PLAN VIVO PROJECT IDEA NOTE

Generation of Livelihoods through development of Orchards in Jharkhand, India

Version 01
22 September 2023

Developed by:

Details of Applicant Organization

Project Applicant Organization- Fair Climate Fund India Private Limited

B1/H3, Mohan Co-operative Industrial Estate, Mathura Road, New Delhi 110044

Contents

Overview

Project Title:	Generation of Livelihoods through development of Orchards in Jharkhand
Location:	Enter the country, and district/province(s) where the project region is located. Country: India State: Jharkhand Districts: Ranchi, Khunti, Gumla, Saraikela, Sahebganj & Pakur
Project Coordinator:	Mr. Mihir Sahana, Executive Director, Sarva Seva Samity Sanstha (4S) Email: BG-179, Ground Floor, Salt Lake, Sector-II, Kolkata- 700 091, West Bengal, India Phone number: +91-8584060605 Email Id: mihir4sindia@gmail.com
Project Area:	Proposed Project Area: 4000 hectares District Wise Distribution: Ranchi: 400 hectares, Khunti: 800 hectares, Gumla: 400 hectares, Saraikela: 800 hectares, Sahebganj: 800 hectares, Pakur: 800 hectares
Project Participants:	Total of approximately 10000 farmers will be covered under the project in Ranchi, Khunti, Gumla, Saraikela, Sahebganj and Pakur districts of Jharkhand. Most of the farmers are smallholder farmers with average land holding size of 0.5-1 hectares.
Project Intervention(s):	• Establishment of Carbon sinks by restoring 4000 hectares of fallow uplands through plantation of forest and fruit bearing species. • Promotion of Sustainable agriculture practices like mulching to increase soil organic carbon. • Development of additional sources of livelihood through construction of water conservation structures to adopt multiple crop systems
Expected Benefits:	**Project activities includes:** The restoration of 4000 Ha of fallow/barren croplands which were previously left fallow will have a direct impact not only on the livelihood of farmers but also on the ecosystem of the region. Communities are dependent on agroforestry for income food nutrition security and livelihood. The plantation of fruit bearing and forestry tree species improve the agroecosystems increase their farm income as well as positively impacts the ecosystem and biodiversity of the project area. Adoption of agroforestry practices like plantation of trees is a viable alternative solution in the region to increase the fertility of their land and create livelihood opportunities to overcome poverty. Development of water conservation structures will not only help in adopting multiple crop systems but also provide additional revenue to the

	farmers, it will check soil erosion and recharge ground water, by stopping runoffs during the monsoon and gradually improving soil-water conditions and agriculture, it will also aid in improving the medium and lowlands.
Methodology:	The CDM methodology AR-ACM003, Afforestation and reforestation of lands except wetlands, V2.0 is being used to quantify the emission reduction.
PIN Version:	01
Date Approved:	

1 General Information

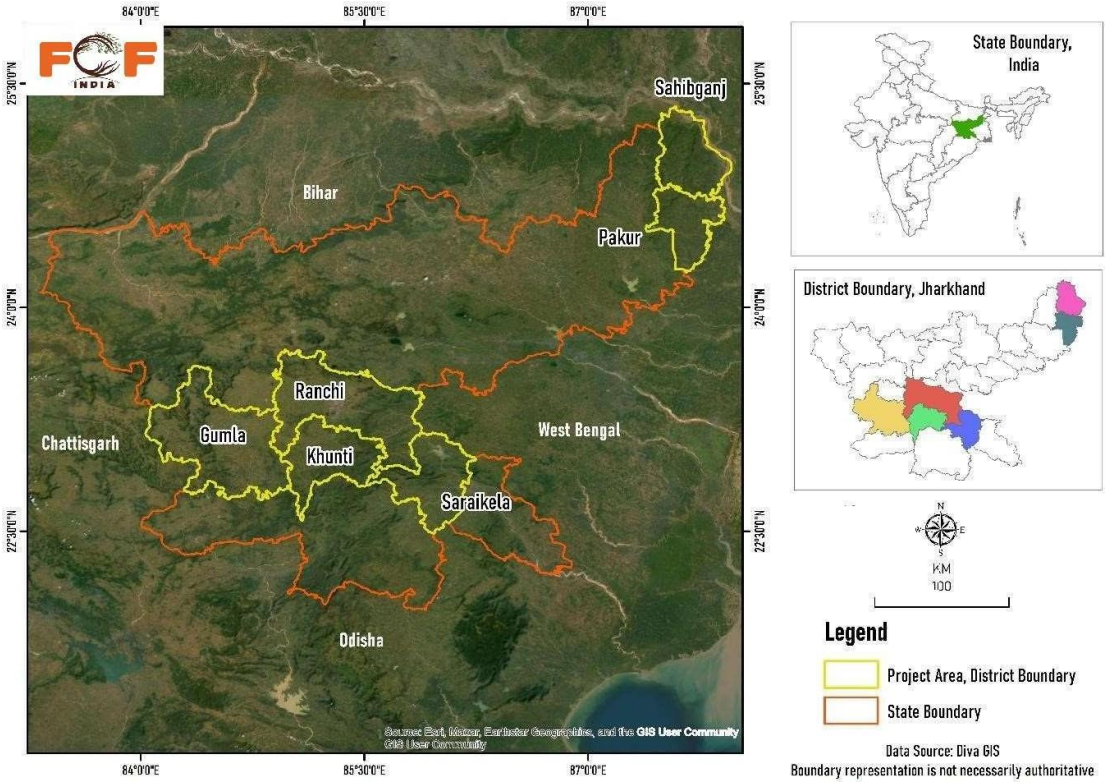
1.1 Project Interventions

Table 1.1 – Project Interventions

Intervention Type	Project Intervention	Expected Benefits
Protection and Restoration	Project intervention includes plantation of different native species like- Mango, Guava, Mahua, Jamun and Jackfruit that will help in restoration of the native ecological balance in the project area.	The plantation of trees would help in mitigating climate related issues and, protect and restore the native ecosystem of the project area. Plantation activities will increase carbon sequestration in the project area and benefit the local community from harvesting non-timber forest produce and enhancing socio-economic conditions for better livelihood.
Development of Soil and water conservation structures	Project activities include implementation of Agroforestry practices to prevent soil erosion on fallow and degraded land. Restoring the process through soil and water conservation work. Over the years the tree plantations will increase Carbon Stock and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	Currently the region is left barren. The intervention will increase the green cover, prevent soil erosion and reduce GHG emissions. Promotion and adoption of sustainable land management practices can be the only solution to mitigate GHG emissions, reverse land degradation and enable carbon sequestration along with improving soil health and productivity.
Improved land management through promotion of intercropping	Promotion and development of Water conservation structures in the project area to provide additional sources of income by multiple cropping. Implementing soil water conservation activities in the barren uplands will help in protecting and restoring uplands from run-offs and other climatic concerns.	Project activities will help in restoring the uplands by checking soil erosion and recharging ground water. It will also help in improving soil moisture content, reducing run-offs during monsoon. The treatment facilitates proper irrigation into the area and helps in increasing green cover and productivity. Another obvious benefit of this intervention will be the convergence with MGNREGA. This government scheme will provide 100 days of

		employment to the participating households who otherwise migrate for wage labourer in search of work.

1.2 Project Boundaries



Map: Project Boundary

State	District	Geographical Extent
Jharkhand	Pakur	N 24^0 49' 45" & 24^0 14' 00' latitude; E 87^0 24' 00" & 87^0 55' 00" Longitude
	Sahebganj	N 24^0 43' 00" & 25^0 50' 45' latitude; E 87^0 27' 30" & 87^0 58' 15" Longitude

	Ranchi	N 22^0 52' 00" & 23^0 45' 00' latitude; E 84^0 45' 00" & 85^0 50' 00" Longitude
	Khunti	N 23^0 16' 55.908'' Latitude E 85^0 16' 55.908'' Longitude
	Gumla	N 22^0 42' 45" & 23^0 36' 30' latitude; E 84^0 02' 00" & 85^0 01' 00" Longitude
	Saraikela	N 24^0 43' 30" & 25^0 20' 30' latitude; E 87^0 27' 36" & 87^0 59' 10" Longitude

Table 1.2 Project Boundaries

Location:	**Country:** India **State:** Jharkhand **Districts:** Ranchi, Khunti, Gumla, Saraikela, Sahebganj & Pakur
Project Region(s):	**Total Proposed Project Area:** 4000 hectares in Jharkhand (Covering approximately six districts of the state) **District Wise Distribution (Areas in Hectares):** Ranchi: 400 hectares, Khunti: 800 hectares, Gumla: 400 hectares, Saraikela: 800 hectares, Sahebganj: 800 hectares, Pakur: 800 hectares
Project Area(s):	**Project Area:** Country: India State: Jharkhand (Covering 4000 Ha in six districts of the state approximately in first instance) District Wise Distribution (Areas in Hectares): Ranchi: 400 hectares, Khunti: 800 hectares, Gumla: 400 hectares, Saraikela: 800 hectares, Sahebganj: 800 hectares, Pakur: 800 hectares
Protected Areas:	Palkot Wildlife Sanctuary falls within the districts of Gumla and Simdega of state of Jharkhand was declared a sanctuary in 1990 under Govt. Notification no. 1168 dated 22.03.1990. The key floral components of the sanctuary are Sal and its associates like Asan, Gamhar, Salai, Piar, Amla, Mahua, Kusum, Mango etc. Major vertebrate species is as follows: Leopards,

	Langur, Rhesus Macaque, Elephant, Sloth Bear, Wild Boar, Hyena, Wolf and Jackal besides number of Birds, Reptiles, Amphibians, and Fishes[1].

1.3 Land and Carbon Rights

The land included in the project area are private uplands which largely remain fallow for most parts of the year except small scale cultivation of millets in Rabi (October- November) season. The erratic rainfall patterns render the upland fallow and also lead to low agricultural outputs from uplands put extra burden on local communities. The most significant process of desertification/ land degradation in the state is Water Erosion (49.12% in 2018-19, 50.64% in 2011-13 and 50.65% in 2003-05) followed by Vegetation Degradation (17.81% in 2018-19, 17.30% in 2011-13 and 16.40% in 2003-05) [2].The ownership of the land completely lies with the individual farmers which is inherited from previous generation. The ownership of the land will be evidenced through records available with local land revenue departments. Hence the individual farmers exercise full rights on the project area as they are the sole owners of the land and they don't have any tenure-related problems. In the region of the proposed project, there are no disputes regarding land tenure related to property rights or ownership. All farmers have access to their title deeds, and in order to further solidify the rights for carbon, the project's proponent will sign an agreement/consent form with the farmers to guarantee the same.

2 Stakeholder Engagement

2.1 Stakeholder Identification

Stakeholder Group	**Category**	**Relationship with the project**
Vulnerable/Local Communities (Scheduled Casts, Scheduled Tribes, Economic Backward Classes, Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups and women etc.	Primary	Jharkhand holds the 6th rank in terms of Scheduled Tribe (ST) population[3], among all States and Union Territories, Majority of the communities that are involved in the project are socially, economically and ecologically vulnerable. Some of the major concerns within the project area are: Poverty: Jharkhand is the fifth poorest Indian state with 51.6% rural people below the poverty line (BPL). Depleting Natural Resources: Jharkhand has a large proportion of communities that highly rely on the natural resources for their survival and their livelihood systems revolve around forests, agriculture, livestock and wage labour. Degradation of forestlands due to uncontrolled grazing, illegal logging are reducing the availability of NTFPs to the communities. Reduced Agricultural Output: Declining fertility of

[1] https://www.entomoljournal.com/archives/2017/vol5issue3/PartJ/5-2-172-221.pdf

[2] https://vedas.sac.gov.in/static/atlas/dsm/DLD_Atlas_SAC_2021.pdf

[3] The Article 366 (25) of Constitution of India defines scheduled tribes as "such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under Article 342 to be Scheduled Tribes for the purposes of this constitution"

		soils, increasing incidences of drought and seasonal shifts in rainfall patterns are affecting traditional cropping patterns and limiting harvests. Malnutrition: Four out of every 10 women in Jharkhand are undernourished. Half the children younger than three are considered malnourished. About 57% are underweight due to both chronic undernutrition, worse nutritional status than children in most other states in India. The majority of the farmers that are involved in the project are marginalised farmers with an average farm holding size of 1 acre. Hence, the project focuses on the development of 1 acre orchard model that will have fruit bearing plants like mango, jackfruit, plum, mahua, guava etc., promotion of intercropping of vegetables yam, potato, finger millet etc., development of soil and water conservation structures at community level to ensure round the year availability of water for multiple cropping. .
4S-India	Primary	4S will be the implementation partner primarily responsible for on-ground activities like- onboarding of farmers, community engagement, capacity building and implementation of project activities like- plantation, building water conservation structures and promoting Sustainable land management practices. 4S will overall manage the activities on ground during the entire period of the project.
CBBO'S (Community Based Business Organizations)	Primary	4S-India will be operating as CBBO. 4S-India will help in distribution, branding and marketing of NTFP and facilitate better market reach. Training will be provided for skill development to improve the quality of their inputs, participation, services and products. 4S-India will also contribute to revive and promote indigenous culture through their products and practices.
MGNREGA CellBlock/District/State - Secondary stakeholders	Secondary	Providing 100 days of employment to the participating households for work on land and water conservation, land development, pit digging, fencing etc. for soil-water conservation, plantation in uplands.
Different departments of the Government including Forest, Agriculture and Horticulture etc.	Secondary	Promoting sustainable land management practices, providing technical assistance and training, and helping in facilitating market linkages for better implementation and outcomes of the

		project.
Fair Climate Fund	Primary	FCF India will be extensively involved in the project's development, validation and verification process and will offer carbon advisory services to 4S-India. The FCF would facilitate the interaction between investors and 4S-India. With FCF's assistance, 4S-India will get assistance with conceptual, strategic, and policy guidelines for project implementation in addition to a venue for the exchange of knowledge and experience.

