountain communities of Bhutan. According to DoL (2016), Bhutan holds 1,156 yak herding households, with over 49,617 yaks including dzo-dzom (a hybrid between yak and local cattle) that contribute about 4% to the livestock products generated in the country. Pastoral yak herding is sparsely distributed across the northern belt of Bhutan over 32 sub-districts in twelve districts.

The ethnic nomadic communities are known by different names such as Brokpas in central and eastern Bhutan, Bjops in western Bhutan, and Lakhaps in west-central region, all of which basically mean 'pastoralists' (Gyamtsho 2000).

The livelihood of highlanders not only depends on yaks but also relies heavily on the availability and prosperity of pastureland (Tsamdro) which plays a critical role in supporting the yaks. The highlanders have therefore developed a symbiotic relationship with these forests and pasturelands which provide them with a perennial source of livelihood and sustenance. Their occupational patterns as yak herders and sellers of milk products, their social magnitude and their persistence as distinct entities in Bhutan are immensely significant.

Further, studies also confirm that high altitude pastoralism also has heritage values as the herders are a repository of knowledge, relevant to their mode of life, about yak breeding and behaviors, mountain plants and animals, local geography and myths. Over generations, the communities have categorized their rangelands into three groups of Yardrog, Tendrog and Guendrog. Such distinctive rangeland categories have been developed in adaptation to different seasons as necessitated by harsh local climate and various ecosystems.

With the enactment of Land Act 2007, Tsamdros and Sokshings were nationalized and reverted into State Reserve Forest.

The rationale behind nationalization of Tsamdro was to protect the grazing Rights of the highlanders whose livelihood is directly dependent on Tsamdro. It was observed that highlanders rearing livestock without Tsamdro were at the mercy of the non-domicile members who own Tsamdro and have no livestock. The domicile members have to pay Tsa-rin Chhurin (grazing fee) to the owner of the rangeland who do not reside there. This underpins the main rationale for the nationalization of Tsamdro and thus ensuring sustainable use and equitable distribution through leasehold.

According to the Section 325-236 of Land Act (2007), *"All Tsamdro rights maintained in the Thram prior to enactment of this Act shall be deleted from the Thram. Upon deletion, the Tsamdro land shall be reverted and maintained as the Government land in Thromde or the Government Reserved Forests land in rural areas. The reverted Tsamdro in rural areas shall be converted to leasehold and those in Thromde shall be maintained as the Government land"*.

As a result, the Tsamdro rights were removed from the Thram, and landowners received compensation at a rate of Nu.200 per acre. The Land Act of 2007 led to the nationalization of

a total of 1.433 million acres, with a corresponding compensation payout of Nu. 286.572 million.

## **1.1 Background**

On 19th October, 2017, the representatives of the highlanders of 32 Gewogs under 12 Dzongkhags appealed to His Majesty The King to maintain status quo for Tsamdro Rights as prior to the revision of the Land Act 2007 with the following submission:

- Nationalization of Tsamdro would increase migration of herders to lowland and further reduce the already declining herding population;
- Declining of herding population would compromise the border security;
- To segregate highlanders and accord priority between domicile and non-domicile herders;
- Banning or restricting trans-migration causes inconvenience and appealed to explore alternative measures.

Based on the above submission, His Majesty the King consented to the appeal and commanded to allot the registered Tsamdro on Tsamdro Use Thram (TUT). The Royal Command was founded on the following national interests:

- a. The presence of the highlander community and yak herding practices at high elevations natural pastures greatly benefits the country in securing border security.
- b. The highlanders have lived for 100s of years under harsh and difficult conditions at high elevation rangelands and they are part of ecosystems and are best managers of the natural resources. This would greatly help the country in the conservation of nature and environment.
- c. Against the growing influence of globalization that has not spared Bhutan, the highlanders play a major role in protecting and preserving our age-old culture and tradition which affirms our identity.
- d. For the sustainable and enhanced livelihood of the highlanders.

