

2015 Plan Vivo Annual Report

KHASI HILLS REDD+ PROJECT, MEGHALAYA, INDIA

Submitted by

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PROJECT OVERVIEW

Reporting period	1 st January – 31 st December 2014	
Technical specifications in use	REDD+ (Dense Forests)	ANR (Open Forests)
Area under management (ha)	9,270 ha. REDD+	5,947 ha. ANR
New areas put under management (ha)	No increase	No increase
Community groups with Plan Vivos	62	
New community groups with Plan Vivos	No increase	
Total saleable emissions reductions achieved to date (2012-2014)	48,545 tCO ₂	
Plan Vivo Certificates (PVCs) issued to date	21,805 tCO ₂	
Request for Plan Vivo Certificates to be issued upon approval of this Annual Report	26,740 tCO ₂	
PES made to communities in 2014 (USD)	\$30,658.00	
Management Costs - 2014	\$16,389.00	
Funds held in Trust	\$20,375.00	
Total	\$67,422.00	

PART A: PROJECT UPDATES

A1.Key Events

A number of key events occurred in 2014 that have contributed to building the capacity of the Federation in managing the project. These include both visits by outside professionals to the project, visits to international meetings, special training programs and participation in government environmental initiatives. Some of these events are listed below:

PES Reforestation Contract: In 2014, the Synjuk signed a management contract with We Forest, Belgian. The contract is for USD \$ 83,300.00 for 416,500 trees allotted for restoration of 500 ha ANR area, with 833 trees per ha. The contract is for ten years, from July 1, 2014 – December, 31 2023, with the Synjuk acting as the planting partner of We Forest for this period. This is one of the achievements of the Synjuk through the initiative of the CFI.

David Scott Historic Indigenous Community Conserve Area (ICCA) recognized by the United Nations. One of the first Indian ICCA to be certified under this UN program, the conservation area has high environmental, biodiversity, and ecotourism value. The dense forest slopes that shelter the Umiam River down its steep course to Bangladesh form this ICCA. The ancient 16 km stone pathway that winds through the heart of the conservation area allows hikers to move through the dense forests and along the fast moving Umiam River. The Synjuk has prepared pamphlets and kiosks to inform visitors and to generate revenues for local communities.

Asia Regional Meeting on Community REDD: Attended by the Project Director from 30th April - 2nd May, 2014, hosted by Plan Vivo, CFI and ICCO. In this Workshop the Khasi Hills REDD project was highlighted to provide an example of a Plan Vivo project to representatives from Indonesian NGOs and government agencies.

Government of India Reforestation Program. In July, 2014, the Synjuk partnered with the 'Mission Green' of Government of Meghalaya, which was organized to plant 700,000 trees in one day. The main function was held in Mawphlang, where the Chief Minister was the Chief Guest. The Federation has taken an active part in the Campaign.

The Workshop on REDD+: co-organised by TERI and Meghalaya State Forest Department, at Sylvan House, Shillong on 25-26 September, 2014 on the topic of "Sustainable Management of Forest through REDD+". It is understood that the Federation will be rendering help to the State Government in the future for a State REDD+ Project on Government Forests.

School Awareness programme and Tree Adoption: The awareness programme has been completed in 4 schools with. 40 students from each school adopting one tree sapling to care for and establish in their community forest. The awareness programme consisted of three main topics including: conservation of forest and sustainable management of biodiversity through REDD projects, socio-economic goals of REDD, and waste management.

A2. Successes and Challenges

The project had some notable successes in 2014 as well as facing challenges in the field and in securing government approval.

Community Mobilization and Awareness Raising: Given the relatively large size of the project (over 27,000 hectares) involving 62 often isolated villages with 25,000 inhabitants, the initiative has achieved a remarkable level of community mobilization. In 2014, approximately over 150 meetings, field visits, and training programs were conducted by the project team. This was made possible by the engagement of 18 micro-watershed level community facilitators and 62 youth volunteers, guided by the project team and endorsed by the authority of indigenous government leaders (*Lyngdoh, Siem, Sardars* and their ministers). Further, the organization of the indigenous communities has drawn the interest and support of Government of India agencies including the Indian Council for Agricultural research which supports agricultural and animal husbandry projects.

500 Hectare Assisted Natural Regeneration Area Established: In this high rainfall area degraded forests are regenerating once protected from drivers of deforestation and forest degradation such as fire, grazing, fuelwood hacking, and timber felling. In 2014, the project team worked with communities to protect through social fencing 500 hectares of open forests located in 16 blocks throughout the project area.

60 Self Help Groups Supported: The micro-finance groups of 10 to 15 persons, primarily women, act as a source of capital for livelihood projects. In 2014, priority was given to supporting 34 piggeries and 25 briquette making machines.

Gaining FCRA approval: Under the Foreign Contributions Regulation Act (FCRA), all Indian non-profits are required to obtain FCRA approval before receiving foreign funds. The FCRA application was submitted by the Federation on the 20th November, 2014. Without FCRA approval, which can be difficult to obtain, the Federation is limited to receiving funds through Indian companies, NGOs and government agencies. While the Federation hopes to receive FCRA approval shortly, the Federation is now seeking Indian carbon brokerage firms to handle the sales of its Plan Vivo certificates and alternative modes of funds transfers in case FCRA approval is further delayed, or ultimately denied.

A3. Project Developments

The Synjuk has been requested by neighbouring *hima* to expand the area under the Plan Vivo initiative in 2015. The expansion was requested by the indigenous government (*Hima*) bordering the current project area and will be considered in 2016.

Minor updates were made to the PDD and Technical Specification in October 2014, in agreement with Plan Vivo Foundation to reflect the updated data available on the timing of the implementation of Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) activities and the estimated carbon reductions associated with the ANR project component (see Table A1).

In 2014, no changes were made in the legal status of the Federation. The primary development was operational as the Federation decided to focus staff recruitment on local community members rather than seeking employees from Shillong City. In the past, project

employees from Shillong faced difficulties working full time in the Mawphlang office due to traffic encountered commuting each day. By focusing on young educated community members and building their capacity, staff will be able to spend more time in the project office and in the field.

Table A1: Document updates

PDD (including technical specifications) document version:		
PDD section	Date change	Short description of update
Technical Specifications	October 2014	Carbon emission reductions from ANR activities adjusted to reflect actual progress of ANR implementation

A major goal in 2014 was to improve understanding among community members in the project area regarding the goals and strategies of the REDD+ initiative. Short documents summarizing the project have been translated into the Khasi language and distributed to all 62 villages. CF workers have been encouraged to involve community members in discussions. The project team is also in the process of forming an Advisory Board comprised of women, SHG representatives and youth to gain a better understanding of their priorities and to inform them about the project.

Another goal in 2014 was to strengthen the monitoring and reporting system for the project. Based on the goals, targets, and indicators for controlling drivers of deforestation described in the PDD, a system for collecting, analysing and reporting data is being developed.

