Plan Vivo

Improving livelihoods, restoring ecosystems

2019 Plan Vivo Annual Report

KHASI HILLS COMMUNITY REDD+ PROJECT

Submitted by

Ka Synjuk Ki Hima Arliang Wah Umiam
Mawphlang Welfare Society

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Title of Project: Khasi Community REDD+ Project
Annual Report Year: 2019
Summary of Project

Project overview	
Reporting period	1 January – 31 December 2019
Geographical areas	East Khasi Hills, India
Technical specifications in use	REDD+ and ANR

Project indicators	**Historical (2012 - 2018)**	**Added/ Issued this period (2019)**	**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)	1,113 (767)	5,470 (28,454)
Area under management (ha) where PES agreements are in place	9,270 ha REDD 1,591 ha ANR	25 ha ANR	9,270 ha REDD 1,616 ha ANR
Total PES payments made to participants (USD)	$113,777.54	$18,871.78	$132,649.32
Investment in forest conservation and management	$84,738.00	$42,388.26	$127,126.26
Total sum held in trust for future PES payments (USD)		$19,696.54	
Allocation to Plan Vivo buffer (tCO_2)	64,034	8,633	72,667
Saleable emissions reductions achieved (tCO_2)	254,995	35,669	290,664
Unsold stock at time of submission (PVC)			
2016			4,665
2012-2016			59,169
Total			63,834
Plan Vivo Certificates (PVCs) issued to date			**187,573**
Plan Vivo Certificates requested for issuance			**102,945**
Plan Vivo Certificates available for future issuance			**0**
Total PVCs issued (including this report)			**290,518**

PART A: PROJECT UPDATES

- The team has completed mapping the villages in the project area for the purpose of village management of land use.
- The team has now completed a new set of data for 2017 and 2019 covering a larger sample (45 plots) and a larger size (0.1 ha) consistent with Government of India standards. Using the new more accurate forest inventory data shows that the open forest plots experienced a 3.8 tC increase per hectare on average between 2018 and 2019. This indicates an accelerating rate of sequestration due to increasing impact of community protection as well as the natural maturation of the young secondary forests. The dense forest plots showed an even higher rate of carbon sequestration with an average of 9.9 tC per hectare. The new values will be added after the review of the technical specification. The old values are still considered for this reporting year.
- The project's socio-economic team has intensified support to the network of women's micro-finance groups and the farmers' clubs. All the Self-help Groups (SHGs) in the project area gathered on the 12 December 2019 including SHGs and 2 Farmer clubs (FCs). In total 339 participants attended the programme. The SHGs are mobilizing funds from small grants to develop entrepreneurial activities including pig raising, fruit tree cultivation, and high value vegetable farming.
- The project has initiated planning for Phase 2 to begin on 1 January 2021. The project team is coordinating with The Landscapes and Livelihoods Group of Edinburgh to reset the project baseline and update its technical specifications. The project is also exploring organizations to undertake the project validation and verification.

A1: Key events and impact

1) Mitigating Forest Fires: The project continued its community-based effort to control forest fires. Awareness raising and rapid mobilization to halt outbreaks has been extremely effective in reducing forest fires. The project had only one forest fire in the year 2019 and limited the burn area to 38 hectares due to rapid community fire control response.

2) Community Grant Programme: The annual community grants are one of the major benefits provided by the project to the participating communities and households. In 2019, 4181 families benefitted from 60 village grants. Each village determines what type of project will benefit the most families and have the greatest impact. In 2019, the communities primarily selected public health improvement activities including safe drinking water systems, improving bathing and

washing facilities, and garbage management. A number of other villages chose to use their grants to improve their community forests or their schools.

3) Biodiversity Rehabilitation: The project undertook rehabilitation programmes for threatened fauna that were reported to the office by the field staff. The intervention encourages the inhabitants of the project area to cease hunting threatened species and release the stray fauna to a more protected environment. Field staff report increasing frequencies of siting key species including flying squirrels, barking deer, civet cats, macaques, opossum, and owls. This is directly linked to the rehabilitation of forest habitat as well as the linking of forest fragments to create larger wildlife corridors.

4) Self-help Groups and Farmer's Clubs: The project is distributing shade nets, poly houses and temperate fruit saplings through subsidies from the Synjuk and convergence with Government departments of Meghalaya and Central Government, while also providing training programmes. Thirty-five self-help groups have made rapid progress in building their capital assets to finance micro-loans to their members allowing a proliferation of small income generating businesses.

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 carry out a plantation programme. The project will distribute fruit tree saplings to interested farmers on February 2nd week of 2020. About 1,544 trees were planted till date. One of the beneficiaries was able to sell 35 kg of peach at the rate Rs. 25 per kg giving the total amount of Rs. 875.