2.2 Project Coordination and Management

The Applicant Organisation is Fair Climate Fund India Private Limited.

Fair Climate Fund India Pvt Ltd. Is registered as a private limited company as per the regulations of the Government of India.

Long-term objectives of the organisation: As a social enterprise FCF will work on Carbon projects with various stakeholders to ensure that vulnerable communities have a direct and long term socioeconomic and environmental impact through the sale of carbon credits generated.

Brief history of projects and current projects: Involved in various projects with different stakeholders in varying capacities as an investor, carbon project developer providing technical skills and knowledge in the development of carbon projects across different countries, as well as brokering with private sector to ensure a fair pricing for the carbon so relevant experience of FCF.

Climate Resilient Assessment for rural villages

The climate audit was conducted to assess the vulnerability of each village towards the impact of climate change and identify the possible interventions for consideration to make the agriculture and livelihood system more resilient. The multiple sets of information were assessed for completing the climate audit that includes impact of climate change and resources/opportunities available to minimise risk and market needs and adaptability for the target group.

Clean Air and Healthy Soil

Clean Air and Healthy Soil is a unique soil carbon sequestration project which addresses the severe crop residue burning issue in North India in an environmentally sustainable and cost-effective manner. The project integrates Sustainable Agriculture Land Management (SALM) practices as a solution to stubble burning. The project ensures nutrient recycling, carbon sequestration, water conservation, weedicide savings, improved yield, climate resilience of crops, and change in farmer's behaviour, which is the primary reason for burning. The adopted practices bring significant improvements to farmer livelihoods, such as improved air quality, and the entire rural ecosystem.

Climate Change study for Fairtrade Rice Producers in India

FCF is working on Fairtrade NAPP's project to develop a climate change strategy for Fairtrade Rice producers to help them adapt to climate change. The study intends to focus on quantifying emissions from the current scenario and implementing strategies to reduce carbon emissions while recognising the devastating impacts of climate change and the necessity to develop a more sustainable way of production. The study is planned with the Fairtrade Certified Producer Organisations, who are growing rice in Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, and Uttarakhand in India.

Pan-India Program for Sustainable Agricultural Land Management

FCF India is developing a nation-wide Carbon financing project for farmers by partnering with the Private sector/NGOs/Autonomous bodies, disbursing their knowledge, and consolidating the agricultural land holdings to implement Sustainable Agricultural Land Management (SALM) practices. These activities will increase soil carbon sequestration through improved cropland management, and reduce GHG (CO2, CH4, N20) emissions by reduced crop residue burning, mulching, composting, growing green manure crops, using more organic fertilisers, reducing biomass burning and agroforestry.

Friesland Campina assessment in dairy value-chain

Friesland Campina (FC, Netherlands) is working to design a NetZero strategy for the organisation and intends to become carbon neutral by 2050. FC and FCF are working together to plan and execute the preliminary work for assessing emission reduction opportunities in the Dairy sector aligning with Fairtrade principles. The assessment is focused on designing possible interventions and indications on the quantum of impact going to be generated in future. This is providing perspective and directions for FC/FCF to design a successful carbon project separately or in various combinations like soil carbon sequestration, biogas, manure management etc for Dairy farmers.

Carbon financing for shea farmers in collaboration with Global Shea Alliance (GSA)

FCF, GSA and CO2logic are working together to plan and execute the preliminary work for assessing new and innovative carbon financing opportunities in the Shea Value Chain. We are helping GSA to finalise the mobilisation structure of carbon financing towards shea farming and upliftment of socioeconomic conditions of shea farmer community, especially women farmers. Besides this, FCF India is helping GSA to develop carbon projects separately or in various combinations like afforestation/reforestation, sustainable agriculture land management, energy efficiency system within shea processing, soil organic carbon for better yield and productivity.

Carbon Neutral Tea Value Chains in India with FLOCERT

Under FCF's parent organisation ICCO conducted a study on carbon neutral value chains for tea produced in India that is consumed in Europe or the United States. The study was carried out in partnership with FLOCERT under different tea estates which are Fairtrade certified. The study also focused on developing carbon credit projects for tea estates worker communities.

Climate neutral coffee value chain in Ethiopia

FCF has calculated the carbon footprint of the coffee value chain in the coffee sourcing area of Oromia. We have implemented CO2 reduction measures, like cookstoves at household levels and supported the capacity building of the PO's on climate change, via de Climate Academy, together with Fairtrade Africa.

Study in Cotton Value Chain

FCF through its parent organisation ICCO was engaged in a study on the life cycle GHG assessment of organic cotton value chain in India. The study was carried out in partnership with Accenture with a specific objective to create a report on GHG emission profile at each stage of the cotton value chain. Apart from estimation, they also identify potential GHG emission reduction opportunities at a high level. Cooperation with NFO's and SPO's like Fairtrade Finland, Fairtrade Africa and potentially other NFO's in Europe, like Fairtrade Netherlands

Fairtrade Finland is leading a fund application for the Finnish government including the development and implementation of the Fairtrade Carbon Standard within value chains of cocoa, coffee, flowers and vanilla. Aim is to do both mitigation and adaptation. It involves countries like Ghana, Kenya, Ethiopia and Madagascar. This fund application is for 5 years. Private sector parties trading in these commodities are involved and co-finance this project, while FCF will support in the footprint calculation and carbon project development, registration and issuance of Fairtrade carbon credits.

Bird Bees & Business (in Burkina Faso)

The Birds, Bees & Business project combines the restoration of biodiversity, climate and business activities in the shea value chain in Burkina Faso. ICCO/ Fair Climate Fund and Bird Life Netherlands work together to create a rich landscape that provides food and a sustainable income to local communities, while nature can restore itself. Economy and ecology are linked in a unique way.

Carbon Financing Landscape in WASH Sector

FCF in partnership with Aqua for All conducted a study for analysing the carbon financing landscape for WASH sector. The study analysed the existing WASH projects that have successfully mobilised carbon finance and assesses potential cases that can also be eligible to access carbon finance in the future. The assignment also compares the various carbon standards and associated methodology available in the market and its applicability in different conditions. The study focused in various countries in Asia and Africa, out of which Burkina Faso and Ghana are also part of that.

Cookstove Project in Bangalore: This project reduces CO2 emissions, harmful indoor smoke and deforestation through the introduction of efficient cookstoves in the Bengaluru region of India.

Personnel to be involved in the project:

1) Director: More than 14 years of experience in the field of Climate Change working with national and international organisations on carbon development projects. Projects ranging from clean and renewable energy, Sustainable agriculture, cookstoves etc.

2) Climate Specialist: More than 14 years of experience in the field of Natural resource Management, mitigation and adaptation projects in India and South Asia. Has experience in REDD plus, Sustainable Agriculture, Forestry, cook stoves among other carbon projects.

3) Manager, Nature Based Solutions: more than 6 years of experience working on climate change projects, developing state action plans for climate change, GIS and Carbon project development sector.

4) Carbon Partnership Consultant: Has more than 20 years of experience with the most prominent NGO's in India working on Sustainable Agriculture practices. Has a grounded understanding of

communities and their livelihood specially in the project region Has a strong understanding of government programs and policies.

Fair Climate Fund will provide the required technical expertise to the Project Developers on matters relating to preparing the Emission Calculations or any other technical assistance required in the project.

4S-Sarva Seva Samity Sansthan (4S India) is a renowned organization founded in 2003 by Late Shri Durga Das, inspired by the guidance of Shri Vijay Mahajan. With a rich history of 25 years of grassroots work with ASSEFA in Gaya, 4S India was established to serve the most vulnerable, marginalized, and unreached communities. It currently works in 5 states across India.

Vision: To become an institution of excellence dedicated to ensuring the well-being and holistic development of excluded communities residing in deprived regions.

Mission: To achieve excellence in enabling one million excluded communities residing in deprived regions to attain sustainable socio-economic development by the year 2025.

Thematic areas of operation include Responsible Livelihoods, Institutional Development Services, Agribusiness Development Services, Financial Inclusion Services, Natural Resource Management, Preventive Health & Nutrition, Women, Rights & Entitlements, Disaster Management and Climate Change and Action Research & Studies.

Executive Director: 20 plus year experience, Strong business development professional with expertise on Natural Resource Management, Agribusiness, and Rural Marketing.

Project Manager: expertise in rural livelihoods, rural marketing and Horti forestry for 8 years

Team Leader: 14 years of experience in rural development focused on tribal livelihood based on agriculture, livestock and Horti forestry for 6 years.

District Coordinators will be YPs basically with fresh knowledge and some experience under the belt.

Project Associates (mix of local and fresh professionals) and **MIS & Documentation Officer** well versed with tools of knowledge management and meet the required documentation at various levels for the project.

Technical functions: Participatory planning of the project activities with the communities, technical skill building of the community and the volunteers, management of Integrated Natural resource Management (INRM) and plantation activities and their linkages with carbon and livelihoods.

Administrative functions: Adhering to the Government laws and policies, liasoning with the investors and converging departments.

Social functions: Building social capitals-in like Women Livelihood Committees, building large scale awareness on carbon and climate change.

Legal status: is registered under Society Registration Act, 1860, in the state of Bihar, India

Long-term objectives of the organisation: To work with and for the poor for their well-being.

Table 2.2 Responsibility for Project Coordination and Management Functions

Project Coordination and Management Function	Responsible Party/Parties
Stakeholder engagement during project development and implementation	4S-India
Ensuring conformance with the Plan Vivo Standard and compliance with applicable policies, laws and regulations	FCF
Developing technical specifications, land management plans and project agreements with project participants	FCF and 4S-India
Ensuring that the PDD is updated with any changes to the project	FCF
Registration and recording of land management plans, project agreements, monitoring results, and sales agreements	FCF and 4S-India
Managing project finances and dispersal of income to project participants as described by the benefit sharing mechanism	4S-India
Managing Plan Vivo Certificates in the Plan Vivo Registry	FCF
Preparing annual reports and coordinating validation and verification events	FCF and 4S-India
Securing certificate sales and other means of funding the project	FCF
Assisting Project Participants to secure any legal or regulatory permissions required to carry out the project	4S-India
Providing technical assistance and capacity building required for project participants to implement project interventions	4S-India
Monitoring progress indicators, livelihood indicators and ecosystem indicators and providing ongoing support to project participants	4S-India
Measurement, reporting and verification of carbon benefits	FCF

2.3 Project Participants

The proposed project participants are the local community living in the project area and all the interventions will be done by themselves only. The project activities will be carried out by 4S-India (Implementation partner). See Section 2.4 for more details.