Table A2: Progress against corrective actions

Document	Corrective action	Activity against this
Annual Report 2013	Update Tech Spec (REDD+ monitoring) to be advised by the Plan Vivo TAC	Has been updated in early 2015 and will be documented in subsequent Annual Report
Project Design Document	Strengthen monitoring Indicator data collection and reporting	Establish data collection table, data collection system from each micro-watershed (LWC) and central analysis and reporting mechanism

PART B: PROJECT ACTIVITIES

B1. Project Activities generating Plan Vivo Certificates

The technical specifications include avoided deforestation in the dense forest area and assisted natural regeneration in the open forest zones. In 2014, the Federation also began a more intensive forest restoration project on 500 hectares of degraded lands which involves both assisted natural regeneration and enrichment planting. Project activities and monitoring data focus on controlling key drivers of deforestation and degradation including: forest fires, unsustainable fuelwood collection, grazing, mining, and charcoal making.

Table B1: Project activity summary

Name of technical specification	Area (Ha)	No. Community Groups
Dense Forest	9,270	62
Open Forest	5,947	62
Reforestation Area	500.5	

Controlling Forest Fire

Forest fires not only drive the loss of forest cover, but also inhibit natural regeneration processes by suppressing new growth. Under the project, each micro-watershed group (LWC) is responsible for preparing and maintaining fire lines to control forest fires in their areas. Village-level community facilitators hired by the Federation are responsible for coordinating community efforts to control forest fires when they break-out. During 2014, 15.6 kilometers of fire lines were prepared to limit the extent of annual forest burns. Nonetheless, forest fires continue to occur due to causes beyond the community, such as lightning strikes, malfunction of electrical transformers and the disposal of cigarettes by travelers passing through the project area. Remote areas with low populations have the most difficulty controlling fire.

When fires do occur, community response capacity has been improving each year with the re-vitalization of the Khasi tradition of community clearing fire lines (*sanding*). Community members watch for fire outbreaks which allow fires to be extinguished more quickly, before they transform into large burns. Prior to the initiation of the project, several hundred hectares would burn each year

Reducing Fuelwood Consumption

Project households are heavily dependent on fuelwood collection, while wealthier families purchase fuelwood for heating and cooking. Very few households have shifted to liquid petroleum gas (LPG/LNG) or kerosene due to cost and distribution problems. Families typically use 20 to 30 kgs per day with heavier use during the cold winter months. In areas like the Khasi Hills, where fuelwood consumption has outstripped forest growth, the process

of forest degradation accelerates as demands increase from an expanding population. Cutting of green wood has resulted in biomass loss and undermined natural growth of forests and has been a major driver of forest degradation. In response, the Federation has instituted a range of activities to address the problem: subsidizing fuel efficient stoves and reducing the cooking of pig fodder.

After testing a variety of fuel efficient stoves, the Federation began promoting a model that can be constructed on site with locally available cement, rebar, and metal pipe. The stoves cost approximately US\$20 to build by local youth trained by the Federation. In the past the Federation has paid for all costs related to the stoves, though they may ask the homeowner to pay Rs. 200, or approximately 10% of the costs as a contribution for the material. In 2014, the Federation installed 20 stoves were installed, 2 in each *Hima*. In 2015, the Federation plans to install an additional 8 per hima, with a total of 100 stoves operating reducing fuelwood consumption by 30% to 50% in households with the new stoves. This will result in an annual fuelwood reduction of approximately 400 metric tons per year. In addition, the new stoves are equipped with metal smokestacks to reduce air pollution in family homes. By 2020, the project hopes to have fuel efficient wood stoves in 50% of the households raising the annual reduction in firewood consumption to 7,500 tons per year.

An estimated 80% of Khasi households raise pigs to generate household income. The project encourages pig raising as an alternative livelihood strategy compared to low-value cows and goats that suppress regeneration due to forest grazing. The project has encouraged these livelihood activities providing grants to women micro-finance groups (Self-help groups) to catalyze investments in animal husbandry. The project found that many women felt it necessary to cook the pig fodder, an unnecessary task that substantially contributed to increased fuelwood consumption in the project area. An awareness campaign was launched to discourage the practice of cooking pig fodder which is changing behavior with a 50% reduction in households cooking pig fodder and a similar decline in wood use for this purpose.

Closing Forest Areas to Grazing and Fuelwood Collection

The project area has 5,947 hectares of degraded, open forest lands with less than 10% canopy closure. While some open forest is highly eroded and devoid of significant biomass, there are also large tracts of land with tree seedlings and saplings, shrubs, and grasses that are not growing into dense forests due to use pressures. Given high rainfall levels prevalent in the Khasi Hills, these disturbed forest ecosystems can experience rapid regeneration if forest fires, tree and shrub hacking for fuelwood, and grazing pressures are removed. The Federation is accomplishing this sequentially, by working with neighboring communities to identify and close selected, high regeneration potential, forests through “social fencing” involving fire control, informal patrolling, monitoring, and carrying out thinning, culturing, and enrichment planting. The project closed 16 blocks totaling 500.5 hectares in 2014, with an additional 500 hectares in 20 blocks in 2015 (see Table B2). The blocks will be closed to use for ten years after inclusion in the forest restoration program. After which it may be reopened under a sustainable use management plan. The project seeks to restore 5,000 hectares of degraded forests by 2025.

While extensive empirical data on changes in deforestation levels in the project area is not yet available, activity indicators suggest that the community REDD project has made progress in controlling major drivers of deforestation. Dense forest areas appear better protected from encroachment and damage, while open forest show early signs of regeneration. While forest plot inventory data is based on a relatively small sample size, over the past four years all categories show increases in carbon stocks. Given the ambitious size and scope of this community conservation initiative and the constraints it faces, which are described below, it will take time for environmental and socio-economic impacts of the project to be broadly experienced.

Table B2: Area Protected for Natural Regeneration and Enrichment Planting 2014

Hima/LWC - Name	Total Protected ANR Area (ha)	ANR Area added in 2014 (ha)	Number of Nurseries operating	Number of nursery saplings planted in ANR area
Mawphlang	23.73	23.73	5	200
Laitkroh	6.8	6.8	4	200
Nonglhai	8.07	8.07	4	-
Lyngjiong	11.49	11.49	6	200
Mylliem	94.68	94.68	4	-
Pamsanngut	118.34	118.34	4	200
Nongkhlaw	Nil	Nil	3	Nil
Nongspung	9.09	9.09	4	266
Sohra	128.4	128.4	5	200
Mawbeh	99.90	99.90	4	200
Total	500.5	500.5	43	1466

Transforming the charcoal cottage industry

Some low income households are engaged in entering community forest areas, felling shrubs and trees to feed small charcoal pits. The resulting charcoal is carried to road heads and sold to middle men. This method of charcoal making degrades the dense community forest areas and can result in forest fire. The project seeks to help poor households to

transition from forest-based charcoal making through the revision of charcoal briquette-making machines that can utilize agricultural wastes. This strategy can reduce forest loss and raise incomes. In 2014, 20 charcoal briquette making machines were supplied to the interested families in the urbanized communities in the project area that are known as "Special Package Villages" under the 'Special Task' Community Facilitators (CF). The urbanized villages lack community forests, so the project focuses on reducing their wood fuel energy consumption. To achieve this goal, each special package village will receive 5 charcoal briquette-molding machines, to produce briquettes for household consumption and for the market. The price for each briquette-molding machine is Rs. 1,100 (\$19.00). This activity was financed through Plan Vivo Certificate sales.