A2: Successes and challenges

Successes:

- The project continues to experience improved community participation by youth volunteers and villagers to protect and manage their forests as the project was able to provide direct financial and technical assistance to all villages to improve the land management system of community forests.
- The project has contributed to the empowerment of the traditional resource management institutions and leadership. This has resulted both from recognizing the important role that community-based resource managers play, helping them strengthen and improve their resource management plans, rules, and institutions, as well as by funding them to conduct regular forest management activities such as protection, fire control, replanting, and monitoring.

- The project forest monitoring and inventorying system has substantially improved over the past three years through the doubling of the number of annual forest inventory plots as well as increasing their size to 0.1 hectare. This brings the number of plots to 40 open and 65 dense plots, resulting in more accurate data regarding the rate of forest carbon sequestration.
- An increasing number of women involved in micro-finance and entrepreneurial activities are actively participating in Synjuk activities. The SHGs and Farmers' Clubs (FCs) are key organizations for mobilising the activities in the project. The collective participation and involvement of various SHGs and FCs has broadened the mind-set of the people in the community about the project regarding its unique approach on conservation and preservation of forest.

Challenges:

- Forest fire occurrence has been reduced by timely human intervention, but the issue remains a threat during the dry season. Electrical wire, sparking transformers, accidents by humans, and agricultural burns that lose containment contribute to forest fire incidents.
- The project seeks to limit and reduce the amount of land used for quarrying. It has been successful working with participating local governments responsible for community lands; however, private quarry owners are reluctant to meet with the project staff as they fear they will lose income if they shut down their sites.
- The decline of the group activities of some of the SHGs and FCs is due to lack of proper group leaders and management plans. Many of these groups were formed by a Government of India project prior to the initiation of the Khasi Hills Community REDD+ Project. The project is now trying to revitalize them through training and seed funding.
- The project has lost many key staff over the past year due to the start of the World Bank funded community watershed project. This Meghalaya State Government project funded by the World Bank offers much higher salaries with government benefits and as a result after the project spends time and resources training young professionals, they leave as soon as they can get a higher paying job. While the project is providing a service to the State in building human resource capacity with innovative community organizing skills, it continues to face high turnover rates among key staff positions.

A3: Project developments

The project team attended training on GIS and remote sensing from the 11-16 of November at the Government of Sikkim Forest Department. The aim was to equip the team with some basic skills and knowledge of GIS and interpretation of remote sensing data. Identification of a reference region for the current project area is still under process.

The project is partnering with the Khasi Hills Ecosystem Private Limited to assist with the marketing and management of its carbon offset credits. This includes shifting the credits to a new Markit Registry account under the name of the Khasi Hills Ecosystem Private Limited. This change will facilitate the flow of funds from the sale of offsets to the project. The project retains all authority over the planning, implementation, and budgeting of project revenues.

A4: Future developments

The project has two main activities for 2020. One is the creation of new marketing platforms for its offset credits. The project is currently in discussions with Climate Seed, a Paris-based organization that has created a new trading platform for community forest-based carbon projects. The second initiative involves planning for the project's second phase (2021-2030). The project team is working with the Landscapes and Livelihoods Group to create a workplan for revising the technical specifications for this next phase which will include resetting the carbon baseline through the use of updated remote sensing images and forest inventory data.

PART B: PROJECT ACTIVITIES

B1: Project activities generating Plan Vivo Certificates

Project activities to generate Plan Vivo certificates continued as planned in 2019. An additional 25 hectares were taken up for advance closure and silvicultural treatment bringing the total ANR to 1,616 ha. The most recent forest plot monitoring has shown that these young regenerating forests were sequestrating carbon at an annual rate of 3.8tC/ha between 2018 and 2019. This rate is almost double the sequestration rate measured during the early years of the project due to the accelerating maturation of the young secondary growth.

Avoided forest degradation and deforestation (REDD+) in dense forests is succeeding through strict community fire control, reduced firewood consumption, and raising community awareness through the preparation of village forest plans and maps. Fire control efforts by communities in 2019, including the maintenance of 53.2 km of fire lines, limited the total burn area to 38 hectares. Not only are the older dense forest areas being protected from deforestation and degradation ensuring carbon stored is not lost, these dense forests are also increasing their carbon stocks with the annual sequestration rate averaging 9.9 tC per hectare between the 2018 and the 2019 forest inventories. 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 exceeded.

