



**2024 Plan Vivo Annual Report
Version 1.3**

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 Hills Community REDD+ Project

Annual Report Year: 2024

Summary of Project

Project overview	
Reporting period	1 January 2024 – 31 December 2024
Geographical areas	East Khasi Hills, India
Technical specifications in use	REDD+ and ANR

Project indicators	Historical (2012 - 2023)	Added / Issued this period (2024)	Total
No. of smallholder households with PES agreements	0	0	0
No. of community groups with PES agreements (where applicable)	86	0	86
Approximate number of households (or individuals) in these community groups ¹	7,762 households 41,034 individuals	243 households 959 individuals	8,005 households 41,993 individuals
Area under management (ha) where PES agreements are in place	15,442 ha REDD 1,701 ha ANR	45 ha ANR	15,442 ha REDD 1,746 ha ANR
Total PES payments made to participants (USD)	\$723,747.08	\$315,740.02	\$1,039,487.10
Investment in forest conservation and management	\$357,719.60	\$57,231.16	\$414,950.76
Total community benefit	\$1,081,466.68	\$372,971.18	\$1,454,437.86
Total sum held in trust for future PES payments (USD)	\$550,994.22	\$4,410.00	\$555,404.22
Allocation to Plan Vivo buffer (tCO ₂)	117,943	15,209	133,152
Saleable emissions reductions achieved (tCO ₂)	471,621	60,838	532,459
Unsold stock as of 31 Dec 2024 (PVCs)	56 Vintage 2022 60,838 Vintage 2023 251 Vintage 2012-16		
Plan Vivo Certificates (PVCs) issued to date	471,621		
Plan Vivo Certificates requested for issuance (2024 Vintage)	60,838		
Plan Vivo Certificates available for future issuance	0		
Total PVCs issued (including this report)	532,459		

¹ The number of households and increase in population from 2023 to 2024 is due only to population growth and families moving into the project area.

PART A: PROJECT UPDATES

- The team is continuing to develop a REDD+ project in Ri Bhoi District, Meghalaya with participants who have been involved in Synjuk activities previously and are excited to take part in the project upon seeing the results of the Khasi Hills Community REDD+ Project.
- The fuelwood reduction programme continued to reach Project families by distributing LPG (Liquified Petroleum Gas) cookstoves and cylinders (4 domestic and 9 commercial) and 60 rice cookers to households and commercial kitchens throughout 2024. The Project in convergence with the Govt. of Meghalaya also assisted in mobilising LPG connection under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) scheme to 530 households for women who live below the poverty line and those most likely reliant on woodfuel for cooking. Distributing LPG cookstoves to those who provide daily meals to children significantly reduced the amount of firewood that had been used previously.
- The Project is continuously providing training in various sectors which are found to be in demand within the communities. This year, the socio-economic team and tourism team organized trainings in livelihood activities as a way to introduce and boost a source of alternative income to beneficiaries who are already interested in agriculture and hospitality sectors. See Annex 6 for details on trainings that took place during 2024.

A1: Key events and impacts

1) Mitigating Forest Fires: The Project continued its community-based effort to control forest fires. Awareness raising and rapid mobilization to halt outbreaks have been extremely effective in reducing forest fires. In 2022, the team took a different approach to measuring the impact of fire. The team segregated the area of forest which was affected by fire from the grassland and scrubland that was affected by fire within the Project area. Under this scenario, the forest fire area was minimal and can be credited to the construction and maintenance of the fire lines which are built by community members around forested area. 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 Benefits: The annual Community Development Funds (CDFs) are one of the major benefits provided by the Project to the participating communities and households. In 2024, 3,727 families benefited from funding to 86 villages. Each community determines how the funds will be spent to benefit the most families and have the greatest impact. In 2024, the communities used the funding for a variety of infrastructure projects like constructing footpaths, repairing schools and community centers, and purchasing solar streetlights. Funds were also used for water and sanitation projects such as building toilets, constructing drinking wells, and protecting water sources. The community proposed what the funds would be used for and planned how the activities would be carried out. See Annex 1 for details. This fund was one of the many different support mechanisms that sit under the overall Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) to communities. In addition to this,

the Project distributed Small Livelihood Grants which cover in-kind benefits for alternative livelihood activities and Special Grants to support the Hima and Community Facilitators as well as for sustainable agriculture equipment. See Tables 8 and 9 below for detailed disbursements to community beneficiaries and Annex 1 for a breakdown of how those funds were spent.