Controlling quarrying and mining

The Synjuk leaders have agreed to limit the expansion of quarries and mines in the project area. Those areas under current lease are being monitored and the lease holders are being advised regarding mitigate actions to reduce their impact on erosion and water contamination. When leases expire, the hima have agreed to not extend existing leases wherever possible. In 2014, there was no increase in area under quarry or mining leases in the project area.

B2. Project Activities in addition to those generating Plan Vivo Certificates

Community Awareness Building

Project staff organized 24 meetings across the 18 micro-watersheds to meet with community members and leaders and extend information on the REDD project. Attention was also given to identifying areas for forest restoration (ANR), planning fire line establishment, and understanding community resource problems and priorities.

Increased Staff Capacity

The Synjuk capacity to mobilize community forest protection and restoration increased in 2014 as the younger project staff gained field experience. In 2014, the Synjuk increased staff recruitment efforts from project villages to build local capacity and retain staff longer. Project awareness is increasing among participating communities and forest projection is improving as witnessed by increasing biomass levels from all forest inventory plots. While forest fire remains a problem, community action to address this driver of deforestation is evident in the construction of 15.6 km of fire lines.

The Socio-Economic Support team had successfully conducted various training exercises in Tysrad, Laitkroh, Synrangsohnoh and Mawphlang. Training was given on bookkeeping, maintenance of records and village registers to LWC members, federation members and SHG. The purpose of this training is to teach members to maintain a record of the workings and accounts of the LWC for transparency and accountability. Training methods included lectures, group work, white board-base planning and project design.



Training women members of Self Help Group in Bookkeeping

Improved Livelihoods

While project staff and financial resources remain limited, throughout 2014 efforts have been made to build the capacity of the 60 functioning Self Help Groups operating in the project area. These include visits with the groups, training programs in bookkeeping and financial management, as well as small grant program which supports the establishment of piggeries and other small livelihood projects (see Appendix 2 for details).

Through the funds from the sale of Plan Vivo Certificates and We Forest, the Synjuk has inventoried and published a pamphlet on the David Scott Trail, a historic 16-km bridle path connecting Mawphlang and Sohra through Ladmaophlang village. The Indigenous Community Conserve Area (ICCA) heritage site has been recognized by the United Nations. The Synjuk is sponsoring two Kiosks @ Rs. 8,000 each. One is operated by a Farmer's Club at Mawphlang, the entry point, and the other by Ladmaophlang Village Durbar at the exit point at Ladmaophlang. These kiosks provide information services and distribute pamphlets to all the tourists and trekkers passing through during the tourist seasons.

Thirty-two SHGs, 2 Farmers' Clubs and 1 Village Federation were given enterprise grants after passing an assessment. The funds were generated by the sale of Plan Vivo Certificates. These funds are provided to them for enhancing their activities based on their livelihood work plan. A number of villages have received training in charcoal making including the CFs. One of the villagers has started selling them at the cost of Rs. 10 per charcoal briquette, the proceeds from which have greatly benefitted her. Detailed monitoring will be done going forward and more briquettes may be supplied at a subsidised rate.



Kiosks on David Scott trail run by Self Help Group

Community Nursery Program

The Synjuk has organized, trained and funded 43 community tree nurseries, many managed by Self Help Groups. The nursery program achieves multiple goals in raising awareness about forest conservation, providing materials for enrichment planting in forest restoration areas and woodlots, and generates income for participating families

Documentation

A documentary film of the trail was filmed on the 9th November, 2014 by Minnie Vaid. The film aims to mark the importance of this trail as a wildlife corridor of the river Umiam-Mawphlang sub-watershed.



Film crew making documentary on the Project interviews village women

A case study of Mr. Yellow Jyrwa was made on the 7th October, 2014. He cited many good examples of how the forest cover has changed drastically from 1970 till 2010. The main reason is the land dispute between Hima Mawphlang and Hima Nonglhai that lasted from 1958- 2012. This conflict resulted in rampant felling and charcoal making in the 'no man's land'. Through his initiative with the Synjuk, the case was solved on the 9th April, 2012.

PART C: PLAN VIVO CERTIFICATE ISSUANCE SUBMISSION

This request for the ex-post issuance of Plan Vivo Certificate is based on estimated emission reduction from ongoing community mitigation activities.

Table C1: Statement of tCO₂ reductions available for issuance as Plan Vivo Certificates, based on activity for annual reporting periods during 01/2012 – 12/2014

Vintage	Total area (ha)	Tech. Spec	tCO ₂ available from previous periods	Total tCO ₂ achieved this period	% Buffer	No. of PVCs allocated to the buffer account	Net Total minus Buffer (tCO ₂)	No. PVCs requested for issuance from saleable carbon	tCO ₂ available for future issuances
2012	9,270 ha 5,947 ha	REDD+ & ANR	0	18,746	20%	3,749	14,997	21,805	-6808
2013	9,270 ha 5,947 ha	REDD+ & ANR	0	19,834	20%	3,967	15,867	0	9059
2014	9,270 ha 5,947 ha	REDD+ & ANR	9059	22,101	20%	4,420	17,681	26,740	0
TOTAL				60,681		12,316	48,545	48,545	0

Summary of PVC issuances:

- Total ER's achieved to date: 60,681 tCO₂
- Total Plan Vivo buffer allocation: 12,136 tCO₂
- Total saleable ER's: 48,545 tCO₂
- Total Plan Vivo Certificates issued to date: 21,805 PVCs
- Issuance request based on this Annual Report: 26,740 PVCs (Vintage 2014)
- Total saleable ex-post ER's available for issuance: 0

Table C2: Allocation of current issuance request

Buyer name/ Unsold Stock	No. PVCs transacted	Registry ID (if available)	Tech spec
Mawphlang Welfare Society (issued into unsold stock, and subsequently allocated to individual buyers)	26,740	n/a	REDD+ & ANR
TOTAL	26,740		

PART D: SALES ACTIVITY

D1: Sales of Plan Vivo Certificates

The Federation has been making sales of its Plan Vivo certificates, primarily to buyers in Europe, relying primarily on brokers who are representing the project. Thus far, all sales have been for Vintage 2012 certificates. Some revenues from these sales remain in the ESCROW facility provided by the Plan Vivo Foundation, due to delays in the Federation receiving Government of India approval to receive foreign funds. All sales are for ex-post certificates

Table D1: Sales of Plan Vivo Certificates

Date of Sale	Gross Amount (\$)	Volume (tons)	Unit Price (USD\$)	Buyer
		2,463		TUI Nordic
		200		'Investor'
		1,306		Bioclimate
		1,225		Ceramica Sant'Agostino
		501		Investor
Total Revenues 2013				
		283		COTAP
		4,474		TUI Nordic
		200		C Level
		360		Ceramica Sant'Agostino
Total Revenues 2014				
Total Revenues 2013 and 2014	67,422.00	11,012		
Plan Vivo Certificates available for sale as of 31-12-2014		10,793	Price to be negotiated	

