



2018 Plan Vivo Annual Report

KHASI HILLS COMMUNITY REDD+ PROJECT

Submitted by

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Title of Project: Khasi Community REDD+ Project**Annual Report Year: 2018****Summary of Project**

Project overview	
Reporting period	1 st of January – 31 st of December 2018
Geographical areas	East Khasi Hills, India
Technical specifications in use	REDD+ and ANR

Project indicators	Historical (2012 - 2017)	Added/ Issued this period (2018)	Total
No. of smallholder households with PES agreements	0	0	0
No. of community groups with PES agreements (where applicable)	62	0	62
Approximate number of households (or individuals) in these community groups	4,357 (ca. 25,270 individuals)	823 (2,417 individuals)	5,180 (27,687 individuals)
Area under management (ha) where PES agreements are in place	9,270 ha REDD 1,401 ha ANR	190ha ANR	9,270 ha REDD 1,591 ha ANR
Total PES payments made to participants (USD)	\$96,905.74	\$16,871.8	\$113,777.54
Investment in forest conservation and management	\$71,468	\$13,270	\$84,738
Total sum held in trust for future PES payments (USD)			
Allocation to Plan Vivo buffer (tCO ₂)	54,573	9,461	64,034
Saleable emissions reductions achieved (tCO ₂)	217,257	37,847	255,140
Unsold stock at time of submission (PVC)			
2014			2,266
2016			21,376
2012-2016			10,000
Total			33,642
Plan Vivo Certificates (PVCs) issued to date			128,404
Plan Vivo Certificates requested for issuance (2012-2016 Vintage)			49,169
Plan Vivo Certificates available for future issuance			77,527
Total PVCs issued (including this report)			177,573

Part A: Project updates

- The Technical Advisory Committee meeting in 2018 reviewed the technical specifications on carbon calculations after receiving the five-year verification from Rainforest Alliance. The Technical Specifications were revised November 2018 to REDD+ and ANR Technical Specifications V.4.0 (see Table 1). In addition, the TAC recommended that the project enlarge the forest monitoring plots to 0.1 ha to more accurately measure changes in carbon stocks over time and increase the number of plots to 45. This has been done in 2018.
- Forest carbon stock change in degraded open forests increased by 1.76tCO₂ per hectare between 2011 and 2018 based on forest plot surveys. This is considerably greater than the project's initial projections of 1 tCO₂ per hectare showing community fire control and grazing protection is facilitating accelerated reforestation. The 1.76 tCO₂ figure is based on the longer term (7 years) of monitoring data on the original plots. The team has now completed a new set of data for 2017 and 2018 covering a larger sample (45 plots) and a larger size (0.1 ha) consistent with Government of India standards. Nevertheless, the project will wait until the verification in 2021 to revise its original estimates.
- With feedback from Plan Vivo, the team revised Table 4 and added a narrative to summarize how the project is meeting its targets and impacts with specific emphasis on the drivers of deforestation.
- The project has implemented the new plot sampling system points were generated by the MBDA in both open and dense forest. A slight modification was made to increase the sampling size was the addition of cluster plots/sub plots around the main plot.

A1: Key events and impact

1) Mitigating Fire: Community Action to control forest fires and awareness raising regarding the rapid mobilization to halt outbreaks has been extremely effective in reducing forest fires. The project has faced a major outbreak of forest fire in the year 2018 due to electrical transformers sparking and the inaccessibility of the area affected. Mawphlang Hima was the most affected by fire. Yet, the burn area was limited to 42 hectares due to rapid community fire control response.

2) Home-based Nursery Program: Due to the growing sustainability of the reforestation program, funding by the project for this activity has been eliminated. Some nurseries owners are continuing as they are selling trees to the private sector and government agencies, providing a self-sustaining income.

3) Community Grant Program: While in the past, the project's activities were focused on water projects to improve water availability and quality in the project area, the focus of the project now is on developing community forests. All the participating villages took part in silviculture varying between 5 and 8 ha depending on the vegetation thickness. Most villages involved community participation, some villages hired men from within the village for carrying out the work. By using the community grants to improve village forests, the project was able to enhance regeneration of degraded lands while building community wood security and improved watersheds.

