



Plan Vivo

Improving livelihoods, restoring ecosystems

2020 Plan Vivo Annual Report

KHASI HILLS COMMUNITY REDD+ PROJECT

Submitted by

Ka Synjuk Ki Hima Arliang Wah Umiam
Mawphlang Welfare Society



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Title of Project: Khasi Community REDD+ Project
Annual Report Year: 2020
Summary of Project

Project overview	
Reporting period	1 January – 31 December 2020
Geographical areas	East Khasi Hills, India
Technical specifications in use	REDD+ and ANR

Project indicators	Historical (2012 - 2019)	Added/ Issued this period (2020)	Total
No. of smallholder households with PES agreements	0	0	0
No. of community groups with PES agreements (where applicable)	62	0	62
Approximate number of households (or individuals) in these community groups	5,470 (ca. 28,454 individuals)	493 (7,281)	5,963 (35,735)
Area under management (ha) where PES agreements are in place	9,270 ha REDD 1,618 ha ANR	200 ha ANR	9,270 ha REDD 1,818 ha ANR
Total PES payments made to participants (USD)	\$132,649.32	\$103,956.50	\$236,605.82
Investment in forest conservation and management	\$127,126.26	\$82,152.70	\$209,278.96
Total community benefit	\$259,805.58	\$186,109.20	\$445,914.78
Total sum held in trust for future PES payments (USD)		\$290,137.08	\$290,137.08
Allocation to Plan Vivo buffer (tCO ₂)	72,667 tCO ₂	8,472	81,139
Saleable emissions reductions achieved (tCO ₂)	290,664 tCO ₂	33,888	324,552
Unsold stock at time of submission (PVC)			4,685
2017			3,017
2019			1,668
Total			4,685
Plan Vivo Certificates (PVCs) issued to date			290,518 tCO₂
Plan Vivo Certificates requested for issuance			33,888
Plan Vivo Certificates available for future issuance			0
Total PVCs issued (including this report)			324,406 tCO₂

PART A: PROJECT UPDATES

- The Project's Socio-economic Team has intensified support to the network of women's micro-finance groups and the farmers' clubs. Representatives from the Self-help Groups (SHGs) in the project area gathered on the 12 December 2020. Due to Covid-19 restrictions in the state, the size of the gathering was reduced to the recipients of the awards for best performing SHG, LWC, animal rescuers, and fire fighters. In total 88 participants attended the programme. The SHGs are mobilizing funds from small grants to develop entrepreneurial activities including pig raising, fruit tree cultivation, and high value vegetable and flower production. In 2021, the project is planning to support the establishment of a women's SHG Federation and to help capitalize with carbon offset revenues.
- The team has moved forward with extension plans for the coming year and has approached communities in the Garo Hills and in the state of Manipur to explore the development of new REDD+ projects among the Kuki and Garo tribal communities. The team will also extend to nearby villages in the Project area through awareness programmes.
 - Community Development Grants (CDG): An important benefit sharing mechanism is the project's Community Development Grant programme. Each year 59 villages are provided with small grants of \$500 for activities that benefit the entire community. As carbon offset sales increased substantially in 2020 generating additional funds the Project's Socio-economic Team has designed and funded three new initiatives to benefit participating villages. These include: Eco-Tourism Infrastructure project for each of the 10 Hima. Activities supported under this new initiative include small parks, trekking sites, extensions of footpaths, and facilities to accompany the eco-tourism sites. See Annex 1 for more information.
 - Special Village Grants that range from \$2000 to \$5000 and are being used by 14 communities primarily for the development of water resources by building check dams, reservoirs, and bathing places. See Annex 1 for more information.
 - School Solar Lighting for the ten schools in the Hima were installed in 2020. As power outages continue to disrupt livelihoods throughout the state of Meghalaya, the Project is working to provide alternative and environmentally friendly solutions to everyday issues.
- Improved marketing of the project's carbon offset credits has allowed the additional community benefit programme expenditure to increase from \$18,871 in 2019 to \$103,956.50 in 2020.
- Liquid Petroleum Gas Cooktop programme accelerates reaching 1271 households in 2020.

A1: Key events and impact

1) Mitigating Forest Fires: The Project continued its community-based effort to control forest fires. Awareness raising and rapid mobilization to halt outbreaks has been extremely effective in reducing forest fires. Unfortunately, the Project saw multiple fires in 2020 as charcoal production on private land was unchecked and fire moved into Project land. The strong winds during the spring of 2020 also contributed to the spread. Communities have worked hard in the end of the year to build fire lines as a preventive measure for the 2021 fire season. Any potential impact will be assessed at verification. However, the Project is confident that due to its fire mitigation measures the overall impact fires may have had on carbon stocks compared to the baseline has been minimized due to the work of the communities and prompt emergency measures to contain fires.

2) Community Development Grant Programme: The annual community grants are one of the major benefits provided by the Project to the participating communities and households. In 2020, nearly 4345 families benefited from 59 village grants. Each village determines what type of project will benefit the most families and have the greatest impact. In 2020, the communities primarily selected public health improvement activities including safe drinking water systems, improving bathing and washing facilities, purchasing cooking materials for the community, and renovating public facilities. In 2020, the Community Development Grant programme budget increased from \$18,871 to \$29,383. See Annex 1 for details. The Community Development Grant is one of different support mechanisms that sit under the overall PES to communities.

3) Eco-Tourism Infrastructure Programme: The Project area has seen a steady increase in visitors for over a decade, though it has declined somewhat during the pandemic. It is clear, however, that there will be a rapid growth in domestic and international visitors in the next decade and the Project team is working with communities and the state government to prepare the infrastructure to handle the increasing tourist volume. This programme provides each of the ten Hima with funds to establish viewing sites, hiking trails, and restroom facilities, while assisting the women's SHG and Hima government to generate revenues and employment opportunities. The Project's investment in 2020 of \$35,714 was in addition to funds from the state government. The goal is to create opportunities for tourism while protecting the natural environment and culture of the region.

4) Special Village Grants: In addition to the Community Development Grants, this larger grant programme is designed to cover the costs of bigger village projects, particularly the improvement of water resources. Dams, check dams, pumps to lift drinking water, and reservoirs were included in the first grant round in 2020. The total cost of the programme was \$39,857. The villages that benefit from this are chosen annually by participating Hima of the Synjuk. This was the first year of offering this special grant to villages and it will be offered in the years to come on a rotational basis along with the consensus with the Synjuk and screening of the proposals in order to avoid risks of elite capture.

5) Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) Cooktop Project: The LPG cooktop project was initiated in 2019, but has accelerated dramatically in 2020 covering 1271 households. The goal of this project is to distribute LPG cooktops to all participating households in the area. The cooktop project is part of a long-term energy transition strategy to allow village families to shift away from a heavy dependence on fuelwood. The benefits include reduced pressure on local forests and forest habitat, improved household air quality, and a 50% reduction in carbon emissions. The cooktops also save families substantial time in the cutting and transport of firewood. This incentive is especially popular among village families and has increased the recognition of the Federation service to the communities.