2.4 Participatory Design

Project development will be preceded by participatory design which will include of stakeholders, collaboration, empowerment and iteration. For the development of the project, stakeholders will be identified and included in the project, irrespective of gender, age, ethnicity, religion, social status or any group. Small and marginalised farmers will be the primary beneficiaries of the project. At each place, a managing body called Wadi Samity will be formed, comprising the farmers who belong to the local community to onboard farmers digitally. Project activity will provide the chance of equal participation to the community and collaborate to share their insights, ideas and experience. Every suggestion will be recorded and incorporated in decision-making. The project intervention aims to encourage and empower community leadership, especially among women, on a local level. At the local level, women will be primarily responsible for leading the project's operations. They will receive a range of training prior to the project's launch to assist them in ensuring community participation in the project's planning and execution.

FPO's composed of local youths will be identified and placed for better market linkages. Horticulture and Forest departments will provide support in capacity building, training of the project participants, facilitate marketing linkages and promoting conservation and restoration practices

In order to make the plan inclusive and prioritise the needs of the marginalised community based on gender, age, ethnicity, religion, and social status, Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tools and techniques have been employed in the villages. PRA tools like village and social maps, seasonal calendar, historical timelines and changes, meeting minutes, workshop reports, etc will be collected and analysed for better implementation of project activity. Farmers belonging to Oraon, Munda, Bhagat, Ho, Birhor, Santhal, Pahariya community will be part of the project. Priority will be given to old people, single women, needy people, people from scheduled castes and tribes, poor families, and other minority groups.

4S-India professionals will oversee the entire process with community leaders and volunteers to ensure that the project interventions take into consideration and address the issues and objectives of the marginalised groups.

To manage forward and backward linkages of livelihood activities, such as the marketing of non-timber forest products from different types of tree species engaged in the project, 6 Farmer Producing Organisations (FPO) are placed at the block level in Jharkhand which will be managed by 4S-India. Local youths will be recognised, encouraged, and housed in the FPO as service providers or entrepreneurs who will support the community's ongoing livelihood-related activities by offering a variety of services.

The project's implementation seeks to increase the FPOs' capacities through various training and capacity building programmes as well as by connecting them to ongoing government programmes and other initiatives that will have a significant positive economic and social impact.

In the initial phase of the project, activities like manufacturing water conservation structures will be mobilised from MGNREGA. 4S-India's role will be to engage with the MGNREGA cell and influence the state government officials and at Panchayati Raj Level to implement the plan prepared by the Gram-Panchayats and releasing of payments for the work done under MGNREGA.

2.5 FPIC Process

The project has been carefully designed with a participatory approach and integrating ideas from the farmers and communities through meetings, socio-economic surveys, and expert interviews to ensure that project activities will continue on and after the project's crediting period and maintain permanence. The local communities have been involved in the project from the beginning. Prior to the project's start date, a village-level socioeconomic assessment will be carried out using the consultations, focused group discussions, participatory rural appraisals (PRAs), and training of the local populace. The project's design, implementation, monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV), risk assessment, and engagement of all stakeholders, along with their roles, have all been thoroughly explained to the communities. To ensure transparency, participation, and the advancement of the project process, the consent was obtained in both Hindi and English.

Throughout the crediting period, the project will adhere to the FPIC guidelines, and it will record every learning and recommendation made to improve subsequent actions. This will aid in the organisation concepts being improved in order to lower risk and difficulties for upcoming projects.

To manage grievances, a suitable grievance process at the project level shall be established. As a result, the initiative will receive support from the community and participants will be onboarded smoothly.

Women will be recognised as significant stakeholders and organised into groups to create work schedules, village-level micro plans, conduct community-based activity reviews, and safeguard and manage plantations and diverse conservation structures.

The members of the communities will be engaged at all levels of project development, implementation, decision making and monitoring of the project.

Photo: Project discussion with women beneficiaries.

Photo: Project Briefing: Women beneficiaries in discussion

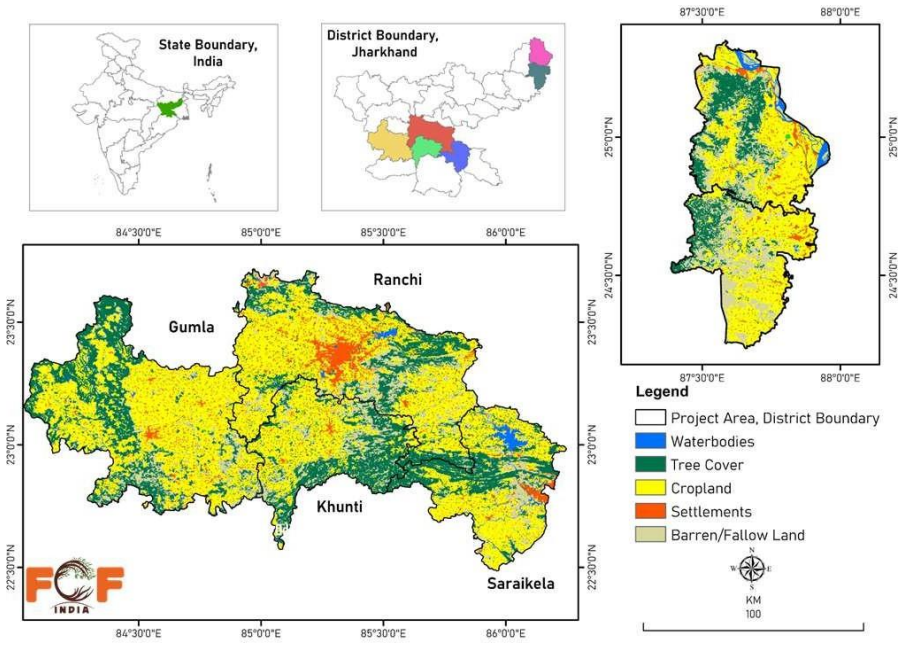
Photo: Team Discussion 4S-India

3 Project Design

3.1 Baseline Scenario

In the absence of the project, the land will remain fallow due to the absence of irrigation facilities in the project area. The aberratic rainfall pattern will continue to worsen the situation in the project area either due to prolonged water shortage or excessive rainfall resulting in water erosion. Communities would have to move to the surrounding cities without a reliable source of income, making them more vulnerable. Communities would have to move to the surrounding cities without a reliable source of income, making them more vulnerable.

Photo: LULC Map of Project Area



3.2 Livelihood Baseline

Agriculture is the major livelihood source of 75% of the population residing in the rural areas of Jharkhand. Agricultural production is not able to meet the demand, leading to food and nutritional security as a major challenge in the state. A majority of Jharkhand population is below poverty line[4].

The project participants living in the project area are members of economically marginalised tribes and scheduled castes, belonging to Oraon, Munda, Bhagat, Ho, Birhor, Santhal, Pahariya community, and they rely mostly on agriculture for their livelihood. The insecurity of tribal farmers income has a detrimental effect on their quality of life by restricting their access to housing, work, education, health care, savings, and investment opportunities. Tribal farmers then suffer from low income due to low productivity, less fertile land, less use of manure, dependence on monsoons, backward technology, and unproductive use of debt. Due to less fertile soil, less manure use, reliance on monsoons, outdated equipment, and inefficient use of loans, indigenous tribal farmers suffer from low revenue[5]. They only have a very small amount of ownership in the land and water resources. Women farmers in this region bear an increased responsibility for caring for their families, producing revenue, and growing food. Livestock is one of the sources of secondary income.

According to NABARD's research of 2021 titled "Farmers' Welfare in India: A State-wise Analysis." “Farmers' well-being depends on different variables. According to Production and Post-production factors that might improve or reduce a farmer's well-being include things like market access, input prices and quality, labour availability and wage rates, output prices, and post-harvest amenities. According to NABARD, the average monthly household income (NAFIS) (A) of Jharkhand is Rs. 5853; the average monthly agricultural household income (Ag) is Rs. 6991; and the average monthly non-agricultural household income (N) is Rs. 4676[6].

Overall, there is a strong reliance on agriculture for food security and self-sufficiency, however due to a shortage of resources, they can only use their land for one growing season. They are reliant on daily wages or may even turn to migration for monetary gain.In the absence of project activities, the socio-economic condition of the project participants will continue to make them more vulnerable. Project activities like plantation of native species into the barren farmlands/croplands, promotion of manufacturing of water conservation structures and promotion of sustainable agriculture land management practices like mulching will not only help in improving socio-economic condition of the farmers but also in reducing GHGs from the environment and act as a carbon sink.

[4] http://oar.icrisat.org/9501/

[5] https://www.researchgate.net/publication/367176943_INCOME_AND_LIVELIHOOD_ISSUES_OF_TRIBAL_FARMERS_IN_JHARKHAND

[6] https://www.researchgate.net/publication/367176943_INCOME_AND_LIVELIHOOD_ISSUES_OF_TRIBAL_FARMERS_IN_JHARKHAND

3.3 Ecosystem Baseline

Jharkhand is one of India's most biodiverse states due to its diverse physiographic and climatic characteristics. It is well-known for its tribal populations, mineral wealth, and immense forests[7]. It lies between latitude 21° 58' 02'' N to 25° 08' 32''N and longitude 83° 19' 05''E to 87° 55' 03 '' E.The forests of this region are tropical dry deciduous with elevation varies from 6 m to 1366 m from the mean sea level. Jharkhand average moderate rainfall varies from 945 mm to 1297 mm with temperature variation of 6° C in winter to 47° C in summer[8]. Jharkhand state has three agro-climatic zones: the central and north-eastern plateau, western plateau, and south-eastern plateau. It is well known for its coal mining, industries, and metalliferous ores. Entisol, Inceptisol, and Alfisol are the three main soil orders under which the soils have been categorised[9].

Major Horticulture and Forest tree species include[10]:

Agro-forestry Tree Species	**Horticulture Species**
Dalbergia sissoo	Mangifera indica
Gmelina arborea	Psidium guajava
Tectone grandis	Musa paradisiaca
Acacia auriculiformis	Artocarpus heterophyllus
Leucaena auriculiformis	Litchi chinensis
Moringa oleifera	Carica papaya
Madhuca indica	Ziziphus mauritiana
Albizia procera	Syzygium cumini

In the initial phase, six districts of Jharkhand are selected for the implementation of project activity. Six districts considered for the first instance includes: Ranchi, Khunti, Gumla, Saraikela, Pakur and Sahibganj.

Ranchi: Ranchi is the capital of Jharkhand and divided into Ranchi and Bundu subdivisions and each subdivision is further divided into blocks, panchayats and villages.It is popularly known as a "City of Water Falls"· Ranchi city is situated on the Chotanagpur Plateau and lies between 23°14'58'' N to 23°25'34'' N latitude and 85°15'18''E to 85°24'15'' E longitude. The average

7 https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-030-32463-6_4

8 https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/18d4/9291dc7632b7357c7ff0ba79a919c7ceb7e5.pdf

9 https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Kishan-Rawat/publication/260766882_Vertical_Distribution_of_Physico-Chemical_Properties_under_Different_Topo-sequence_in_Soils_of_Jharkhand/links/00b495322e23c100b4000000/Vertical-Distribution-of-Physico-Chemical-Properties-under-Different-Topo-sequence-in-Soils-of-Jharkhand.pdf

10 https://www.cabdirect.org/cabdirect/abstract/20193360153

elevation of the city is 629 m above mean sea level. The mean annual rainfall is around 1270 mm[11].

Khunti: It is located 40 KM North-South part of the state capital. It is bounded by West Singhbhum in south, Ranchi in the north east, Saraikela Kharsawan in south east & Simdega district in the west. Khunti District had 2,467 Sq. Kms. in its total region. The district is rich in forest resources and around40% of the total area is covered by forest[12].

Gumla: Gumla district lies between 22' 35" to 23' 33" north latitude and 84' 40" to 85' 1" east longitude. The district of Gumla is covered by dense forests, hills and rivers with an average annual rainfall of 1000-1100 mm.There are three major rivers, which flow through the Gumla district viz. South Koyel, North Koyel and Shankh River[13].

Saraikela: The district is located between 220 29' – 230 9'45" NL and 850 30'50" – 860 14'10" EL and is bounded by East Singhbhum in the east, Ranchi and Purulia (W. Bengal) in the north, Ranchi and West Singhbhum in the west and Mayurbhanj (Orissa) in south. The district broadly comes under the subtropical, subhumid monsoon climatic belt. Average annual rainfall is 995mm[14].

Pakur: The district lies between 230 40' North to 250 18' North Latitude and between 860 25' to 870 57' East Longitude. District is surrounded by the district of Sahibganj in the North, Dumka district in the South, Godda in the West and East direction. Average annual rainfall in the region is 1200mm[15].

