



Green TCV Ladakh

Submitted to:

Hans la & Students of the Nalanda Courses at Tibet House, New Delhi

Submitted by:

Tibetan Children Village School

Choglamsar, Leh Ladakh, UT Ladakh-194104, India

Part 1: General Information

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. | Title of the Project | : Tree Plantation ProjectGreen TCV Ladakh |
| 2. | Cost | : Rs Rs. 1960050/- (23059.41USD) |
| 3. | Duration | : 12 months |
| 4. | Name of the Institute | : Tibetan Children Village School |
| | Address | : Choglamsar, Leh Ladakh- 194104, India |
| | E-mail | : ladakh@tcv.org.in |
| 5. | Name of Executive Authority | : Mr Tenzin Rabten |
| | forwarding the proposal | |
| | Position | : Director |
| | Telephone (office) | :+91-1982 264114 |
| | Mobile | : +91-9419349111 |

Fax : +91-1982 264114
E-mail : ladakh@tcv.org.in
Contact Address : Tibetan Children Village School,
Choglamsar, Leh Ladakh- 194 104, Distict

Leh, UT Ladakh, India



Part 2: Background

A. Tibetan Children Village School, Ladakh:

1. **Description of the area (Province, Diocese)**
Tibetan Refugee Leh, UT Ladakh, India
2. **Information on the target population**
Tibetan Refugee in India
3. **Economic situation of the area**
Totally depending on sponsorship support
4. **Give a detailed description of the project. What are the long and short term objectives?**

TCV MISSION

The mission of Tibetan Children's Village (TCV) – an integrated charitable organization is to ensure that all Tibetan Children under its care received a sound education, a firm cultural identity and become self-reliant and contributing members of the Tibetan community and the world at large.

GOALS

1. Provide parental care and love.
 2. Develop a sound understanding of Tibetan identity and culture.
 3. **Develop character and moral values.**
 4. Provide effective modern and Tibetan education.
 5. Provide child-centered learning atmosphere in the schools.
 6. Provide the environment for physical and intellectual growth.
 7. Provide suitable and effective life and career guidance for social and citizenship skills.
5. When are you planning to start the project? How long will it take? Planning of the activities, timeframe, implemented by whom?

Introduction:

The Tibetan Children's Village (TCV) in India with its Head Office in Dharamsala is an autonomous non-governmental organization taking care of thousands of Tibetan Refugee children through its branch villages through out India. The organization not only to give Food and shelter but also takes academic responsibilities. We give free education according to the ability of the children i.e. most of the children up to graduate level and bright children do up to PG level. Those who are academically not sound are given vocational training so that they can earn their livelihood.

The responsibility of the placement of the orphan and semi-orphan children after completing their education is also taken care by the TCV. Apart from this TCV also take care of many old people who have no one to look after him or her. Today the TCV all over India is taking care of 6, 500 Tibetan refugee and himalayan children.

As for the Tibetan Children's Village, Ladakh, we have 7 village schools (3 in and around Leh – Choglamsar and 3 in Jhangthang). A total of 1573 children are under our roll. The children are given education up to secondary level and after that they are send for Senior Secondary level to our main schools in Dharamsala, Bylakuppe and Dalai Lama College (both south India) according to the stream they choose. After doing senior secondary (+2) they are send to various colleges throughout India for doing graduation and PG. Our schools are affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) New Delhi.

Thank you for your interest and concern for the welfare of Tibetan children under our care. You can rest assured that your help will be most deeply appreciated and put to very good use. For more please visit our official website www.tcv.org.in/www.tcvladakh.org e-mail: headoffice@tcv.org.in or ladakh@tcv.org.in

B. Leh Ladakh:

Ladakh is a high-altitude desert crisscrossed by a massive mountain range. The name "Ladakh" is probably derived from the Tibetan *la-dags* meaning 'the land of mountain passes'. Under the British Indian Empire, Ladakh was considered an insignificant, remote, deserted rural area in trans-Himalaya. Ladakh became a Union Territory on the 31st of October 2019.

