



Plan Vivo Annual Report

HINIDUMA BIO-LINK PROJECT, SRI LANKA

*Reforestation traditional home gardens using the analog forestry
concept in wet zones of Sri Lanka*



Submitted by:

Conservation Carbon Company (Pvt) Ltd, Sri Lanka

August 2012



**conservation
carbon
company.**

Bringing economic, social & environmental principles
into the development of carbon markets.



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1 Summary

The following is the Annual Report that reports on the progress of the Hiniduma Bio-link Project, Sri Lanka, submitted to the Plan Vivo Foundation.

Reporting period		1 st August 2011 to 1 st August 2012	
Technical specifications in use		Mixed species reforestation	
Area under management (ha) i.e. implemented <i>plan vivos</i>	Areas put under management since last report (ha)	11 ha	Not applicable
Smallholders with <i>plan vivos</i> and PES agreements (total for project)	New smallholders with PES agreements since last report	15 families	Not Applicable
Community groups with <i>plan vivos</i> and PES agreements (total)	New groups with PES agreements since last report	0	Not Applicable
Total payments made to community fund		\$ 1807.77	
Plan Vivo Certificates issued to date			
Submission for Certificate Issuance for new areas under management (tCO ₂)		1759	



2 Key Events, Developments and Challenges

2.1 Key Events

2.1.1 Awareness sessions

The Conservation Carbon Company has conducted awareness sessions for both university students, guests and other interested parties who visit to the Kanneliya forest Reserve on the importance of the project.



2.1.2 Earth Care awards 2012

CCC has applied for the Earth Care Award 2012 and has been shortlisted to the final round of the 2012 edition. Experts from organizers came down to visit the ground level activities.

<http://gogreenindia.co.in/earth-care-awards-2012.php>



2.2 Key development

2.2.1 Operations developments



New mechanism for monitoring permanent sample plot:

Earlier, the monitoring of the technical specifications was performed using temporary sample plots of each *Plan Vivo*. We plan to develop a new monitoring system and establish a network of permanent sample plots (PSP) to monitor both new plants and verify baseline assumptions.



This system is part of a long-term research project in partnership with the Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka. In addition to monitoring the success of the growth and management milestones for each producer, the PSPs will be used to evaluate the growth models developed for the carbon calculations.

2.2.2 Permanent sampling plots for the Base line

CCC technical team has marked permanent sampling plots to monitor the baseline of the project area.

2.2.3 Scaling up:

CCC is looking for buyers and funders for the project in order to scale up the existing project. Some of the challenges CCC has faced in the past year include: higher project costs than estimated as the project team was new to the whole concept. With the experience gained from working with the community and the immense support from the Plan Vivo Foundation team CCC has come up with a new strategy to expand the project. CCC will continually look to increase the project size in the coming years.

2.2.4 Technical improvements:

Conservation Carbon Company is developing a data base to integrate the monitoring results into the main project database. This means that this database will track the performance of the project on all levels, including the stand, the producer, the year and the entire project.

2.2.5 Organizational developments

2.2.5.1 Human resources:

RRI has appointed one producer as the leader of the producer group and they have employed him to communicate and coordinate with other producers and discuss regular issues.

2.2.5.2 Species-specific biomass equations:

CCC technical consultants began working with the Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka to develop species-specific biomass and taper equations for a selection of the species used in the project. The objective is to improve developed growth models, and make sure it lies with the projected carbon figures. So far this initial process has proven successful and the team will continue to analyze the data.

2.3 Key challenge

In general, the challenges were caused because it was the first year, the team was small, and there were many fixed one-time tasks for the certification and the ground level activities which took CCC a long time to complete the tasks on time.

This year, CCC will concentrate more on refining the operations to avoid a reoccurrence of aforementioned challenges, and prepare our team as we scale up the project size.



2.3.1.1 Relationship with the community and the producers

CCC's and RRI's relationship with the community is very positive, both with the municipality and with its community members. One heartrending event was that one of the active farmers (Danapala) involved with the project has passed away because of an accident. Thus his son willingly joined the project on behalf of his father to continue the project. CCC and RRI will continuously support the family in future. At the same time one producer (Ariyaratne) dropped out of the project because his health condition was too bad. However we have managed to replace the same number of plants in another farmer's land just adjacent to that farmer's land.

2.3.1.2 Future sales developments

New partners: Conservation Carbon Company has already solidified agreements with new partners to expand the pilot project.

2.4 Achievements of the project and project promotion

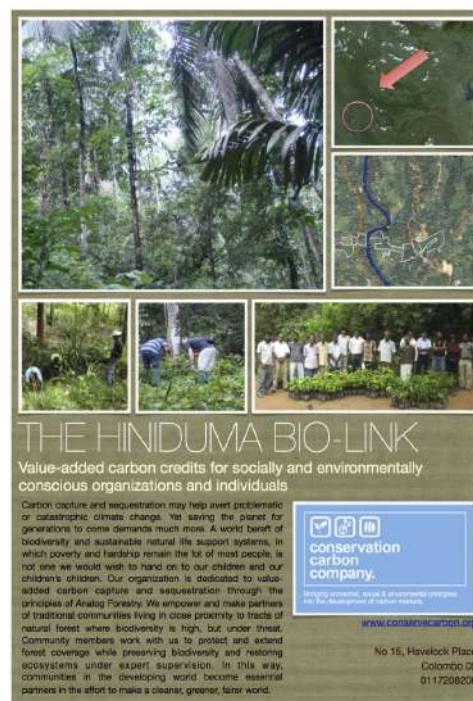
2.4.1.1 Publications

Scientific Publication: An abstract was published in the Annual International Symposium 2011 organized by University of Sri Jayewardenepura

Senadheera, D.K.L.K., Fernando, C. & Wahala, W.M.P.S.B., 2011. Potential for voluntary carbon market in Sri Lanka - **A success story of Hiniduma - Kanneliya Biolink project.** In *Annual International Forestry and Environment Symposium 2011*. Nugegoda, Colombo, Sri Lanka, 2011. Department of Forestry and Environmental Science, University of Sri Jayewardenepura.