Sahibganj: The district is situated between 240 43' 00"and 250 50' 45" North latitude and 870 27' 30" and 870 58' 15" East longitude. It is bounded in the north by a small portion of Bhagalpur and Kathihar districts of Bihar state, in the east by West Bengal, in the south by Pakur district and in the west by Godda district and a portion of Bhagalpur district (Bihar)[16].

The project participants of the project are dependent on natural resources like fodder, a range of Non-timber forest products (NTFPs) such as fruits, nuts, vegetables, resins, fish and animals for their livelihood. Land related to the participants will be left uncultivated in the absence of project activity. Over-exploitation of useful plants, lack of knowledge and awareness about the plants, population status and habitat alteration are some of the severe threats endangering the existing populations of the ecosystem.

[11] https://www.researchgate.net/publication/266600564_Impact_assessment_of_environmental_changes_on_droughts_over_Ranchi_city_Jharkhand_India

[12] https://cdn.s3waas.gov.in/s301f78be6f7cad02658508fe4616098a9/uploads/2021/01/2021010522.pdf

[13] https://gumla.nic.in/about-district/

[14] https://jsac.jharkhand.gov.in/Report_PDF/Slope/Slope_Saraikela.pdf

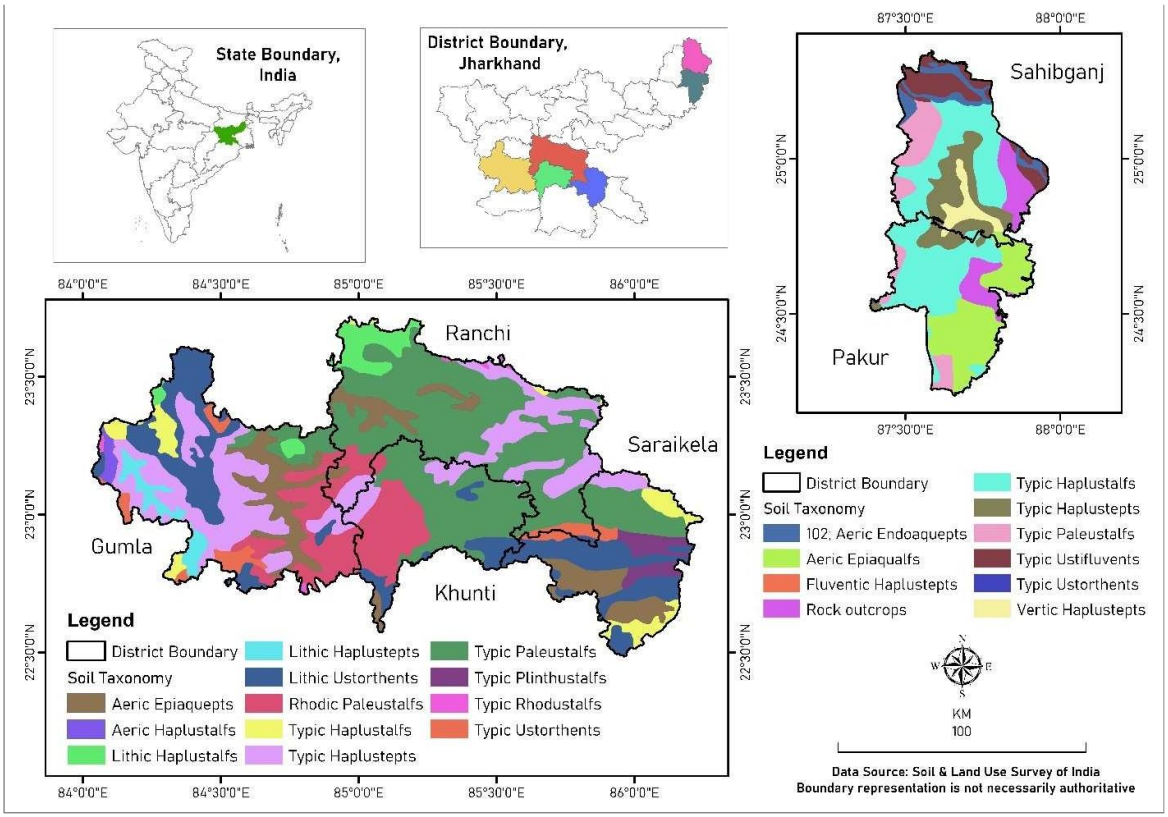
[15] https://jsac.jharkhand.gov.in/Report_PDF/New_Soil_Report/Final-Soil-Report-Pakur-District-ADCC.pdf

[16] http://cgwb.gov.in/District_Profile/Jharkhand/Sahebganj.pdf

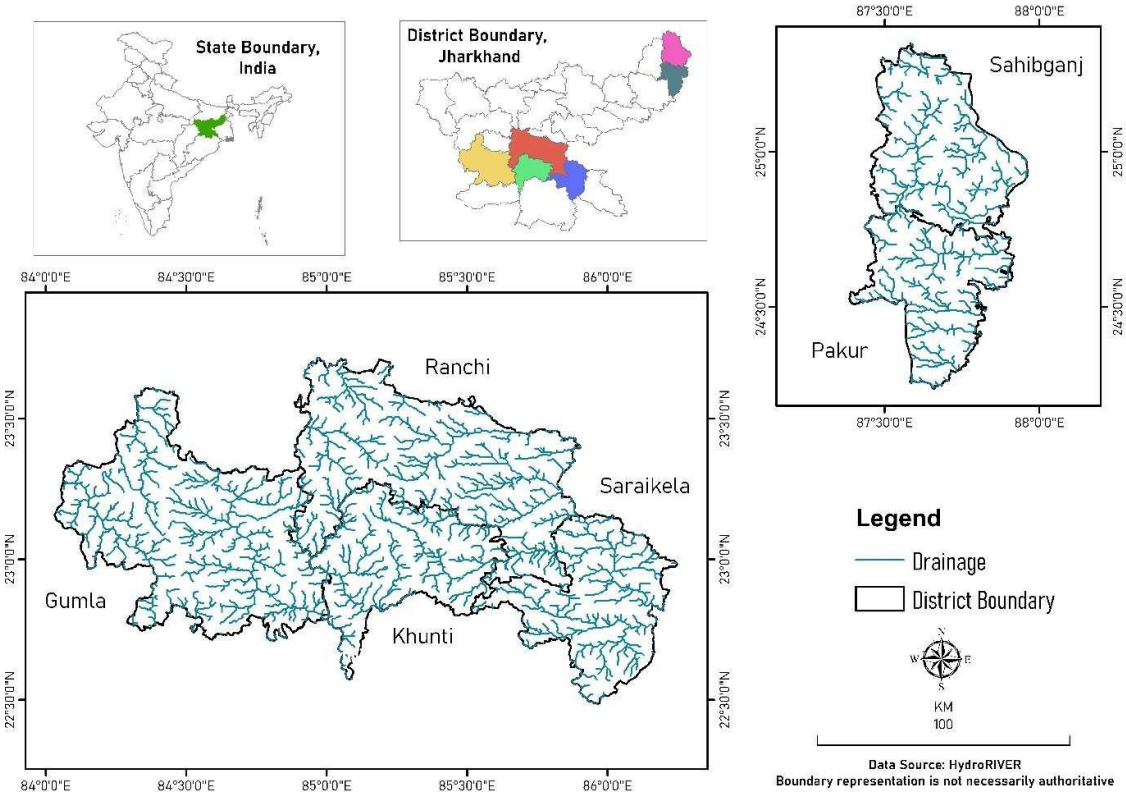
Photo: Degraded fallow lands in the Project Area

Photo: Uncultivable lands in Project Area

Photo: Fallow Land in Project Area



Map: Soil type in Project Area



Map: Drainage in Project Area

3.4 Project Logic

Table 3.4 Initial Project Logic

Aim The project's goal is to rebuild barren/fallow farmland by planting fruit-bearing and tree species relevant to forestry and horticulture.The ecosystem's health will be enhanced and restored, and rural populations' food security and prospects for livelihood will all improve. Adoption of agroforestry practices, promotion and development of water conservation structures and promotion of sustainable land management practices are technically feasible and socio-economically viable.		
	Description	**Assumptions/Risks**
Outcomes – Intended overall project aim		
Carbon Benefit	Adoption of agroforestry practices on barren/fallow croplands will help in restoration of degraded lands, enhance carbon sequestration, climate change mitigation and adaptation and improve the socio-economic condition of rural communities.	Strong commitment for climate action and improvement in socio-economic conditions of the project participants. The Gram Panchayat level has resources that could be utilised for climate-resilient measures.
Livelihood Benefit	The participating households will receive 100 days of work along with the establishment of productive assets because the land and water conservation and upland plantation will be done in conjunction with MGNREGA and other govt. programmes. They will also get benefited by consumption and selling of non-timber forest products that will ensure a sustainable source of income for the project beneficiaries. The households taking part will receive additional income from carbon revenue.	The community's readiness to restore the damaged/degraded upland, fear for any harm and loss and adoption of alternative livelihoods that could prevent poverty and migration and offer them a stable source of income.
Ecosystem Benefit	The soil and water conservation measures will not only assist in restoring the uplands by reducing soil erosion and replenishing groundwater, but they will also assist in enhancing the medium and lowlands by halting run-offs during the monsoon and improving soil and water quality, which will eventually improve agriculture. The upland will benefit from the planting of trees as it will increase biodiversity, improve the	These can be implemented in conjunction with MGNREGA , which will assist halt migration and remove poverty and create productive assets in addition to offering participating households 100 days of employment.

	region's ecosystem, and give the locals a chance to make a living.	The community's readiness to restore the damaged/degraded upland and fear of any harm and loss..
Outputs		
Output 1	Approximately, 4000 Ha of degraded farmlands will be restored by planting different horticulture and forestry tree species. Local communities will get additional benefit by consuming and selling non timber forest products and revenue generated from projects which further helps in improving livelihood in the local community.	Lack of water, nutrition, pest assault, and grazing all contribute to the mortality of young saplings. By implementing a better set of practices, such as using organic pesticides and manure, regularly watering the neighbourhood in the absence of rain, and excavating a cattle-proof trench all around to prevent grazing, this will be reduced to a minimum.
Output 2	Participation of the local community in the project, especially womens help in improving knowledge, skill development, leadership quality and women empowerment. Womens will have end to end responsibility for implementation and monitoring of the project activity.	Low community engagement, but it will be enhanced by the use of PRA techniques for social and resource mapping, planning, and livelihood planning.

3.5 Additionality

Table 3.5 Initial Barrier Analysis

Project Intervention	**Main Barriers**	**Activities to Overcome Barriers**
Restoration	The targeted population doesn't have the financial means to carry out any planned treatments in the area. They rely on daily wages and agriculture to support themselves, and they lack the resources and technological know-how to take on this kind of employment.	The project's co-ordinator and implementation partner will guarantee that a thorough planning and procedure is in place. Additional income from reduced carbon emissions will make it easier to plant more trees, improve the quality of the soil and water, and increase biodiversity.
Restoration	The target communities lack the expertise and information necessary to increase land productivity and stop the deterioration process.	An adequate land treatment plan is created for the entire region for project intervention. In order to ensure that the land area is treated in line with

		the necessary understanding of the geophysical conditions and that a suitable plan is established, technical specialists and other support are offered. The community's capacity building is also guaranteed for the project's long-term viability.
Protection and Improved Management	Cultural barriers towards adopting new systems and models. Fear of any harm and loss. Local communities residing in remote areas which are difficult to access. Poor economic condition of the local community. Remoteness, lack of infrastructure, low availability of resources increases the problem further.	Training and meeting to be conducted on intervals to enhance understanding for adoption of proposed project interventions. Proper management plan to be prepared by implementation partners to establish better accessibility with the community.