Table 1: Project activity summary

Name of technical specification	Area (Ha)	No. Smallholder Households	No. Community Groups
Advance Closure for ANR	1,616	3,290	47
REDD+	9,270	4,357	62

Table 2: Area protected for natural regeneration and enrichment planting 2014-2019 in Hectares

Hima/LWC	ANR area added 2014	ANR area added 2015	ANR area added 2016	ANR area added 2017	ANR area added 2018	ANR area added 2019	Total ANR to date
Mawphlang	24	86	22	8.3	0	0	140
Laitkroh	7	41	30	0	100	0	178
Nonglwai	8	0	0	0	0	0	8
Lyngiong	11	271	68	0	20	0	370
Mylliem	95	12	20	0	20	0	147
Pamsanngut	118	21	116	0	0	0	255
Nongskhlaw	0	20	39	0	10	0	69
Nongspung	9	4	0	0	0	0	13
Sohra	20	16	200	0	20	19	275
Mawbeh	100	30	7	0	20	6	163
Total	**392**	**501**	**504**	**8.3**	**190**	**25**	**1,616**

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

The project strategy in generating additional social and economic benefits depends on the involvement of members of the 62 participating villages. In order to engage over 25,000 people

scattered over 270 square kilometres, the project has hired and trained a growth staff of community organizers. Table 3 illustrates the steady growth in project staff over the past four years, with the number of female staff members increasing from 10 percent to 50 percent over the same period. Over 90 percent of the project staff are members of the participating communities and include both men and women, young and old. The allocation of project resources for socio-economic activities is guided by the input from the project participants themselves.

The governance of the Federation or Synjuk that oversees the project is comprised of the leaders of the ten participating indigenous governments, representatives from the SHGs and FCs, and members of the staff including youth volunteers. This approach to bottom-up planning and local management allows the project to be grounded in and owned by the participating communities providing it with greater sustainability. The project's efforts to engage school students in conservation activities directly links these young Khasis to their traditional environmental values as well as motivates them to engage in ongoing and future forest and land stewardship projects.

Table 3: Project Staff Engaged in Community Development and Resource Management

Year	Office Staff	Male Community Facilitators	Special Task Community Facilitators	Assistant Community Facilitators	Female Community Facilitators	Male Local Youth Volunteer	Female Local Youth Volunteer	Total
2016	9	5	1	0	0	62	0	77
2017	12	6	1	3	4	62	62	150
2018	8	5	1	4	6	62	62	148
2019	14	9	0	6	10	62	62	163

- **Tree Adoption Programme:** The Tree Adoption Programme seeks to engage local students in forest conservation and restoration activities. In 2019 the Tree Adoption Programme involved 65 students organized by the youth volunteers and CF of the Hima, assembled on the planting site at Mawrohroh community forest. Each student took an oath promising to take care of the tree they planted for three years until it grows into a big tree. Total number of trees planted was 100 trees.

- **Community Health Camp:** From 24-25 October 2019, the project held the Community Health Camp in collaboration with the Himalaya organization. The free health camp was held at the Health Centre in Mawphlang. Schools and communities near Mawphlang attended the camp.

Fifteen medical doctors volunteered their time including specialists in ophthalmology, paediatrics, orthopaedics, dentistry, gynaecology, homeopathy and general practice. Attendees were registered and their weight and height were taken down after which they were directed to their relevant specialist for their health check-up. A total number of 952 people attended the camp, including 339 males and 613 females.

- **Medicinal plants**: In 2019, the Synjuk continued to support activities for medicinal plant conservation involving 30 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 Hima 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. Two more herbal practitioners were involved with the project in the year 2019 based on their experience and success stories of treatment from secondary source of information.

- **Training Programmes:** An important component of the project strategy is capacity building. The socio-economic team conducted a series of vocational training sessions on book keeping, organic farming, nursery management, mushroom cultivation, vermicomposting, apiculture, horticulture and food processing to uplift the economic status of women through the self-help groups. There were 297 attendees who participated in the training programmes conducted in 2019.

- **SHG Meet and Fest:** Each year the Project holds a festival for all the participating SHGs. In 2019, 74 SHGs and 2 FCs participated with 339 members attending the programme. The team highlighted the success stories of the SHGs through the interviews done by the team. The best performing SHGs, Lower Working Committees, forest fighters and biodiversity rescuers were awarded.

PART C: PLAN VIVO CERTIFICATE ISSUANCE SUBMISSION

C1: Contractual statement

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

Table 4: Statement of tCO2 reductions available for issuance as Plan Vivo Certificates based on activity for reporting period 1/19 – 12/19

Total area (ha)	Tech. Spec	Saleable ERs available (tCO2) available from previous periods.	Total ER's (tCO_2) achieved this period (2019)	No. of PVCs allocated to buffer from ER's (2019)	Saleable ERs available (2019)	Issuance request (PVCs) Vintage	ER's (tCO_2) available for future issuances
9,270	REDD+	see table below	39,004	7,801	31,203	90,384	0
1,616	ANR	See table below	5,582	1,116	4,466	12,561	0
TOTAL		**67,276**	**44,586**	**(8,917)[1] 8,633**	**35,669**	**102,945**	**0**

Table 5: Available vintages for future issuance

Vintage	Amount
2017 REDD+	35,772
2017 ANR	3,908
2018 REDD+	23,409
2018 ANR	4,187
2019 REDD+	31,203
ANR	4,466
TOTAL	**102,945**

[1] The buffer proportion of the 2019 vintage is 8,917 bringing the total amount to be issued from vintage 2019 to 35,669. However, in 2018, the project overachieved its ANR planting compared to the PDD hence an ex-post analysis of buffer credits was made which resulted in a slightly higher amount of buffer credits that were issued. However, the project is now aligned with the targets and emissions reductions described in the PDD and the buffer issuance has been adjusted to reflect the overall 20% buffer contribution of the project based on the PDD.