4) Self-help Groups: The Project is distributing shade nets, polyhouses and temperate fruit saplings through subsidies from the Synjuk and convergence with Government departments of Meghalaya and Central Government to uplift the economic status of women through the self-help groups.

5) Fruit Tree Plantations: The project has been working to meet the needs of the interested participants for horticulture by procuring tree saplings from Social Forestry of the Government of Meghalaya to enable to carry out a plantation program. 19 communities, private landowners, and SHG were provided with 19 plum trees. 8 communities, private landowners and SHGs were provided with Kiwi saplings. 21 communities, private landowners and SHG received peach saplings. About 1,544 trees were planted.

A2: Successes and challenges

Successes:

- Improved community participation by villagers to protect and manage their forests due to the project providing direct financial and technical assistance to all villages to improve the management of community forests.
- Increased participation of LWCs to spread awareness about the Project.
- 50% of women participating in Synjuk activities as a result of hiring village women as community facilitators.
- Enhanced cooperation with State Govt is leading to upscaling such activities. This is a good way of converging Synjuk activities with government run programs.
- Greater national recognition of the Project acting as a learning laboratory for the Indian government forest carbon strategy with several visits in 2018 from the national Forest Research Institute staff.
- Increased international recognition of the project as a model strategy with visits by the World Bank, Japanese International Cooperation Agency, and the U.S. Embassy staff who are drawing on project strategies in their design of community forestry and watershed projects for Meghalaya State that will exceed \$100 million.

Challenges:

- Self-help Groups/Farmer's clubs are being supported by the project to address challenges faced by participating households. These include irregularity of farm-based income, high investment cost for upgrading agriculture and livestock activities, lack of access to technology and skill development for converting farm and non-farm-based activities into micro-enterprise mode, and the lengthy process of borrowing from banks and complicated procedures on private loans.
- Acquisition of land for ANR and early closure is facing a lack of suitable locations that can fit into an ANR criteria. Much of the best available sites for ANR were already treated in 2014 and 2015. Despite these constraints the project was able to add an additional 190 hectares of open forest for ANR treatment, exceeding the 100-ha annual target to compensate for under achievement in 2017. In 2018, the project successfully encouraged communities to set additional degraded forests aside for restoration through an emphasis on its community resource planning and mapping project. The project seeks to continue this effort in order to achieve its target of an average of 100 ha of new restoration forest annually through 2021.

A3: Project developments

The project team attended in-situ training with Markit Registry in New Delhi. The project can now independently access the market sales of carbon credits. The project also added a number of indicators to better monitor project impact.

Table 1: Document update

REDD+ and ANR Technical Specifications V.4.0		
	Date	Short description of update
Technical Specifications		
	11/18	Revised Table 4 with additional indicators to monitor project impact.

A4: Future developments

As explained above, the Synjuk is keen to partner with Indian entities, which can support their initiatives in the field. Efforts are being directed towards not only buyers of carbon credits in the international market but also top national buyers in India. Currently, there is a big opportunity with the passing of the Corporate Social Responsibility Bill (CSR bill) which mandates a certain category of companies are required by government to invest a portion of their revenue into CSR activities. Closer cooperation with government agencies and their programs for tribal communities are also being explored. This is a good way of integrating the Synjuk's activities with government run programs.

PART B: Project activities

B1: Project activities generating Plan Vivo Certificates

Project activities to generate Plan Vivo certificates continued as planned in 2018. An additional 190 hectares were taken up for advance closure and silvicultural treatment bringing the total ANR to 1,593 ha. Forest plot monitoring has shown that these young regenerating forests are sequestering carbon at an annual rate of 1.75 tC/ha over the seven years since the project began. Avoided forest degradation and deforestation in dense forests is succeeding through strict community fire control, reduced firewood consumption, and community awareness raising through the preparation of village forest plans and maps. Fire control efforts by communities including the maintenance of 68 km of fire lines limited the total burn area to 42 hectares in 2018. Details of mitigation activities are presented in Annex 1.

The technical specifications for the project assumed a conservative average annual rate of carbon sequestration to be 1.0 tCO₂. This continues to be the figure used to calculate the annual ANR benefit. In 2021, at the time of the 2nd third-party verification, a recalculation of the actual carbon benefit based on forest inventories over the past decade will be conducted. Given that the project has consistently measured higher carbon sequestration rates in its forest inventory plots than the highly conservative estimation used in the technical specifications, the project is confident the carbon benefits projected will be achieved if not exceeded.