Magazine article

Article to be published in a "CYNOSURE: magazine published by Environmental Conservation and Management Society, University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka. (<http://www.encmuok.com/>)





2.4.1.2 Awards

Mr. Subramaniam Eassuwaren won TOYP Award for the best outstanding young person for environmental leadership in 2011 which was conducted by Junior Chamber International Sri Lanka (JCI) for his outstanding effort to initiate CCC; a path to link the three pillars of sustainability in practice.



2.4.1.3 Media Coverage

Press release on Mark & Spencer Carbon neutral bra – Carbon Credit bought from Hiniduma Bio-link

Source: www.marksandspencer.com

Loving support

Give your figure and the environment a boost with M&S's beautiful new range of carbon-neutral lingerie.

When you're shopping for luxurious lingerie, helping save the rainforest is probably the last thing on your mind. But thanks to the gorgeous new Autograph range of carbon-neutral underwear, you can now combine the two. As part of its Plan A commitment to tackling climate change, M&S has teamed up with M&S Intimates – a Sri Lankan manufacturer – to pioneer an award-winning, energy-efficient lingerie manufacturing plant in central Sri Lanka. This innovative factory produces 30 per cent fewer carbon emissions than comparable plants, and the remaining carbon footprint from the range is offset by investment in local rainforest replanting projects (see right) to make the products carbon neutral.

Inspired idea
To help with the development of the exquisite Autograph Lingerie Collection, M&S and M&S Intimates worked with The Carbon Trust to map the total carbon footprint of each of the items in the range – from the manufacture of all their individual components, to sewing, transport and over machine-washing after purchase. Patsall Uthir, head of technology for M&S Intimates, says: 'We've learned so much from this exercise that we can apply to reducing the carbon footprint of future products in lingerie, and across all M&S products.' Richard Giles, director of Plan A, adds: 'As part of our Plan A eco and ethical programme, every M&S product will have an environmental, social or health quality by 2020.'

Grand designs
The range's amazing eco credentials aren't its only appeal. Soazie Jenkinson, head of M&S Intimates design, explains: 'The new range is sophisticated, elegant and glamorous. We've used a combination of intricate lace and dramatic embroidery. Every piece is designed to be comfortable as well as beautiful. Soazie adds: 'We've chosen mesh and microfibre stretch fabrics for their softness, fit and support. And the whole range is machine washable – we recommend you use an eco-wash setting to take the best care of your lingerie and the environment.'

Style picks

Every piece in the Autograph Lingerie Collection is carbon neutral and helps to support the reforestation of the Sri Lankan rainforest.

Autograph Lingerie Collection multifway bra, £22, and bikini knickers, £20 (1014100064)

Autograph Lingerie Collection push-up bra, £22, and thong, £20 (1014100077)

Autograph Lingerie Collection suspender belt, £12 (1014100045)

Autograph Lingerie Collection bra, £22, and Brazilian knickers, £20 (1014100048)

'The range is inspired by the intricate patterns of nature and the exotic foliage of the rainforest, which it helps support'
Soazie Jenkinson, head of M&S Intimates design

LEFT: Autograph Lingerie Collection multifway bra and bikini knickers, on show (Source: above.org)

COMMUNITY SPIRIT

To offset remaining carbon emissions from the production of the new lingerie range, M&S is working with the International Rainforest Trust and the Conservation Carbon Company in Sri Lanka, to invest in local rainforest replanting projects.

- Sri Lanka's tropical rainforests harbour about 60 per cent of the country's species, but are disappearing at a rate of 1.6 per cent annually. Re-planting native tree species is vital for both reducing carbon and building habitats for local wildlife.
- Reforestation has become a top priority in the country, but the establishment of 'seedling nurseries' has been slow to move forward, leading to pressure on existing nurseries.
- M&S's investment has seen 6,000 trees planted on the land of new farmers, creating pathways for native produce, such as the purple-leafed mango (mango), and the Ocotillo tree butterfly.
- The company also helps local farmers protect their income. Around 25 per cent of the trees planted will generate income for farmers and their families by producing fuel and paper. In time, the farmers also plan an initiative to maintain the new trees until they become established.



3 Activities, total project size and participation

3.1 Approving the technical specifications

The technical specification used for this pilot project year is mixed species reforestation. Land-use activities for 2011 vintage focused on the mixed species restoration of fragmented and deforested areas. This technical specification involves planting and intensively managing multi-purposed mixed species forest trees on participating farmers' land. All of the species selected are native to the region and are chosen in consultation with local communities and professional foresters.

3.2 Summary of total participation and project size

The following data represents the scale of the project to date (all vintage).

The total number of producers with registered PES agreements:	15
The total area covered by the project:	11 ha equivalent

3.3 Casualty replanting

CCC decided to conduct a survey to identify preferable forest tree species to replace any dead plants. Farmers select the plant species and fill the gaps with those species and other utility species. After the initial monitoring, we have identified the plants needed to be replanted and ensure the selected plants do not reduce the original carbon values agreed in PES agreements.

According to the farmer contracts, farmers are obliged to replace dead plants on their own after the 1st gap filling process, and they should maintain minimum 80% survival rates over 20 years.

3.4 Protection

Polythene protection for seedlings was introduced at the planting stage to protect saplings from wild animals like porcupines and wild bores. However, the mortality rates of the small seedlings with polythene covers were very high, as they were dehydrating the plants. To overcome this negative aspect, the project will distribute more mature seedlings in future and introduce more effective protection for young plants.