6) School Solar Lighting Project: The solar street lighting project around the 10 village schools was undertaken to address problems with chronic electrical grid failures that disrupt activities in the village. The Project team intends to continue to explore how solar lighting can benefit Project communities.

7) Biodiversity Rehabilitation: The Project undertook rehabilitation programmes for threatened fauna, like owls, turtles, and wild cats, that were reported to the office by the field staff. The intervention encourages the inhabitants of the Project area to cease hunting threatened species and release the stray fauna to a more protected environment. Field staff report increasing frequencies of sighting key species including leopard and civet cats, several bird species, and rare plant species. This is directly linked to the rehabilitation of forest habitat as well as the linking of forest fragments to create larger wildlife corridors. A number of species were also reported this year as animals moved more freely into occupied areas during the lockdown period. Those animals which were found injured or in danger were rescued and handed over to the wildlife department for rehabilitation and release. See Annex 2.

8) Self-help Groups and Farmer's Clubs: The Project is distributing temperate fruit saplings, piglets, and chicks through subsidies from the Synjuk and convergence with Government departments of Meghalaya and Central Government, while also providing training programmes (with appropriate Covid measures in place). Seventy-five SHGs are continuously being supported and provided advice on building their capital assets to finance micro-loans to their members allowing a proliferation of small income generating businesses.

9) Fruit Tree Plantations: The Project has been working to meet the needs of the interested participants for horticulture by procuring tree saplings from Social Forestry of the Government of Meghalaya to carry out a plantation programme. The Project distributed 1231 fruit tree saplings to 70 interested beneficiaries in February 2020. Another 1500 fruit trees were distributed to 134 beneficiaries in June 2020. The types of fruit available included peach, chestnut, pear, plum, and kiwi.

A2: Successes and challenges

Successes:

- The forest inventory completed in December 2020 has shown a dramatic increase in the growth rate of the Project's reforestation areas. The area under community restoration increased by 200 hectares in 2020 as well.
- The Project continues to experience improved community participation by youth volunteers and villagers to protect and manage their forests as the Project was able to provide direct financial and technical assistance to all villages to improve the land management system of community forests.
- The Project has contributed to the empowerment of the traditional resource management institutions and leadership. Especially important in 2020 as India saw a very restrictive lockdown period, community facilitators were able to continue data collection in their localities, monitor SHGs, and report back to team members on their findings. Community-based resource managers play an important role in helping strengthen and improve resource management plans, rules, and institutions, as well as conduct regular forest management activities such as protection, fire control, replanting, and monitoring.
- An increasing number of women involved in micro-finance and entrepreneurial activities are actively participating in Synjuk activities. The SHGs and Farmers' Clubs (FCs) are key organizations for mobilising the activities in the Project. The collective participation and involvement of various SHGs and FCs has broadened the mind-set of the people in the community about the Project regarding its unique approach on conservation and preservation of forest. Several SHGs have come forward with voluntary participation in tree plantation. The Project has been able to adopt several new SHGs in 2020 after providing information and guidance in awareness programmes.
- The SHGs involved with rearing chicken through the Project were able to sell their chicken at a high rate and earned up to Rs.14,750 per group this year raising their economic status and encouraging community members to participate in high-value activities.
- During the lockdown period communities saw a large increase in wildlife species both in forests and in villages. There was a high rate of biodiversity sightings and wildlife rehabilitation throughout the Project in 2020. It was a great joy to see many animals returning to local forests during this time and communities took pride in trying to protect them from hunting. Those who took part in rescuing and rehabilitating species were awarded during the 5th Annual SHG Meet and Fest held in December (See Annex 5).
- The Project has been able to accommodate new villages adjacent to the Project area. Nine villages adjacent to the Project area have had a consensus for the extension programme.

Challenges:

- The Project was challenged by the pandemic as many activities were postponed or cancelled. The Project was also concerned that the lockdown restrictions triggered many unlawful

activities like poaching and incessant timber collection. The Project played its part in voicing its concern through the Headman and the village council and has implemented mitigation measures. Any impact of poaching and timber collection will be assessed at verification; however, the Project believes that any negative impacts caused by responses to Covid-19, have been mitigated through Project activities and overall have a minimal impact considering the overall Project achievements over the Project period. The Project believes that the pressure will ease once lockdown measures end.

- Forest fire occurrence has been reduced by timely human intervention, but the issue remains a threat during the dry season. Charcoal production, strong winds, sparking transformers, accidents by humans, and agricultural burns that lose containment contribute to forest fire incidents. In 2020, an overall area of 60.35 ha burned, which is over the annual threshold, but still within overall targets over the Project period.
- The Project seeks to limit and reduce the amount of land used for quarrying. It has been successful working with participating local governments responsible for community lands; however, private quarry owners are reluctant to meet with the Project staff as they fear they will lose income if they shut down their sites.

A3: Project developments

As the Project approaches its 10th year of operation it is currently in the process of preparing to reset its carbon baseline, update its Technical Specification and Project Design Document to position it for a second, ten-year phase (2022-2031). The Project has contracted Landscapes and Livelihoods, an Edinburgh-based company to assess its past performance in storing and sequestering forest carbon as well as to model future carbon benefits. During 2020 the Project team has prepared maps for the reference area of the Project. These reference areas will also be studied through remote sensing data to compare the change in landscape. The team continues to pursue extension areas of the Project and has spent time with contacts interested in the programme in the Garo Hills and other parts of the state.

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

A4: Future developments

The Project will continue to develop the relationship with those in the Garo Hills with the goal to assist in implementing REDD+ activities there. The second initiative involves planning for the Project's second phase (2021-2030). The Project team is working with Landscapes and Livelihoods to create a

workplan for revising the technical specifications for this next phase which will include resetting the carbon baseline through the use of updated remote sensing images and forest inventory data.

PART B: PROJECT ACTIVITIES

B1: Project activities generating Plan Vivo Certificates

Project activities to generate Plan Vivo certificates continued as planned in 2020. An additional 200 hectares were taken up for advance closure and silvicultural treatment bringing the total ANR to 1,818 ha. The most recent forest plot monitoring has shown that these young regenerating forests were sequestering carbon at an annual rate of 1.3 tC/ha between 2019 and 2020. This rate is higher than the sequestration rate measured during the early years of the project due to the accelerating maturation of the young secondary growth.

Avoided forest degradation and deforestation (REDD+) in dense forests is succeeding through strict community fire control, reduced firewood consumption, and raising community awareness through the preparation of village forest plans and maps. Fire control efforts by communities in 2020, including the maintenance of 66 km of fire lines, limited the total burn area to 60.35 hectares. Not only are the older dense forest areas being protected from deforestation and degradation ensuring carbon stored is not lost, these dense forests are also increasing their carbon stocks with the annual sequestration rate averaging 4.4 tC per hectare.