Table 2: Project activity summary

Name of technical specification	Area (Ha)	No. smallholder households	No. Community Groups
Advance Closure for ANR	1,593	3,290	47
REDD+	9,270	4,357	62

Table 3: Area protected for natural regeneration and enrichment planting 2014-2018

Hima/LWC	ANR area added 2014	ANR area added 2015	ANR area added 2016	ANR area added 2017	ANR area added 2018	Total ANR to date
Mawphlang	24	86	22	8.3	0	140
Laitkroh	7	41	30	0	100	178
Nonglhai	8	0	0	0	0	8
Lyngieng	11	271	68	0	20	370

Mylliem	95	12	20	0	20	147
Pamsanngut	118	21	116	0	0	255
Nongskhlaw	0	20	39	0	10	69
Nongspung	9	4	0	0	0	13
Sohra	20	16	200	0	20	256
Mawbeh	100	30	7	0	20	157
Total	392	501	504	8.3	190	1,593

B2: Project activities in addition to those generating Plan Vivo Certificates

Sl No.	Year	No. of office staffs	No. of Male Community Facilitator	No. of Special Task Community Facilitator	No. of Assistant Community Facilitator	No. of Female Community Facilitator	No. of Male Local Youth Volunteer	No. of Female Local Youth Volunteer
1	2016	9	5	1	0	0	62	0
2	2017	12	6	1	3	4	62	62
3	2018	8	5	1	4	6	62	62

- **Tree Adoption program** - The tree adoption program was held for two days, where 182 students of two schools with the youth volunteers and CF of the Hima, assembled on the planting site at Lumnonglum Sohrarim and Nongwah community Forest. The oath was taken that each student would take care of the tree for three years until it grows into a big tree. Total number of trees planted was 680 trees. Trees planted in the school campus of Sohrarim and Nongwah community forest were installed with nets to protect from wilting due to frost.
- **Medicinal plants** - In 2018, the Synjuk continued to support activities for medicinal plant conservation involving 28 herbal healers. Identification of sites for in-situ conservation of medicinal plants was completed in some of the Hima. The 10 units of nurseries that were established at 4 Himas involving 8 herbal practitioners in 2017, continue to operate under Tambourine Trust. Interviews and capacity-building programmes were held at various Hima. A regional conference of traditional healers was held in early 2018. The traditional healers were given support in kind from the Project as to boost the service they can render to the people including storage facilities and patient record books.

Part C: Plan Vivo Certificate issuance submission

C1: Contractual statement

The Federation (Synjuk) has signed PES agreements with 62 participating villages in the project area.

Table 5: Statement of tCO₂ reductions available for issuance as Plan Vivo Certificates based on activity for reporting period 1/18 – 12/18

Total area (ha)	Tech. Spec	Saleable available (tCO ₂) available from previous periods.	ERs Total ER's (tCO ₂) achieved this period (2018)	No. of PVCs allocated to buffer from ER's (2018)	Saleable ERs available (2018)	Issuance request (PVCs) Vintage 2012-2016	ER's (tCO ₂) available for future issuances
9,270	REDD+	49,169 (vin 2012-2016 39,680 vin 2017)	41,761	8,352	33,409	49,169	73,089
1,591	ANR	0	5,547	1,109	4,438	0	4,438
TOTAL		88,849	47,308	9,461	37,847	49,169	77,527

Table 6: Available vintages for future issuance

Vintage	Amount
2017 REDD+	35,772
2017 ANR	3,908
2018 REDD+	33,409
2018 ANR	4,438
Total	77,527

C2: Allocation of issuance request

Table 7: Allocation of issuance request

Buyer name/ Unsold Stock	No. PVCs transacted	Registry ID (if available) or Project ID if destined for Unsold Stock	Tech spec(s) associated with issuance
Khasi Hills Community REDD+ Project	49,169	10300000000432	REDD+/AR
TOTAL	49,169		

C3: Data to support issuance request

See monitoring results Annex 1.

