



## **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 <sup>st</sup> of January – 31 <sup>st</sup> of December 2018 |
| Geographical areas              | East Khasi Hills, India  |
| Technical specifications in use | REDD+ and ANR  |

| Project indicators  | Historical<br>(2012 - 2017)       | Added/ Issued this<br>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<br>(ca. 25,270 individuals) | 823<br>(2,417 individuals)          | 5,180<br>(27,687 individuals)       |
| Area under management (ha) where PES agreements are in place                | 9,270 ha<br>REDD<br>1,401 ha ANR  | 190ha ANR                           | 9,270 ha<br>REDD<br>1,591 ha<br>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 <sub>2</sub> )                          | 54,573                            | 9,461                               | 64,034                              |
| Saleable emissions reductions achieved (tCO <sub>2</sub> )                  | 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                            |                                     |                                     |
| <b>Plan Vivo Certificates (PVCs) issued to date</b>                         | <b>128,404</b>                    |                                     |                                     |
| <b>Plan Vivo Certificates requested for issuance (2012-2016 Vintage)</b>    | <b>49,169</b>                     |                                     |                                     |
| <b>Plan Vivo Certificates available for future issuance</b>                 | <b>77,527</b>                     |                                     |                                     |
| <b>Total PVCs issued (including this report)</b>                            | <b>177,573</b>                    |                                     |                                     |

## 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 1.76tCO<sub>2</sub> per hectare between 2011 and 2018 based on forest plot surveys. This is considerably greater than the project's initial projections of 1 tCO<sub>2</sub> per hectare showing community fire control and grazing protection is facilitating accelerated reforestation. The 1.76 tCO<sub>2</sub> 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**

| <b>REDD+ and ANR Technical Specifications V.4.0</b> |             |   |
|---|-------------|---|
|   | <b>Date</b> | <b>Short description of update</b>                                    |
| <b>Technical Specifications</b>                     |             |   |
|   | 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 tCO<sub>2</sub>. This continues to be the figure used to calculate the annual ANR benefit. In 2021, at the time of the 2<sup>nd</sup> 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               |
| Nonglwai  | 8                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 8                 |
| Lyngiong  | 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          |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>392</b> | <b>501</b> | <b>504</b> | <b>8.3</b> | <b>190</b> | <b>1,593</b> |

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

| SI 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 tCO<sub>2</sub> reductions available for issuance as Plan Vivo Certificates based on activity for reporting period 1/18 – 12/18**

| Total area (ha) | Tech. Spec | Saleable ERs available (tCO <sub>2</sub> ) available from previous periods. | Total ER's (tCO <sub>2</sub> ) achieved from 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 <sub>2</sub> ) available for future issuances |
|-----------------|------------|---|---|--|-------------------------------|---|---|
| 9,270           | REDD+      | 49,169 (vin 2012-2016)<br>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   |
| <b>TOTAL</b>    |            | <b>88,849</b>   | <b>47,308</b>   | <b>9,461</b>                                     | <b>37,847</b>                 | <b>49,169</b>                             | <b>77,527</b>   |

**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         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>77,527</b> |

### 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                              |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                        | <b>49,169</b>       |   |                                       |

### 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           |  |
| <b>TOTAL</b> |            |               | <b>92,718</b> |  |

## 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                |
| <b>2. Forest Restoration (ANR)</b> |                                    |                                    |         |  |   |                                  |
|                                    | 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                               |
| <b>3. Socio-economic</b>           |                                    |                                    |         |  |   |                                  |
|                                    | 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 |
| <b>4. Biodiversity</b> |                     |  |    |  |  |     |
|                        | 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    |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                        |                              |       | <b>74482.13</b> | <b>113,777.54</b> |       |      |