PART E: MONITORING

E1. Forest Monitoring and Activities

The primary methodology used to monitor changes in vegetative cover is based on the analysis of a time series of satellite images of the project area. SPOT images from 2006 and 2010 were used to set the baseline rate of deforestation at 2.8% per annum. A follow-up satellite image analysis will be done in 2016 to assess changes in forest cover. The project's carbon measurement methodology is described in the technical specifications for the project, and estimates that the rate of forest loss will be reduced by 50% (i.e. to 1.1%) over the first five years of the project and by 75% (i.e. to 0.55%) over the second five years. By 2025, it is projected that forest cover will stabilize and begin to expand as open forests recover. Key variables include the area of dense forest with a canopy closure of 40% more converted to open forest (10% to 40% cover) and to non-forest (less than 10% forest cover). The second parameter will be the rate of recovery of the degraded open forests which transitions into the dense forest category. In addition to forest cover changes within the project area, the researcher also compares the project rate to the rate of the Khasi Hills District. It is hypothesized that community forest conservation activities and management capacity within the project area are more effective in slowing forest loss as compared to neighbouring communities within the district.

In addition to the analysis of remotely sensed data that monitors forest cover, the project also conducts annual field-level inventories of 60 forest plots (10m x 10m) to assess changes in biomass and carbon stock levels. The measurements are conducted at the end of each calendar year. The forest plot sample includes 20 dense forest plots, 20 open forest plots, and 20 plots under Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR). The data is analysed each year to assess changes in biomass.

Since the longitudinal methods described above require a minimum of 5 years elapsed project time to reveal meaningful changes in forest cover or stocking levels, the project also monitors ongoing activity and event indicators to capture the impact of community mitigation measures. In designing the project strategy community leaders and members identified a number of drivers of deforestation and mitigation measures including: controlling forest fires, closing forests to grazing, closing some forests to fuelwood collection while they regenerate, limiting the conversion of forest lands to quarries and for agriculture, and reducing charcoal making. For each driver indicators were identified that could reflect changes in behavior and actions that would help mitigate forces contributing to forest loss. Community facilitators (CFs) from each of the 18 micro-watersheds are responsible for collecting data on the indicator and reporting the findings to the monitoring officer. The mitigation indicator report provides information on the impact of fire, areas closed to grazing, length of fire lines created, number of quarries operating, and number of households with fuel-efficient stoves. This, in turn, provides an overview of community capacity to limit forest loss and carbon emissions.

Monitoring data includes the annual forest inventory plot data that indicates changes in biomass and carbon stocks in the dense forest and open forest areas. The data presented in

Table E1 below provides a summary of forest carbon changes in each of the three categories. Detailed plot data from the forest inventory are presented in Appendix 1.

Table E1a: Summary of Forest Plot Inventory Data 2013-2014

Land use	Initial tC/ha(2013)	Present tC/ha(2014)	Initial tCO ₂ /ha(2013)	Present tCO ₂ /ha (2014)	Change In tCO ₂ /ha (2013-2014)
Dense forest	120	129	440	473	33
Open forest	3.47	3.75	12.7	13.8	1.1
ANR (open)	9.27	11.97	34	43.9	9.9

While forest inventory plots represent a relatively small sample of the larger project area the results of the survey indicate that there has been a substantial increase in carbon stocks across all three forest type categories. In the dense forest an increase of approximately 7% of total carbon stored compared to 8% in the open forests and 23% in the actively protected and managed ANR plots. Forest inventory plots data in Appendix 1 indicate biomass increases are taking place in all 40 dense and open plots suggesting that overall trends are positive for forest recovery in the project area, as well as very rapid regeneration in the ANR plots.

As mentioned above, a second approach to monitoring the project has been the use of mitigation activity indicators that monitor implementation. Table E1b reports on key activity indicators that address major drivers of deforestation in the project area.

Forest Fires: The project efforts to encourage fireline construction resulted in 15.6 km of burn breaks constructed in 2014. Awareness raising and efforts resulted in no fire damage in 6 of the 10 hima, and only minor outbreaks in two others. The major fire that occurred was in a remote area with low population resulting in a 107 hectare fire that represented the vast majority of the 119.6 hectares that burned in 2014. It is apparent that community efforts to control fire have been moderately successful.

In 2014, the Federation installed 20 stoves were installed, 2 in each *Hima*. In 2015, the Federation plans to install an additional 8 per hima, with a total of 100 stoves operating reducing fuelwood consumption by 30% to 50% in households with the new stoves. This will result in an annual fuelwood reduction of approximately 400 metric tons per year. In addition, the new stoves are equipped with metal smokestacks to reduce air pollution in family homes. By 2020, the project hopes to have fuel efficient wood stoves in 50% of the households raising the annual reduction in firewood consumption to 7,500 tonnes per year.

An estimated 80% of Khasi households raise pigs to generate household income. The project encourages pig raising as an alternative livelihood strategy compared to low-value cows and goats that suppress regeneration due to forest grazing. The project has

encouraged these livelihood activities providing 34 grants to women's micro-finance groups (Self-help groups) to catalyze investments in animal husbandry in 2014.

Table E1b: Project Impact Indicators - Environmental

Driver	Mitigation Activity Impact Indicators (2014)
Forest Fire	Area burned – 119.6 ha Fire lines established – 15.6 Km
Fuelwood Use	20 Fuel-efficient stoves installed Cooking of pig fodder declines
Grazing and Fuelwood Collection	500.5 ha. Closed for ANR
Charcoal Making	25 Briquette-making machines installed
Mining and Quarrying	17.5 ha under quarries and mines – no expansion of quarry area.

A monitoring system to track changes in forest growth in the 500 ha ANR area was completed in 2014. The co-ordinates have been given to Mr. Wongfu Khriam to make the reforestation block maps. Fifteen sample plots have been identified and demarcated. The plots are thinned to assist the growth of the regenerated seedlings.

E2. Socio-Economic Monitoring

The project relies on two major strategies to invest in the social and economic conditions within the project area. The first component is institution building and community mobilization. The second component involves providing small grants to micro-finance groups (SHGs) and farmers clubs utilizing funds from carbon sales.

From the monitoring of 32 SHGs, 2 Farmers' Clubs and 1 Village Federation have been released carbon funds after their internal assessment. These funds are provided to them for enhancing their activities based on their work plan (see Appendix 2).



Table E2 summarises some impacts of the project in achieving the above goals.

Table E2: Project Impact Indicators – Socio-Economic

Objective	Institutional and Livelihood Impact Indicator (2014)
Increase Community Awareness of REDD Project	24 LWC meetings held 7 village meetings held 3 short documentary films produced
Increase Staff Capacity	2 new monitoring staff hired Staff participation in cross-visits and training programs
Improve Livelihoods of Low Income households	60 functioning Self Help Groups receive technical support 34 SHGs receive piggery project 1 ICCA Established for Ecotourism

Thirty-five grants were made to SHGs and Farmers clubs in 2014 ranging in size from Rs. 2,500 (\$42) to Rs. 6,000 (\$100). Grants were used for piggeries, poultry farms, stall fed goats, vermiculture, nurseries, pickle making, and other small livelihood activities. Monitoring indicated that piggeries were the most successful, due to disease problems encountered by poultry raisers. The project decided to focus more on piggeries in the future and explore a pork packing operation to add value to piggery activities.