Following the Royal Command, the National Land Commission Secretariat (NLCS) presented the Tsamdro Implementation Framework (Annexure I) for review, which was subsequently granted approval by His Majesty.

Hence, it is clear that Tsamdro survey and mapping necessitates a collaborative approach, cost-effective allocation of resources, a reasonable timeline, and the unwavering pursuit of accurate surveying results. This Tsamdro mapping guideline has been meticulously crafted with the intention of ensuring a seamless implementation process that directly benefits highlanders, whose livelihoods rely on Tsamdro.

## **1.2 Objective of Tsamdro Mapping**

- a. To realize His Majesty's vision of addressing the highlanders Tsamdro/Grazing Right concerns through the issuance of Tsamdro use Thram (TUT).
- b. To realize His Majesty's vision of venturing into a technology driven nation by exploring and introducing new and innovative survey and mapping tools.

## 2. Preparation and Planning

Pre-Mapping Requirements  
Resource Allocation  
Project Timeline

## 3. Data Collection and Field Survey

### 3.1 Data Collection Methods

As smartphones have become ubiquitous over the last decade, an enormous mobile data collection application emerged, making the prospect of cheap, crowdsourced geographical data collection more feasible than ever before. This exhibits that technology can play a critical role in helping countries accelerate the pace of land rights formalization while simultaneously reducing costs.

Sparked by these grand visions, the NLCS developed a customized user-friendly smartphone application called the '**Tsamdro-Mapping App**' to survey and map the Tsamdro of 32 Gewogs under 12 Dzongkhags. Apart from being simple and user-friendly, the application is relatively cheaper, accessible, adaptable and accurate which exactly fits the purpose of Tsamdro mapping. The App can collect data quickly and easily either on- or offline using GPS-enabled smartphones in remote field locations.

The Tsamdro owners shall survey their respective Tsamdro. They shall be trained and guided in using the Tsamdro-App. The concept of the Tsamdro owners surveying their own Tsamdro was undertaken based on the premise that local inhabitants possess expert knowledge of their local environments and *Satsam-Dotsam* (boundaries) thereby addressing any grazing boundary conflicts.

Allowing a Tsamdro owner the right to survey the Tsamdro as per their *Satsam-Dotsam* will not only give them great satisfaction, but also instill in them the sense of ownership and accountability of the Tsamdro. The condition of the rangeland was further aggravated by the never-ending conflicts between herding communities and warrants immediate attention from the concerned institutions. Such issues will be resolved through this strategy of participatory mapping followed by issuance of Tsamdro Use Thram and Land Lease Certificate.

The manual for the APP is enclosed in Annexure III.

### 3.2 Training

A Resource Person (RP) shall be deployed in each Gewog to train the Tsamdro owners.

- a. Groups shall be formed according to the number of participants.
- b. Observe and identify a few competent individuals to assist other Tsamdro owners in operating the app in the field as well.