## 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

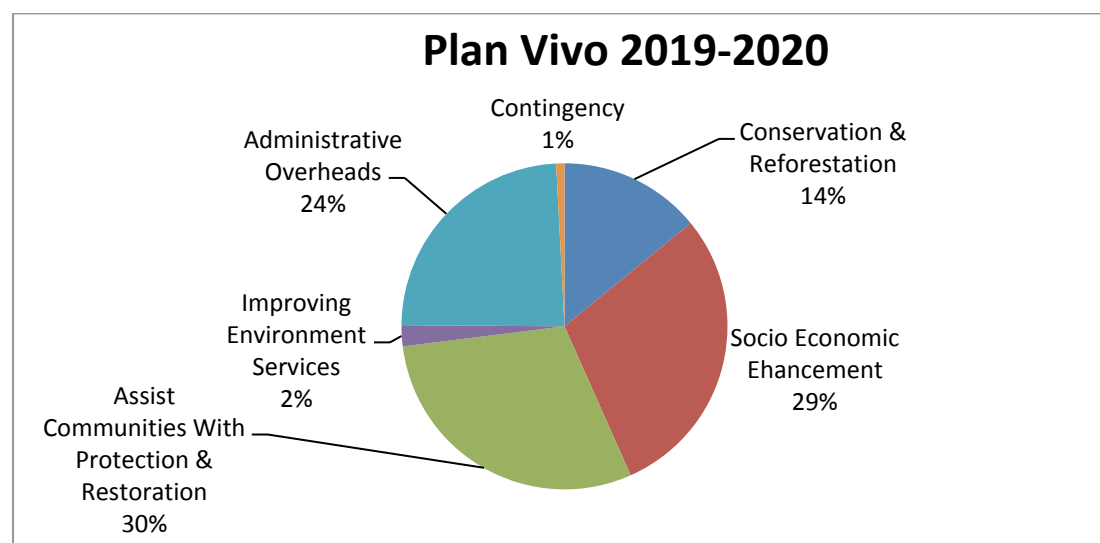


## Part I: Project operating costs

**Table 12: Allocation of costs 2017 &2018**

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

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



## ANNEX

### Annex 1: Carbon monitoring results for issuance request

**Table 1: Data on annual burn areas**

| <b>Forest Fire Incidence in the Khasi Hills Project Area: 2010-2018</b> |            |  |      |      |      |       |      |      |      |      |       |
|---|------------|--|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 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   | Nonglwai   | 3  | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0     | 0    | 0    | 0    | 5    | 8     |
| 3   | Lyngiong   | 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**

| <b>Open Forest</b> |            |             | <b>Dense Forest</b> |            |           |
|--------------------|------------|-------------|---------------------|------------|-----------|
| 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        |
| <b>Mean</b> | <b>29.87</b> | <b>29.28</b> | <b>Mean</b> | <b>178.79</b> | <b>174.69</b> |

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 12.29 tC 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.**

| <b>Sl. No</b> | <b>Hima</b>      | <b>Cluster</b>              | <b>Village</b>       | <b>Household Benefited</b> |
|---------------|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>1</b>      | <b>Mawphlang</b> | 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                        |
| <b>2</b>      | <b>Lyngiong</b>  | 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                         |
| <b>3</b>      | <b>Nonglwai</b>  | Nonglwai                    | Nonglwai             | To be updated              |
| <b>4</b>      | <b>Myllem</b>    | Mawlum                      | Mawlum               |                            |
|               |                  |                             | Khongsit/Tyrsad      | 90                         |
|               |                  |                             | Kyrphei              | 135                        |
|               |                  |                             | Umlangmar (M)        | 73                         |
|               |                  |                             | Mawspung             | 20                         |
| <b>5</b>      | <b>Pamsangut</b> | Pamsanngut                  | Nongmadan            | 95                         |
|               |                  |                             | Nongwah              | 145                        |
|               |                  |                             | Pamsanngut           | 50                         |
|               |                  |                             | Tyrsad Umkseh        | 206                        |
| <b>6</b>      | <b>Nongspung</b> | Umlangmar (N)               | 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            |
|       |           |                 | Laitthemlangсах | 20            |
| 9     | Sohra     | Jathang-Mawstep | Jathang         | 42            |
|       |           |                 | Mawstep         | To be updated |
|       |           |                 | Rngidiengsai    | 15            |
|       |           |                 | Pyrda           | 53            |
|       |           |                 | Kukon           | 19            |
|       |           | Dympep          | Dympep          | 70            |
|       |           |                 | Laitsohpiah     | 65            |
|       |           |                 | Umdiengpoh      | 75            |
|       |           | Ladmawphlang    | Ladmawphlang    | 100           |
|       |           |                 | Mawmihthied     | 109           |
| 10    | Nongkhlaw |                 | Sohrarim        | 139           |
|       | Sohra     | 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**

- 1<sup>st</sup> Prize – Dympep Cluster, Hima Sohra
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Prize – Umlangmar Cluster, Hima Nongspung
- 3<sup>rd</sup> 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**

- 1<sup>st</sup> Prize – Lurstep SHG, Tyrsad Umkseh, Hima Pamsanngut
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Prize – Iaineh SHG, Pamsanngut, Hima Pamsanngut
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Prize – Iaikyrsai SHG, Sohrarim, Hima Nongkhlaw
- Consolation Prize – Iaiphyrnai SHG, Jathang, Hima Sohra

**Awards for Creative works**

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



## **Annex 5: Minutes from Technical Advisory Committee meeting 2018**

### **Technical Advisory Committee team meeting on the 15<sup>th</sup> 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 13<sup>th</sup> 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 acquired 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 constrains 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.