PART F: IMPACTS

F.1 Environmental Impacts

In 2014, the project worked with local communities to place 500.5 hectares of degraded forest under social fencing protection. By being better protected from grazing, fuelwood hacking, forest fires, and other biotic disturbance, these lands are experiencing accelerated regeneration with sample plot data indicating a 15% increase in biomass during the year.

Aside from the ANR area mentioned above, both dense and open forest sample plots showed an average 7% increase in biomass and carbon for the 2014 period.

As a result of community actions, average annual forest fire area fell from 82.8 ha during the 2010-2012 period (3 years), to 62.3 ha. In the period Jan. 2013 to Dec. 2014. It is apparent that community efforts to control fire have been moderately successful. The extent and impact of human caused fires have been reduced by 25% after the Federation campaign to raise awareness and encourage the indigenous governments (*Hima*) to update and implement their forest regulations including fines. The federation is working on a strategy to better control in Mawbeh hima, an area that faces the most difficulties with forest fire control due to its low population and remote location.

Twenty fuel efficient stoves were installed in 2014 as a pilot effort, with 80 additional stoves planned for 2015. Each stove reduces emissions by 30% to 50% and improves air quality in the home. The awareness campaign to reduce the incident of pig fodder cooking is changing behaviour throughout the project area as women abandon this unnecessary practice. Each of the 34 piggery grantees was advised not to cook pig food and inform their neighbors.

In 2014, as a result of the project, there was no expansion in the 17.5 ha area under quarries and mines in the project. The project will continue to work with the 10 hima governments to foreclose mine leases when they expire and not lease any new areas on community lands.

F.2 Socio-Economic Impacts

The project is developing a number of activities to reward communities for participating in the REDD/ANR project and to build their livelihoods. The first is a block grant program for the 56 forest dependent villages. Each village is sent a letter by the CF, asking them to identify a community development activity plan that they want to undertake. Once approved by the project, the village is provided with Rs. 15,000 (US\$250) to carry-out their project. Projects have included: drinking water

Utilizing funds from the sale of Plan Vivo Certificates, a livelihood enterprise initiative was started in 2014. An amount of Rs. 765,000 (US \$ 12,750) was released to 51 villages under the clusters and the fast growing SHGs. In order to implement this, the Villages under the Clusters circulated a letter through the Headman, asking them for a plan and estimate of a particular activity for a Carbon fund of Rs. 15,000 per village (US\$ 250, see Annex 2).

The second small grants program targets the micro-finance groups (SHG) and Farmer's Clubs. In 2014, 35 small grants were awarded, ranging from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 4,000 per SHG, and are to be distributed in Q1 2015 (See Appendix 2). Funds are distributed after they have been monitored and determined to reach project standards. The other 6 urbanized villages under Special packages will be receiving in-kind payments. The project seeks to assist families in these small townships by providing improved heating and cooking platforms. This involves the establishment of cottage charcoal briquette factories that can use agricultural waste and other biomass, reducing the need for wood fuel. The project also subsidizes the installation of fuel efficient wood stoves with chimneys to reduce air pollution. The technologies are extended by the village headmen through the village council (*durbar*).

The project is also having positive impact on community development activities under the village development grant program supported through carbon sales.

F.2 Table-Village Development Grants by Type - 2014

Type of Project	Number of Projects
Water Resource Development	
Construction of Drinking Water well	24
Construction of Pond	8
Canal cover	1
Forest Management	
Cleaning and weeding	8
Fire Lines	2
Fencing	1
Tree Planting	2
Soil and Water Conservation	1
Community Activities	
Waste Management bins	1
Community toilet	1
Furniture community hall	1
Trail side resting place	1
TOTAL	51

The village grant program was very successful in distributing benefits from carbon sales to community groups. Each village prepared a grant proposal falling into three categories including water resource development, forest management, and community activities. Fifty-one village proposals were funded in 2014 at Rs. 15,000 (\$250) each for a total of \$12,750. Twenty-four villages provided local contributions totalling Rs. 100,210 (\$1,670). Nearly 65% of the villages opted for water resource development grants, primarily for wells and ponds, followed by 14 village forest management grants. Monitoring results indicate that the impact of the grants was positive in improving water access and security. Community emphasis on improving water quality and availability will make this strategy a priority for the project in the future.

Part H: Ongoing Participation

An outstanding achievement of the project to date has been the Federation team's ability to mobilize the broad-based participation of indigenous leaders, women's groups, farmer's clubs and youth volunteers. There are dozens of meetings that occur with various groups throughout the year, but of special importance are the general meeting of the federation that happens quarterly and the monthly meeting of the Community Facilitators (CF). The project team meets at least weekly, with special meetings for SHGs, Youth clubs, school children and other target groups.

H.1 Summary of Important Meetings

General Meetings

Synjuk General Meeting on the 11th January, 2014 Funds from sales of the previous vintage of Plan Vivo Certificates have been credited to the Synjuk account.

Synjuk General Meeting on the 14th June, 2014 This meeting marks the close of three years journey of the Synjuk. The General meeting has renewed the office bearers and passed resolution on new activities . Village maps and the three years report in Khasi language were distributed to all members and Hima representatives present in the meeting.

Synjuk General Meeting on the 12th December, 2014 at which time the Carbon fund distribution to LWCs, SHGs and farmers' club was approved.

CF Meetings

Team meetings were held every month and here we discussed everything on the work plan and also about the time frame of activities. The team meeting is followed up by CFs' meeting where everything that is needed to be told and directed to the CFs is done with immediate effect.

Orientation programme to LWCs, Community facilitators and Staffs

The programme for CFs was done on the 21st November, 2014. The CFs and the team was told to spread the real meaning of being the social workers and not to politicised any fund given to community. The orientation programme for LWCs was done on the 12th December, 2014.

Meeting with the Village Heads in Myliem area and Mawphlang

The Synjuk has made two meetings with the group of village heads in Myliem and Laitlyngkot including Swer village on the 24th and 28th November, 2014 discussing to slowdown the stone quarry to lessen the flow of silt to the Rivers and streams in the upper Umiam area that caused siltation in the Dam. On the 12th December, 2014, before the Synjuk meeting about 12 representatives for Myliem and Laitlyngkot has come to meet the leaders of the Synjuk and agreed to ban the use of mechanized tools in quarrying and sand

mining. In addition, mitigation measures are being encouraged including the use of dual settlement ponds below any quarry.



Training on Accounts at Siloam

This training organised by an NGO from Assam from 16th – 18th October, 2014 has been of great help. The Synjuk sent the Accountant and Technical Specialist for this training.