Situated in the trans-Himalaya, between Karakoram (North), the Himalayan ranges (South and West), and the Tibetan Plateau (East), it is geographically classified as a high "cold desert". Ladakh comprises two districts, namely Leh and Kargil. The altitude of the Leh district ranged from 2900 to 5900 m, while that of the Kargil district is 2400 to 4300 m above mean sea level. The geographical area of the Leh district is 45110 km², while that of Kargil is 14036 km². There are 113 revenue villages in Leh and 130 villages in Kargil district.

As per the 2011 census, the total population is 2,74,289, equally divided into Leh (1,33,487) and Kargil (1,40,802) districts. The population of Leh is predominantly Buddhist, while in Kargil, most of the population follows Shia Islam. Despite the vast geographical area, 59.6 percent of the households in the Leh district and 82.5 percent in the Kargil district have less than one hectare of cultivable land. The size of a village is generally determined by the amount of meltwater supply from glaciers or permanent snowfields in the upper catchments. Because of the cold desert condition, only 0.4 percent of the total geographical area is under cultivation, and the area under forest cover is a meager 0.236 percent.

The seasons dictate life in Ladakh more than in any other inhabited place. Leh town's hottest month is July (25.8°C), and January is the coldest (-13.0°C). The agricultural cycle begins between February and June, depending on the altitude. The maximum and minimum temperature during the cropping season (May-September) is 22.3°C and 9.4°C, respectively. Generally, April marks the beginning of the cropping season, while mid-September marks the end of the harvest. Early sowing or transplanting often results in high mortality of seedlings due to spring frost, and late harvesting after mid-September often results in freezing injury.

Ladakh lies in the rain shadow of the Himalayas and thus receives little rainfall. The average annual precipitation is less than 200 mm, of which more than 70% is snowfall. The region experienced intense sunlight and high UV-B radiation. UV-B radiation in Leh is double compared to Delhi.

By and large, the soils are shallow to very shallow in depth. The soils usually consist of coarse materials and are often called Skeletal soils with admixtures of distinguished rock fragments, colluvial materials, and screes. The soil is alkaline in reaction, with pH ranging from 8.3 to 8.6, and low in organic carbon (0.16 to 0.58%). The agricultural land is medium in organic carbon and potassium and low in phosphorus. It is deficient in micronutrients such as zinc, manganese, and iron.

Part 3: Technical Details of the Project

A. Origin of the Proposal:

Tibetan Children Village School Ladakh is spread over 24.281 hectares at Choglamsar. The school campus is on a barren land. For any institutional campus, it is required that the surroundings should be covered with greeneries. Greening improves the campus ambiance and brings the students closer to nature. Even though Ladakh is home to more than 1000 plant species, it is hard to see those plants in school surroundings and residential areas. Despite the importance of the native plant species in the socio-cultural life of the people, students in Ladakh are exposed to the life of modern sophistication and are distancing from nature. Attempts need to be made to bring youths closer to nature. Greening the school campus with native plant species is the best option for students to learn and appreciate 'Mother Nature'. Therefore, the present proposal is an attempt under the guidance of village management committee towards the greening of Tibetan Children Village, Ladakh, which serves as a learning center and brings closer ties between the youth and nature.

B. Specific objective

1. Greening of Tibetan Children Village School, Choglamsar campus (approx.. 11,000 ft amsl).
2. Creation of an environmental learning center to bring youths closer to nature.
3. Supports children's development, learning, focus, and reduce the symptoms of Attention Deficit and Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD).

C. Brief Work Plan:

PHASE-1

- 1. Land preparation for tree plantation:** The proposed site covering
 2. 41000 sq ft (Approximately) is on an undulated rocky slope and requires terracing and leveling before any plantation activity can be done. Earth movers will be used for the land preparation for approximately one week.
- 2. Water channels for tree plantation:** Since Ladakh is a desert, assured irrigation is required. The water reservoir on the slope will serve as a water source. Due to gravity flow, no electric power supply is required for irrigation. A water reservoir of

20,000 gallons (100000 Litres) must be constructed. Underground water will be pumped using solar water lifting pumps. Cemented concrete channels shall be constructed along the approach footpaths on both sides for easy water distribution.