Figure 1: a) Polythene cover protection b) dead plant because of the polythene cover

3.5 Monitoring *plan vivos*

This section describes the monitoring methods and procedures to ensure delivery of carbon and other ecosystem services. The key parameter for quantifying ecosystem services in this Plan Vivo project is carbon sequestration in planted trees. A monitoring plan is used to assess performance of each *plan vivo*, and sets milestones to be reached in order for payments to be received by farmers (payments for ecosystem services model). Each *plan vivo* is monitored twice annually using the given indicators

3.6 Baseline monitoring

All land owned by the initial group of farmers will be monitored to test baseline assumptions. CCC technical team with the help of the students at University of Sabaragamuwa, have established permanent sampling plots to cover all the land use patterns, to monitor any changes to the baseline and to carry out the studies on natural regeneration rates to test assumptions.

4 Submission for Plan Vivo Certificate Issuance

Summary of the carbon benefits of Hiniduma Bio Link Project Phase I

Total carbon benefit generated	2069 tCO ₂
Risk buffer	310 tCO ₂
Plan Vivo Certificates sold in advance	1540 tCO ₂
Unsold stock	219 tCO ₂

- Detailed allocations information is included in Annexure I, Table 4.
- The detailed Carbon calculation tool which we used is annexed. Please refer annexure IV

5 Sales of Plan Vivo Certificates

Vintage	Name of purchaser/source of funds	Number of Plan Vivo Certificates purchased	Price per Certificate (\$)*	Total amount received (\$)*
2012	Marks and Spencer Plc, UK	1500		
2012	Standard Chartered Bank, Sri Lanka	40		

***removed in public version**

The project was set up with initial funding from the promoters namely The Conservation Carbon Company and Rainforest Rescue International. The initial costs will not be written off in full against only the pilot phase of the project, but rather will be apportioned pro rata across the entire project. Accordingly the future revenue from the sale of the Carbon Credits will be divided between the payments for eco-system services and the prorated administrative project costs.



6 Summary of Monitoring Results

Table 1: Summary of monitoring results

Parameter	KPI's set	Monitoring Responsible	Results		No of farmer did not meet the targets	Corrective actions taken
			October 2010	December 2011		
Plant establishment in the ground	60%	RRI	65%	100%	4	N/A
Participation on farmer awareness sessions (4 sessions/year)	≥75%	CCC	75%	70%	3	Farmers were informed of the importance of participating in the training sessions
Plant survival	≥70%	carbon consulting Company	82%	68.75%	4	Farmer payments were deducted according the survival rate Casualty replanting map was drawn

Detailed monitoring results for *plan vivos*, are attached in **Annexure I**

In addition to the set KPI's we have monitored the level of the health condition of the plants and the farmer's contribution to the level of the maintainers.

Even though it was not considered into the payment criteria, we have regularly advised farmers how to maintain the plants well and if it is needed to apply manure.





6.1 Monitoring overview

The monitoring process this year involved taking a random sampling of each producer's parcel through a series of the sample plots. We counted the number of trees encountered from the Plot centre. This year's payments were based on plantings, survival rate and the attendance of the farmer training session mentioned in Table 1. If the producer failed to fulfill the above conditions, early warnings were given and the progress is satisfactory deduction was not done at the initial payments. No payment is made until the planting is completed.

6.2 Unsuccessful monitoring of producers

There were seven producers in our project who were unable to fulfill the required conditions due to an unexpected bad weather conditions that occurred at the early stage. Project coordinators excused them at the initial stages but from next year onwards, CCC will withhold their payment and will work closely with them next year to ensure that they are up to target during the next growing season.

6.3 Improvements to the monitoring process

There were no significant improvements to the monitoring process since its inception. Technical experts are developing a new database to make sure the efficient monitoring system monitoring sheets that the technicians use in the field. Also, our technical system enables us to do analysis by producer, parcel, and species. This will support our planning in the future. Additionally, we had time to perform adequate testing of the system and training of the technicians in the methodology.

Next year, when the trees have had time to grow, CCC will take diameter at breast height (DBH) and height measurements of the trees to monitor for adequate growth. CCC will also be able to estimate the survival rate of the trees through this method.

With increasing scale, CCC plans to implement a monitoring procedure which will be the responsibility of the CBO, which will report to the project coordinator periodically. This will add to efficiency and accuracy of the data collected and reduce project costs as well.

7 PES update

7.1 Payments to producers

To this point we have made around half of the payment for 2011 to the producers. Since we have received the sales of part of the carbon credits in advance, we were able to carry out the payments up to date continuously. However because of a delay in the approval of the technical specifications, we were unable to determine the total carbon benefit per hectare, which determined payment amount. This payment was important for ensuring trust in the project.



The following is a table of the total producer payments for this first year. These payments include the gross payment minus the payment deductions made for not meeting the set KPI's for the producers. However the amount deducted from their payment will be paid as soon as they fulfill the conditions according the prior agreement.

Table 2: Ecosystem Payments to date

Farmer No	Farmer Name ¹	Payment year	Payment up to now (\$)
P1 -2009-225-01		2011 March to 2012 May	58.73
P1 -2009-225-02		2011 March to 2012 May	141.68
P2-1210-225-01		2011 March to 2012 May	57.81
P2-1210-225-02		2011 March to 2012 May	55.96
P2-1210-225-03		2011 March to 2012 May	9.19
P2-1210-225-04		2011 March to 2012 May	81.03
P2 1210-225-05		2011 March to 2012 May	352.37
P2-1210-225-07		2011 March to 2012 May	34.67
P2-1210-225-08		2011 March to 2012 May	273.78
P2-1210-225-09		2011 March to 2012 May	89.93
P2-1210-225-10		2011 March to 2012 May	216.67
P3-2011-225-01		2011 March to 2012 May	125.21
P3-225-2011-02		2011 March to 2012 May	66.13
P3-2011-225-03		2011 March to 2012 May	61.37
P3-2011-225-04		2011 March to 2012 May	137.28
P3-2011-225-05		2011 March to 2012 May	45.88
		Total	1807.69

8 Ongoing Community Participation

¹ The names of participants have been removed from the public version of this document due to data protection



To communicate with community participants throughout the process, Conservation Carbon Company along with the RRI implemented the following:

8.1 Planting manuals

To ensure effective education for participating farmers on the key aspects of the project, we provided producers with planting manuals, detailing the planting pattern, measurements and tree species used. This helped significantly speed up the process and avoid confusion among producers.