Table 1: Project activity summary

Name of technical specification	Area (Ha)	No. Smallholder Households	No. Community Groups
Advance Closure for ANR	1,818	3,290	47
REDD+	9,270	4,357	75

**Table 2: Area protected for natural regeneration and enrichment planting
2014-2020 in Hectares**

	ANR area added 2014	ANR area added 2015	ANR area added 2016	ANR area added 2017	ANR area added 2018	ANR area added 2019	ANR area added 2020	Total ANR to date
Hima/LWC								
Mawphlang	24	86	22	8.3	0	0	20	160
Laitkroh	7	41	30	0	100	0	20	198

Nonglwai	8	0	0	0	0	0	5	13
Lyngiong	11	271	68	0	20	0	30	400
Mylliem	95	12	20	0	20	0	40	187
Pamsanngut	118	21	116	0	0	0	15	270
Nongskhlaw	0	20	39	0	10	0	5	74
Nongspung	9	4	0	0	0	0	10	23
Sohra	20	16	200	0	20	19	20	295
Mawbeh	100	30	7	0	20	6	35	198
Total	392	501	502	8.3	190	25	200	1,818

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

The Project strategy in generating additional social and economic benefits depends on the involvement of members of the 62 participating villages. In order to engage over 25,000 people scattered over 270 square kilometres, the Project has hired and trained a growth staff of community organizers. Table 3 illustrates the steady growth in Project staff over the past four years, with the number of female staff members increasing from 10 percent to 50 percent over the same period. Over 90 percent of the Project staff are members of the participating communities and include both men and women, young and old. The allocation of Project resources for socio-economic activities is guided by the input from the Project participants themselves.

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

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

Year	Office Staff	Male Community Facilitators	Special Task Community Facilitators	Assistant Community Facilitators	Female Community Facilitators	Male Local Youth Volunteer	Female Local Youth Volunteer	Total
2016	9	5	1	0	0	62	0	77
2017	12	6	1	3	4	62	62	150

2018	8	5	1	4	6	62	62	148
2019	14	9	0	6	10	62	62	163
2020	15	9	0	6	10	62	62	164

- **Community Health Camp:** Due to Covid-19 restrictions, the free health camp which was planned for 2020 was unable to take place. The Synjuk is looking forward to providing a health camp for the community in the future when it is safe for all to attend.
- **Training Programmes:** An important component of the Project strategy is capacity building. The team conducted a series of vocational training sessions on bookkeeping, Farmer Producer Organization, charcoal monitoring, tree plantation, and nursery management to both refresh knowledge of those who were already involved in the Project and to orient those who are new to the Project activities. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, several of the planned training programmes were postponed or cancelled. However, an opportunity was presented that allowed for the Synjuk to conduct a special workshop for those involved in eco-tourism. It was an interactive workshop with discussions on tourism post-Covid, sustainability, and biodiversity.
- **SHG Meet and Fest:** Each year the Project holds a festival for all the participating SHGs. In 2020, due to Covid restrictions there were only 88 attendees present to take part in the 5th Annual SHG Meet and Fest. The team highlighted the success stories of the SHGs through the interviews done by the team. Speeches were also given by the Block Development Officer, the Lyngdoh of Hima Mawphlang Lyngdohship, and the President of the Synjuk. A video presentation was given by the District Forest Officer, Wild Life Division East Khasi Hills, who gave an inspiring speech on the value of community in preserving and conserving the forest. The best performing SHGs, Lower Working Committee, forest fighters and biodiversity rescuers were awarded (See Annex 5).

PART C: PLAN VIVO CERTIFICATE ISSUANCE SUBMISSION

C1: Contractual statement

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

Table 4: Statement of tCO2 reductions available for issuance as Plan Vivo Certificates based on activity for reporting period 1/20 – 12/20

Total area (ha)	Tech. Spec	Saleable ERs available (tCO2) available from previous periods.	Total ER's (tCO2) achieved this period (2020)	No. of PVCs allocated to buffer from ER's (2020)	Saleable ERs available (2020)	Issuance request (PVCs) Vintage	ER's (tCO2) available for future issuances
9,270	REDD+		36,429	7,286	29,143	29,143	0
1,818	ANR		5,931	1,186	4,745	4,745	0
Total			42,360	8,472	33,888	33,888	0

C2: Allocation of issuance request

Table 5: Allocation of issuance request

Buyer name/ Unsold Stock	No. PVCs transacted	Registry ID (if available) or Project ID if destined for Unsold Stock	Tech spec(s) associated with issuance
Khasi Hills Community REDD+ Project	33,888	10300000000432	REDD+/AR
TOTAL	33,888		

C3: Data to support issuance request

See monitoring results Annex 3.

PART D: SALES OF PLAN VIVO CERTIFICATES

Table 6: Summary of sales 2012-2020

Vintage	Sale Date	Buyer	No of PVCs	Total \$
2012	6/15/2013	Zeromission	2,463	
2012	7/31/2013	C-Level	200	
2012	8/9/2013	Bioclimate	1,306	
2012	9/2/2013	CeramicaSantogostino	1,225	
2012	9/25/2013	Zeromission	501	
2012	4/30/2014	Zeromission	4,474	
2012	6/10/2014	COTAP	283	

2012	7/15/2014	CeramicaSantogostino	360	
2012	5/15/2014	C-Level	200	
2012	3/16/2015	COTAP	674	
2012	6/12/2015	CeramicaSantogostino	340	
2012	6/15/2015	C-Level	500	
2012	7/3/2015	Zeromission	251	
2012	7/11/2016	ShaikaRakshi	1	
2014	11/4/2015	COTAP	269	
2014	10/15/2015	Zeromission	15,000	
2014	12/10/2015	WeForest	2,132	
2014	3/2/2016	Zeromission	6,500	
2014	6/9/2016	CeramicaSantogostino	350	
2014	9/14/2016	COTAP	660	
2015	7/8/2016	WeForest	2,102	
2015	11/24/2016	WeForest	2,075	
2015	11/10/2016	Anima Impreza	20	
2015	12/6/2016	Zeromission	8,099	
2015	5/5/2017	Zeromission	9,727	
2015	6/2/2017	C-Level	850	
2016	9/13/2017	COTAP	1,467	
2016	10/25/2017	Zeromission	250	
2016	12/27/2017	Zeromission	9,718	
2016	3/9/2018	WeForest	1,876	
2016	05/14/2018	Zero Mission	300	
2016	07/21/2018	Zero mission	10,530	
2016	9/1/2018	COTAP	1912	
2016	11/28/2018	Zero Mission	5700	
2016	12/31/2018	Zero Mission	403	
2016	03/31/2019	Zero Mission	600	
2016	04/30/2019	Zero Mission	1500	
2012	05/13/2019	COTAP	1644	
2014	05/12/2019	COTAP	573	
2016	06/14/2019	Weforest	2565	
2016	08/16/2019	Zero Mission	5,500	
2016	09/03/2019	Zero Mission	5,146	
2016	09/30/2019	Zero Mission	530	
2018	10/31/2019	Zero Mission	10,000	
2016	1/13/2020	COTAP	5,299	
2016	3/31/2020	Zero Mission	5,000	
2016	5/26/2020	Climate Seed	1,000	
2019	7/2/2020	Zero Mission	7,001	
2012-2016	6/2/2020	Lund Fund	24,000	
2012-2016	6/2/2020	Lund Fund	22,000	
2012-2016	6/2/2020	Lund Fund	22,000	
2017	6/18/2020	C-Level	2,000	
2019	6/18/2020	C-Level	2,000	
2017	7/8/2020	We Forest	2,475	
2018	7/30/2020	Zero Mission	5,313	
2019	8/28/2020	Zero Mission	5,738	
2018	9/22/2020	Zero Mission	2,565	
2019	12/8/2020	Zero Mission	20,000	
Total for 2020			126,391	