3.6 Exclusion List

Activities	**Included in Project ('Yes' or 'No')**
Any project activities leading to or requiring the destruction [1] of critical habitat [2] or any forestry project which does not implement a plan for improvement and/or sustainable management.	No
Any activity which could be associated with the significant impairment of areas particularly worthy of protection of cultural heritage (without adequate compensation in accordance with international standards).	No
Trade in animals, plants or any natural products not complying with the provisions of the CITES/Washington convention [3].	No
Destructive fishing methods or drift net fishing with a net more than 2.5 km in length, explosives and/or poison.	No
Large-scale commercial logging operations for use in primary tropical moist forest.	No
Production or trade in wood or other forestry products other than from sustainably managed forests [4].	No
Exploitation of diamond mines and marketing of diamonds where the host country has not adhered to the Kimberley Process.	No

Activities involving harmful or exploitative forms of forced labour [5] or harmful child labour [6].	No
Projects that include involuntary physical displacement and/or forced eviction.	No
Production or activities that encroach on lands owned, or claimed or occupied by Indigenous Peoples, without full documented consent of such peoples.	No
Production, use, sale or trade of pharmaceuticals, pesticides/herbicides, ozone layer depleting substances [7], and other toxic [8] or dangerous materials such as asbestos or products containing PCB's [9], wildlife or products regulated under CITES, including all products that are banned or are being progressively phased out internationally	No
Production or trade of arms, ammunition, weaponry, controversial weapons, or components thereof (e.g., nuclear weapons and radioactive ammunition, biological and chemical weapons of mass destruction, cluster bombs, anti -personnel mines, enriched uranium).	No
Procurement and use of firearms.	No
Provision of finances to military institutions involved in conservation or security activities.	No
Production or trade of strong alcohol intended for human consumption or other alcoholic beverages (excluding beer and wine).	No
Production or trade of tobacco and other drugs	No
Gambling, gaming establishments, casinos or any equivalent enterprises and undertaking [10].	No
Any trade related to pornography or prostitution.	No
Production or trade in radioactive material. This does not apply to the procurement of medical equipment, quality control equipment or other application for which the radioactive source is insignificant and/or adequately shielded	No
Production or trade in unbound asbestos. This does not apply to the purchase or use of cement linings with bound asbestos and an asbestos content of less than 20%.	No
Production, trade, storage, or transport of significant volumes of hazardous chemicals, or commercial scale usage of hazardous chemicals. Hazardous chemicals include gasoline, kerosene, and other petroleum products.	No
Transboundary trade in wastes, except for those accepted by the Basel Convention and its underlying regulations [11].	No
Any activity leading to an irreversible modification or significant displacement of an element of culturally critical heritage [12].	No
Production and distribution, or investment in, media that are racist, antidemocratic or that advocate discrimination against a part of the population.	No
Projects involving the planting or introduction of invasive species	No
Projects that increase the dependency of primary participants and other stakeholders on fossil fuels.	No

3.7 Environmental and Social Screening

Table 3.7 Environmental and Social Risks

Risk Area	Potential Risks
Vulnerable Groups	Project participants included in the project belong to the marginalised community who work as daily wage labourers for their livelihood. The proposed project will help in improving their livelihoods and enabling them to manage their resources in a better manner. Additionally, the project collaborates with tribal communities that are both economically and socially disadvantaged, with a particular emphasis on the further marginalised status of women within those communities.
Gender Equality	Project primarily includes womens belonging to the local community which further reduce gender inequalities and empower them socially, politically and economically.
Human Rights	The project does not violate any social or economic right of the local community, relatively it will help in improving their livelihood, health and standard of living. They will be strengthened and offered the opportunity to express their social rights by being included into community institutions.
Community, Health, Safety & Security	By design, the initiative will make sure that the community's health, safety, or security will ever be jeopardised. This component is ensured by all interventions being made as part of the project. Members from Wadi Community will oversee the work in the field regions and make sure that any adverse situations are prevented. Additionally, all appropriate safety and security measures must be taken.
Labour and Working Conditions	The project has clear employment conditions built into the project's architecture as it complies with government regulations regarding payment terms to men and women. For the project's beneficiaries, there are no anticipated occupational health and safety issues. Since the work is being done on their own farms, the community views it as a huge benefit to have everyone in the village helping out.
Resource Efficiency, Pollution, Wastes, Chemicals and GHG emissions	Project activity includes plantation of native horticulture and forestry related tree species, development of water conservation structures, promotion of sustainable land management practices which does not harm the environment in any sense and generate no

	waste. Plantation activity will be performed on the fallow farmlands by project participants itself . No use of any kind of machinery, hence there is no source of emissions.
Access Restrictions and Livelihoods	Since the project operations will be carried out on the communities private lands, there won't be any access limitations. This will help the people improve their means of subsistence and resources in a sustainable manner.
Cultural Heritage	There is no cultural heritage attached to the project area.
Indigenous Peoples	Project participants involved in the project belong to the tribes and local community residing in the project area. Project participants will have the carbon rights and other co-benefits. The project does not have any negative impact on the local community socially and economically or affect any of their legal or customary rights.
Biodiversity and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources	The 4000 ha of plantation included in the project will contribute to enhancing the region's biodiversity. In addition to offering the project's beneficiaries sustainable livelihood choices in the form of NTFP, Carbon revenue etc. The proposed methods of soil and water conservation would aid in the recovery of the degraded uplands and have a favourable effect on the medium and lowlands.
Land Tenure Conflicts	Land tenure issues wouldn't exist as the project's activities will be carried out on privately owned and leased land.
Risk of Not Accounting for Climate Change	Unpredictable rainfall and droughts may affect the success of project activities because the communities included in the project depend on climate-sensitive industries like agriculture and horticulture.
Other – e.g. Cumulative Impacts	No other negative impacts

3.8 Double Counting

The project applicant and Project Coordinator will make sure that no GHG emission reduction or sequestration is double counted. To confirm that the reductions or sequestration produced by the project will not be used in the emissions trading programme or to show compliance with the legally binding limits that are in place in the national/subnational jurisdiction or sector, the project will use the applicable guidelines and will provide the necessary evidence/undertaking to Plan Vivo. The Coordinating agency has also made a written commitment to this effect. Please consult Annex 5.

Table 3.8 National Level Legislation, Policies and Instruments

	Yes/No/Unsure	Details
Is there a national registry for land-based carbon projects?	NO	
Are carbon rights defined in national legislation?	NO	
Are there any carbon pricing regulations existing or in development (e.g. emissions trading scheme or carbon tax)	NO	
Does the country receive or plan to receive results-based climate finance through bilateral or multilateral programs?	Unsure	
Are there any other relevant regulations, policies or instruments?	Unsure	

4 Governance and Administration

4.1 Governance Structure

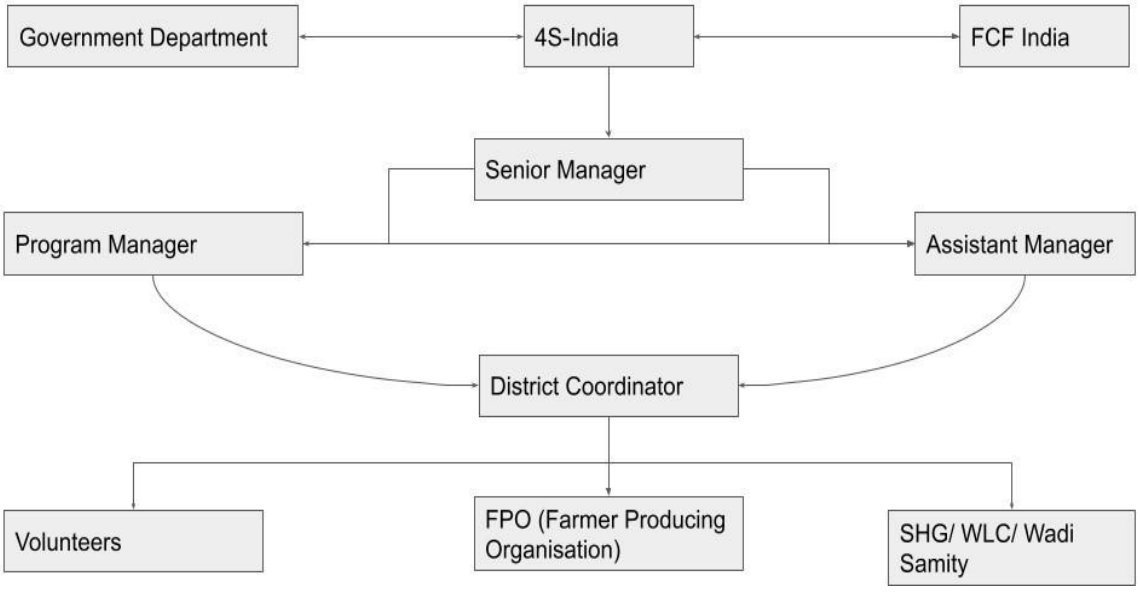
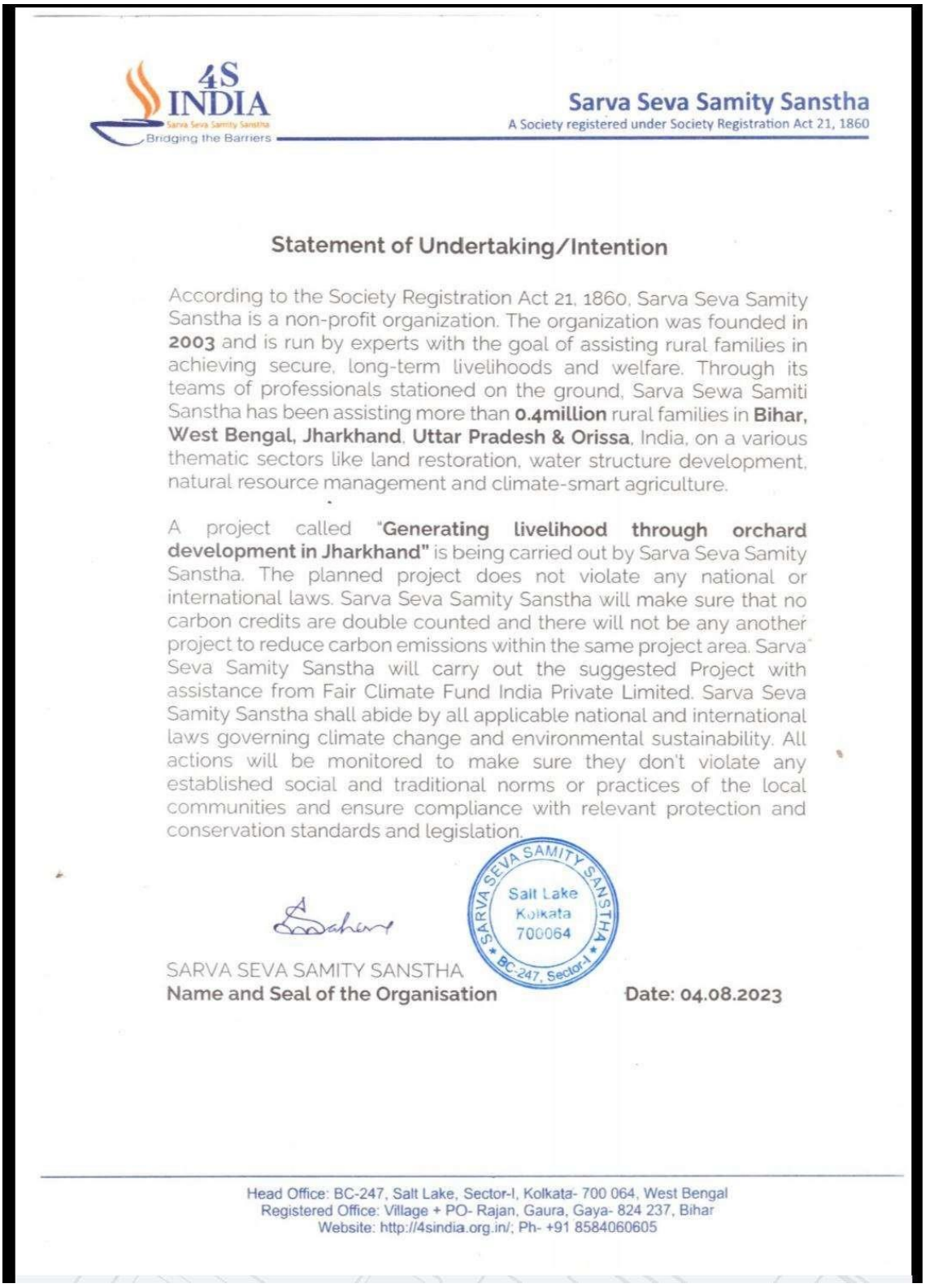


Photo: Governance Structure Organogram

4.2 Legal and Regulatory Compliance



4S INDIA
Sarva Seva Samity Sanstha
Bridging the Barriers

Sarva Seva Samity Sanstha
A Society registered under Society Registration Act 21, 1860

Statement of Undertaking/Intention

According to the Society Registration Act 21, 1860, Sarva Seva Samity Sanstha is a non-profit organization. The organization was founded in **2003** and is run by experts with the goal of assisting rural families in achieving secure, long-term livelihoods and welfare. Through its teams of professionals stationed on the ground, Sarva Sewa Samiti Sanstha has been assisting more than **0.4million** rural families in **Bihar, West Bengal, Jharkhand**, **Uttar Pradesh & Orissa**, India, on a various thematic sectors like land restoration, water structure development, natural resource management and climate-smart agriculture.