Part D: Sales of plan vivo certificates

Table 7: Summary of sales 2012-2018

Vintage	Sale Date	Buyer	No of PVCs	Total \$
2012	6/15/2013	Zeromission	2,463	
2012	7/31/2013	C-Level	200	
2012	8/9/2013	Bioclimate	1,306	
2012	9/2/2013	CeramicaSantogostino	1,225	
2012	9/25/2013	Zeromission	501	
2012	4/30/2014	Zeromission	4,474	
2012	6/10/2014	COTAP	283	
2012	7/15/2014	CeramicaSantogostino	360	
2012	5/15/2014	C-Level	200	
2012	3/16/2015	COTAP	674	
2012	6/12/2015	CeramicaSantogostino	340	
2012	6/15/2015	C-Level	500	
2012	7/3/2015	Zeromission	251	
2012	7/11/2016	ShaikaRakshi	1	
2014	11/4/2015	COTAP	269	
2014	10/15/2015	Zeromission	15,000	
2014	12/10/2015	WeForest	2,132	
2014	3/2/2016	Zeromission	6,500	
2014	6/9/2016	CeramicaSantogostino	350	
2014	9/14/2016	COTAP	660	

2015	7/8/2016	WeForest	2,102	
2015	11/24/2016	WeForest	2,075	
2015	11/10/2016	Anima Impreza	20	
2015	12/6/2016	Zeromission	8,099	
2015	5/5/2017	Zeromission	9,727	
2015	6/2/2017	C-Level	850	
2016	9/13/2017	COTAP	1,467	
2016	10/25/2017	Zeromission	250	
2016	12/27/2017	Zeromission	9,718	
2016	3/9/2018	WeForest	1,876	
2016	14/05/2018	Zero Mission	300	
2016	21/07/2018	Zero mission	10,530	
2016	1/9/2018	COTAP	1912	
2016	28/11/2018	Zero Mission	5700	
2016	31/12/2018	Zero Mission	403	
TOTAL			92,718	

Part E: Monitoring results

The project monitors the impact of activities, which directly benefit forest ecology. The key indicators fall into two categories: 1) Forest conservation linked to REDD+, and 2) forest growth linked to ANR. Forest fire control is critical to both strategies as fires destroy older growth and dense forests, while restricting regeneration in open forests. These targets from the Technical Specification Table 20 were revised during the annual report process in 2018 based on more realistic assumptions.

Moreover, indicators and targets for a revised monitoring framework were devised in 2017. Some targets mentioned below have been missed as the monitoring framework was revised after the end of the monitoring period for this annual report. The project will report against these targets going forwards. These targets from the Technical Specification Table 21 were revised during the annual report process in 2018 based on more realistic assumptions.

This table is divided into two sections, 1) benefit sharing and participation and 2) institutional capacity. The baseline and monitoring targets for socio-economic monitoring from Table 22 in the Technical Specifications were revised in 2017 and revised during the annual report process in 2018 based on more realistic assumptions.

2018	Activity	Indicator	Target Achieved			Target
1. REDD Driver Mitigation			Full	Partial	Missed	
Forest fire	a. Fire control	No. of hectares burned	42 ha			<50
		Length of fire lines constructed	68 km			>60
Firewood collection	b. Fuelwood reduction	Smokeless Chulas	0			*these indicators will be measured biannually
		LPG cooktops	0			
		Reduction in fuelwood use at household level	2.5 kg			
	c. Forest plan	No. of plans produced	5			>3

Charcoal-making	d. Charcoal-making retraining	No. of families	325			>300
Agricultural land-clearing	e. Planning & mapping	No. of village maps produced	5			>3
	f. Forest land cleared	No. of ha. cleared	0			0
Grazing	g. Stall-fed livestock	No. of pigs and poultry	0			No target set
	h. Forest closure	No. of ha. closed	190			<100
Quarrying	i. Outreach	No. of new mining licenses granted	0			0
	j. Retraining	No. of families retrained	0			no target set yet

2. Forest Restoration (ANR)

	a. Silvicultural operations	No. of ha. under ANR treatment	1593 ha			1500
	b. Trainings	No. of trainees	90			>50
	c. Meetings	No. of meetings	10			>5
	d. Incentive awards	No. of awards	3			>2