C2: Allocation of issuance request

Table 6: 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	102,925	10300000000432	REDD+/AR
TOTAL	**0**		

C3: Data to support issuance request

See monitoring results Annex 1.

PART D: SALES OF PLAN VIVO CERTIFICATES

Table 7: Summary of sales 2012-2019

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	Ceramica Santogostino	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	Ceramica Santogostino	360	
2012	5/15/2014	C-Level	200	
2012	3/16/2015	COTAP	674	
2012	6/12/2015	Ceramica Santogostino	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	Ceramica Santogostino	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	05/14/2018	Zero Mission	300	
2016	07/21/2018	Zero mission	10,530	
2016	9/1/2018	COTAP	1,912	
2016	11/28/2018	Zero Mission	5,700	
2016	12/31/2018	Zero Mission	403	
2016	3/31/2019	Zero Mission	600	
2016	4/30/2019	Zero Mission	1,500	

2012	5/31/2019	COTAP	1,644	
2014	05/12/2019	COTAP	573	
2016	06/14/2019	WeForest	2,565	
2016	08/16/2019	Zero Mission	5,500	
2016	09/03/2019	Zero Mission	5,146	
2016	09/03/2019	Zero Mission	530	
2018	10/31/2019	Zero Mission	10,000	
TOTAL			**120,776**	

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 2019 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 2019 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 2019 based on more realistic assumptions.

Table 8: Monitoring targets

2019	Activity	Indicator	Target Achieved			Target
1. REDD Driver Mitigation			**Full**	**Partial**	**Missed**	
Forest fire	a. Fire control	No. of hectares burned	38 ha			<50
		Length of fire lines constructed	53 km			>50
Firewood collection	b. Fuelwood reduction	Smokeless *Chulas*[2]	0			
		LPG cooktops	27			
		Reduction in fuelwood use at household level	2.5 kg			>2 kg
	c. Forest plan	No. of plans produced		2		>2
Charcoal-making	d. Charcoal-making retraining	No. of families	298			>200

[2] Participating communities have found this activity to be less effective and have asked the project to focus on LPG distribution

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			25[3]	>100
Quarrying	i. Outreach	No. of new mining licenses granted	0			0
2. Forest Restoration (ANR)						
	a. Silvicultural operations	No. of ha. under ANR treatment	1,616 ha			1,601 ha
	b. Trainings	No. of trainees	60			>50
	c. Meetings	No. of meetings	10			>5
	d. Incentive awards	No. of awards	4			>2
3. Socio-economic						
	a. Benefit sharing & participation	No. of CDGs	59			Target: 59
		No. of Shade nets	2			
	c. Agricultural/Horticulture	No. of fruit trees	1100			>1000
	d. Institutional capacity	No. of trainings	6			>5
		No. of families	297			>200
	c. Meetings	Meetings 1.Synjuk meeting 2. Team meeting 3. CF meeting 4. LWC meeting	2 25 12 57			
	e. Incentive awards	No. of awards	7			>5
	f. Eco-tourism	No. of visitors walking DST	1206			>1000
		No. of guided tours	72			>60
		No. of tea shops	10			>5

[3] Participating villages only identified 25 ha of land suitable for ANR this year. The project is still within the estimates of bringing 1,600 ha under ANR by 2019.

		No. of overnight guests at Resource Centre	33			>25
4. Biodiversity						
	a. Surveys	No. of surveys	10			>5
	b. Keystone species	No. of keystone species sightings	5			>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 forest inventory data shows dramatic increases in carbon stocks in both the regenerating open forests as well as the older, dense secondary forests. In addition to the forest plot surveys, forest cover and conditions are improving throughout the 27,000-hectare Umiam Watershed as community awareness has heightened village forest protection activities. This, in turn, has resulted in improving hydrological function with increased stream and spring flow through the dry season. Biodiversity is also increasing as habitat improves reflected by the growing number of sightings of endangered species.