A project called **"Generating livelihood through orchard development in Jharkhand"** is being carried out by Sarva Seva Samity Sanstha. The planned project does not violate any national or international laws. Sarva Seva Samity Sanstha will make sure that no carbon credits are double counted and there will not be any another project to reduce carbon emissions within the same project area. Sarva Seva Samity Sanstha will carry out the suggested Project with assistance from Fair Climate Fund India Private Limited. Sarva Seva Samity Sanstha shall abide by all applicable national and international laws governing climate change and environmental sustainability. All actions will be monitored to make sure they don't violate any established social and traditional norms or practices of the local communities and ensure compliance with relevant protection and conservation standards and legislation.

SARVA SEVA SAMITY SANSTHA
Salt Lake
Kolkata
700064
BC-247, Sector-I

SARVA SEVA SAMITY SANSTHA
Name and Seal of the Organisation

Date: 04.08.2023

Head Office: BC-247, Salt Lake, Sector-I, Kolkata- 700 064, West Bengal
Registered Office: Village + PO- Rajan, Gaura, Gaya- 824 237, Bihar
Website: http://4sindia.org.in/; Ph- +91 8584060605

Photo: Letter of Undertaking by 4S-India

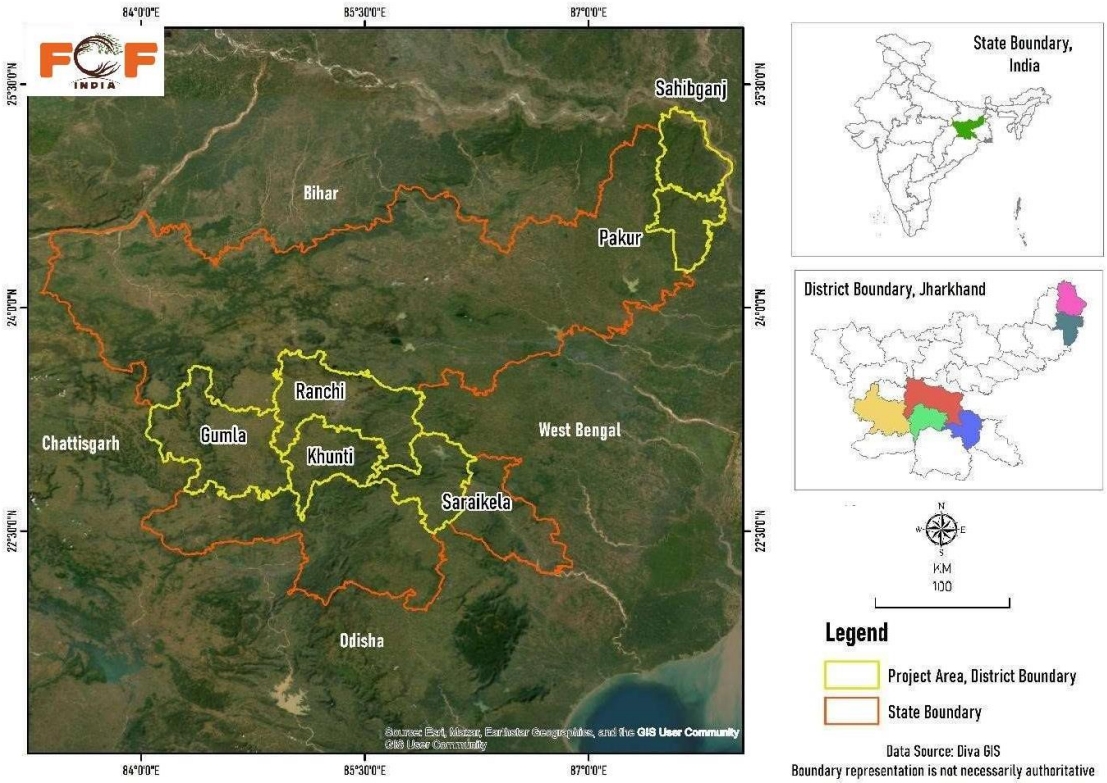
4.3 Financial Plan

A thorough and practical financial strategy has been created, and discussions with possible investors are already underway. The investors have demonstrated a keen interest in the project, and are aware of the benefit-sharing structure provided by the Plan Vivo Certificates, and have done so far. The project will start to be implemented once the investor and Project Proponent have agreed upon its parameters.

Additionally, a significant portion of the initial project activities will be carried out through government-funded programmes that the government has previously designated for the area. In this manner, the project's implementation will start on schedule.

Annexes

Annex 1 – Project Boundaries



Map: Project Boundaries

Annex 2 –Registration Certificate

संस्थाओं के निबन्धन का प्रमाण-पत्र

(ऐक्ट 21, 1860)

संख्या 1180 वर्ष 2002-2003

मैं इसके द्वारा प्रमाणित करता हूँ कि सर्व सेवा समिति संस्था

सोसाईटीज रजिस्ट्रेशन ऐक्ट 21, 1860 के अधीन आज यथावत् निबन्धित हुआ/हुई ।

आज तारीख पंद्रह मास मार्च वर्ष दो हजार तीन को पटना में मेरे हस्ताक्षर के साथ दिया गया ।

वास्ते, महानिरीक्षक, निबन्धन, बिहार, पटना ।

Photo: Registration Certificate 4S-India.

Annex 3 – Exclusion List

Activities	**Included in Project ('Yes' or 'No')**
Any project activities leading to or requiring the destruction [1] of critical habitat [2] or any forestry project which does not implement a plan for improvement and/or sustainable management.	No
Any activity which could be associated with the significant impairment of areas particularly worthy of protection of cultural heritage (without adequate compensation in accordance with international standards).	No
Trade in animals, plants or any natural products not complying with the provisions of the CITES/Washington convention [3].	No
Destructive fishing methods or drift net fishing with a net more than 2.5 km in length, explosives and/or poison.	No
Large-scale commercial logging operations for use in primary tropical moist forest.	No
Production or trade in wood or other forestry products other than from sustainably managed forests [4].	No
Exploitation of diamond mines and marketing of diamonds where the host country has not adhered to the Kimberley Process.	No
Activities involving harmful or exploitative forms of forced labour [5] or harmful child labour [6].	No

Projects that include involuntary physical displacement and/or forced eviction.	No
Production or activities that encroach on lands owned, or claimed or occupied by Indigenous Peoples, without full documented consent of such peoples.	No
Production, use, sale or trade of pharmaceuticals, pesticides/herbicides, ozone layer depleting substances [7], and other toxic [8] or dangerous materials such as asbestos or products containing PCB's [9], wildlife or products regulated under CITES, including all products that are banned or are being progressively phased out internationally	No
Production or trade of arms, ammunition, weaponry, controversial weapons, or components thereof (e.g., nuclear weapons and radioactive ammunition, biological and chemical weapons of mass destruction, cluster bombs, anti -personnel mines, enriched uranium).	No
Procurement and use of firearms.	No
Provision of finances to military institutions involved in conservation or security activities.	No
Production or trade of strong alcohol intended for human consumption or other alcoholic beverages (excluding beer and wine).	No
Production or trade of tobacco and other drugs	No
Gambling, gaming establishments, casinos or any equivalent enterprises and undertaking [10].	No
Any trade related to pornography or prostitution.	No
Production or trade in radioactive material. This does not apply to the procurement of medical equipment, quality control equipment or other application for which the radioactive source is insignificant and/or adequately shielded	No
Production or trade in unbound asbestos. This does not apply to the purchase or use of cement linings with bound asbestos and an asbestos content of less than 20%.	No
Production, trade, storage, or transport of significant volumes of hazardous chemicals, or commercial scale usage of hazardous chemicals. Hazardous chemicals include gasoline, kerosene, and other petroleum products.	No
Transboundary trade in wastes, except for those accepted by the Basel Convention and its underlying regulations [11].	No
Any activity leading to an irreversible modification or significant displacement of an element of culturally critical heritage [12].	No
Production and distribution, or investment in, media that are racist, antidemocratic or that advocate discrimination against a part of the population.	No
Projects involving the planting or introduction of invasive species	No
Projects that increase the dependency of primary participants and other stakeholders on fossil fuels.	No

Notes:

[1] Destruction means (1) the elimination or severe reduction in the integrity of a habitat/area caused by a major and long-term/prolonged change in land-use or water resources or (2) the modification of a habitat such that this habitat's ability to fulfil its function/ role is lost.

[2] The term critical habitat encompasses natural and modified habitats that deserve particular attention. This term includes (1) spaces with high biodiversity value as defined in the IUCN's classification criteria, including, in particular, habitats required for the survival of endangered species as defined by the IUCN's red list of threatened species or by any national legislation; (2) spaces with a particular importance for endemic species or whose geographical range is limited; (3) critical sites for the survival of migratory species; (4) spaces welcoming a significant number of individuals from congregatory species; (5) spaces presenting unique assemblages of species or containing species which are associated according to key evolution processes or which fulfil key ecosystem services; (6) and territories with socially, economically or culturally significant biodiversity for local communities. Primary forests or high conservation value forests must also be considered as critical habitats

[3] https://cites.org/eng/disc/text.php

[4] Sustainably managed forests are forests managed in a way that balances ecological, economic and socio-cultural needs.

[5] Forced labour means all work or service, not voluntarily performed, that is extracted from an individual under threat of force or penalty.

[6] Harmful child labour means the employment of children that is economically exploitive, or is likely to be hazardous to, or to interfere with, the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health, or physical, mental, spiritual, moral, or social development. Employees must be at least 14 years of age, as defined in the ILO’s Declaration on the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (C138 – Minimum Age Convention, Article 2), unless local laws require compulsory school attendance or a minimum working age. In such circumstances, the highest age requirement must be used.

[7] Any chemical component which reacts with, and destroys, the stratospheric ozone layer leading to the formation of holes in this layer. The Montreal Protocol lists Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS), their reduction targets and deadlines for phasing them out

[8] Including substances included under the Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention and WHO "Pharmaceuticals: Restrictions in Use and Availability".

[9] PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) are a group of highly toxic chemical products that may be found in oil-filled electrical transformers, capacitors and switchgear dating from 1950 to 1985.

[10] Any direct financing of these projects or activities involving them (for example, a hotel including a casino). Urban improvement plans which could subsequently incorporate such projects are not affected.

[11] Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their disposal (1989).

[12] "Critical cultural heritage" is considered as any heritage element recognised internationally or nationally as being of historical, social and/or cultural interest.

Annex 4 - Environmental and Social Screening

Topic	Risk Questions	Project Coordinator Response
Environmental and Social Risks		
Vulnerable Groups	Are there vulnerable or disadvantaged groups or individuals, including people with disabilities (consider also landless groups, lower income groups less able to cope with livelihood shocks/ stresses) in the project area, and are their livelihood conditions well understood by the project?	Yes, Project participants included in the project belong to vulnerable groups who work as daily wage labourers for their livelihood. The proposed project aims to improve livelihoods of local communities and also enable them to manage the resources sustainably.
	Is there a risk that project activities disproportionately affect vulnerable groups, due to their vulnerability status?	No, the project's interventions are designed to holistically include and institutionalize marginalized farmers with better land management and sustainable agro-forestry practices.
	Is there a risk that the project discriminates against vulnerable groups, for example regarding access to project services or benefits and decision-making?	No. The project does not discrimate against the vulnerable groups. Rather, the project intends to include the vulnerable groups from every aspect in decision making and access to benefits.
Gender equality	Is there a risk of adverse gender impacts due to the project/ project activities, including for example discrimination or creation/exacerbation or perpetuation of gender-related inequalities?	No. The project area is mostly dominated by tribal communities where women play major role in day-to-day activities. The project seeks to utilise the existing social structure and promote greater participation of women in all the stages of the project.
	Is there a risk that project activities will result in adverse impacts on the situation of women or girls, including their rights and livelihoods? Consider for example where access restrictions disproportionately affect women and girls due to their roles and positions in accessing environmental goods and services?	As mentioned above, the project intends to promote greater participation of women in decision making and getting access to benefits.