Part I: Project Operating Costs

In 2014, thirty-seven percent of the budget was allocated for the forest conservation extension program under the REDD+ and ANR components. In addition, eleven percent was allocated for awareness raising projects including the school tree adoption activity and community meetings. Twenty-one percent of expenditures were allocated to support the project management team, project administration and supplies. Finally, thirty-one percent was allocated to direct benefit sharing through the small livelihood grant program and the community development grant program (see table below). As a whole, approximately 67% of the carbon revenues were transferred to community groups and members as direct benefit sharing, with the remaining 33% being used for community staff members, office costs, awareness raising and meetings.

I.1 Table-Project Expenditures 2014

Category	Amount in Rupees	Amount in US \$
Project Management Team (local staff salaries)	369,000	6,150
Administration (CPA, bank charges, etc.)	162,718	2,712
One-off marketing, bank charges	72,600	1,210
Equipment and Supplies	32,626	544
Forest Conservation Extension Program *	732,000	12,200
Plot Monitoring (local staff salaries)	43,856	731
Forest Assisted Natural Regeneration *	243,000	4,050
Awareness Raising (local staff salaries)	302,504	5,042
Small Livelihood Grants *	99,500	1,658
Village Development Grants *	765,000	12,750
Total	2,822,804	47,047
N.B. Items marked with * reflect direct payments to communities (\$30,658). However, local staff salaries for project management, plot monitoring and delivery of training may also be considered community benefits (\$11,923)		

ANNEX 1: MONITORING RESULTS FOR ISSUANCE REQUEST

Monitoring results suggest that REDD mitigation activities are being implemented as per the project design document and that sequestration rates in the ANR plots exceed the projected level of 1 tC/ha per year.

Dense and Open Forest Plot Inventory Data: 2012-2014 (in tC/ha)

Plot No.	2012	2013	2014	Plot No.	2012	2013	2014
3	3.158	3.415	4.538	1	112	120	127
6	2.828	2.847	2.893	2	77	99	126
7	2.008	3.025	3.039	4	128	130	136
8	2.827	2.828	2.843	5	178	208	228
12	3.556	3.611	3.825	9	153	160	185
13	2.985	2.993	3.081	10	48	49	53
15	3.585	3.746	4.183	11	60	63	67
16	6.068	6.630	7.874	14	142	145	162
17	5.075	5.103	6.745	21	92	96	98
18	3.119	3.147	3.256	22	120	128	137
19	3.237	3.340	3.402	24	110	129	140
20	2.866	2.874	2.898	25	24	25	30
23	2.896	2.908	2.919	28	98	99	102
26	3.45	3.453	3.729	29	63	68	70
27	3.348	3.512	3.526	30	203	207	213
31	3.029	3.037	3.041	33	93	101	109
32	3.046	3.109	3.113	34	101	107	111
36	3.221	3.279	3.390	35	75	81	89
39	3.584	3.634	3.789	37	267	272	278
40	2.9	2.926	2.959	38	114	116	119
Total	68.786	69.417	75.04	Total	2258	2403	2580
Average	3.389	3.47	3.752	Average	113	120	129
SD	0.8	0.90	1.31	SD	56.3	58.23	60.88

ANR Forest Plot Inventory Data: 2013-2014 (in tC/ha)

Plot Number	2013	2014
41	14.83	15.5
42	2.99	4.19
43	7.26	9.52
44	0.51	0.84
45	13.08	15.62
46	19.69	25.88
47	1.85	5.67
48	13.88	19.75
49	10.32	11.1
50	12.53	14.67
53	5.02	8.88
Total tC	101.96	131.62
Average TC	9.27	11.97

Reforestation Block Locations for 2014-2015

HIMA	Village	Group	Longitude	Latitude	Area (ha.)
Mawphlang	Umtyrniut & Mawmyrsiang	Pratniuhlieh	91:44:10.32 E	25:27:24.84 N	17.30
	Laitmawpen	Laitmawpen	91:41:15.36 E	25:26:11.76 N	6.73
Lyngjiong	Mawpongkhong	Mawpongkhong	91:43:29.64 E	25:25:50.16 N	1.93
	Phanniewlahneng	Phanniewlahneng	91:42:13.68 E	25:25:00.48 N	9.56
Nonglwai	Nonglwai	Kyngdong-wah-um-arkum	91:43:27.84 E	25:25:07.68 N	8.07
Mylliem	Mawlum Tyrsad	Khyllem & Phodlawkhla	91:40:40.20 E	25:25:14.20 N	89.50
	Mawlum Tyrsad	Phudumblang	91:39:31.20 E	25:23:33.00 N	5.18
Nongspung	Mawrohroh	Mawpalong	91:37:45.12 E	25:23:10.32 N	3.17
	Mawrohroh	Lumlaitmawkhlar	91:38:11.76 E	25:24:09.00 N	5.92
Pamsangngut	Pamsangngut	Phodsohsat	91:39:28.44 E	25:24:19.80 N	2.22
	Pamsangngut	Ranab Mawblei	91:39:22.68 E	25:24:17.28 N	5.12
	Nongwah CF	Nongwah CF	91:39:29.20 E	25:25:15.10 N	111.00
Laikroh	Mawmyrsiang	Lumdiengsai	91:45:58.32 E	25:25:53.76 N	6.80
Mawbeh	Mawkalang	Lumhati	91:44:16.30 E	25:23:44.60 N	51.32
	Laitthemlangsah	Laitthemlangsah	91:45:48.60 E	25:23:46.32 N	6.73
	Steplakrai	Lummawshieng	91:45:05.70 E	25:25:14.40 N	41.50
Sohra	Mawstep	Kseh u Kien	91:44:29.04 E	25:22:23.16 N	7.70
	Dympep	Syllai u Bir	91:46:30.36 E	25:24:40.32 N	11.50
	Laitlyndop	Phud Umjaud	91:41:23.30 E	25:19:37.70 N	7.90
	Laitlyndop	Liewlong	91:41:28.20 E	25:19:44.80 N	2.90
	Jathang	Kharai Lum Pyllun	91:43:44.80 E	25:21:55.70 N	11.90
	Laitsohpliah	Rngi Lummauhlieh	91:45:17.70 E	25:22:59.30 N	20.50
	Mawkma	Mawkma	91:42:29.10 E	25:19:22.90 N	66.00
Total Area					500.45