PART E: MONITORING RESULTS

The Project monitors the impact of activities, which directly benefit forest ecology. The key indicators fall into two categories: 1) forest conservation linked to REDD+, and 2) forest growth linked to ANR. Forest fire control is critical to both strategies as fires destroy older growth and dense forests, while restricting regeneration in open forests. These targets from the Technical Specification Table 20 were revised during the annual report process in 2020 based on more realistic assumptions.

Moreover, indicators and targets for a revised monitoring framework were devised in 2017. Some targets mentioned below have been missed as the monitoring framework was revised after the end of the monitoring period for this annual report. The Project will report against these targets going forwards. These targets from the Technical Specification Table 21 were revised during the annual report process in 2020 based on more realistic assumptions.

This table is divided into two sections, 1) benefit sharing and participation and 2) institutional capacity. The baseline and monitoring targets for socio-economic monitoring from Table 22 in the Technical Specifications were revised in 2017 and revised during the annual report process in 2020 based on more realistic assumptions.

Table 7: Monitoring targets

2020	Activity	Indicator	Target Achieved			Target
1. REDD Driver Mitigation			Full	Partial	Missed	
Forest fire	a. Fire control	No. of hectares burned		60 ha		<50
		Length of fire lines constructed	66 km			>60
Firewood collection	b. Fuelwood reduction	Smokeless <i>Chulas</i> ¹				
		LPG cooktops	1271			
		Reduction in fuelwood use at household level ²	2.5 kg			
	c. Forest plan	No. of plans produced		2		>2
Charcoal-making	d. Charcoal-making retraining	No. of families	298			>200

¹ Participating communities have found this activity to be less effective and have therefore focused on LPG cookstove distribution

² See Annex 4

Agricultural land-clearing	e. Planning & mapping	No. of village maps produced			0 ³	>3
	f. Forest land cleared	No. of ha. cleared	0			0
Grazing	g. Stall-fed livestock	No. of pigs and poultry	53 pigs 1100 poultry			No target set
	h. Forest closure	No. of ANR ha. closed	200			>100
Quarrying	i. Outreach	No. of new mining licenses granted	0			0
2. Forest Restoration (ANR)						
	a. Silvicultural operations	No. of ha. under silvicultural treatment	1,818 ha			1500
	b. Trainings	No. of trainees	60			>50
	c. Meetings	No. of meetings	6			>5
	d. Incentive awards	No. of awards	9			>2
3. Socio-economic						
	a. Benefit sharing & participation	No. of CDGs	59			59
		No. of Shade nets	2			
	b. Agricultural /Horticulture	No. of fruit trees	2731			>1000
	c. Institutional capacity	No. of trainings	7			>5
		No. of families			150	>200
	d. Meetings	Meetings				
		1. Synjuk meeting	4			
		2. Team meeting	31			
		3. CF meeting	12			
		4. LWC meeting	38			
	e. Incentive awards	No. of awards	7			>5
	f. Eco-tourism	No. of visitors walking DST			200	>1000
		No. of guided tours			10	>60
		No. of tea shops	10			>5
		No. of overnight guests at Resource Centre		15		>25

³ This is an aid to implementing Project activities but the creation of maps does not directly impact on the implementation of Project activities. Due to Covid-19, this activity was restricted in 2020 but has since resumed.

4. Biodiversity						
	a. Surveys	No. of surveys	10			>5
	b. Keystone species	No. of keystone species sightings	7			>5

PART F: IMPACTS

F1: Evidence of outcomes

The Project has demonstrated a variety of impacts that are directly or indirectly linked to Project activities. Information and other evidence that document these outcomes are included in the Annex. Forest cover and conditions are improving throughout the 27,000-hectare Umiam Watershed as community awareness has heightened village forest protection activities. This, in turn, has resulted in improving hydrological function with increased stream and spring flow through the dry season. Biodiversity is also increasing as habitat improves reflected by the growing number of sightings of endangered species.

The Project achieved or exceeded its targets in 2020. While forest fire impact area increased over 2019 due to the onset of an early dry season, the Project has still reduced the annual burn area from an average of 86 ha per year during the from 2011 to 2014 to an average of 28 ha per year from 2015 to 2020, a 68 percent reduction. The Project has also accelerated household transition to LPG from fuelwood by increasing the distribution of propane cooktops from 27 units in 2019 to 1,271 units in 2020. The addition of 202 hectares of degraded forest for assisted natural regeneration represents a 12.5 percent increase.

Co-benefits reflecting the Sustainable Development Goals can also be seen as household incomes increase as a result of Project supported entrepreneurial and innovative farming systems including organic agriculture. The use of community development grant funds by participating villages to improve village forests in 59 communities demonstrates that the Project is having an impact on improving environmental conditions. More than 5,963 households have benefited from access to the mature forest for fuelwood, support for livelihood, support for the poor families, and as a watershed source for drinking water. An important impact from the Project is the increasing participation rates and interest of the 35,735 people in the watershed. From the outset, the Khasi Hills Community REDD+ Project was ambitious in taking on 62 communities with a population of 25,000. The continued success of the Project is reflected in its steady growth adding an additional 10 villages and 1606 families as neighbouring communities requested to be included in the forest conservation and restoration activities. The Project has been contacted by other tribal communities in northeast India

in the past few years further demonstrating its impact as a model for a successful approach to village resource management.