	Is there a risk that project activities could cause or contribute to gender-based violence, including risks of sexual exploitation, sexual abuse or sexual harassment (SEAH)? Consider partner and collaborating partner organizations and policies they have in place. Please describe.	The partner and collaborating partner organizations have policies and mechanism in place to address instances of sexual harassment or abuse. The project's interventions are gender inclusive in nature and do not lead to any gender-based violence. .
Human Rights	Is there a risk that the project prevents peoples from fulfilling their economic or social rights, such as the right to life, the right to self-determination, cultural survival, health, work, water and adequate standard of living?	The project aims to develop alternatives for livelihood of local communities to ensure economic and social stability. The project expects to bring community-based institutions to the fore and be part of decision-making to exercise their rights in a democratic manner.
	Is there a risk that the project prevents peoples from enjoying their procedural rights, for example through exclusion of individuals or groups from participating in decisions affecting them?	No, the project focuses on involving community based institutions in the all stages of the project, hence there is no risk of exclusion of individuals or communities in decisions affecting them
	Are you aware of any severe human rights violations linked to project partners in the last 5 years?	No, there have been no human rights violations linked to project partners in the last 5 years.
Community, Health, Safety & Security	Is there a risk of exacerbating existing social and stakeholder conflicts through the implementation of project activities? Consider for example existing conflicts over land or natural resources, between communities and the state.	By design, the project will involve all interested parties, including the community, various government agencies, and others, in all phases of execution, including the planning process. As a result, any risk of conflict is eliminated. Furthermore, because the implementation would take place on the participating homes' private property, any potential disputes over land or natural resources are likewise ruled out.

	Does the project provide support (technical, material, financial) to law enforcement activities? Consider support to government agencies and to Community Rangers or members conducting monitoring and patrolling. If so, is there a risk that these activities will harm communities or personnel involved in monitoring and patrolling?	The project will provide technical know-how and pay the community resource persons (CRPs) for their services, and neither the communities nor the CRPs will suffer any negative effects as a result of their promotion to the position of community resource persons (CRPs) charged with monitoring and supporting the project's beneficiaries. For the programme to be implemented smoothly, there would be multiple layers of monitoring at both the community and implementing organisation levels.
	Are there any other activities that could adversely affect community health and safety? Consider for example exacerbating human-wildlife conflict, affecting provisioning ecosystem services, and transmission of diseases.	During project implementation, there is no risk of human-wildlife conflict or disease transmission to the community.
Labour and working conditions	Is there a risk that the project, including project partners, would lead to working conditions for project workers[17] that are not aligned with national labour laws or the International Labor Organization's (ILO) Declaration on the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (discriminatory working conditions, lack of equal opportunity, lack of clear employment terms, failure to prevent harassment or exploitation, failure to ensure freedom of association etc.)?	The Project Is aligned with the payment terms to men and women as per the government norms and hence there are clear employment terms in the design of the project itself.
	Is there an occupational health and safety risk to project workers while completing project activities?	The project personnel won't face any occupational health and safety risks while carrying out the project's tasks as everything will be done naturally on their own lands.
	Is there a risk that the project support or be linked to forced labour, harmful child labour, or any other damaging forms of labour?	No, the project does not involve child labour or any other damaging forms of labour.

[17] Project workers include project coordinator staff, staff of other project partners, third party groups fulfilling core functions of the project, and community volunteers or contracted workers.

Resource efficiency, pollution, wastes, chemicals and GHG emissions	Is there a risk that project activities might lead to releasing pollutants to the environment, cause significant amounts of waste or hazardous waste or materials?	The initiative is intended to lower GHG emission rather than containing any hazardous waste, materials, or contaminants.
	Is there a risk that the project will lead to significant consumption of energy, water or other resources, or lead to significant increases of greenhouse gases?	
Access restrictions and livelihoods	Will the project include activities that could restrict peoples' access to land or natural resources where they have recognised rights (customary, and legal). Consider projects that introduce new access restrictions (eg. creation of a community forest), reinforce existing access restrictions (eg. improve management effectiveness and patrolling of a community forest) , or alter the way that land and natural resource access restrictions are decided (eg. through introducing formal management such as co-management).	The initiative doesn't involve any activities that would limit people's access to land or other natural resources. In fact, the alternative livelihood possibilities that the project would offer to the involved households would lessen their reliance on the resource and assist to rehabilitate it.
	Is there a risk that the access restrictions introduced /reinforced/altered by the project will negatively affect peoples' livelihoods?	
	Have strategies to avoid, minimise and compensate for these negative impacts been identified and planned?	
Cultural heritage	Is the Project Area officially designated or proposed as a cultural site, including international and national designations?	Not Applicable
	Does the project site potentially include important physical cultural resources, including burial sites and monuments, or natural features or resources of cultural significance (eg. sacred sites and species, ceremonial areas) and is there risk that the project will negatively impact this cultural heritage?	

	Is there a risk that the project will negatively impact intangible cultural heritage? Consider for example cultural practices, social and cultural norms in relation to land and natural resources.	
Indigenous Peoples	Are there Indigenous Peoples[18] living within the Project Area, using the land or natural resources within the project area, or with claims to land or territory within the Project Area?	Indigenous community living within the project area do collect non timber forest products from the community forest lying within the project boundary.
	Is there a risk that the project negatively affects Indigenous Peoples through economic displacement, negatively affects their rights (including right to FPIC), their self-determination, or any other social or cultural impacts?	There is no negative risk to indigenous people. Rather the project interventions aim to enhance the economic condition of the indigenous community.
	Is there a risk that there is inadequate consultation of Indigenous Peoples, and/or that the project does not seek the FPIC of Indigenous Peoples, for example leading to lack of benefits or inappropriate activities?	The project will undergo a process of consultation with indigenous peoples and their consent will be obtained. Please refer section 2.5 for more details.
Biodiversity and sustainable use of natural resources	Is there a risk that project activities will cause adverse impacts on biodiversity (both in areas of high biodiversity value, and outside of these areas) or the functioning of ecosystems? Consider issues such as use of pesticides, construction, fencing, disturbance etc.	Project activities include plantation of native species like Mango, Guava, and other forestry related species. Jatropha will be used as a live fence. Intercropping will be done with the use of organic compost. Promotion of sustainable land management practices and construction of water conservation structures would help in sustainable use of natural resources and reduced emission from the fallow croplands.
	Is there a risk that the project will introduce non-native species or invasive species?	
	Is there a risk that the project will lead to the unsustainable use of natural resources? Consider for example projects promoting value chains and natural resource-based livelihoods.	
Land tenure and conflicts	Has the land tenure and use rights in the project area been assessed and understood?	The project activities will be taken up in private lands of people and hence

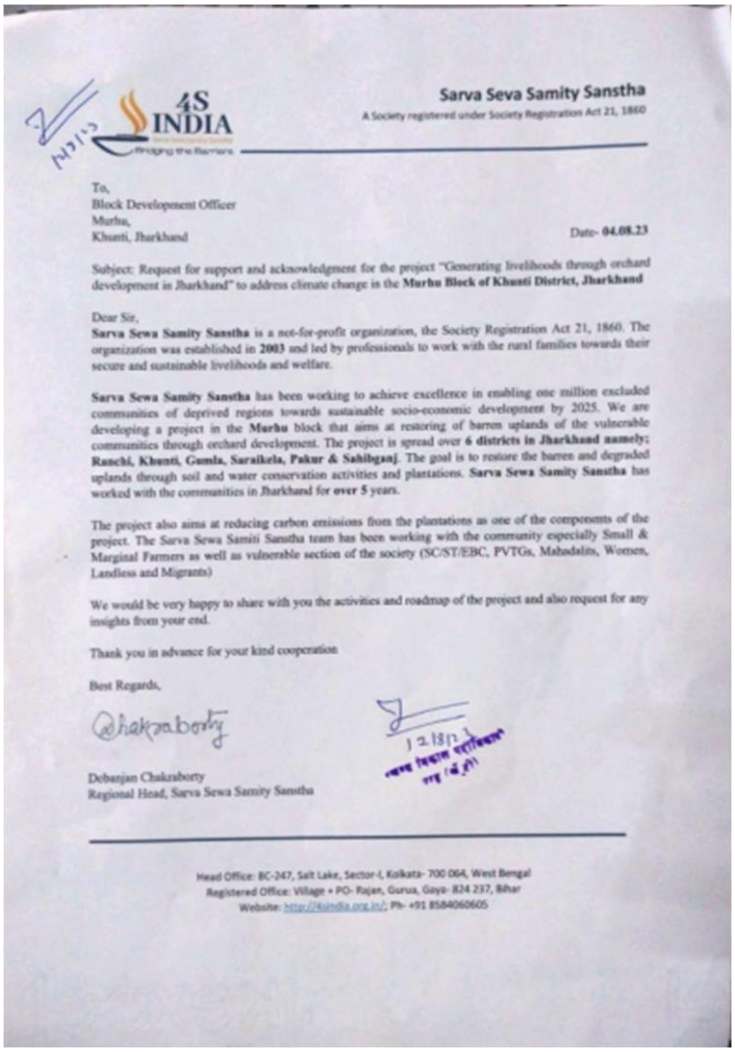
18 As per the IUCN Environmental and Social Management System, Indigenous Peoples include: "(i) peoples who identify themselves as "indigenous" in strict sense; (ii) tribal peoples whose social, cultural, and economic conditions distinguish them from other sections of the national community, and whose status is regulated wholly or partially by their own customs or traditions or by special laws or regulations; and (iii) traditional peoples not necessarily called indigenous or tribal but who share the same characteristics of social, cultural, and economic conditions that distinguish them from other sections of the national community, whose status is regulated wholly or partially by their own customs or traditions, and whose livelihoods are closely connected to ecosystems and their goods and services" (IUCN 2016).

	Is there a risk that project activities will exacerbate any existing land tenure conflicts, or lead to land tenure or use right conflicts?	there would not be any land tenure or use right conflicts.
Risk of not accounting for climate change	Have trends in climate variability in the project areas been assessed and understood?	This has been covered above
	Has the climate vulnerability of communities and particular social groups been assessed and understood?	
	Is there a risk that climate variability and changes might influence the effectiveness of project activities (eg. undermine project-supported livelihood activities) or increase community exposure to climate variation and hazards? Consider floods, droughts, wildfires, landslides, cyclones, etc.	
Other – eg. cumulative impacts	Is there a risk that the project will contribute cumulatively to existing environmental or social risks or impacts, for example through introducing new access restrictions in a landscape with existing restrictions and limited land availability?	This has been covered above.
	Are there any other environmental and social risks worthy of note that are not covered by the topics and questions above?	
Safeguard Provisions		
Stakeholder engagement	Has a stakeholder analysis been conducted that has identified all stakeholders that could influence or be affected by the project, or is this still to be completed? Please describe.	Stakeholder analysis has been done and the roles and responsibilities have been chalked out for each of the stakeholder groups in the project (Refer Table 2.1).
	Are the local community and indigenous peoples statutory or customary rights to land or resources within the project area already clear and documented, or is further assessment required? Please describe.	Yes, the rights of people over their land have been assessed. Most of the lands are private lands and a few are on lease for a minimum 30 years.

	Are local governance structures and decision-making processes described and understood (including details of the involvement of women and marginalized or vulnerable groups), or is further assessment required? Please describe.	The project clearly defines the role of the community, their institutions and also the local governance structures in the planning process and also implementation and monitoring of the project.
	Are past or ongoing disputes over land or resources in the project area known and documented, or is there need for further assessment? Please describe.	There are no disputes over land and resources in the project area as of now.
Stakeholder consultation	Does the project have a Stakeholder Engagement Plan with clear measures to engage Vulnerable Groups, or is this plan still to be developed? Please describe.	The stakeholder engagement plan is clearly documented and is part of the project.
	Has the Project Coordinator informed all stakeholders of the project, through providing relevant project information in an accessible format, or does this still need to be completed? Please describe.	Yes, the project coordinator has held individual meetings with each stakeholder to brief them about the project. Once the project is launched, these sessions will be repeated in a more organised manner.
Free, Prior and Informed Consent	Has the project analysed and understood national and international requirements for Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)? Please describe.	Yes, the project has informed of the FPIC (Free Prior and Informed Consent) requirements at the national and international levels. 4S-India has always done this to make sure the community is aware of any initiatives and gives its agreement. To guarantee that the community has complete previous awareness and understanding of the process, training and capacity building are scheduled.
	Has the project identified potential FPIC rightsholders and potential representatives in local communities and among indigenous peoples, or is this still to be completed? Please describe.	The project has identified probable right holders and potential local community representatives. The team will hold meetings and training because the project includes six adjacent districts and each hamlet covered by it is dispersed. There will be a standard signed agreement between 4S-India and the possible community leaders once the procedure is finished in every project location.