APPENDIX 2: SOCIO-ECONOMIC MONITORING RESULTS

Small livelihood grants to Self-help groups (SHGs) in 2014

Hima	SHG Name	Village	SHG Composition	Activities	Amount (Rs)
Mawphlang	Synroplang SHG	Umtyrniut	Mix	Nursery	2,500
	Iattylli SHG	Dongiewrim	Female	Pickle making	2,500
Lyngjiong	Iatreilang SHG I	LyngdohPhanblang	Female	Goatery	2,500
Nonglawai	Nangsan SHG	Nonglawai	Mix	Nursery	3,500
Mylliem	Bankiewshaphrang SHG	Kyrrhei	Female	Local poultry	3,500
	Pynroilang W SHG	MawlumTyrssad	Female	Piggery	2,500
	Iakyrsanlang W SHG	MawlumTyrssad	Female	Tent house	2,500
	Lasnohktilang SHG	Kyrrhei	Male		2,500
Pamsanngut	Myntoilang SHG	Nongwah	Mix	Local poultry	3,500
	Treilang SHG I	Nongwah	Female	Goatery	4,500
	Lummawsiang SHG	Nongwah	Mix	Local poultry	2,500
	Kiewshaphrang SHG	Nongmadan	Female	Piggery	2,500
	Iatreilang SHG	Nongmadan	Female	Goatery	2,500
	Lurstep SHG	TyrssadUmkseh	Female		2,500
	TyrssadUmkseh SHG I	TyrssadUmkseh	Female	Goatery	2,500
Nongspung	Mawliehpoh SHG	Laitsimkhla	Female	Local poultry	3,500
	Persara SHG	Mawliehpoh	Female	Local poultry	3,500
Laitkroh	Lamjingshai SHG I	Mawmyrsiang	Mix	Local poultry	3,500
	Nangkiewshaphrang SHG I	TiewliehMawmyrsiang	Female	Local poultry	4,500
	Maitshaphrang SHG II	Laitkynsew	Mix	Local poultry	2,500
	Iainehskhem SHG I	Laitkynsew	Mix	Piggery	2,500
	Shiningstar SHG	Kyrdemkhla	Mix	Kuroiler	2,500
	Nongthymmai SHG I	Kyrdemkhla	Female	Vermicompost	2,500
Mawbeh	KyntiewJingshai SHG	Mawbeh	Mix	Local poultry	2,500
	Lamjingshai SHG I	Synrangsohnoh	Female	Nursery	3,500
Sohra & Nongkhlaw	Kiewirat SHG	Laitsohpliah	Mix	Local poultry	2,500
	Baiamonlang SHG	Laitsohpliah	Mix	Local poultry	2,500
	Roilang SHG	Laitsohpliah	Male		2,500
	Iatreilang SHG	Laitsohpliah	Mix	Piggery	3,500
	Baniaineh SHG	Laitsohpliah	Female	Kuroiler	3,500
	Iairyntihlang SHG	Laitsohpliah	Male	Local poultry	2,500
	Iaiphynai SHG	Jathang	Male	Fishery	2,500
TOTAL					Rs. 90,000

Small livelihood grants to farmers' clubs in 2014

Name of Farmer's club/Village Federation	Village	Activities	Quantity	Farmer's Club/Village federation contribution	Grant Amount
Ryntihlang Farmer's Club	Nongrum	Nursery	600 saplings	3,000	Rs. 3,500
Mawmyrsiang Farmer's Club	Mawmyrsiang	Local poultry	5 units	-	Rs. 3,500
Laitsohpliah Village Federation	Laitsohpliah	Local poultry	10 units	-	Rs.3,000
TOTAL					Rs. 9,500

ANNEX 3: COMMUNITY MEETING RECORDS

Below are examples of community meeting minutes.

14th June, 2014

The General meeting of 'KaSynjuk Ki HimaArliangWahUmiamMawphlang Welfare Society' held on the 14th June, 2014 at AEC Building, Lummawkong Laitkroh Sirdarship at 10.30am.

The meeting was chaired by Mr. N. K. Lyngdoh, President, of which after a brief welcome address and introduction speech hand over to Mr. T. Lyngdoh, Secretary to read out the Agenda for the day.

Agenda:

1. Last Proceeding.
2. Report from 2011- 2014 (Administrative).
3. Distribution of village maps.
4. Report (Financial)
5. Renew of office bearers
6. Any other business (A.O.B)

* before the start of the meeting, the Secretary announced that the Federation (Synjuk) will be Three Years on the 15th June, 2014, (tomorrow), invited everyone to stand and give a round of applause by clapping hands by all the members present. The Secretary told the house that the report from 15th June, 2014 - 14th June, 2014, has been made ready, but will be distributed in the agenda concerned with this.

Agenda 1: Last Proceeding: The secretary read out the minutes of the Last meeting held on the 11th January, 2014 and was accepted as it is; and the report from the last proceeding is as follows:

1. Opening of LWC Bank Account: All LWCs have completed opening up of their Bank accounts in the Branch nearest to them, with the exception of Nonglhai Cluster in NonglhaiSirdarship.

2. Agreement for REDD Project: The signed documents from 43 villages while another 19 villages has not yet been received. It was decided that the Rulers, Hima representative and the CFs should expedite the follow up on this to enable the Synjuk to channel the carbon funds down to these villages with ease.

3. Training sessions with other organization/institution: The CFs are to kindly brief the villagers properly before sending them to any training to avoid lapses during such events.

4. Trust Fund: In connection with setting up a Trust fund, the secretary reported that this cannot be done as it is not applicable and accepted by the Law and the Bank Norms.

In lieu of this the Synjuk resolved that the Committee or group of 5 people (two from Laitkroh side, two from Mawphlang side including the secretary) This account will be in the

name of the group not related with the Synjuk account but the funds will be taken in Quarterly basis to be deposited by the Synjuk and all documents and operation will be from the Synjuk. This joint savings bank account will be operated from Meghalaya Co-operative Society Apex bank in Shillong.

1. **We Forest:** Through the initiative of the CFI, they have had a positive response from We Forest, an International NGO from Belgium; they are willing to work on a case study basis through a management plan for ten years dealing in forest monitoring and Nursery or tree planting starting in a 500.5 ha. ANR in an opened forest area. Therefore the Synjuk meeting has decided to involve 41 units by involving the SHGs.

Agenda: 2. Progress Report 2011-2014: The circulation of the Synjuk progress report was distributed to all members and Hima representatives by the President. This Report is prepared by the Secretary listed all important activities and resolution from the Year 2011 - 14th June, 2014.

Agenda 3. Distribution of Maps: The office should seek the best date for distributing the maps on this day as the pre celebration of the three year's anniversary of the Synjuk. It was also decided that if there is still more rectification on these maps the office is ready to do the same. These maps were all sealed with Synjuk round seal to avoid duplicity and piracy.

Agenda 4. Report (Financial):

- a. The secretary distributed and read out the financial statement sheet in the presence of all members present in the meeting and it was passed. In connection with the balance (up to March 2014) of Rs. 63,498.64 the Synjuk meeting take the advice of the Team that it should be kept aside till October 2014, as it might be needed during FCRA application, as the norms stated that the NGO should have a fund of at least Rs. 600,000 in the account. Therefore salaries are checked from 16th June, 2014- 15th September, 2014 except for travelling allowance. The payment of all staff will be paid as arrear after the Synjuk received the Clearance from the Income tax department on the Tax return.
- b. About 4,474 tCO2 has been sold to U&WE and the amount might reach Rs. 15 lakh, so the Team suggest the Synjuk meeting that Rs. 10 lakh from this carbon fund should be given to villages in the project through the LWCs. Each village will be given Rs. 15,000 each for 56 villages in 18 LWCs in the LWC level excluding the 6 villages in the Special packages level. Rs. 2,500 for each SHGs and Rs. 2,000 for each farmers' Club. This fund will be routed through LWC account and each village, SHGs and Farmers Club should submit the activities to the Synjuk showing how they would like to use the fund for their village, SHG and Farmers Club respectively.