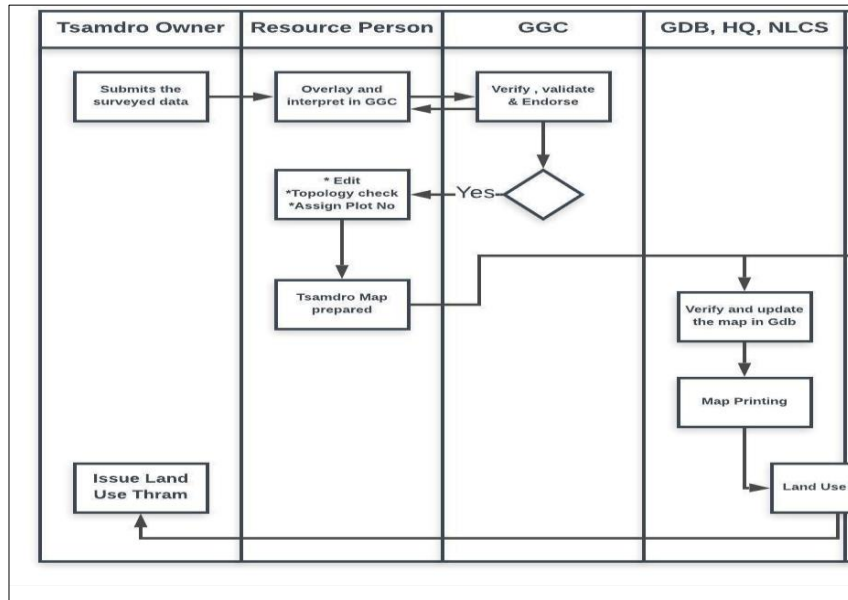
Table 1: Training Program

Day	Activities	Goal
Day 1	Check the type of smartphones used by the Tsamdro owners.	By the end of the session, the participants should be able to operate the App.
	Install the App and CID details.	
	Presentation and demonstration by the RP.	
	Demonstration of the App by the Tsamdro owners with assistance from the RPs.	
	Observe and identify a few competent individuals and let them demonstrate in their local dialect for the better understanding of the locals.	
Day 2	Identify a nearby Tsamdro as the test-area.	By the end of the session, the participants should be able to operate the App and survey the Tsamdro.
	Demonstration/Field test to witness whether they are able to practically implement and operate the app.	
	RPs to verify the data submitted by the Tsamdro owners.	

### 3.3 Field Survey Guidelines

- a. Smartphone with the installed mapping app “Tsamdro app” shall be used to carry out Tsamdro survey.
- b. Following parameters shall be set in the Tsamdro app:
  - I. Track accuracy-10 meters
  - II. Track interval- 5 meters
- c. The unit of area should be in acres up to third decimal place and the distance in meters up to third decimal place.
- d. The handheld GNSS/GPS receiver or any better surveying instrument shall be used for survey as and when situation demands.
- e. The survey shall be carried out by a Tsamdro holder. However, for Tsamdros that overlap administrative boundaries, the survey shall be carried out jointly by both parties. In both the case, a forestry official is recommended to be present. Chiwog Tshogpa shall monitor the survey within his/her jurisdiction.
- f. The google earth image or any freely available image shall be used as a base layer to assure positional reference.
- g. The features shall be surveyed in the form of points, line and polygon.
- h. The data shall be submitted manually or digitally.
- i. The data shall be checked to ensure no overlap and other topological issues.
- j. The data shall be randomly selected to examine data quality using better surveying instruments.
- k. The position accuracy of parcel data shall be within (+-) 10 meters.

- l. The mapping shall be carried out in Drukref03 projection.
- m. The data shall be superimposed on satellite image and presented to GVC for validation and endorsement.
- n. Any change in Tsamdro boundary shall be incorporated as per the decision of GVC.
- o. The validated data should be updated in Geodb server or any such server.
- p. The surveyed area after validation by GVC should be captured in the Thram database.
- q. The map and Tsamdro Use Thram/Tsamdro Lease Certificate shall be printed.



## 4. Institutional Arrangement

### 4.1 Gewog Validation Committee (GVC)

#### 4.1.1 Team Composition

At the Gewog level, a Gewog Validation Committee (GVC) shall be constituted to verify and validate the surveyed and mapped data. The GVC shall comprise of the following members:

- a. Gup, Chairperson
- b. Mangmi
- c. Tshogpa
- d. Goshey-Ngyenshey (of each Chiwog) identified by the GVC
- e. Dzongkhag/Dungkhag/Gewog Livestock Officer
- f. Dzongkhag/Dungkhag/Gewog Forestry Officer
- g. Land Record Officer, member Secretary

## 4.1.2 Responsibilities

The GVC shall:

- I. Ensure to complete and endorse the final endorsement after the completion of survey for every Tsamdro in the format developed by NLCS (Annexure II);
- II. Ensure to obtain the thumb impression of the Tsamdro owner in the final endorsement form in their presence;
- III. Ensure to inform the concerned Tsamdro owner through the local authorities in the event of a shared boundary falling outside the particular Gewog's jurisdiction;
- IV. Identify an elderly person with local knowledge for every Chiwog to validate the authenticity of the surveyed Tsamdro;
- V. Verify and validate the Tsamdro on the satellite imagery interpreted by the RP and;
- VI. Verify and validate Tsamdro in the Ngar-Thram records interpreted by the RP.