3. Socio-economic

	a. Benefit sharing & participation	No. of CDGs	59			Target: 60
	b. SHG nurseries	No. of nurseries selling trees			0	5 units (programme discontinued)
	c. Agricultural/Horticulture	No. of fruit trees	1544			>1000
	d. Institutional capacity	No. of trainings	15			>10
		No. of families	238			>200
	e. Incentive awards	No. of awards	9			>5
	f. Eco-tourism	No. of visitors walking DST	1206			>1000
		No. of guided tours	72			>60
		No. of tea shops	10			>5

		No. of overnight guests at Resource Center	33				>25
4. Biodiversity							
	a. Surveys	No. of surveys	10				>5
	b. Keystone species	No. of keystone species sightings	8				>5

Part F: Impacts

F1: Evidence of outcomes

The project has demonstrated a variety of impacts that are directly or indirectly linked to project activities. Information and other evidence that document these outcomes are included in Annex 5. The use of community development grant funds by participating villages to improve village forests of the 51 communities demonstrates that the project is having an impact on improving environmental conditions. More than 2,000 households have benefited in which they have access to these forest when mature for fuel-wood, support for livelihood, support for the poor families, and a watershed source for drinking water

Part G: Payments for ecosystem services

G1: Summary of PES by year

The primary mode of PES distribution is through the annual Community Development Grant Program. Payments were made to 4,601 households in 58 villages. All payments to communities through the CDG program were paid at the end of the reporting period. See Table 5 Annex3. Distributions through this mechanism are summarized in Table 12 below:

Table 11: Summary of payments made and held in trust

Reporting year		Total previous payments (previous reporting periods)	Total ongoing payments (in this reporting period)	Total payments made (2+3)	Total payments held in trust	Total payments withheld
01/2018-12/2018	Community Development	1563	14523.8	16,086.80	0	952.38

	Grants					
	Small Livelihood Grants	0	785	785		
01.2017-12/2017	Community Development Grants	19762	19762	39524	1563	1563
	Small Livelihood Grants	0	2018	2018		
01/2016 - 12/2016	Community Development Grants	\$0	18102	18102	19200	0
	Small Livelihood Grants	0	2,759	\$2,759		
01/2015 - 12/2015	Community Development Grants	0	17,970,41	17,970.41	0	\$0
	Small Livelihood Grants	0	2,124	2124		
Reporting year (1/2014 - 12/2014)	Community Development Grants	0	12,750	12,750	0	0
	Small Livelihood Grants	0	1,658.33	1,658.33	0	0
TOTAL			74482.13	113,777.54		

Part H: Ongoing participation

H1: Project Potential

The project leaders are meeting with village leaders in neighbouring West Khasi Hills, Ribhoi District and Smit area to assess potential interest in expanding the project into their areas.

H2: Community participation

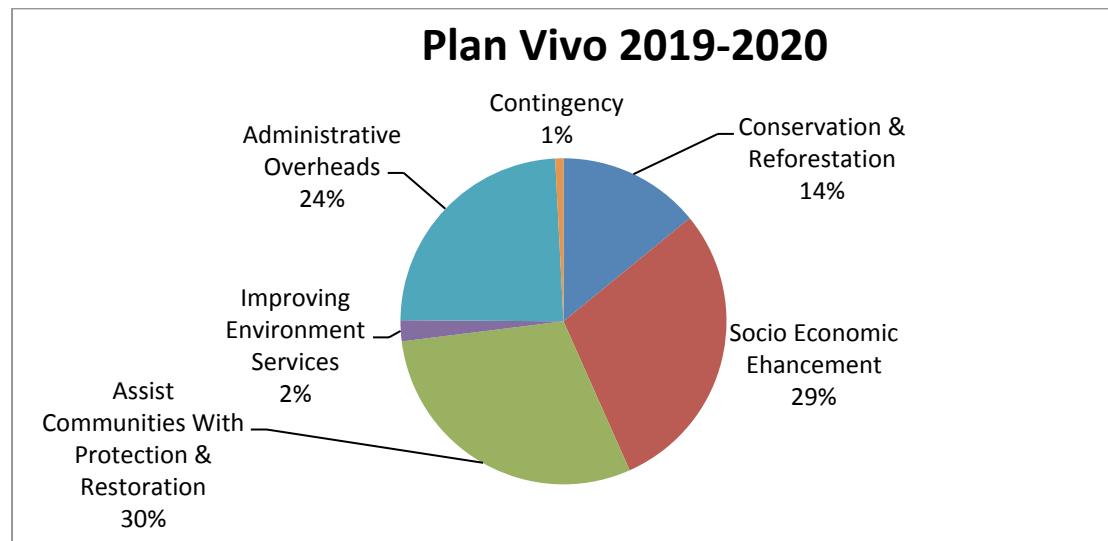
The project strategy is based on the intensive participation of the communities. In 2018, meetings and field activities were taking place daily throughout the project area. Annex 6 includes a table that documents a sample of diverse modes of community participation that occurred in 2018