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

PART G: PAYMENTS FOR ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

G1: Summary of Community Development Grants by year

Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) include all socio-economic activities, restoration, and environmental services. The breakdown for these funds can be found in Table 9, Part I. The primary mode of PES distribution is through the annual Community Development Grant Programme. Payments were made to 4,345 households in 59 villages. All payments to communities through the CDG programme were paid at the end of the reporting period. See Annex 1, Table 4. Distributions through this mechanism are summarized in Table 8 below:

Table 8: Summary of payments made and held in trust

Reporting year		Total previous payments (previous reporting periods) \$	Total ongoing payments (in this reporting period) \$	Total payments made (2+3) \$	Total payments held in trust \$	Total payments withheld \$
01/2020-12/2020	Community Development Grants	692.31	28,690.25	29,382.56	2,357.00	0
	Small Livelihood Grants	0	1,221.64	1,221.64	0	0
01/2019-12/2019	Community Development Grants	952.38	17,111.40	18,063.78	14,307.69	692.31
	Small Livelihood Grants	0	808.00	808.00	1,769.00	0
01/2018-12/2018	Community Development Grants	1,563.00	14523.80	16,086.80	0	952.38

	Small Livelihood Grants	0	785.00	785.00	0	0
01/2017-12/2017	Community Development Grants	19,762.00	19,762.00	39,524.00	1,563.00	1,563.00
	Small Livelihood Grants	0	2,018.00	2,018.00	0	0
01/2016-12/2016	Community Development Grants	0	18,102.00	18,102.00	19,200.00	0
	Small Livelihood Grants	0	2,759.00	2,759.00	0	0
01/2015-12/2015	Community Development Grants	0	17,970.41	17,970.41	0	0
	Small Livelihood Grants	0	2,124.00	2,124.00	0	0
01/2014-12/2014	Community Development Grants	0	12,750.00	12,750.00	0	0
	Small Livelihood Grants	0	1,658.33	1,658.33	0	0
TOTAL			140,283.83	163,253.52		

Please note that this is only comparing Community Development Grants throughout the years. The Community benefit extends to other services which are summarised in Table 9.

PART H: ON-GOING PARTICIPATION

H1: Project potential

The Project leaders are meeting with village leaders in neighbouring Ri-Bhoi District, Garo Hills, adjacent villages to the Project area and Manipur areas to assess potential interest in expanding the Project into their areas.

H2: Community participation

The Project strategy is based on the intensive participation of the communities. In 2020, this was more difficult and challenging given the tight restrictions on travel during the lockdown due to Covid-19. However, when possible, meetings and field activities took place with the proper precautions throughout the Project area. The community facilitators roles were heightened during this period as they were able to work more closely with their communities and report back to the team on activities that were taking place. Annex 1, Table 4 documents a sample of diverse modes of community participation that occurred in 2020. Additionally, the Project employed 164 individuals drawn from the 62 participating villages, an increase from 77 staff in 2016. The Project strategy relies on local

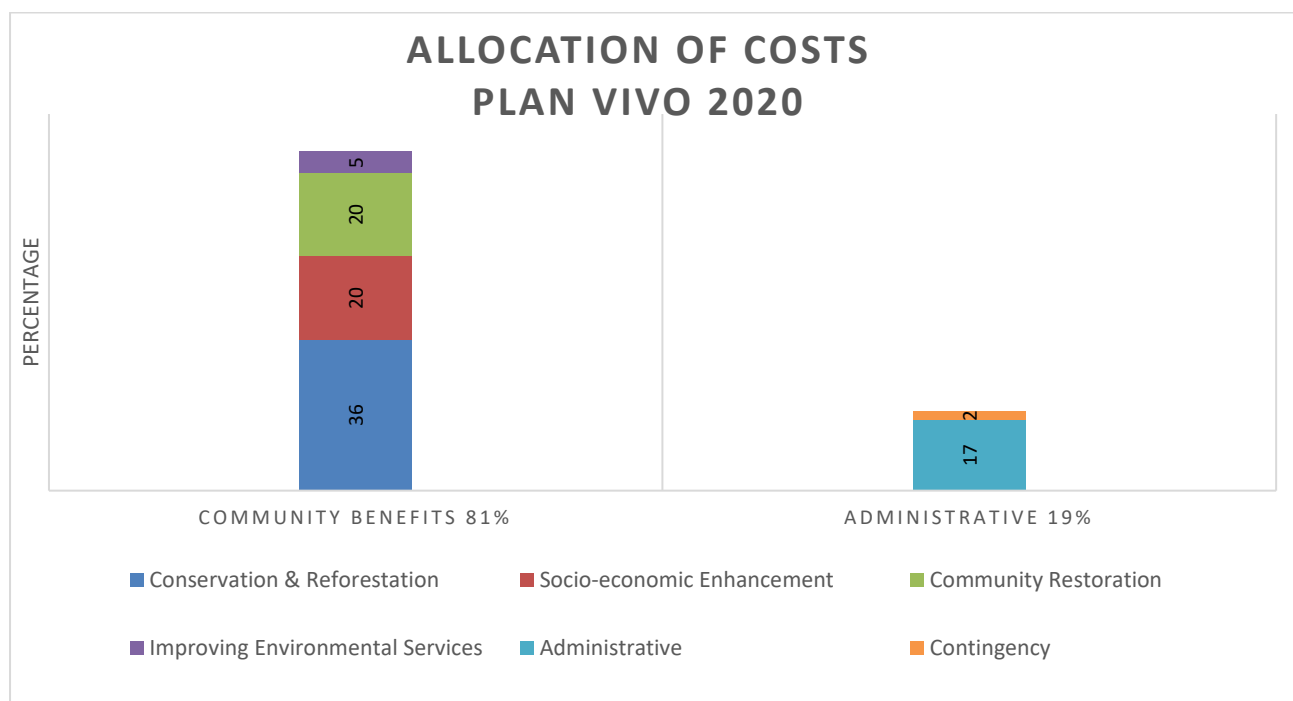
people to both manage and implement the Project both to strengthen the sense of ownership, utilize local knowledge regarding development priorities and environmental problems, and to reduce overhead costs. The Project has emphasized the involvement of women and youth in order to create an age and gender balance that reflects the larger community, while drawing on the experience and authority of traditional leaders.

PART I: PROJECT OPERATING COSTS

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

Table 9: Allocation of costs 2020

COMMUNITY BENEFITS	INR	USD	%
Conservation & Reforestation			
Conservation & Reforestation: LPG Distribution, plantation, training, silviculture, site selection, capacity building	57,50,689.00	82,152.70	36%
PES Payments			
Socio-economic enhancement: Temperate fruit trees, livestock, vermi-composting, mushroom cultivation, SHGs, LWCs, FCs, training, Community Development Grant, Special Village Grant, solar streetlights, income generating activities	32,63,331.00	46,619.01	20%
Assist community with restoration: CFs, Training, Tree Adoption Programme, Fireline	32,79,447.00	46,849.24	20%
Improving Environmental Services: Eco-tourism grants, Biodiversity monitoring, Advocacy and Networking	7,34,178.00	10,488.26	5%
Total	1,30,27,645.00	186,109.21	81%
ADMINISTRATIVE OVERHEADS	INR	USD	%
Administrative	27,61,165.82	39,445.23	17%
Contingency	2,52,321.00	3,604.59	2%
Total	30,13,486.82	43,049.82	19%
TOTAL COSTS	1,60,41,131.82	229,159.03	100%



See Annex 1, Table 5 for a complete list of community benefits provided by the Project.