## 4.2 National Land Commission Secretariat (NLCS)

### 4.2.1 Overall-Coordinator

An overall coordinator from the Department of Survey and Mapping (DoSAM), NLCS shall be identified to lead the exercise of Tsamdro mapping. The coordinator shall:

- i. be competent and well versed in executing tasks relating to both technical and legal aspects of Tsamdro mapping.
- ii. oversee and ensure that the exercise is executed as per the work plan in a smooth and efficient manner.

### 4.2.2 Resource Person (RP)

A Surveyor shall be deployed as a Resource Person (RP) in each Gewog. The RP shall:

- i. Be well versed in operating the Tsamdro-App;
- ii. Be well versed in the interpretation of both legal and technical aspects of Tsamdro mapping;
- iii. Train the Tsamdro owners in using Tsamdro-App and assist them in terms of any assistance required to survey as well as in submitting the data to the Geodatabase.
- iv. Be present at all times to assist the GVC in the interpretation of Thram and map;
- v. Be present at all times to assist the GVC in the validation of the surveyed data submitted by the Tsamdro owner;
- vi. Be regularly stationed at the Gewog to provide technical support to the Tsamdro owners operating the Tsamdro-App in the field;
- vii. Communicate and submit daily progress report to the coordinator;
- viii. Ensure to obtain the Thumb impression of the Tsamdro owners and GVC members in the final endorsement form and;
- ix. Provide assistance or survey (If necessary) a Tsamdro with overlapping boundary or any other issue.



### 4.2.3 Land Record Officer (LRO)

The LRO shall:

- i. Assist the GVC in the interpretation of Thram and generate and print the TUT.
- ii. Generate and print the Tsamdro Use Thram/Tsamdro Lease Certificate;
- iii. Submit daily progress report to the coordinator and;
- iv. Update every Tsamdro in the Tsamdro Thram Database as per the decision of the GVC.

### 4.3 Tsamdro Owner

The Tsamdro owner shall:

- i. Be fully aware of the exact 'Satsam Dotsam' (boundaries);
- ii. Cooperate and jointly survey a shared boundary;
- iii. Ensure that there is no encroachment on State Land or on any other registered Tsamdro;
- iv. Ensure that the battery of the smartphone with the installed Tsamdro -App is fully charged at all times or carry a back-up battery;
- v. Ensure that the surveyed data shall be submitted after the completion of the survey;
- vi. Sign the final endorsement form in the presence of the GVC, which shall be final and binding. No appeal cases shall be entertained, and any disputes in future shall have reference in this document and;
- vii. Take full responsibility and accountability of the surveyed area.

## 5. Regulations and Compliance

### 5.2 Specific Provisions

#### 5.2.1 Domicile Member(s)

- a. Owning a Tsamdro with herds shall be issued on Tsamdro Use Thram (TUT).
- b. Owning a Tsamdro without herds shall be issued on TUT.
- c. Not owning Tsamdro but having herds, shall be allotted Tsamdro from the nationalized Tsamdro on TUT.
- d. Not owning Tsamdro and without any herds, will be allotted Tsamdro from the nationalized Tsamdro on the condition that they will own herds.
- e. The Tsamdro allotted shall be annulled if:
  - i. the owner becomes non-domicile,
  - ii. the Tsamdro is not utilized or abandoned,
  - iii. there is no inheritor after the demise of Tsamdro owner.
- f. Owning Tsamdro in lowland or other Gewogs shall be allotted on lease.
- g. Owning Tsamdro in highland Gewogs shall be allotted on TUT.