Part I: Project operating costs

Table 12: Allocation of costs 2017 &2018

Village Development Grants were utilized for Forest Assisted Natural Regeneration and Conservation.

	PV (2019-2020)	%
<i>Conservation & Reforestation</i>	13,270.15	14%
<i>Socio Economic Enhancement</i>	27,524.46	29%
<i>Assist Communities With Protection & Restoration</i>	27,939.23	30%
<i>Improving Environment Services</i>	1,958.46	2%
Programme Costs	70,692.30	75%
<i>Administrative Overheads</i>	22,655.57	24%
<i>Contingency</i>	769.23	1%
Total	94,117.1	



ANNEX

Annex 1: Carbon monitoring results for issuance request

Table 1: Data on annual burn areas

Forest Fire Incidence in the Khasi Hills Project Area: 2010-2018											
Sl.no	Hima	Total Area Burned (in ha) Area in blue before REDD project									
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
1	Mawphlang	20	1.7	4	1.5	9.1	0.4	2.75	10	20	69.45
2	Nonglhai	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	8
3	Lyngjiong	2.4	6.8	2.3	1.6	1.9	0	8.2	0	2	25.2
4	Mylliem	0	0	0	5	0	0.8	0	0	5	5.8
5	Pamsanngut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Laitkroh	6	7	9	0	1.6	4	2	0	6	35.6
7	Sohra	0	0	43	14	0	0	0.4	0	1	58
8	Mawbeh	35	75	30	40	107	0	0	0	0	287
9	Nongspung	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
10	Nongkhlaw	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		66.4	93.5	88.3	62.1	119.6	5.2	13.4	10	42	498.5

Table 2: Dense and open forest plot carbon stock change for 2017 and 2018

Open Forest			Dense Forest		
Plot	tC/ha 2018	tC/ha(2017)	Plot	tC/ha 2018	tC/ha2017
3	22.01	21.14	1	176.60	174.23
6	5.08	4.90	2	205.98	202.77
7	12.02	11.75	4	133.58	128.80
8	33.20	32.33	5	226.91	224.14
12	26.00	25.51	9	212.20	208.51
13	11.63	11.16	10	127.02	125.40
15	73.20	72.61	11	102.66	98.07
16	99.90	98.93	14	180.93	178.58
17	73.09	72.82	21	157.15	155.11
18	28.95	28.40	22	185.96	184.83
19	24.12	23.82	24	183.90	180.36
20	5.98	5.69	25	107.97	105.23
23	10.03	9.68	28	129.42	124.38
26	23.09	22.26	29	165.71	164.10
27	44.62	43.32	30	393.67	385.03
31	6.97	6.48	33	161.25	152.03

36	27.18	26.26	34	178.80	173.46
39	30.35	29.46	35	149.99	144.71
40	10.20	9.71	37	296.13	288.51
			32	104.05	100.07
			38	174.73	170.12
Mean	29.87	29.28	Mean	178.79	174.69

Table 2 shows the changes in carbon stock in the open and dense forest inventory plots that have been monitored annually since 2011. At that time the mean tons of carbon per hectare was 17.58 tC increasing to 29.87 tC in 2018. This reflects an increase of 12.29tC per hectare or 1.76 tC per hectare per year over the seven years of project operation. The project carbon methodology assumes an increase of 1 tC per hectare per year, therefore the project is exceeding its target. The 2018 forest plot inventory shows dense forest have increased their carbon stock to 178.79 tC per hectare a 4.1 tC per hectare increase over the 2017 inventory. This represents a total increase per hectare over the past seven years (since 2011) of 65.79 additional tC per hectare.