ANNEX

Annex 1: Community Impacts

Table 1: Special grants 2020

Special Grant 2020					
Sl.No.	Hima	Village	Activity	Amount Estimated (INR)	Amount Disbursed (INR)
1	Sohra	Laitlyndop	Water storage tank at Urwan	5,00,000.00	2,50,000.00
2	Sohra	Mawmihthied	Construction of washing shed at Wah Pdemdieng	2,20,000.00	1,20,000.00
3	Sohra	Mawstep	Construction of public toilet at Wahumsohphlang	3,36,550.00	1,50,000.00
4	Nongkhlaw	Sohrarim	Construction of spring chamber at Wah-Lyngdoh Tariang (two places)	2,00,800.00	1,50,000.00
5	Laitkroh	Laitkynsew	Construction of fencing the monolith at Law Adong/Sacred Grove	3,55,500.00	3,00,000.00
6	Nongspung	Umlangmar	Construction of community hall	1,57,000.00	1,20,000.00
7	Nongspung	Mawrohroh	Construction of check dam & buying of PA system	1,09,800.00	90,000.00
8	Pamsanngut	Nongmadan	Construction of check dam-cum-mini lake at Rampna	3,50,000.00	3,00,000.00
9	Lyngiong	Lyngiong	Renovation of the office Hima at Lyngiong.	3,00,000.00	3,00,000.00
11	Nonglwai	Nonglwai	Construction of small dam for preservation of water at Madan Mawser	3,09,250.00	2,00,000.00
12	Mawbeh	Synrangshohnoh	Check Dam	1,50,000.00	1,20,000.00
13	Mawphlang	Mawphlang	Footpath at Sacred Grove	3,40,000.00	3,40,000.00
14	Mylliem	Kyrphei	Water supply through pumping	3,50,000.00	3,50,000.00
Total				35,21,900.00	27,90,000.00

Table 2: Eco-tourism initiatives

Sl. No.	Tourist Spot	Village	Hima	Activities	Amount to be disbursed (INR)
1	Lumlaitsohphoh	Wahlyngkien Ramklang Cluster	Mawphlang	Viewpoint	2,50,000.00
2	Nonglwai	Nonglwai Cluster	Nonglwai	Multi-purpose Park	2,50,000.00
3	Iew Iuri Iura	Lyngdoh Phanblang	Lyngiong	Multi-purpose Park	2,50,000.00
4	Phod Lawkhla	Mawlum Tyrsad	Myllem	Multi-purpose Park	2,50,000.00
5	Lawbasa	Umlangmar N	Nongspung	Multi-purpose Park	2,50,000.00
6	Nongwah	Nongwah	Pamsanngut	Children Park	2,50,000.00
7	Mawstep sha Jathang	Mawstep Jathang Cluster	Sohra	Trekking and toilet	2,50,000.00
8	Mawnguidbriew	Mawbeh Cluster	Mawbeh	Viewpoint and cooking site	2,50,000.00
9	Sohrarim	Sohrarim	Nongkhlaw	Viewpoint and footpath to Khsaid Urka Mih	2,50,000.00
10	Kshaid Iew	Nongthymmai / Laitkynsew	Laitkroh	Viewpoint and footpath to Kshaidlew	2,50,000.00
Total					25,00,000.00

Table 3: Distribution of solar streetlights

Sl No.	Hima	Village/School
1	Mawphlang	Mawphlang Secondary School
2	Mawphlang	Kyiem
3	Lyngiong	Lyngiong Secondary School
5	Myllem	Kyrphei Lower Primary School
6	Myllem	Mawlum Tyrsad Lower Primary school
7	Sohra	Holy Family Roman Catholic Lower Primary School
9	Nongkhlaw	Tirot Singh Secondary School
10	Mawbeh	Mawbeh Government Lower Primary School

Table 4: Community Development Grants provided to 59 participating villages in 2020.

Community Development Grants for the year 2020				
Sl. No	Village	Activity	Number of Households	Benefitted Households
1	Mawkohmon	Repair of Sohpie drinking well & construction of drainage system	230	100
2	Mission	Buying of cooking materials	72	72
3	Ladumrisain	Buying of cooking materials	128	128
4	Nongrum	Making of wooden notice board, wooden rack & sound system	136	136
5	Dongiewrim	Repair of hearse	170	170
6	Wahlyngkien Sunei	Construction of dustbins	85	85
7	Umtyrnuit	Construction of hearse	90	90
8	Mawmyrsiang	Construction of Community Hall playground	72	72
9	Wahlyngkien Ramklang	Buying of P.A. system	113	113
10	Kyiem	Buying of cooking materials	131	131
11	Lawshlem	Furniture of benches	46	46
12	Kyndong Laitmawbah	Extension of footbridge	51	51
13	Phanniewlah Neng	Buying of cooking materials	115	115
14	Phanniewlah Rum	Washing place at Mawkhongoid	78	78
15	Umkaber	Cooking materials & tarpoline	82	82
16	Thainthynroh	Construction of fence for drinking well	186	115
17	Lait Mawpen	Construction of drinking well	73	73
18	Laitmawhing	Construction washing place at Um-myndai	62	62
19	Lyngdoh Phanblang	Construction of drinking well	108	108
20	Perkseh	Construction of furniture at Dorbar Hall	80	80
21	Laitsohphlang	Purchasing tarpoline and coking materials	35	35
22	Umsawmat	Toilet at Community Hall	138	138
23	Kukon	Repair of Dorbar Hall	20	20
24	Nonglwai	Construction of washing place at Phudmaitlir	190	40
25	Mawlum Khongsit/Tyrsad	Silviculture at Khylllem forest	98	98
26	Kyrphei	Washing place at TihKyrphei	157	45
27	Umlangmar (M)	Washing place at Nongrum Umlangmar	76	76
28	Mawspang	Cooking materials	24	24
29	Nongmadan	Water storage tank at Nongmadan Rampna	106	106
30	Nongwah	Furniture making at ICDS Nongwah	148	148
31	Pamsanngut	Furniture making at ICDS Pamsanngut	47	47

32	Tyrsad Umkseh	Construction of drinking well	198	90
33	Mawsawrit	Furniture making of chairs and drawers	50	50
34	Mawliehpoh	Purchasing of plastic chairs	63	63
35	Mawrohroh	Construction of public washing place	68	68
36	Umlangmar (N)	Purchasing of chairs at Umlangmar Nongspung	33	33
37	Mawmyrsiang	Construction of water storage tank	110	110
38	Laitkynsew	Buying of monolith at Lawadong, Lum u Mong to be placed as souvenir	190	190
39	Laitkroh	Drinking well	412	109
40	Mawbeh	Construction of water tank	138	138
41	Mawkalang	Washing place	21	21
42	Laitsohma	Repairing of drinking well and water storage tank	31	31
43	Steplakrai	Repairing of school windows	32	32
44	Synrangsohnoh	Continuation of bus shed construction	39	39
45	Wahstew	Silviculture at Lawadong	55	55
46	Laitumiong	Construction of viewpoint at Lumthwei	14	14
47	Laitthemlangсах	Construction of footpath at Lumthwei viewpoint	22	22
48	Jathang	Purchasing of cooking materials	42	42
49	Mawstep	Construction of overhead water storage tank	52	52
50	Rngidiengsai	Repair of Dorbar Hall	15	15
51	Pyrda	Purchasing of P.A. system	56	56
52	Dympep	Buying of P.A. system	76	76
53	Laitsohpliah	Construction of drinking well at WahPukri	86	86
54	Umdiengpoh	Water storage tank at Dorbarshnong	78	78
55	Ladmawphlang	Construction of public toilet at David Scott Trail exit point	104	104
56	Mawmihthied	Washing place	114	60
57	Mawkma	Construction of drinking well	242	115
58	Laitlyndop	Construction of drinking well at Wahthwei	120	60
59	Sohrarim	Repairing of Dakbangla drinking well at Sohrarim	150	70
Totals			5757	4345