## 5.2.2 Non-Domicile Member(s)

- a. Owning Tsamdro without herds, shall be nationalized.
- b. Owning Tsamdro with herds, shall be issued on Leasehold, contingent upon the carrying capacity and herd size, as stipulated in section 2.4.2.2 (f). Any area beyond the defined herd size shall be redistributed.
- c. Not owning Tsamdro but with herds, shall be issued on Leasehold based on carrying capacity and herd size, as stipulated in section 2.4.2.2 (f).

## 5.3 General Provisions

### 5.3.1 Tsamdro Rights and Responsibilities

- a. The right to TUT is limited to grazing. It does not subsume rights to water, Right of Way (RoW), medicinal plants, and other forest products.
- b. No permanent infrastructures shall be built on Tsamdro.
- c. The Tsamdro shall not be allowed for any kind of transactions or mortgaged.
- d. The Tsamdro allotted shall not be allowed for land exchange.
- e. The Tsamdro may be inherited upon obtaining necessary approval from NLCS.
- f. The Tsamdro owner shall not encroach or fence the Tsamdro beyond the area approved.
- g. The fence's height should be constructed within specified limits, and permanent materials like steel wires and high concrete walls should be avoided. Any condition/s set by DoFPS in this regard shall be strictly followed.
- h. If some areas within the Tsamdro are required for the interest of the nation, no compensation or substitution shall be eligible.

### 5.3.2 Other Provisions

- a. NLCS's decision will be based on GVC's decision.
- b. Any court verdicts related to Tsamdro will be null and void. However, the LGs should exercise discretion based on the practicality of implementation on the ground.
- c. The Gups, Tshogpas and Mangmis should educate their people back in the Gewogs and avoid conflicts between communities.
- d. If there is dispute, the dispute creator will be allotted Tsamdro only based on the old Thram. The excess area will be redistributed to others.
- e. Dratshang and other non-domicile members of Tsamdro will be freed up and redistributed. (Circular reference- Annexure 3).
- f. The reallocation of Tsamdro will be based on the carrying capacity and herd size, in accordance with the formula defined by the livestock sector.
- g. The leasing of Tsamdro at the lowlands to livestock dependent beneficiaries shall be determined by the carrying capacity, herd size and the Tsamdro Management Plan (TMP) determined by the Livestock sector
- h. While carrying out Tsamdro survey in lowlands (for highlanders), traditional boundaries respected in the past may be followed. Both parties should jointly carry out the survey which will then be approved by the GVC. Presence of forestry officials is also recommended.
- i. Tsamdros shall not be given near roads and villages.

- j. The individuals or communities who have the customary Tsalam and Chhulam rights on any Tsamdro shall continue to enjoy such rights.
- k. The excess and deficit of the surveyed plot shall be endorsed by the Tsamdro owner since they have surveyed the land according to their Satsam-Dotsam.
- l. The Tax for Tsamdro allotted on TUT shall have a rebate of 90%, as stipulated in the prevailing Property Tax Act 2022.
- m. The rate for the Tsamdro allotted on lease shall be applicable as per the prevailing rate and may be collected by the respective Local Government.

#### **5.4 TUT & Lease Certificate Content**

Both the Tsamdro Use Thram and Tsamdro Lease Certificate shall contain the following attributes (where applicable):

- a. The land use type shall be specifically mentioned as per the seasonal grazing pattern namely 'Guendrog', 'Yardrog' and 'Tendrog'.
- b. The duration of the lease shall be explicitly mentioned in the Tsamdro Lease Certificate given the seasonal grazing pattern.
- c. The lease rate shall also be mentioned explicitly in the Tsamdro Lease Certificate.
- d. Traditional practice: Specify duration for the Tsamdro where herds from the highland as well as lowlands graze. Also specify the duration in the certificate.