8.2 Group training

CCC & RRI held the following group training sessions with each community to go over the planting and payment process and the importance of the project to conserve the environment.

- Compost preparation and using
- Forest restoration
- Organic agricultural training
- School education programmes
- Biodiversity conservation

Biodiversity Awareness Programme in school





Compost preparation and application training



Farmer training on deforestation and conservation



8.2.1 Community meetings



In order to raise awareness about the project and gather insight from stakeholders, discuss issues related the planting, suggestions to improve the process etc, CCC and RRI held meetings with the community leaders, as well as with producers in the participating communities.



8.2.2 Issues raised in community meetings

In discussion, participants often asked us to give fruit trees, commercially value timber trees and to increase the farmer payment. It was important that they clearly understood the participation and payment requirements and the benefits of the project. We had a separate discussion forum to explain about the importance of having mixed crops with the wild and utility trees and a full session to explain the how the payment for ecosystem works. However we are planning to adjust our payment scheme according the inflation rate of the SRI Lankan Rupee.

8.2.3 Resulting actions

During the meetings, we learned that participants preferred once in three months payments instead of annual. Producers also wanted the payment schedule to coincide with the time when jobs needed to be done (i.e., clearing land). These changes were implemented in 2011 and the goal is to further solidify the payment dates in 2012.

8.2.4 Meeting minutes

For meeting minutes, please refer to the following files annexes in annexure II

- Farmer meeting minutes No 1
- Farmer meeting minutes No 2
- Farmer meeting minutes No 3
- Farmer meeting minutes No 4
- Farmer meeting minutes No 5

9 Breakdown of operational costs



The following table provides an overview of all operational costs connected to the project pilot phase from 1 December 2010 –31 December 2011.

Expense	Description	Cost (US\$)
Project salaries	project manager, 3 technicians	2,666.67
Office/admin expenses	Project officers payments	3,228.01
Equipment	Diameter tapes, Sunto Altimeter, GPS	1,050.00
Travel	Travel to project site	2,434.85
Consultancy	For technical specification	11,957.32
Plan Vivo Fees		9,950.00
Stationary& other expendable	Accommodation/food	4,332.54
Training	Farmer Training programmes*	1,481.48

**Budgeted cost for four training sessions*

10 Future Development

10.1 Developing Community Based Organizations

CCC and RRI's next step is to form a Community Based Organization (CBO). A community-based group consisting of all project farmers will be established within the community. This organization will be expected to be the main community interface for the project activities including monitoring and evaluation with project field staff.

10.2 Scaling up

We aim to scale up from 11 to 50 hectares in next year's planting season. We will make this increase after observing the increasing demand from producers and buyers alike, and because we are confident that our organization is ready for such a change in scale.

Annexure I

Table 3: Monitoring results 01

Farmer name	Farmer ID ²	Topography of Land	Sample area	No of survived plants in 100m ²	Dead plants	Plant health	Maintenance	Attendance for training %	Survival Rate % Avg.
P1 -2009-225-01		Sloping	100m ²	18	5	Moderate	Low	75%	82%
		Flat	100m ²	31	4	Weak			
		flat	100m ²	27	5	Weak			
P1 -2009-225-02		Sloping	100m ²	27	6	Moderate	Moderate	100%	88%
		Flat	100m ²	54	5	Good			
P2-1210-225-01		Sloping	100m ²	13	8	weak	Low	50%	66%
		Riverine flat	100m ²	13	5	weak			
P2-1210-225-02		Sloping	100m ²	33	15	weak	Low	50%	71%
		Sloping	100m ²	30	11	weak			
P2-1210-225-03		Flat	100m ²	25	3	Moderate	Low	75%	60%
P2-1210-225-04		Flat	100m ²	25	3	Moderate	Low	75%	86%
		Sloping	100m ²	26	5	Moderate			
P2-1210-225-05		flat	100m ²	21	3	Moderate	Low.	100%	90%
		Sloping	100m ²	34	2	Moderate			
		Flat	100m ²	26	3	Moderate			
		flat	100m ²	28	3	Weak			
P2-1210-225-06		Sloping	100m ²	28	7	Weak	Low	50%	80%
P2-1210-225-07		Sloping	100m ²	48	7	weak	Low.	75%	82%
		Sloping	100m ²	33	13	Weak			

² The names of participants have been removed from the public version of this document due to data protection



		Flat/waterlog	100m ²	35	6	weak			
		Flat	100m ²	30	6	Moderate			
P2-1210-225-08		Flat	100m ²	54	2	Moderate	Good	75%	94%
		Sloping	100m ²	34	3	Moderate			
P2-1210-225-09		Sloping	100m ²	26	7	Weak	Low	100%	77%
		Flat	100m ²	20	6	weak			
P3-225-2011-01		Flat	100m ²	28	3	Moderate	Good	100%	65%
P3-225-2011-02		Flat	100m ²	27	3	Good	Good	100%	73%
		Sloping	100m ²	52	27	Weak			
P3-2011-225-03		Flat	100m ²	47	18	Weak	Low	75%	80%
P3-2011-225-04		Flat	100m ²	30	4	Good	Good	75%	92%
		Flat	100m ²	33	1	Good			
P3-2011-225-05		Flat	100m ²	22	3	Moderate	Low	100%	