Co-benefits reflecting the Sustainable Development Goals can also be seen as household incomes increase as a result of project supported entrepreneurial and innovative farming systems including organic agriculture. The use of community development grant funds by participating villages to improve village forests in 59 communities demonstrates that the project is having an impact on improving environmental conditions. More than 2,300 households have benefitted from access to the mature forest for fuelwood, support for livelihood, support for the poor families, and as a watershed source for drinking water. In 2019, co-benefits included a two-day health camp that provided services to 952 people, especially women and low-income community members. An important impact from the project is the increasing participation rates and interest of the 25,000 people in the watershed.

An additional project impact has been the adoption of project innovations by the World Bank funded Meghalaya Community Watershed Project that draws on the Khasi Hills experience. The project is thereby shaping national and state-level policy regarding how communities can be empowered to address climate change through REDD+ and afforestation and reforestation projects.

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 Programme. Payments were made to 4,182 households in 59 villages. All payments to communities through the CDG programme were paid at the end of the reporting period. See Table 5, Annex 3. Distributions through this mechanism are summarized in Table 9 below:

Table 9: 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 $**
01/2019-12/2019	Community Development Grants	952.38	17,111.40	18,063.78	14,307.69	692.31
	Small Livelihood Grants	0	808.00	808.00	1,769.00	0
01/2018-12/2018	Community Development Grants	1,563.00	14523.80	16,086.80	0	952.38
	Small Livelihood Grants	0	785.00	785.00	0	0
01/2017-12/2017	Community Development Grants	19,762.00	19,762.00	39,524.00	1,563.00	1,563.00
	Small Livelihood Grants	0	2,018.00	2,018.00	0	0
01/2016-12/2016	Community Development Grants	0	18,102.00	18,102.00	19,200.00	0
		0	2,759.00	2,759.00	0	0

	Small Livelihood Grants					
01/2015-12/2015	Community Development Grants	0	17,970.41	17,970.41	0	0
	Small Livelihood Grants	0	2,124.00	2,124.00	0	0
01/2014-12/2014	Community Development Grants	0	12,750.00	12,750.00	0	0
	Small Livelihood Grants	0	1,658.33	1,658.33	0	0
TOTAL			**92,401.53**	**132,649.32**		

PART H: ON-GOING PARTICIPATION

H1: Project Potential

The project leaders are meeting with village leaders in neighbouring Ribhoi District, Mawkynrew area, namely: Jongksha, Kharang, Pingwait; Kut village (Hima Khyrim); Garo Hills; and Manipur areas to assess potential interest in expanding the Project into their areas.

H2: Community participation

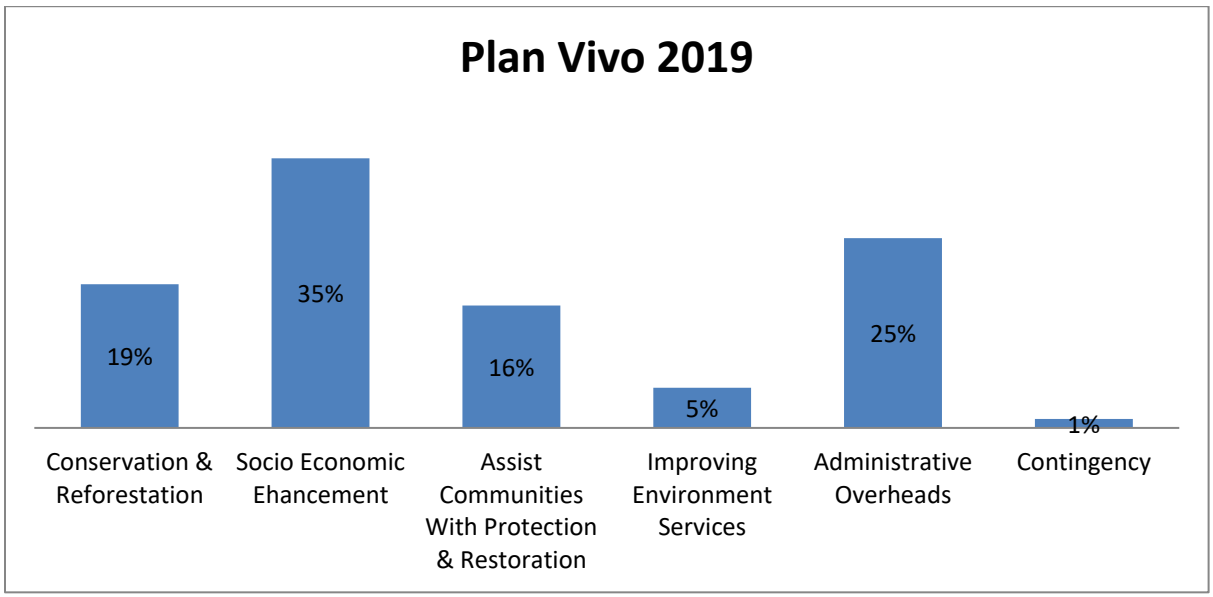
The project strategy is based on the intensive participation of the communities. In 2019, meetings and field activities were taking place daily throughout the project area. Annex 3 includes a table that documents a sample of diverse modes of community participation that occurred in 2019. Additionally, the project employed 163 individuals drawn from the 62 participating villages, an increase from 77 staff in 2016. The project strategy relies on local people to both manage and implement the project both to strengthen the sense of ownership, utilize local knowledge regarding development priorities and environmental problems, and to reduce overhead costs. The project has emphasized the involvement of women and youth in order to create an age and gender balance that reflects the larger community, while drawing on the experience and authority of traditional leaders.