### **6. Code of Conduct/Ethics**

- a. A Conflict of Interest (If any) shall be declared by the GVC members and be excluded from the meeting.
- b. The concerned officials shall effectively and efficiently execute the assigned Roles and Responsibilities as per the work plan.
- c. The concerned officials/committee shall refrain from engaging in any corrupt practices.
- d. The privacy and security of the surveyed data shall be protected by both parties involved.
- e. The Tsamdro owner shall not take advantage of the liberty given to survey their own Tsamdro through encroachment on State Land or any other registered Tsamdro.

### **7. Miscellaneous**

- a. Specific terms and conditions, arising out differing circumstances in some Gewogs/Dungkhags are attached as annexures. (Note: Dzongkhags are advise to work on this)
  - i. ToR for Merak and Sakteng, Trashigang Dzongkhag
  - ii. ToR for Thimphu Dzongkhag
- b. Specific guidelines on cutting down trees or branches, replanting trees, maintaining buffers around water sources and along highways etc shall be based on the requirements and/or conditions imposed by DoFPS
- c. The next phase of Tsamdro survey for cattles (Yunors) shall be done in the lowlands based on the Tsamdro carrying capacity and Tsamdro Management Plan prepared by the Department of Livestock
- d. A specific guideline for lowland cattles' Tsamdro (Yunors) will also be developed prior to carrying out the next phase of Tsamdro survey

## 8. Definitions

**Chikor Tsamdro:** The legal boundary based on physical landmark features being reflected in the Ngar-Thram. Within this legal boundary, fragmentations within siblings occurred as part of inheritance.

**Domicile:** The highlander with census registered in the Gewog and is an inhabitant of the particular gewog, which is validated by the GVC.

**Guendrog:** Winter grazing land. It occurs within an altitude range of 2,500 to 3,000m.

**Highlander:** An individual whose livelihood is directly dependent on highland cattle (Yak) and Tsamdro.

**Tsamdro Use Thram:** A titleship granted to the highlanders (whose livelihood is directly dependent on Tsamdro) as Kidu by His Majesty The King.

**Non-Domicile:**

- a. With census but is not an inhabitant of the particular gewog;
- b. Without census and is not an inhabitant and;
- c. Civil Servants/Monk Bodies/ Armed force/ Corporate bodies/other categories whose livelihood has different sources of income other than Tsamdro dependency.

**Satsam Dotsam:** The legal boundary based on physical landmark features being reflected in the Ngar-Thram.

**Tendrog:** Transit pasture; a native grassland located between 3000-3500m.

**Tsamdro:** Pasture/Native Rangeland



**Yardrog:** Summer grazing land (starts late April to May and returns early October). It is generally located in alpine and sub-alpine rangelands (located at an altitude of above 3,500 m).

## 9. Annexures

### 1. Tsamdرو Implementation Framework

HERDS	NO	Domicile	Non-domicile	Domicile	Non-domicile
		<b>Proposal:</b> Yaks to be provided by Government.  <b>Rationale:</b> Eco-Cultural-Security	<b>Proposal: -</b> Nationalization  <b>Rationale:</b> No benefit to any of the stated principles	<b>Proposal:</b> Tsamdro re-distribution and provide Yaks  <b>Rationale:</b> Eco-Cultural-Security	<b>Proposal:</b> Nationalization  <b>Rationale:</b> No benefit to any of the stated principles
	YES	Domicile	Non-domicile	Domicile	Non-Domicile
		<b>Proposal:</b> URC  <b>Rationale:</b> Minimal Lease Rent – Ownership	<b>Proposal:</b> Leasehold  <b>Rationale:</b> No incentive if given URC	<b>Proposal:</b> Tsamdro re-distribution from Government, Dratshang, Gendey, etc.  <b>Rationale:</b> Eco-Cultural-Security	<b>Proposal:</b> Leasehold  <b>Rationale:</b> No incentive if given URC
YES			NO		
TSAMDRO					