Agenda 5. Renew of Committee/ Board Members: The Secretary announced to the house that the term of the present Board/ Committee ended tomorrow the 15th June, 2014. The names of the old office bearers and Committee members has renewed them as follows:

Office Bearers and Committee Member for the term 2014-15 to 2016-2017:

- I. Chairman: Bah N. KingkeriousLyngdoh, Lyngdoh Hima Mawphlang.

- II. Vice Chairman: Bah PailastarKharkongor, SirdarHimaLaitkrohSirdarship.
- III. Secretary: Bah TamborLyngdoh.
- IV. Asst. Secretary 1.: Bah S.ProtasiusNongbet Joint Secretary, HimaNongspungSyiemship&
- V. Asst. Secretary 2.: Bah KodinNongrumMyntriHimaSohraSyiemship.
- VI. Treasurer: Bah HumphreyLyngdohRyntathiang, LyngdohHimaLyngiongLyngdohship.
- VII. Executive Committee Members:-
 - i. Bah NorsingDiengdoh, MyntriHimaSohraSyiemship.
 - ii. Bah RolandstarJyrwa, SirdarHimaNonglhai, NonglhaiSirdarship.
 - iii. Bah PetrickSyiemiong, SyiemHimaNongspung.
 - iv. Bah TolesKhongsit, Headman MawlumTyradsadKhongsit, MylliemSyiemship.
 - v. Bah En Nongbet, Headman KyrpheiMylliemSyiemship.
 - vi. Bah ManikstarUmdor, SordarHimaPomsanngutSirdarship.
 - vii. Bah Beni Rani PamsanngutSirdarship.
 - viii. Bah TanborWanniang, Secretary HimaMawbeh, MawbehSirdarship.
 - ix. Bah PatshaMyrthong Elder, HimaMawbehSirdarship.
 - x. Bah DitralMarbaniang, Secretary HimaLyngiong, LyngiongLyngdohship.
 - xi. Bah BlodinKharkongor, HimaLaitkroh, LaitkrohSirdarship.
 - xii. Bah ErtoMawlong, MawbehSirdarship.
 - xiii. Bah T.M. Syiem, SyiemKhynnah, MylliemSyiemship
 - xiv. Bah M. B. Kharlukhi, MyntriMylliemSyiemship.

Example of village development grant letter



PAN-AABAK 7759E

Ka Synjuk Ki Hima Arliang-Wah Umiam Mawphlang Welfare Society
H.Q. Mawphlang - 79321, East Khasi Hills District
Established : 2011

No.KSKHAWUMWS/LWC/AF/2014-2015

Dated Mawphlang, The : 31st October, 2014

To,

President/Secretary,
Local Working Committee

Cluster.

Hima _____

Subject:- Disbursement of Carbon Fund for the Village Level Activity regarding-

Dear Sir,

With reference to the subject cited above, I am to inform you that in connection with the Carbon Fund for each Village under the Lower Working Committee (LWC) or Cluster of the Synjuk, has been transfer to your LWC account No. _____ under _____ This fund is being routed through LWC for all _____ villages under your Cluster. Therefore an amount of ₹. _____ (Rupees _____) only, has been transferred to LWC, Cluster Account on 31st October 2014.

It may be brought into your kind notice that: each village under LWC Cluster will received full amount of ₹. 15,000/- for an activity carried out in their respective village. The initial payment of an amount of ₹. 5,000/- (five thousand) only, will be released by LWC as First installment. Then the second or final installment of ₹. 10,000/- (Ten thousand) only, will be released after the inspection of LWC members and CFs Utilization Certificate (UC) issued by LWC committee through CF in charge to be submitted and cleared by Synjuk. The report should include (a) Photo of the area at the commencement of Work, (b) photos on Joint Inspection and (c) Photos on completion of work has to be submitted to the Synjuk office without fail. Otherwise the final payment shall be withheld. The Synjuk will intimate the LWC for payment of Second or final installment, no payment shall be made by LWC without prior information from Synjuk through CF in charge.

In connection to this, each LWC on the day it receive an intimation letter from the Synjuk having instructions as to which village and what amount has to be release as per the progress of submission of activities and progress of work: is bound to release the fund accordingly.

The LWC are requested to maintain a proper record on the amount being disburse to the Village with proper receipt on expenditure and report to the Synjuk after completion of the activity.

Example of Community Development Grant Proposal form Umlangmar Village

UMLANGMAR VILLAGE DURBAR

MYLLIEM SHYIEMSHIP
EAST KHASI HILLS, MEGHALAYA

No. W/P/2019/

Date: 15/11/2019

I/De.

u Project Director

ka Syiem 10 Shree Aranya Web Union Nauplong
(Khatong 9th Line Nauplongkong)

Subject :- Plan Activity and Estimate gong ke Umlangmar
village Mylliem

Rongbok,

Iathum ka shihi jomphu ka fe phah sha ngei, ngei ka
Shnong Umlangmar ngei ka rai ban shra ia ka Rongbok.
Kepoh Phod Khali ka ka long ka activity na ka fund kaben
ph ai iangi na ka Syiem. ka ka long Rs 15,000/- (Khatan
hajar tynka).

Ia ka jiroket (Estimate) gong kene ka kum ka
suh long taryn ka kiba ia ka dene ogin kip kaben
sei mangi ka Shnong.

Ny ngeit ph. b. Syiem Rill ia kene ka kum
khabbi Shiba.

Shyiem Rill kiba buram iaphi

(2) *R. Rongbok*
Rongbok Shnong
Umlangmar Village
Mylliem Shyiemship

(1) *D. Naingbok*

Naingbok

Kine harum ki long ka Plan Activity and Estimate
ben Shna Pungum ha Phod khali Emlangmar Myllim

S/No	Particular	Quantity	Amount Rate	Amount Rate
1.	Earth work (Tin Thieu) for 2 Persons for two days	2	Rs 500	Rs 1000
2.	Maotynroh	60 Nos.	20	Rs 1200
3.	Nowset + Bai kali	2 Pickup	1000	Rs 2000
4.	Maotyia + Bai kali	1 Tractor	1200	Rs 1200
5.	Syiep + Bai kali	1 Pickup	1600	Rs 1600
6.	Nar Rod / Ring	15kg	50	Rs 750
7.	Cement + Bai kali	10 bags	400	Rs 4000
8.	Bai Byla Mysteri (Skilled wages.)	8 days	400	Rs 3200
9.	Bai Byla Kuli 2ngut (unskilled wages)	8 days	600	Rs 4800
10	Sannar + prek ele.			Rs 250

Total = Rs 20,000/-

Total (Rupees. Ar phenh hayer)

X. G.P.S. location (Coordinate)
or Phod khali Emlangmar Myllim
{ N. 25° 22' 23.7" E. 91° 38' 44.3" } out G.P.S.
E. 091° 38' 44.3" N. 25° 22' 23.7" C.F.
N.B. - Photograph of
Plot taken on
22/May/2014/

Synguk Contribution = 15,000/-

Village Contribution = 500/-

Total. Rs. 20,000/-

Sang
Synguk