PHASE-2

1. Digging and filling of pits for plantation

One-meter-deep pits of one-meter diameter will be dug using earth movers. Fine soil mixed with well-rotten farm yard manures will be used for refilling the pits. The activity will be carried out in September-October.

2. Willow cuttings and wild rose suckers: Weeping willow cuttings and rose suckers will be used for plantation in Apr-May. The planting materials are available locally. Weeping willow trees are a classic for a reason—these gently arching beauties add drama and elegance to any landscape. Weeping willow trees have long been prized for their delicate, weeping branches that graze the ground with fluttering, silver-tinged leaves. Their form flows into a pleasing, round canopy, which provides a perfect place for the students to rest and study in hot summer. Wild rose (*Rosa webbiana* Wall. ex Royle), locally known as 'Sia', is drought-tolerant and grows even in extremely high-altitude areas in Ladakh. The name of the Siachen Glacier is derived from the wild rose. 'Sia' in the local dialect refers to rose, and 'Chen' refers to any object found in abundance. Thus, the name Siachen refers to a land with abundant roses. The petals are used as an important ingredient in preparing herbal tea. The hips of *R. webbiana* are edible and are rich in Vitamin C. There are no specific examples of roses being cultivated in India for their hips; therefore, wild roses can be grown on a large scale in Ladakh for hips and petals.

Expected outcomes/deliverables:

1. Greening of Tibetan Children Village School campus, thereby improving the ambiance of the campus
2. Bringing the youth closer to nature and educating the youths about the rich floral diversity of trans-Himalaya.
3. Involvement of the students in nearly every part of the tree establishment process, which is not only helpful for growing the trees but also beneficial to the children.
4. Supports children's development, learning, focus, and reduce the symptoms of Attention Deficit and Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD).

C. Cost of the project (Phase 1): Rs Rs. 1960050/-(23059.41USD) USD @ Rs.85 (Break-up shown in **annexure-1**)

D. Name of officials/volunteers who will be supervising/undertaking the Project

1. Director, Tibetan Children Village School, Choglamsar, Leh Ladakh- 194 104, India

Telephone (office) :+91-1982 264114

Mobile : +91-9419349111

E-mail : ladakh@tcv.org.in

2. Advisor: Dr. Tsering Stobdan is a former student of TCV Ladakh is a fellow of Indian Academy of Horticultural Science (IAHS) and the Indian Society of Horticultural Research and Development. He is a recipient of the Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed Award for outstanding Research in Trival Farming Systems from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The Ladakh Greenhouse technology that he developed received the Prime Minister Award for Excellence in Public Administration (under the innovation category) on 21st April 2022.

(Tenzin Rabten)
Director, TCV School, Leh

Annexure '1'

**Detailed estimate for greening of Tibetan Children Village School, Ladakh
(Rupees)**

Sno	Particular	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Amount
1	Earth work in excavation and levelling by mechanical means (hydraulic excavator)	days	7 days	1200/hr	75,600
2	Water channel	days	60 skilled labours 120 labours	1200/day/900/day	180000
	Cements	50 kgs bags	200	800	160000
	Bazer (Crush stone 20mm)	200 fts	8000	3	24000
	Sand	200 ft	5000	3	15000
3	Storage tank (42475.2) litre capacity)	10'X15'10			580500
4	Electrification of wire for two pumps	25mm havel	330mtr	365	120450
4	Solar water lifting pump				2 nd Phase
5	Planting material	Per plant	1500	200	30,000
6	Manures	Kg	4500		4500
7	Gardener	No.	01	20000/ month	720000 (3 years)
8	Other expense like transportation and refreshment and contingency				50000
	Total				Rs. 1960050/-