### 2. Tsamdرو Survey Endorsement Form

		National Land Commission Tsamdro Survey Endorsement Form						
Dzongkhag:		Thram No:		Old Thram No (if any):				
Gewog:		Name:						
Chiwog:		CID No:						
Village:								
SI No	Plot No	Tsamdro Type	Tsamdro Name	Tsamdro Area		Boundary Surveyed by (CID & Thumb impression)	Adjoining Tsamdرو Owner (If Any)	Remarks
				Old	New			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 20%;">Local Representative(Tshopa) Name CID</div> <div style="width: 20%;">Community Representative(Mangmi) Name CID</div> <div style="width: 20%;">Block Leader(Gup) Name CID</div> <div style="width: 20%;">Resource Person Name CID</div> </div>								

3. Tsamdro Survey Report (Dzongkha)



འབྲུག་རྒྱལ་ཁབ་རྒྱུག་གཞུང་།

Royal Government of Bhutan

National Land Commission

(ལྷ་འཕྲོགས་འཇམ་འབད་བའི་ཁ་གསལ་ལ)




ལྷ་འཕྲོགས་འཇམ་འབད་བའི་ཁ་གསལ་ལ				ལྷ་འཕྲོགས་ལྷོད་མིའི་གཏན་འཇགས་ལཱ་རྒྱུ་			
རྫོང་ཁག	གཞི་གསལ་ལ	གཏན་མཚན་ མི་གྲངས།	ཏལ	མིང།	ཕྱི་མིའི་ཉིག།	རྫོང་ཁག	གཞི་གསལ་ལ
མེད་ལོག	མེད་ལ	ལ་རྫོང་བསྐྱོན་མཁུ།	༡༥༠	མི་ཁྲུངས་ལག་ཁྲིའུང་།	༡༡༥༠༠༠༡༠༦༧	མེད་ལོག	མེད་ལ
ལྷ་འཕྲོགས་ལྷོད་ཁྲུང་ཁུང་།	༡༩	རྫོང་གནས་དབྱེ་ལ།	༡༣༩་ལོ་ལོ།	ཁྲིམ་གུང་ཁུང་།	མ་ལ-༧-༤༡	གཡུ་སུ།	མེད་ལ
བདག་དཔལ་གྱི་ལྷོ་ལྷོ་ལ།	མཁུ་ལོང་ལ	བུ་རྒྱུད་འཕྲིན་ཁུང་།	༡༩༩༤༥༦༧	དམིགས་བསམ་ལྷོ་ཁྲིམ་གུང་ཁུང་།	༡༥༠༠༠༠༡༡༩	གཏན་མཚན་ཁྲུང་ཁུང་།	༡༡༩

ལྷ་འཕྲོགས་ལྷོད་མིའི་གཏན་འཇགས་ལཱ་རྒྱུ་										
མ་གཏན་འཇགས་ལཱ་རྒྱུ་	ཁྲུང་ཁུང་ལ།	ལྷ་འཕྲོགས་ལྷོད་ལ།	མེད་ལུང་།	མ་ལཱ་འཕྲིན་ལ།	རྫོང་དཔལ་གྱི་དབྱེ་ལ།	རྫོང་ཁུང་གི་མིང་གསུམ།	མ་གཏན་འཇགས་ལ། (མེད་ལུང་)	མ་གཏན་འཇགས་ལ། (མེད་ལུང་)	མ་གཏན་འཇགས་ལ། (མེད་ལུང་)	དཔལ་གསུམ།
		ཕྱི་ལོ་ལོག			ལྷ་འཕྲོགས་ལྷོད་ལ།					
		འཕྲིན་ལོག			མ་ལ་ལོག					
		འཕྲིན་ལོག								
<b>དཔལ་གསུམ།</b>					<b>མ་གཏན་འཇགས་ལཱ་རྒྱུ་</b>					