	Has the project worked with rightsholders and representatives of local communities and indigenous peoples to understand the local decision-making process and timeline (ensuring involvement of women and vulnerable groups), or is this still to be completed? Please describe.	The onboarding of all the possible identified stakeholders is underway and yet to be completed.
	Has the project sought consent from communities to 'consider the proposed Project', and if so, where is this in principle consent documented? Please describe.	Since the project is planned in private land of communities, the in-principle consent of the people has been taken.
Grievance Mechanism	Does the project already have a Grievance Mechanism, or is this still to be established? Please describe.	A grievance resolution process is in place as part of the coordinator organisation for the project. Depending on the severity of the problem, the Team Leader, Executive Director, and Programme Director will all be alerted of any implementation flaws that the Executive working on the ground level discovers.
	For projects with a GRM, is this accessible to project affected people? Please describe.	

- Annex 5 – Notification of Relevant Authorities



4S INDIA
Bridging the Barriers

Sarva Seva Samity Sanstha
A Society registered under Society Registration Act 21, 1860

To,
Block Development Officer
Murhu,
Khunti, Jharkhand

Date- **04.08.23**

Subject: Request for support and acknowledgement for the project "Generating livelihoods through orchard development in Jharkhand" to address climate change in the **Murhu Block of Khunti District, Jharkhand**

Dear Sir,
Sarva Seva Samity Sanstha is a not-for-profit organization, the Society Registration Act 21, 1860. The organization was established in **2003** and led by professionals to work with the rural families towards their secure and sustainable livelihoods and welfare.

Sarva Seva Samity Sanstha has been working to achieve excellence in enabling one million excluded communities of deprived regions towards sustainable socio-economic development by 2025. We are developing a project in the **Murhu** block that aims at restoring of barren uplands of the vulnerable communities through orchard development. The project is spread over **6 districts in Jharkhand namely; Ranchi, Khunti, Gumla, Saraikela, Pakur & Sahibganj**. The goal is to restore the barren and degraded uplands through soil and water conservation activities and plantations. **Sarva Seva Samity Sanstha** has worked with the communities in Jharkhand for **over 5** years.

The project also aims at reducing carbon emissions from the plantations as one of the components of the project. The Sarva Sewa Samiti Sanstha team has been working with the community especially Small & Marginal Farmers as well as vulnerable section of the society (SC/ST/EBC, PVTGs, Mahadalits, Women, Landless and Migrants)

We would be very happy to share with you the activities and roadmap of the project and also request for any insights from your end.

Thank you in advance for your kind cooperation

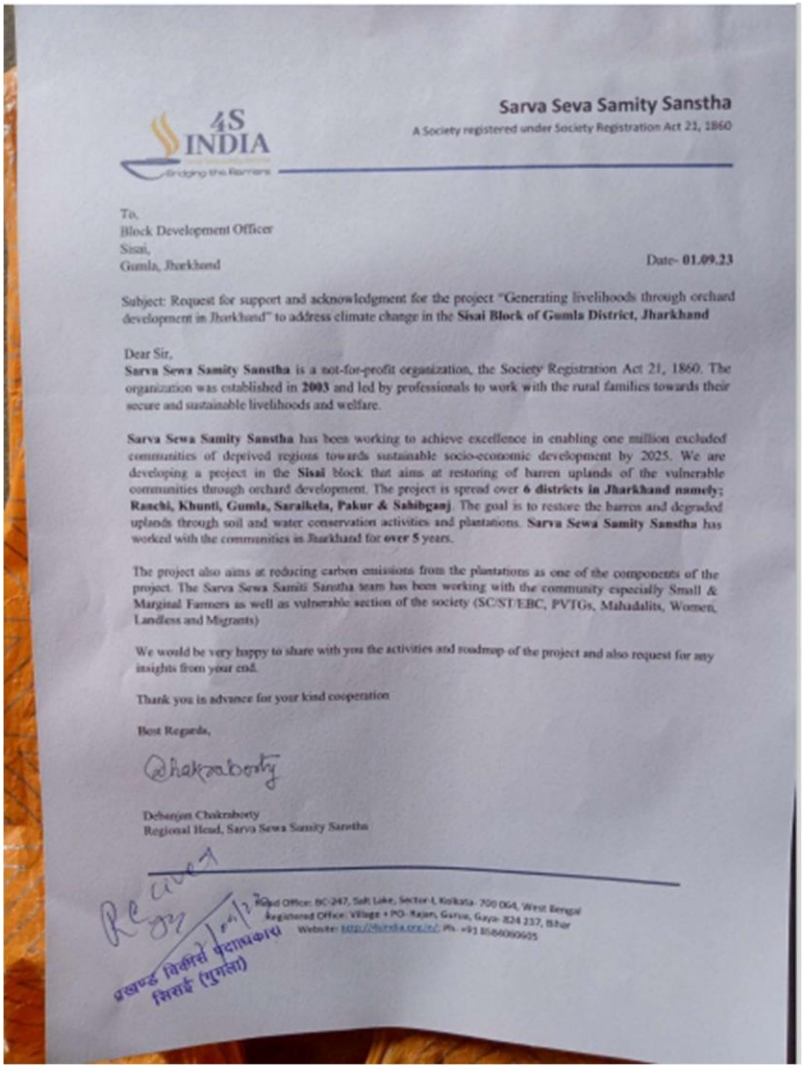
Best Regards,

Chakraborty

Debanjan Chakraborty
Regional Head, Sarva Sewa Samity Sanstha

Head Office: BC-247, Salt Lake, Sector-I, Kolkata- 700 064, West Bengal
Registered Office: Village + PO- Rajan, Gurua, Gaya- 824 237, Bihar
Website: http://4sindia.org.in/; Ph- +91 8584060605

Photo: B.D.O Letter of Khunti Block



Sarva Seva Samity Sanstha
A Society registered under Society Registration Act 21, 1860

To,
Block Development Officer
Sisai,
Gumla, Jharkhand

Date- **01.09.23**

Subject: Request for support and acknowledgment for the project "Generating livelihoods through orchard development in Jharkhand" to address climate change in the **Sisai Block of Gumla District, Jharkhand**

Dear Sir,
Sarva Seva Samity Sanstha is a not-for-profit organization, the Society Registration Act 21, 1860. The organization was established in **2003** and led by professionals to work with the rural families towards their secure and sustainable livelihoods and welfare.

Sarva Seva Samity Sanstha has been working to achieve excellence in enabling one million excluded communities of deprived regions towards sustainable socio-economic development by 2025. We are developing a project in the **Sisai** block that aims at restoring of barren uplands of the vulnerable communities through orchard development. The project is spread over **6 districts in Jharkhand namely; Ranchi, Khunti, Gumla, Saraikela, Pakur & Sahibganj**. The goal is to restore the barren and degraded uplands through soil and water conservation activities and plantations. **Sarva Seva Samity Sanstha** has worked with the communities in Jharkhand for **over 5** years.

The project also aims at reducing carbon emissions from the plantations as one of the components of the project. The Sarva Seva Samiti Sanstha team has been working with the community especially Small & Marginal Farmers as well as vulnerable section of the society (SC/ST/EBC, PVTGs, Mahadalits, Women, Landless and Migrants)

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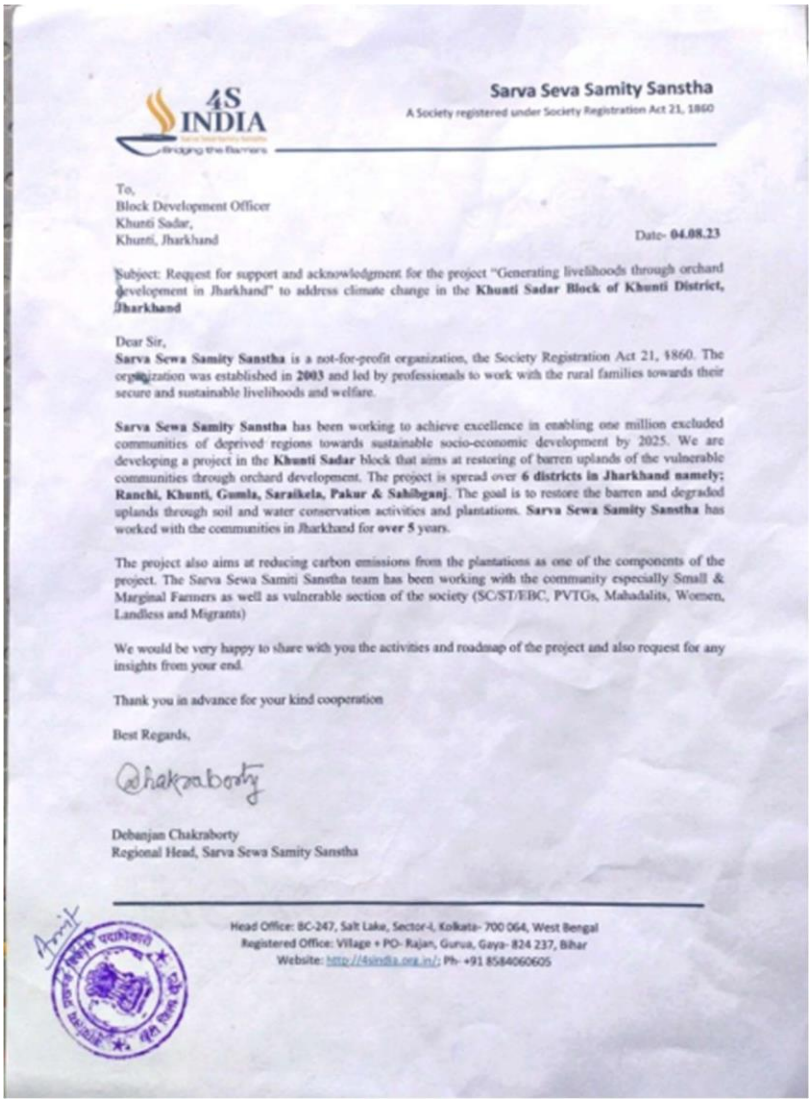
Chakraborty

Debanjan Chakraborty
Regional Head, Sarva Seva Samity Sanstha

Received
1/9/23
खण्ड विकास पदाधिकारी
सिसाई (गुमला)

Head Office: BC-247, Salt Lake, Sector-I, Kolkata- 700 064, West Bengal
Registered Office: Village + PO- Rajan, Gurua, Gaya- 824 237, Bihar
Website: http://sarvsk.org.in/ Ph- +91 8584090605

Photo: B.D.O Letter of Sisai Block



4S INDIA
bridging the farmers

Sarva Seva Samity Sanstha
A Society registered under Society Registration Act 21, 1860

To,
Block Development Officer
Khunti Sadar,
Khunti, Jharkhand

Date- **04.08.23**

Subject: Request for support and acknowledgment for the project "Generating livelihoods through orchard development in Jharkhand" to address climate change in the **Khunti Sadar Block of Khunti District, Jharkhand**

Dear Sir,
Sarva Sewa Samity Sanstha is a not-for-profit organization, the Society Registration Act 21, 1860. The organization was established in **2003** and led by professionals to work with the rural families towards their secure and sustainable livelihoods and welfare.

Sarva Sewa Samity Sanstha has been working to achieve excellence in enabling one million excluded communities of deprived regions towards sustainable socio-economic development by 2025. We are developing a project in the **Khunti Sadar** block that aims at restoring of barren uplands of the vulnerable communities through orchard development. The project is spread over **6 districts in Jharkhand namely; Ranchi, Khunti, Gumla, Saraikela, Pakur & Sahibganj**. The goal is to restore the barren and degraded uplands through soil and water conservation activities and plantations. **Sarva Sewa Samity Sanstha** has worked with the communities in Jharkhand for **over 5** years.

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Photo: B.D.O Letter from Khunti Sadar Block