Table 4 : Detailed breakdown of year one carbon benefits and payments due

Farmer ³	No trees	Total Payment (Rs)	Total Payment (\$)	Amount of credit produced (tCO ₂)
	727	523,440.00	4,026.46	179
	671	483,120.00	3,716.31	199
	818	588,960.00	4,530.46	235
	276	198,720.00	1,528.62	51
	248	178,560.00	1,373.54	47
	255	183,600.00	1,412.31	82
	112	80,640.00	620.31	9
	275	198,000.00	1,523.08	59
	1520	1,094,400.00	8,418.46	307
	206	148,320.00	1,140.92	37
	1642	1,182,240.00	9,094.15	387
	600	432,000.00	3,323.08	171
	300	216,000.00	1,661.54	80
	300	216,000.00	1,661.54	80
	450	324,000.00	2,492.31	108
	150	108,000.00	830.77	38
Total	8550	6,156,000.00	47,353.85	2069
15% buffer (t CO ₂)				310
Total Plan Vivo Certificates generated at phase I (t CO ₂)				1759
Total credit sold at phase I (t CO ₂)				1540
Remaining credits in hand (t CO ₂)				219

³ The names of participants have been removed from the public version of this document due to data protection



Acknowledgement

On behalf of Conservation Carbon Company and Rainforest Rescue International, Sri Lanka we would like to give our sincere gratitude to Alexa Morrison and the entire Plan Vivo team for their untiring efforts and unstinted support to complete the pilot phase of the Hiniduma Bio Link Project, Sri Lanka.

The Hiniduma Bio- Link Project Team

Subramaniam Eassuwaren – Director, Conservation Carbon Company

Charith Senanayake – Managing Director, Rain Forest Rescue International

Lakmini Senadheera – Project Coordinator, Conservation Carbon Company

11 Annexure II: Summary of the Farmer Meeting minutes⁴

Meeting No	Date	Place	Attendees	Summary
Meeting No 01	22/12 /2010	Farmer A's Place, Hiniduma	CCC and Farmers engaged with the project	1.1 Initial discussion about the biodiversity survey, map preparation. 1.2 RRI has requested the farmers be available at the mapping stage and help the team 1.3 Remaining polythene covers were distributed and RRI has advised farmers on how to plant the given plants and put covers on
Meeting No 02	15 th March 2011	Farmer A's Place, Hiniduma	CCC and Farmers engaged with the project	1.1 Initial discussion about issues and matters arising from the farmers. 1.2 Mr Chalaka discussed how the farmer payments should be done. 1.3 Farmers agreed to have payments in cash in the initial stages. 1.4 Farmers agreed to have their payments in instalments and one instalment will be every three months.
Meeting 03	17/07/	Farmer A's Place,	CCC and	1.1 Initial discussion about issues and matters arising of the

⁴ Names of participants have been removed due to data protection



	2011	Hiniduma	Farmers engaged with the project	farmers. 1.2 Most farmers argued against the polythene cover as it was costly and it caused wilting of the plants 1.3 CCC and RRI asked them to put the cover and make some holes in the bag for the ventilation as the polythene cover is important to identify the plant especially when tagging. 1.4 Farmers were made aware about the baseline tagging and the research being carried out by the university students from Sabaragamwa University
Meeting 04	13.12.2011	Farmer A's Place, Hiniduma	Farmers	Objectives: Deliver the farmer payments Discuss the issues of the farmers Minutes 1. Total of Rs 36,629 was given to the farmers as the second payment. 2. Total of Rs 10,095 was given to the farmers as the arrears of the first payment. 3. We have sent two letters to Mr. Gunasiri asking his interest to get involved in the project. Even though he hasn't replied for those who came to the meeting and said that he will continue.



				4. Mr. Anura, Mr. Wijedasa and Mr. Gunasiri agreed to hire a worker to put up the polythene bags. The cost will be borne by CCC and it will be deducted by their payments in instalments. 5. Most farmers are requesting for the provision of trees with timber values only. CCC decided to discuss with all the project coordinators and decide which plants will be delivered in the replanting process. Suggestions Most of the farmers are not aware of the ecological benefits trees have on their land. It is a necessary to have a farmer awareness training program as soon as possible.
Meeting 05	21/12/2011	Farmer A's Place, Hiniduma	CCC and Farmers engaged with the project	5.1 In discussions about casual replanting, a number of farmers gave suggestions and RRI and CCC 5.2 Mr Wijedasa and Danapala suggested increasing the stipend as the living cost has been increasing in the country. Both project officers participated the meeting noted and agreed to discuss it to their directors 5.3 New farmers attending the awareness programme showed their interest to join the project and RRI agreed to study the land area maps of their land