གོང་གསལ་མེད་ལོག་འདི་དོན་ལྷ་འཕྲོགས་འཇམ་འབད་བའི་ལོ་ལོག་གཏན་འཇགས་ལྷོད་མིའི་གཏན་འཇགས་ལཱ་རྒྱུ་ལཱ་ལྷོད་མིའི་གཏན་འཇགས་ལཱ་རྒྱུ་ལཱ་ལོ་ལོག་མཚན་ལོད་མེད་ལྷོད་ལོག་གསུམ།

- ༡) རྫོང་ཁག་མིང་/མི་ཁྲུངས་ཁུང་།
- ༢) རྫོང་ཁག་མིང་/མི་ཁྲུངས་ཁུང་།
- ༣) རྫོང་ཁག་མིང་/མི་ཁྲུངས་ཁུང་།
- ༤) རྫོང་ཁག་མིང་/མི་ཁྲུངས་ཁུང་།
- ༥) རྫོང་ཁག་མིང་/མི་ཁྲུངས་ཁུང་།
- ༡) གཡུ་སུ་འབྲི་ཀན་ལོག་མིང་/མི་ཁྲུངས་ཁུང་།
- ༢) གཡུ་སུ་འབྲི་ཀན་ལོག་མིང་/མི་ཁྲུངས་ཁུང་།
- འཕྲིན་ལྷོད་ལཱ་རྒྱུ་
- དཔལ་གསུམ།
- མེད་ལོག་(ལྷོ་ལོག)

4. Tsamdro Survey Report (English)

	<b>འབྲུག་རྒྱལ་ཁབ་ཀྱི་རྒྱུ་རྩའི་སྐབས་ལྷན་ཁག་</b>									
	<b>Royal Government of Bhutan</b>									
	<b>National Land Commission</b>									
<b>Present information on the Tsamdro owner</b>				<b>Permenent address of Tsamdro owner</b>						
Dzongkhag	Trashigang	Domicile No.	6	Name	Rinchen	Dzongkhag	Trashigang			
Gewog	Sakteng	Total Herds	50	CID No.	11507001761	Gewog	Merak			
Tsamdro Use Thram No.	1	Type of residency	Domicile	House No.	Ma-7-80	Village	Goenpa			
Ownership Type	Individual	Mobile no.	7777777	House hold No.	150700219	Permenant Thram No.	25			
<b>Detail of Tsamdro Surveyed</b>										
Plot Location	Old Thram	Tsamdro Category	Plot ID	Plot Name	Type of use	Committee Decision	Old area	New area	Excess/Deficit	Remarks
Jonkhar	3	Winter pasture	TSAK-13	Drakphu	Lease	Yes	2	4	2	
<b>The above-mentioned Tsamdro surveyed was evaluated and validated by the Gewog committee listed below.</b>										
<p>1)Local representative    2) Local representative    3) Local representative    4) Local representative    5)Local representative  Name &amp; CID No            Name &amp; CID No            Name &amp; CID No            Name &amp; CID No            Name &amp; CID No</p> <p>1)Local senior citizen    2) Local senior citizen                    GAO                    Community representative            Block Leader  Name &amp; CID No.            Name &amp; CID No                    Member Secretary            (Mangmi)                    (Gup)</p>										





6. Pasture Grazing Period (Merak & Sakteng Gewogs, Trashigang)

	<b>YARDROG</b>	<b>TENDROG</b>	<b>GUENDROG</b>
<b>Altitude</b>	3,500-4,000m	3000-3500m	2,500 to 3,000m
<b>Definition</b>	Summer Grazing Pasture	Transit Grazing Pasture	Winter Grazing Pasture
<b>Grazing Period</b>	July to September	Sep- Nov & June	October June
<b>Grazing Duration</b>	3 Months	3 Months & 1 Month	8 months
<b>Boundary Sharing</b>			