Table 5: Structure of Community Benefits

Community Benefits		
Conservation & Reforestation		LPG Distribution
		Plantation
		Training
		Silviculture
		Site selection
		Capacity building
PES	Socio-economic Enhancement	Vermi-composting
		Temperate fruit trees
		Shade nets
		Livestock
		Mushroom cultivation
		SHGs/Farmers Clubs
		Income Generating Activities
		Training
		LWC
		Community Development Grants
		Special Village Grants
		Rain harvesting
		Solar streetlights
	Assist Communities with Restoration	Fireline
		Tree adoption programme
		Community Facilitators
		Youth Volunteers
		Training
	Improve Environmental Services	Forest Conservation Extension Programme
		Eco-tourism Grants
		Advocacy and networking
		Biodiversity documentation

Annex 2: Conservation Monitoring Results

The biodiversity survey provides a record of sightings of flora and fauna in the Project area. The survey is kept by the community facilitators (CFs) to the best of their capability through the inputs of the youth volunteers and resident villagers to get a glimpse of the status of the faunal and floral diversity in the area.

Sightings	Village	Condition
Mud turtle	Laitsohphlang	Rehabilitated
<i>Nephenthes khasisana</i>	Umsawmat	Protected
Leopard cat	WahLyngkien Sunei	Rehabilitated
Owl	Mawmihthied	Protected
<i>Anoectochilus roxburghii</i>	Sohrarim	Not threatened
Civet cat	Kyrphei	Rehabilitated
Nightjar	Ladmawphlang	Protected
Black bittern	Umtyrniut	Rehabilitated
Teal duck	Umtyrniut	Rehabilitated
Wild orchids	Various villages	Protected

Annex 3: Carbon Monitoring Results for Issuance Request

Table 1: Data on annual burn areas

Forest Fire Incidence in the Khasi Hills Project Area: 2010-2020													
Sl.no	Hima	Total Area Burned (in ha)											
		Area in blue before REDD Project											
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
1	Mawphlang	20	1.7	4	1.5	9.1	0.4	2.75	10	20	18	0	87.45
2	Nonglwai	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	8
3	Lyngiong	2.4	6.8	2.3	1.6	1.9	0	8.2	0	2	17.5	28	70.7
4	Myllem	0	0	0	5	0	0.8	0	0	5	2.7	5	18.5
5	Pamsanngut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.65	.65
6	Laitkroh	6	7	9	0	1.6	4	2	0	6	0	13	48.6
7	Sohra	0	0	43	14	0	0	0.4	0	1	0	3	61.4
8	Mawbeh	35	75	30	40	107	0	0	0	0	0	10.7	297.7
9	Nongspung	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
10	Nongkhlaw	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		66.4	93.5	88.3	62.1	119.6	5.2	13.35	10	40	38.2	60.35	597

Tables 2 and 3 show the changes in carbon stock in the open forest inventory plots that are monitored annually. A larger sample of expanded plots began in 2018. The new sample includes 41 randomly selected open forest plots and 65 dense forest plots.

Table 2: Open forest plot carbon stock change for 2018, 2019, and 2020 in tC per hectare

Plot No.	2018 Open (tC/ha)	2019 Open (tC/ha)	2020 Open (tC/ha)
1	10.431	11.082	14.675
2	1.993	2.160	2.605
3	10.376	10.811	11.792
4	13.867	14.363	17.871
5	10.026	10.589	11.624
6	12.865	13.940	15.471
7	9.577	10.003	10.883
8	6.330	6.510	6.853
9	12.367	12.979	13.841
10	1.226	1.238	1.301
11	12.573	12.917	14.317
12	8.124	8.516	9.147
13	13.885	14.275	14.666
14	11.609	11.952	12.923
15	10.576	11.301	13.333
16	9.743	10.087	9.892
17	6.723	7.070	7.417
18	11.067	11.946	13.494
19	7.861	8.194	9.141
20	11.917	12.403	12.428
21	11.056	11.424	12.437
22	6.328	6.697	6.824
23	9.357	9.793	10.430
24	5.974	6.266	7.053
25	14.190	15.392	17.218
26	7.080	7.117	7.506
27	14.517	15.115	18.384
28	5.450	6.010	8.369
29	7.314	7.693	8.567
30	2.697	2.818	3.126
31	11.409	11.761	12.755
32	4.930	5.208	5.903
33	9.402	9.799	10.606
34	13.262	13.790	15.316
35	12.045	12.513	17.372
36	5.906	6.229	9.588
37	3.035	3.335	6.769

38	14.161	14.472	16.193
39	5.146	5.416	7.062
40	7.416	7.717	9.125
41	9.798	10.380	10.862
Total	373.613	391.283	445.137
Mean (tC/ha)	9.113	9.543	10.857
Std Dev	3.59	3.74	4.19