Annex 2: Conservation monitoring results

The Biodiversity survey provides a record of sightings of flora and fauna in the project area. The survey is kept by the Community Facilitators (CFs) to the best of their capability through the inputs of the Youth Volunteers and resident villagers to get a glimpse of the status of the faunal diversity in the area.

Annex 3: Community Development Grants provided to 58 participating villages in 2018.

Sl. No	Hima	Cluster	Village	Household Benefited
1	Mawphlang	Mawphlang (SPC)	Mawkohmon	220
			Mission	85
			Ladumrisain	124
		Nongrum	Nongrum	136
			Dongiewrim	168
			Lyngkien Sunei	82
		Wahlyngkien-Ramklang	Umtyrnuit	To be updated
			Mawmyrsiang	To be updated
			Wahlyngkien Ramklang	102
			Kyiem	114
2	Lyngiong	Lawshlem-Kyndong Laitmawbah	Kyndong Laitmawbah	45
			Lawshlem	40
		Phanniewlah	Phanniewlah Neng	98
			Phanniewlah Rum	78
			Umkaber	81
		Lyngdoh Phanblang	Lyngdoh Phanblang	115
			Perkseh	76
			Laitsohphlang	31
			Umsawmat	120
		Laitmawhing	Lait Mawpen	86
			Thainthynroh	80
			Laitmawhing	60
3	Nonglwai	Nonglwai	Nonglwai	To be updated
4	Mylliem	Mawlum	Mawlum	
			Khongsit/Tyrsad	90
			Kyrbhei	135
			Umlangmar (M)	73
5	Pamsangut	Pamsanngut	Mawspong	20
			Nongmadan	95
			Nongwah	145
			Pamsanngut	50
6	Nongspung	Umlangmar (N)	Tyrsad Umkseh	206
			Mawliehpoh	60

			Mawrohroh	To be updated
			Umlangmar (N)	32
7	Laitkroh	Mawmyrsiang	Laitkroh	To be updated
		Laitkynsew	Laitkroh	182
		Nongthymmai	Laitkroh	118
8	Mawbeh	Mawbeh	Mawbeh	135
			Mawkalang	21
			Laitsohma	29
			Steplakrai	To be updated
		Wahstew	Synrangsohnoh	34
			Wahstew	52
			Laitumiong	13
			Laitthemlangsah	20
		Jathang-Mawstep	Jathang	42
			Mawstep	To be updated
			Rngidiengsai	15
			Pyrda	53
			Kukon	19
		Dympep	Dympep	70
			Laitsohpliah	65
			Umdiengpoh	75
		Ladmaophlang	Ladmaophlang	100
			Mawmihthied	109
			Sohrarim	139
10	Nongkhlaw	Laitlyndop	Mawkma	234
			Laitlyndop	110
Total				4601

Annex 4: Incentive awards 2018

Each year the Federation gives incentive awards to the best performing Local Working Committees (LWC) that are responsible for coordinating village natural resource management maps and planning, as well as to Self Help Groups (SHG) and women's microfinance associations, as well as Farmer's Clubs.

Forest Management

Criteria: LWC

1. Regularity of meetings
2. Maintenance of records with pictorial documentation
3. Active participation of members towards conservation and preservation of forest and development in the community
4. Proper utilization of funds for Community Development Grants
5. Ability of spreading awareness in the communities for availing ANR areas
6. Helping the community people to avail grants for alternative livelihood in reducing dependency on forest

Awards were distributed to the best performing LWC's

- 1st Prize – Dympep Cluster, Hima Sohra
- 2nd Prize – Umlangmar Cluster, Hima Nongspung
- 3rd Prize – Mawmyrsiang Cluster, Hima Laitkroh

Socio-Economic

Criteria: SHG/Farmer's club

1. Performance of the SHG/Farmer's club
2. Good maintenance of records
3. Activities implemented: regularity of meetings, monthly savings, group activity and individual activity
4. Flow of internal loaning
5. Involvement with the Organization
6. Active participation in the community in social development
7. Convergence with other Government Department