PART I: PROJECT OPERATING COSTS

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

Table 10: Allocation of costs 2019

	$	%
Conservation & Reforestation	19,889	19%
Socio Economic Enhancement	37,320	35%
Assist Communities with Protection & Restoration	16,946	16%
Improving Environment Services	5,549	5%
Total Programme Costs	**79,704**	**74%**
Administrative Overheads	**26,275**	25%
Contingency	1,232	1%
Total	**107,211**	100%



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: 2010-2019												
Sl.no	Hima	Total Area Burned (in ha) Area in blue before REDD Project										
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
1	Mawphlang	20	1.7	4	1.5	9.1	0.4	2.75	10	20	18	87.45
2	Nonglwai	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	8
3	Lyngiong	2.4	6.8	2.3	1.6	1.9	0	8.2	0	2	17.5	42.7
4	Mylliem	0	0	0	5	0	0.8	0	0	5	2.7	10.5
5	Pamsanngut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Laitkroh	6	7	9	0	1.6	4	2	0	6	0	35.6
7	Sohra	0	0	43	14	0	0	0.4	0	1	0	58
8	Mawbeh	35	75	30	40	107	0	0	0	0	0	287
9	Nongspung	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
10	Nongkhlaw	0	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	38.12	536.62

Table 2: Dense and open forest plot carbon stock change for 2018 and 2019 in tC per hectare

Plot No.	2018 Open (tC/ha)	2019 Open (tC/ha)	Plot No.	2018 Dense (tC/ha)	2019 Dense (tC/ha)
1	90.7	96.4	101	410.9	418.2
2	17.3	18.8	102	271.4	273.6
3	90.2	94.0	103	195.9	199.1
4	120.6	124.9	104	516.5	531.1
5	87.2	92.1	105	540.3	546.6
6	111.9	121.2	106	387.9	396.5
8	55.0	56.6	107	560.3	574.1
9	107.5	112.9	108	515.5	524.1
10	10.7	10.8	109	136.9	143.4
11	109.3	112.3	110	161.6	164.7
12	70.6	74.0	111	609.6	619.8
13	120.7	124.1	112	145.9	152.8
14	100.9	103.9	113	159.4	167.5
15	92.0	98.3	114	393.5	401.0
16	84.7	87.7	115	539.8	550.4
17	58.5	61.5	116	211.2	222.1
18	96.2	103.9	117	139.7	147.7
19	68.4	71.3	118	269.8	277.3
20	103.6	107.9	119	400.3	407.7
21	96.1	99.3	120	130.4	138.7
22	55.0	58.2	121	190.5	195.6
23	81.4	85.2	122	421.3	429.8
24	52.0	54.5	123	1245.5	1254.9
25	123.4	133.8	124	296.7	302.0
26	61.6	61.9	125	347.9	360.0
27	126.2	131.4	126	446.7	453.3
28	47.4	52.3	127	626.5	638.2
29	63.6	66.9	128	283.1	293.0
30	23.5	24.5	129	742.3	758.3
31	99.2	102.3	130	276.3	288.7
32	42.9	45.3	131	259.8	276.6
33	81.8	85.2	132	490.9	508.7
34	115.3	119.9	133	460.8	475.2
35	104.7	108.8	134	341.2	354.2
36	51.4	54.2	135	984.5	1005.8
37	26.4	29.0	136	493.4	511.0
38	123.1	125.8	137	710.1	719.1
39	44.7	47.1	138	520.8	528.1

40	64.5	67.1	139	825.2	832.6
41	85.2	90.3	140	355.8	367.1
Total (tC)	**3165.5**	**3315.5**	141	619.4	641.6
			142	402.3	413.1
			143	471.5	491.5
			144	490.2	503.0
			145	290.4	298.1
			146	140.4	147.7
			147	204.3	213.1
			148	212.1	218.7
			149	171.8	176.2
			150	269.6	280.6
			151	274.9	283.6
			152	277.6	290.8
			153	516.4	528.4
			154	434.6	451.4
			155	237.4	244.8
			156	232.9	240.0
			157	211.1	216.0
			158	140.1	143.0
			159	148.9	154.4
			160	259.8	268.0
			161	132.4	134.0
			162	187.4	195.0
			163	307.1	322.1
			164	236.8	249.4
			165	589.7	605.7
Total (tC)	**3,165.5**	**3,315.5**		**24,474.9**	**25,118.6**
Mean tC per Hectare	**79.1**	**82.9**		**376.5**	**386.4**