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Annexure IV

N°	Specie	AGBM (kg)	Distribu ted #	AGBM Total kg	Upul	Karuna dasa	P.L.Wije dasa	T.P.G Sunil	Ajith Niranjan - I	Ajith Niranjan - II	W. Ariyarat ne	Danap ala	W.Weera singha	Gunasiri	Subasena	Lal Wijeseka ra	P.L Bandula	Nalin	P.L Amarada sa	P.L Karunada sa
1	<i>Acronychia pedunculata</i>	265,79	23	6113,28	0,0	0,0	0,0	1063,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1860,6	0,0	265,8	797,4	531,6	0,0	1329,0	265,8
2	<i>Adenanthera pavonina</i>	95,77	75	7182,41	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	478,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2298,4	383,1	861,9	2202,6	574,6	383,1
3	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	80,66	26	2097,07	0,0	0,0	322,6	0,0	80,7	0,0	242,0	242,0	242,0	161,3	806,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
4	<i>Annona muricata</i>	161,89	9	323,79	485,7	971,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
5	<i>Annona reticulata</i>	161,89	4	809,46	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	323,8	0,0	161,9	0,0	0,0	161,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
6	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	161,89	0	323,79	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
7	<i>Areca catechu</i>	76,04	66	4486,31	1368,7	2281,2	380,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	228,1	0,0	0,0	760,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
8	<i>Artabotrys zeylanicus</i>	0,00	92	0,00	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
9	<i>Artocarpus altilis</i>	521,88	0	521,88	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
10	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	614,22	178	105031,18	2456,9	2456,9	21497,6	0,0	614,2	6142,2	0,0	0,0	14741,2	4299,5	20269,2	10441,7	6142,2	9827,5	9213,3	1228,4
11	<i>Artocarpus nobilis</i>	494,10	130	59786,25	988,2	3458,7	3458,7	494,1	2470,5	8399,7	0,0	2470,5	11858,4	1482,3	17293,5	4941,0	2470,5	0,0	2470,5	1976,4
12	<i>Asparagus falcatus</i>	0,00	14	0,00	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
13	<i>assarolla</i>	0,00	61	0,00	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
14	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>		4		0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
15	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	77,08	29	2235,34	0,0	0,0	154,2	0,0	154,2	0,0	77,1	0,0	616,6	308,3	308,3	231,2	154,2	0,0	154,2	77,1
16	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i>	0,00	117	0,00	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
17	<i>Berrya cordifolia</i>	372,68	19	7080,87	0,0	0,0	0,0	745,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3354,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	1118,0	0,0	1863,4	0,0
18	<i>Bhesa ceylanica</i>	109,96	170	9456,48	4618,3	5827,8	4068,5	0,0	329,9	110,0	0,0	0,0	439,8	110,0	2199,2	0,0	659,8	0,0	0,0	329,9
19	<i>Calamus pseudotenus</i>	0,00	43	0,00	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
20	<i>Calamus rotang</i>	0,00	0	0,00	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0



N°	Specie	AGBM (kg)	Distribu ted #	AGBM Total kg	Upul	Karuna dasa	P.L.Wije dasa	T.P.G Sunil	Ajith Niranjan - I	Ajith Niranjan - II	W. Ariyarat ne	Danap ala	W.Weera singha	Gunasiri	Subasena	Lal Wijeseka ra	P.L Bandula	Nalin	P.L Amarada sa	P.L Karunada sa
21	<i>Calamus sp.</i>		60		0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
22	<i>Calophyllum bracteatum</i>	0,00	0	0,00	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
23	<i>Calophyllum calaba</i>	138,09	0	1795,18	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
24	<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i>	274,54	74	20041,39	2196,3	2745,4	0,0	0,0	1921,8	823,6	0,0	0,0	5765,3	0,0	4118,1	1372,7	549,1	0,0	549,1	274,5
25	<i>Calophyllum mooni</i>	274,54	0	3294,47	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
26	<i>Calophyllum walkeri</i>	138,09	18	1104,72	414,3	2071,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
27	<i>Cananga Odorata</i>	213,55	30	6406,40	0,0	0,0	640,6	427,1	427,1	427,1	640,6	1067,7	1708,4	427,1	640,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
28	<i>Canarium zeylanicum</i>	661,54	72	47630,90	0,0	0,0	10584,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1984,6	15215,4	0,0	11907,7	4630,8	661,5	0,0	1984,6	661,5
29	<i>Carallia brachiata</i>	352,76	203	63496,46	6349,6	3527,6	8466,2	3880,3	1763,8	4233,1	352,8	2469,3	8113,4	0,0	22929,3	3880,3	1058,3	1763,8	1763,8	1058,3
30	<i>Caryota urens</i>	96,43	233	18225,42	3471,5	1446,5	192,9	0,0	0,0	385,7	0,0	0,0	4725,1	1157,2	10511,0	385,7	192,9	0,0	0,0	0,0
31	<i>Casearia zeylanica</i>	47,90	72	3448,91	0,0	0,0	1197,5	0,0	95,8	191,6	0,0	0,0	1005,9	0,0	0,0	383,2	239,5	0,0	239,5	95,8
32	<i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i>	39,07	336	13128,23	0,0	0,0	664,2	1328,5	586,1	39,1	898,7	586,1	1836,4	1133,1	4923,1	0,0	547,0	0,0	390,7	195,4
33	<i>Cinnamomum verum</i>	0,00	0	0,00	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
34	<i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i>		296		0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
35	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i>	35,77	0	4756,89	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
36	<i>Citrus limon</i>	35,77	1	35,77	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	35,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
37	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	0,00	0	0,00	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
38	<i>Citrus reticulata - 2</i>	0,00	0	0,00	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
39	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	35,77	121	4327,70	0,0	0,0	715,3	393,4	71,5	107,3	71,5	0,0	643,8	143,1	0,0	643,8	536,5	643,8	178,8	178,8
40	<i>Citrus x aurantiifolia</i>		128		0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
41	<i>Coffea Arabica</i>	23,43	517	12114,88	0,0	0,0	585,8	234,3	234,3	304,6	703,0	585,8	4217,9	1077,9	3069,7	703,0	140,6	257,8	0,0	0,0
42	<i>Couroupita guianensis</i>	0,00	2	0,00	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
43	<i>Cyathocalyx zeylanica</i>	108,44	108	11711,46	0,0	0,0	1409,7	650,6	433,8	108,4	0,0	650,6	3686,9	108,4	2385,7	650,6	433,8	433,8	542,2	216,9
44	<i>Dalbergia pseudo-sissoo</i>	0,00	167	0,00	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0