Awards

- 1st Prize – Lurstep SHG, Tysrad Umkseh, Hima Pamsanngut
- 2nd Prize – Iaineh SHG, Pamsanngut, Hima Pamsanngut
- 3rd Prize – Iaikyrsoi SHG, Sohrarim, Hima Nongkhlaw
- Consolation Prize – Iaiphynai SHG, Jathang, Hima Sohra

Awards for Creative works

- 1st Prize – Maitshaphrang SHG II, Mynsain, Hlma Laitkroh
- 2nd Prize – Treiminot SHG, Pamsanngut, Hima Pamsanngut
- 3rd Prize – Baniaikyntiew SHG, Laitkynsew, Hima Laitkroh

Annex 5: Minutes from Technical Advisory Committee meeting 2018

Technical Advisory Committee team meeting on the 15th September 2018

The meeting was chaired by the CCF Mr Tambor Lyngdoh. The CCF welcomed the members who were present in the meeting. The CCF read out the minutes of the TAC meeting held on the 13th of January 2018 at Sylvan House Shillong. The Forestry Technical Assistant (FTL) presented the presentation on the revision of the threshold needed followed by the Socio



Economic Specialist.

The minutes are as follows:

1. The team decided to reduce the annual target on ANR area acquired from 200 ha to 50 ha for full target and from 100 ha to 10 ha for missed target since it is hard to acquire new area for ANR from the respective Hima in the large scale as many of the protected forest in their area is already under the ANR treatment of the previous years, so in the years to come they can give their area to the project only in the small scale.
2. Regarding the silvicultural treatment the team decided to increase the area size from 50 ha to 100 ha for full targets and from 25 to 50ha for the missed targets as the silvicultural activities is very important for increasing the growth rate of the tree saplings in the particular area and it is also not a very hard task and also not a very time consuming work, as any work which include weeding or pruning or thinning we can consider these under silvicultural activities.
3. The Forestry Consultant Dr Sanggai Leima reported that by using the new formula approved by the Forest Survey of India (FSI) has now considered three components of Carbon pool that is bole, branches and below ground biomass has increased the carbon sequestered per hectare.
4. Regarding the fuel-wood collection, the team decided to reduce from 75% to 50% in initiating the rules relating to the fuel-wood collection in their respective villages.
5. The office team will decide on the number of LPG installed annually due to constraints in budget.
6. Regarding the LPG distributed by the Government agencies, the team decided that it will be reported but it will not be included in the tech-spec.
7. Regarding the level of household fuel-wood consumption (tonnes/year) the team has decided to increase the target from 1.25 tons/year to 1.8 tons/year since use of fuel-

wood is still prevalent due to pig feed cooking, warming and also due to the tradition flavour additional value to the food.

8. Dr B K Tiwari suggested the team to take a serious action on rehabilitation of such quarry site situated near the area with forest cover but those quarry site far from these areas can be the least bothered. The team also decided to shift the indicator from villages involved to the total area of quarry site reduce after 5 years.
9. Knowledge of the federation and the project the Socio Economic Specialist inform the TAC that the target set is achievable because of the constant awareness that are tagged in with the training program and SHG fest and meet.
10. Percentage of all project households receiving benefits from community grants 45% of all households are accessing the benefits from the community development grants. The target of 60% would be achievable during the 5 years.
11. Percentage of households with livelihoods activities reflecting conservation of forests and natural resources will be monitored by the team to all the beneficiaries through questionnaires as the indicator is more of the qualitative analysis rather than quantitative. The achievable target was decided to be 40% for the year 2021.
12. The meeting was declared over by the Chair, followed by lunch.

N.B: Forest conservation extension programme means the village decides to declare a standing forest from which was previously a harvested ground to be a protected land.

Forest ANR means that the land is declared to be undisturbed and protected, but for the faster growth of the environment the assisted anthropogenic activities is applied.

Small livelihood grants are grants given to the SHG members or the clans or the individuals who are viable. Its basically an income generating activity to uplift livelihood.

Village Development Grants are those grants given for the purpose of the village development not necessarily intending towards livelihood advancements. For example a public toilet beneficial for the village but cannot generate income for the village.