Table 2 shows the changes in carbon stock in the open and dense forest inventory plots that are monitored annually. A larger sample of expanded plots began in 2018. The new sample includes 40 randomly selected open forest plots and 65 dense forest plots. The recent inventories show an average increase in carbon stocks in the open forest of 3.8 tC per hectare between 2017 and 2018, while the increase in the dense forest plots was 9.9 tC per hectare. The project carbon methodology had assumed an increase of 1 tC per hectare per year, therefore the project is exceeding its target.

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 and floral diversity in the area. Project staff have reported increased observations of flying squirrels, jungle cats, barking deer, opossum, eagles and owls. In 2020, the project will begin placing camera traps in key locations in order to better monitor wildlife, especially along key trails in the wildlife corridor.

Sightings	**Village**	**Condition**
Ginseng	Pamsanngut	Protected
Nephenthes khasisana	Umsawmat	Protected
Eagle	Nongthymmai	Rehabilitated
Owl	Umlangmar	Rehabilitated
Anoectochilus roxburghii	Sohrarim	Not threatened

Annex 3: Community Development Grants provided to 59 participating villages in 2019.

	Community Development Grant for the year 2019-2020					
SL.no	**Hima**	**Cluster**	**Village**	**Activity**	**House hold No**	**Benefitted household**
1	**Mawphlang**	Mawphlang (SPC)	Mawkohmon	Construction of canal from Pungum Shyngiar to Nala bah	230	50
			Mission	Purchase of cooking material	72	72
			Ladumrisain	Painting of Community Hall of Ladumrisain	128	30
		Nongrum	Nongrum	Purchasing of street light 10 nos	136	136
			Dongiewrim	Construction of water tank and purchase of pipe	170	170
			Wahlyngkien Sunei	Making of 9 nos signboard	85	85
		Wahlyngkien-Ramklang	Umtyrnuit	Purchase of cooking materials	90	25
			Mawmyrsiang	Construction of toilet at Community Hall	72	20
			Wahlyngkien Ramklang	Purchase of cooking material	113	113
			Kyiem	Purchase of PA System	131	30
2	**Lyngiong**	Lawshlem-Kyndong Laitmawbah	Kyndong Laitmawbah	Construction of bridge	51	51
			Lawshlem	Silvicultural Operation	46	46
		Phanniewlah	Phanniewlah Neng	Tree plantation at Phud Sder	115	115
			Phanniewlah Rum	Construction of drinking well at Bijai Lumpnur	78	78
			Umkaber	Purchasing of plastic chairs	82	82
		Lyngdoh Phanblang	Lyngdoh Phanblang	Construction of drinking well	108	30
			Perkseh	Construction of drinking well	80	80
			Laitsohphlang	Construction of drinking well	35	8
			Umsawmat	Silvicultural Operation at Dewip Kyndong Ditu	138	138
		Laitmawhing	Lait Mawpen	Construction of drinking well at Phud Lum Mawngap	73	73
			Thainthynroh	Construction of water tank and step for public toilet at Crusher	186	30
			Laitmawhing	Purchase of cooking material and chairs	62	62
3	**Nonglwai**	Nonglwai	Nonglwai	Purchasing chairs	190	190
4	**Mylliem**	Mawlum	Mawlum Khongsit/Tyrsad	Construction of roof for washing place	95	61
			Kyrphei	Construction of washing place at Mawkhan	146	25