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45	<i>Dalvergia pseudo-sissou - 2</i>	0,00	12	0,00	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
46	<i>Dillenia retusa</i>	111,00	39	3995,93	777,0	999,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	111,0	0,0	0,0	1110,0	555,0	0,0	555,0	222,0
47	<i>Dillenia triquetra</i>	143,29	0	429,87	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
48	<i>Dimocarpus longan</i>	185,44	175	32451,14	0,0	0,0	8530,0	0,0	1112,6	556,3	0,0	0,0	6304,8	0,0	10569,8	927,2	1112,6	927,2	1854,4	556,3
49	<i>Diospyros blacoi</i>	-	41	5493,16	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
50	<i>Diospyros chaetocarpa</i>	203,45	0	4442,98	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
51	<i>Diospyros chaetocarta</i>	-	22	4442,98	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
52	<i>Diospyros discolor</i>	100,98	0	4442,98	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
53	<i>Dipterocarpus sp</i>	457,22	0	457,22	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
54	<i>Dipterocarpus zeylanicus</i>	457,22	207	61725,33	29262,4	26519,0	1828,9	0,0	0,0	1828,9	0,0	0,0	914,4	0,0	1828,9	16002,9	4572,2	457,2	9144,5	2286,1
55	<i>Filicium decipiens</i>	403,66	117	17357,46	16146,5	16146,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	6054,9	0,0	0,0	3633,0	1614,6	807,3	2018,3	807,3
56	<i>Flacourita inermis</i>	-	3	70,98	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
57	<i>Flacourtia indica/ Flcourtia ramontchi</i>	23,66	1	70,98	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	23,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
58	<i>Garcinia echinocarpa</i>	51,44	0	617,24	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
59	<i>Garcinia quaesita</i>	180,49	233	29238,80	9746,3	7219,5	4151,2	0,0	721,9	180,5	0,0	2346,3	2165,8	0,0	1804,9	3429,2	2165,8	1804,9	5414,6	902,4
60	<i>Hedyotis fruticosa</i>	0,00	0	0,00	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
61	<i>Horsfieldia irya</i>	109,03	44	4797,53	0,0	0,0	0,0	545,2	0,0	872,3	0,0	327,1	981,3	0,0	654,2	436,1	218,1	0,0	545,2	218,1
62	<i>Horsfieldia iryagedhi</i>	179,28	79	14163,12	0,0	0,0	3047,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	358,6	0,0	0,0	10756,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
63	<i>Lijndenia capitellata</i>	21,62	24	518,88	0,0	0,0	0,0	21,6	86,5	216,2	0,0	0,0	194,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
64	<i>Limonia acidissima</i>	58,14	116	6744,55	0,0	0,0	232,6	232,6	290,7	116,3	58,1	0,0	2151,3	755,9	2907,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
65	<i>Madhuca longifolia</i>	101,83	182	17616,77	916,5	509,2	4989,7	305,5	814,6	101,8	0,0	0,0	3665,9	0,0	2545,8	1527,5	814,6	1222,0	1018,3	101,8
66	<i>Malpighia emarginata</i>	-	0	58825,16	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
67	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	222,82	271	11571,59	222,8	1336,9	1114,1	2228,2	1114,1	3342,3	0,0	1559,8	13592,2	0,0	29635,4	2673,9	668,5	1114,1	891,3	891,3
68	<i>Mangifera zeylanica</i>	112,35	103	11571,59	0,0	0,0	1797,5	898,8	561,7	224,7	0,0	1572,8	674,1	0,0	1909,9	2022,2	449,4	224,7	1123,5	112,3



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69	<i>Manilkara zapota</i>	0,00	0	0,00	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
70	<i>Memecylon capitellatum</i>	12,05	10	1771,62	0,0	0,0	12,1	108,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
71	<i>Mesua nagasarium</i>	163,14	65	21534,19	326,3	1631,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2447,1	652,6	2447,1	2447,1	652,6
72	<i>Mesua thwaitesii (ferrea)</i>	114,59	175	6875,21	4583,5	4583,5	1948,0	0,0	1260,5	114,6	0,0	0,0	4010,5	0,0	3552,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
73	<i>Mimusops elengi</i>	145,10	147	19008,22	3482,4	725,5	5949,1	725,5	290,2	290,2	0,0	0,0	1741,2	0,0	2611,8	2176,5	0,0	1451,0	1451,0	435,3
74	<i>Murraya paniculata</i>	66,44	184	12224,70	0,0	0,0	0,0	1328,8	797,3	332,2	996,6	1195,9	2391,8	0,0	5182,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
75	<i>Myristica dactyloides</i>	96,34	34	3950,14	0,0	0,0	192,7	481,7	674,4	0,0	0,0	770,8	1059,8	0,0	96,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
76	<i>Nauclea orientalis</i>	0,00	0	0,00	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
77	<i>Neolitsea cassia</i>	83,93	2	251,79	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	167,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
78	<i>Nepenthes sp</i>	0,00	0	0,00	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
79	<i>Nephelium lappaceum</i>	244,92	120	27186,48	489,8	1959,4	0,0	1714,5	489,8	979,7	0,0	0,0	11021,5	979,7	1959,4	1224,6	1959,4	3673,8	2449,2	489,8
80	<i>Pagiantha dichotoma</i>	0,00	15	0,00	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
81	<i>palaquium petiolare</i>	253,41	13	3294,33	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1267,1	506,8	0,0	1013,6	506,8
82	<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	-	20	-	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
83	<i>Pericopsis mooniana</i>	204,12	161	32863,62	0,0	0,0	11634,9	2245,3	0,0	204,1	0,0	2245,3	3265,9	2653,6	3878,3	2653,6	2041,2	1837,1	0,0	204,1
84	<i>Persea americana</i>	294,35	0	3826,50	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
85	<i>Persea macrantha</i>	-	26	-	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
86	<i>Piper betle</i>	-	19	-	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
87	<i>Piper nigrum</i>	-	1	-	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
88	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	58,15	211	6454,93	3489,2	2558,7	1279,4	0,0	0,0	58,2	58,2	290,8	756,0	0,0	1570,1	581,5	290,8	639,7	581,5	116,3
89	<i>Pouteria sapota</i>	-	20	-	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
90	<i>Prunus walkeri</i>	0,00	0	0,00	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
91	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	36,15	135	4772,36	0,0	108,5	289,2	180,8	253,1	253,1	36,2	361,5	542,3	578,5	0,0	506,2	433,9	831,5	361,5	144,6
92	<i>Salacia prnoid</i>	0,00	119	0,00	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
93	<i>Sandoricum indicum</i>	0,00	9	0,00	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0