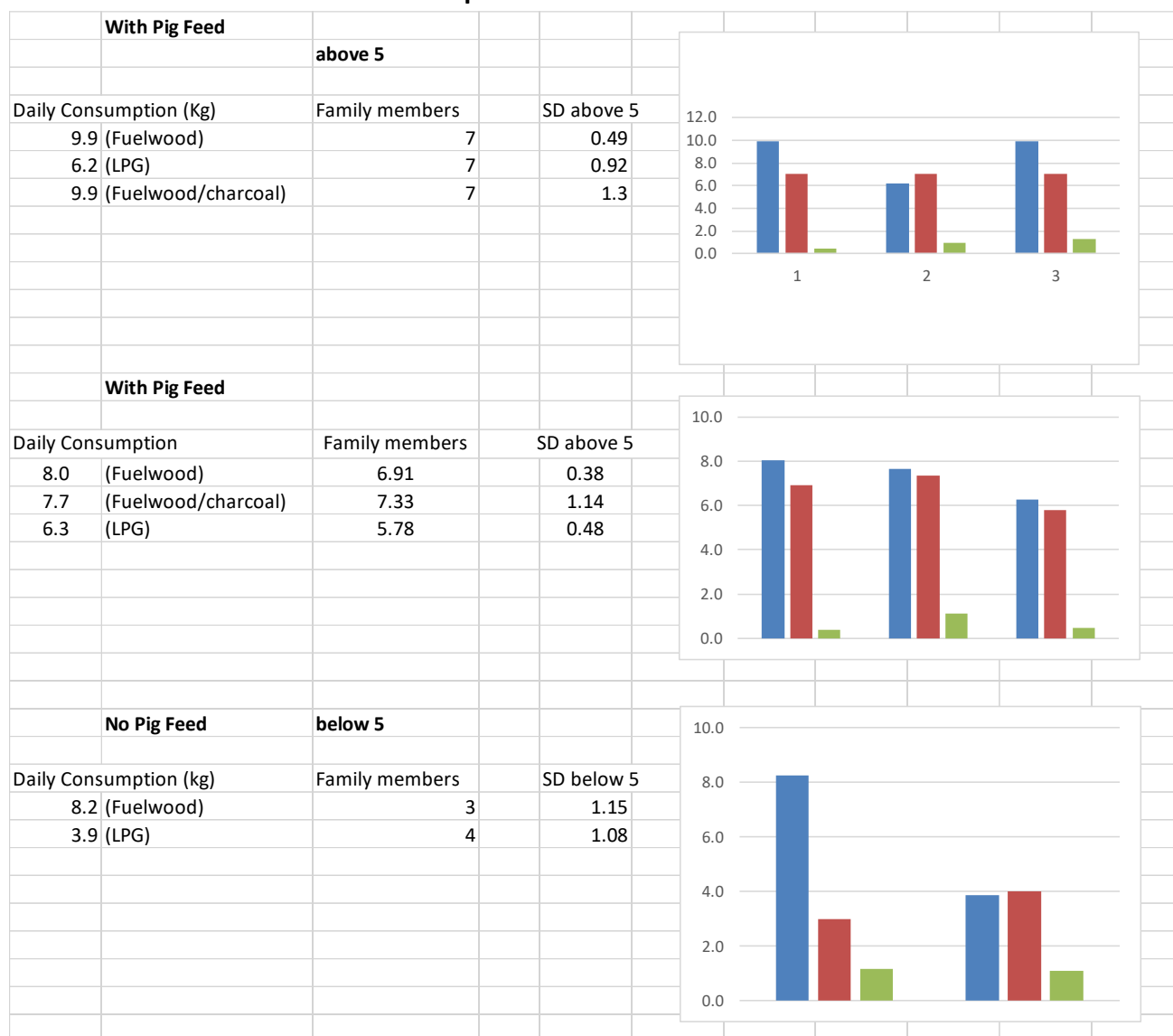
Table 3: Dense forest plot carbon stock change for 2018, 2019, and 2020 in tC per hectare

Plot No.	2018 Dense tC/ha	2019 Dense tC/ha	2020 Dense tC/ha
101	80.325	80.985	83.182
102	90.301	90.652	92.374
103	76.865	77.484	80.270
104	124.088	125.809	127.939
105	126.880	127.612	134.450
106	107.716	108.900	116.454
108	123.975	124.991	128.814
109	64.394	65.880	68.613
110	69.885	70.559	72.530
111	134.670	135.783	136.040
112	66.460	67.997	70.189
113	69.431	71.135	74.565
114	108.484	109.505	109.794
115	126.821	128.046	125.905
116	79.782	81.776	85.506
117	65.045	66.852	70.752
118	90.042	91.265	99.727
119	109.408	110.406	112.918
120	62.876	64.808	79.013
121	75.810	76.803	84.015
122	112.210	113.317	120.472
123	154.102	154.570	157.695
124	94.355	95.192	114.580
125	102.083	103.825	109.872
126	172.541	173.502	179.370
127	136.509	137.764	143.430
128	92.193	93.786	94.979
129	148.434	150.010	153.051
130	91.101	93.090	102.234
131	88.367	91.141	95.420
132	121.011	123.165	127.935

133	117.292	119.090	123.191
134	101.108	102.987	112.443
135	170.654	172.473	176.031
136	121.321	123.430	126.816
137	145.216	146.128	150.960
138	124.594	125.461	137.148
139	156.411	157.098	166.716
140	103.224	104.827	108.055
141	135.743	138.119	143.498
142	109.681	111.129	114.709
143	118.622	121.083	
144	120.923	122.477	132.110
145	93.365	94.583	97.214
146	65.209	66.850	70.546
147	78.476	80.136	83.861
148	79.937	81.157	86.251
149	72.047	72.944	67.464
150	89.999	91.794	
151	90.872	92.282	97.385
152	91.312	93.428	97.346
153	124.080	125.491	127.995
154	113.948	116.104	120.702
155	84.516	85.819	84.327
156	83.728	84.970	92.687
157	79.755	80.668	81.962
158	65.129	65.794	68.111
159	67.122	68.342	71.843
160	88.370	89.744	102.404
161	63.346	63.712	68.582
162	75.201	76.691	76.893
163	95.980	98.265	101.835
164	84.412	86.612	90.981
165	132.488	134.253	137.800
Total	6510.243	6600.554	6669.957
Mean (tC/ha	101.723	103.134	107.580
Std Dev.	28.13	28.13	29.00

Annex 4: Fuelwood Reduction Analysis

Fuel usage surveys were conducted with 250 families in the Project area to determine the benefit of LPG distribution to communities dependent on wood and charcoal for fuel.



Annex 5: Incentive Awards 2020

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

Forest Management

Criteria: LWC

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

Socio-Economic

Criteria: SHG/Farmer's club

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

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

1. Lower working committee (LWC's)

- 1st Prize – Laitkynsew Cluster, Hima Laitkroh
- 2nd Prize – Mawlum Tyrsad Cluster, Hima Mawbeh
- 3rd Prize – Wahlyngkien Ramklang Cluster, Hima Mawphlang

2. Self-help group (SHG)

- 1st Prize – Umpohliaw SHG, Sohrarim, Hima Nongkhlaw
- 2nd Prize – Treilang 1 SHG, Nongwah, Hima Pamsangut
- 3rd Prize – Nangiaikyntiew SHG, Umdiengpoh, Hima Sohra
- Consolation Prize –Kyntiewjingshai SHG, Mawbeh, Hima Mawbeh

3. Forest fire fighters

- Special awards were distributed to 66 members of the communities who have contributed in environmental services by controlling forest fire in Hima Laitkroh, Hima Pamsanngut, Hima Mawphlang, and Hima Nongspung.

4. Biodiversity Rescuer

- Mr. Tonil Nongbet, Mawrohroh village, Hima Nongspung rescuing black bittern
- Mr. Jeking Kurbah, Umtyrniut village, Hima Mawphlang rescuing teal duck
- Mr. Bhina Kharshiing, Laitsohphlang village, Hima Lyngiong rescuing mud turtle
- Mr. Rivius Suting, Nongtyngur village rescuing slow loris
- Mr. Kelstar Kharshandi, Kyrphei village, Hima Myllem rescuing two civet cats
- Mr. Soben Kharphuli, Wahlynkien Sunei, Hima Mawphlang rescuing leopard cat
- Mr. Rockesh Star Nongrum, Ladmawphlang village, Hima Laitkroh rescuing Nightjar