			Umlangmar (M)	Construction of washing place at Mawkynjeng	76	22
			Mawspong	Purchase of cooking material	24	24
5	**Pamsangut**	Pamsanngut	Nongmadan	School bench and desk	106	106
			Nongwah	Tree plantation	148	148
			Pamsanngut	Construction and repairing washing place at Umdewsaw	47	20
			Mawsawrit	Construction of washing bath (bathrooms)	50	25
		Tyrsad Umkseh	Tyrsad Umkseh	School bench and desk	198	198
6	**Nongspung**	Umlangmar (N)	Mawliehpoh	Construction of public dustbin	63	20
			Mawrohroh	Silvicultural operation	68	68
			Umlangmar (N)	Construction of washing bath (bathrooms)	33	33
7	**Laitkroh**	Mawmyrsiang	Laitkroh	Repairing of washing place at Lamniuh	125	125
		Laitkynsew	Laitkroh	Planting trees and making of monolith	123	123
		Nongthymmai	Laitkroh	Repairing of drinking well at Shankhla	190	190
8	**Mawbeh**	Mawbeh	Mawbeh	Construction of water tank	138	138
			Mawkalang	Construction of drinking well	21	21
			Laitsohma	Construction of dustbin	31	31
			Steplakrai	Repairing of washing place	32	32
		Wahstew	Synrangsohnoh	Construction of bus shed	39	39
			Wahstew	Silvicultural operation at Law Adong	55	55
			Laitumiong	Construction of footpath to Lum Thwei U Ren view point	14	14
			Laitthemlangsah	Silvicultural operation and construction of footpath at Lum Thwei U Ren view point	22	22
9	**Sohra**	Jathang-Mawstep	Jathang	Construction of washing place at Syngrangjajew.	42	42
			Mawstep	Construction Water Storage and Washing Platform at Wah Diengbah	52	52
			Rngidiengsai		15	15
			Pyrda	Silvicultural operation	56	56
			Kukon	Silvicultural at Wahtira	20	20
		Dympep	Dympep	Silvicultural operation at Law Adong Lum Pomlum and Law Adong near Duwan Sing Syiem Dympep Tourist View Point	76	76
			Laitsohpliah	Construction of public dustbin at Lum Tyngam Masi Tourist View Point	86	86

			Umdiengpoh	Construction of public toilet at Community Hall Umdiengpoh	78	78
		Ladmawphlang	Ladmawphlang	Fencing of transformer machine at Liewnala Lad-mawphlang	104	104
			Mawmihthied	Silvicultural operation at Law Adong	114	114
10	**Nongkhlaw**		Sohrarim	Repairing of water pond at Wahmadan	150	150
	Sohra	Laitlyndop	Mawkma	Construction of drinking well at Wahspar	242	15
			Laitlyndop	Fencing the football ground at Wah Mynsiang	120	120
				Total	**5,259**	**4,182**

Annex 4: Incentive awards 2019

Each year the Federation gives incentive awards to the best performing Lower Working Committees (LWCs) that are responsible for coordinating village natural resource management maps and planning, as well as to SHGs and women's microfinance associations, as well as FCs.

Forest Management

Criteria: LWC

1. Regularity of meetings
2. Maintenance of records and financial management 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. Capability of spreading awareness through the meeting of Lower Working Committee in the Cluster level for availing ANR areas
6. Helping the community people to avail grants for alternative livelihood in reducing dependency on forest

Socio-Economic

Criteria: SHG/Farmer's club

1. Active participation of the SHG/Farmer's club in the meeting and training programmes
2. Good maintenance in book keeping records and financial management
3. Activities implemented: regularity of meetings, monthly savings, group activity, individual activity and group interactions.
4. Flow of internal loaning and its repayment
5. A loan taken from the bank for group activity
6. Empowerment in social and economic aspects
7. Involvement within the project area and with other organization
8. Active mobilisation / participation in the community in social development
9. Convergence with other Government Departments

Awards were distributed to the best performing Lower working committee (LWC), Self-help group (SHG), forest fire fighter and biodiversity rescuer. Below are the names:

1. Lower working committee (LWC)

- 1st Prize – Wahlyngkien Ramklang Cluster, Hima Mawphlang
- 2nd Prize – Wahstew Cluster, Hima Mawbeh
- 3rd Prize – Jathang-Mawstep Cluster, Hima Sohra

2. Self-help group (SHG)

- 1st Prize – Baniaikyntiew SHG, Laitkynsew, Hima Laitkroh
- 2nd Prize – Nangkiewshaphrang SHG, Lawshlem, Hima Lyngiong
- 3rd Prize – Laweibaphyrnai SHG, Umdiengpoh, Hima Sohra
- Consolation Prize –Lummawsiang SHG, Nongwah, Hima Pamsanngut

3. Forest fire fighter

- Community of Phanniewlah Rum village of Hima Lyngiong

4. Biodiversity Rescuer

- Mr. Banseibor Sawkmie, Umlangmar village of Hima Mylliem rescuing wild animal (Ban owl).
- Mr. Ferdinand Nongkynrih, Laitkynsew of Hima Laitkroh rescuing Eagle.

Annex 5: Fuelwood Monitoring Study

The Forestry team conducted a fuelwood collection and consumption study from December to March in 2018 and in 2019 throughout the project area. The sampling size was 59 households. The study sought to determine the impact of pig feed cooking on fuelwood consumption as well as the transition to LPG cooktops that are distributed by the project. The project is trying to encourage families to reduce pig feed cooking as it can result in up to 10 times the household daily fuelwood consumption. Animal husbandry specialist have found little nutritional benefits from cooking pig food. The project's community organizers are working to educate families and encourage them to stop cooking pig feed. The project also found that adoption of LPG cooktops can reduce the amount of fuelwood used by the average family by 2 to 3 kgs per day. The project is using carbon offset funds to subsidize the distribution of LPG cooktops to project families.