N°	Specie	AGBM (kg)	Distribu ted #	AGBM Total kg	Upul	Karuna dasa	P.L.Wije dasa	T.P.G Sunil	Ajith Niranjan - I	Ajith Niranjan - II	W. Ariyarat ne	Danap ala	W.Weera singha	Gunasiri	Subasena	Lal Wijeseka ra	P.L Bandula	Nalin	P.L Amarada sa	P.L Karunada sa
94	<i>Schleichera oleosa</i>	63,13	5	315,67	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	315,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
95	<i>Semecarpus sp.</i>	106,60	54	5863,16	0,0	0,0	1279,2	852,8	0,0	426,4	0,0	213,2	1492,4	0,0	1492,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
96	<i>Shorea disticha</i>		2		0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
97	<i>Shorea dyeri</i>	156,20	0	156,20	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
98	<i>Shorea sp</i>	0,00	0	0,00	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
99	<i>Shorea stipularis</i>	0,00	0	0,00	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
100	<i>Shorea trapezifolia</i>	156,20	52	8122,64	0,0	0,0	1405,8	156,2	781,0	1093,4	156,2	781,0	312,4	0,0	312,4	781,0	781,0	781,0	468,6	312,4
101	<i>Shorea zeylanica</i>	156,20	1	624,82	0,0	0,0	156,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
102	<i>Stemonoporus petiolaris</i>	93,20	157	14632,37	0,0	0,0	2796,0	0,0	652,4	1025,2	93,2	1025,2	5032,8	838,8	3168,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
103	<i>Stemonurus apicalis</i>	0,00	0	0,00	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
104	<i>Strobilanthes sp.</i>		20		0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
105	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>	0,00	0	0,00	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
106	<i>Symplocos cochinchinensis</i>	99,02	0	8119,78	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
107	<i>Symplocos coronata</i>	96,34	100	9634,48	0,0	0,0	192,7	1059,8	96,3	674,4	0,0	481,7	6551,4	0,0	578,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
108	<i>Symplos cochinchinensis</i>		80		0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
109	<i>Syzygium aquem</i>		85		0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
110	<i>Syzygium aromaticum</i>	94,51	31	2551,64	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	283,5	94,5	0,0	0,0	567,0	378,0	0,0	567,0	189,0	0,0	378,0	472,5
111	<i>Syzygium assimile</i>	48,57	8	2525,78	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	388,6	0,0
112	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	32,55	109	3547,49	0,0	0,0	585,8	0,0	97,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	195,3	0,0	846,2	618,4	162,7	553,3	325,5	162,7
113	<i>Syzygium javanicum</i>	106,52	0	9053,84	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
114	<i>Syzygium makul</i>	0,00	0	0,00	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
115	<i>Syzygium malaccensis</i>	0,00	0	0,00	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
116	<i>Syzygium operculatum</i>	140,86	292	27609,53	8451,9	7043,2	0,0	704,3	1126,9	1972,1	0,0	704,3	10283,1	0,0	7043,2	2113,0	704,3	563,5	0,0	422,6
117	<i>Syzygium</i>	106,52	125	13314,	0,0	0,0	2556,4	639,1	852,1	213,0	0,0	106,5	3195,5	639,1	5112,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0



N°	Specie	AGBM (kg)	Distribu ted #	AGBM Total kg	Upul	Karuna dasa	P.L.Wije dasa	T.P.G Sunil	Ajith Niranjan - I	Ajith Niranjan - II	W. Ariyarat ne	Danap ala	W.Weera singha	Gunasiri	Subasena	Lal Wijeseka ra	P.L Bandula	Nalin	P.L Amarada sa	P.L Karunada sa
7	<i>samarangense</i>			48																
11				1110,6																
8	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	41,14	27	7	0,0	0,0	205,7	82,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	41,1	370,2	164,5	0,0	123,4	41,1	0,0	41,1	41,1
11				2100,7																
9	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i>	63,66	45	6	636,6	636,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	191,0	0,0	318,3	0,0	0,0	318,3	509,3	63,7	0,0	127,3	63,7
12				21797,33																
0	<i>Terminalia catappa</i>	419,18	52		0,0	0,0	2095,9	0,0	0,0	1676,7	0,0	1676,7	2515,1	0,0	7126,0	0,0	838,4	3772,6	2095,9	0,0
12																				
1	<i>Theobroma cacao</i>	21,65	43	779,55	0,0	0,0	194,9	0,0	65,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	151,6	0,0	454,7	0,0	0,0	65,0	0,0	0,0
12				5469,2																
2	<i>Timonius flavescens</i>	34,62	130	0	0,0	0,0	588,5	207,7	276,9	207,7	0,0	0,0	2526,9	0,0	69,2	207,7	173,1	0,0	173,1	69,2
12				29951,02																
3	<i>Vateria copallifera</i>	139,96	214		0,0	0,0	4618,6	699,8	0,0	279,9	0,0	1119,7	4618,6	559,8	8677,4	3778,9	0,0	699,8	4198,7	699,8
12				7999,6																
4	<i>Vitex altissima</i>	205,12	39	7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1025,6	0,0	1025,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	1846,1	1435,8	0,0	2051,2	615,4
12																				
5	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>		8	0,00	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
12																				
6	<i>cullenia ceylanica</i>		32	0,00	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
12																				
7			37	0,00	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
12																				
8			149	0,00	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Total		8550	1006778,72	100880,5472	96763,52982	118011,6397	24635,79504	22685,54398	39823,77766	4569,616396	28614,73334	180154,9434	18117,98011	220588,8779	83368,10651	38741,87	39001,93	62370,65	18448,6

Summary of the Carbon Calculation

Above ground Biomass (ton)	1006.778722
Above + below Biomass (ton)	1127.592169
Total carbon	563.7960845
atmospheric CO2 sink (tons)	2069.13163