3) Eco-Tourism Infrastructure Programme: The state government and Project through convergence and collaboration have created incentives to improve tourism infrastructure in the state and have brought many festivals and programmes to Meghalaya. This year the Eco-tourism Development Team held its third annual festival based on a local delicacy (grass caterpillar). The festival was held in two locations providing an avenue for residents of different areas of the Project to benefit from these programmes. It provided a space to showcase the location and activities that can draw tourists who may be more interested in cultural awareness as well as trekking, eating local foods, and enjoying the natural environment.



4) Reduced Fuelwood Programme: This programme, aimed at reducing the use of fuelwood, is a long-term strategy that has been modified throughout the years based on availability and beneficiary interest. However, the end goal remains to help transition families to more energy efficient methods of heating and cooking. The Project helps by working with local dealers to provide LPG cookstoves and cylinders or rice cookers to Project families and organizations such as the Integrated Child



Development Service (ICDS) which provides mid-day meals for children. In some of the kitchens they have been able to completely stop using fuelwood, which previously amounted to 35 kg per day. The benefits include reduced pressure on local forests and forest habitat, improved air quality, and a 50% reduction in carbon emissions. The fuelwood alternatives also save families substantial time in the cutting and transport of firewood as well as reduced time spent preparing food.

This incentive is especially popular among village families and has increased the recognition of the Federation's service to the communities.

5) Biodiversity Rehabilitation: The Project has updated its approach in biodiversity conservation to include camera traps in order to better understand which species are found in the Project area. Field staff and Youth Volunteers continue to record the location and provide photo documentation of rare and endangered flora and fauna throughout the Project area. The intervention encourages the inhabitants of the Project area to cease hunting threatened species and to protect the habitat in

which they live. Field staff report increasing frequencies of sighting key species including leopard cats, ferret badger, civet cats and several bird species. The Project, through the field staff, also creates awareness on the extraction of rare and endemic plant species. Increased biodiversity directly relates to the rehabilitation of forest habitat as well as the linking of forest fragments to create larger wildlife corridors. Those animals which were found injured or in danger were rescued and handed over to the Meghalaya Wildlife Department for rehabilitation and release. See Annex 2 for more details.

6) Self-help Groups and Farmer's Clubs: The Project is distributing vermicompost units and materials, temperate fruit tree saplings, mushroom spawn, piglets, and chicks through subsidies from the Synjuk and convergence with Government departments of Meghalaya and the Central Government, while also providing training programmes on proper nutrition, common diseases, and treatment. See Annex 6 for more details on the training provided. The beneficiaries are also visited to ensure the shed and feeding systems for the animals are in good condition both prior to distribution and during follow-up monitoring visits. Similarly, monitoring and distributions are conducted by the Community Facilitators, Youth Volunteers, and the staff.

7) Horticulture: As part of the convergence initiatives, The Project collaborated with the Meghalaya Government's Directorate of Horticulture to address the livelihood needs of the community by



providing temperate fruit tree saplings. Through this partnership and with the support of the Government's Horticulture subsidy program, the Project successfully distributed 2,410 fruit tree saplings to 113 interested farmers/beneficiaries in 2024. The distributed saplings included various fruit tree species such as peach, plum, kiwi vine, apple, pear and *Myrica esculenta* (a fruit tree native to the area). This initiative aims to support farmers in enhancing fruit productivity and promoting sustainable

horticulture in the region. These fruit trees can be planted in home and market gardens and in areas where agriculture had previously taken place.

8) Health and Wellness: As part of the Project's commitment to improving community health and well-being, two Free Medical Check-up Programmes were conducted in the Project area. These camps provided essential healthcare services, early diseases detection, and preventive health education to the underserved population. In the two-day programme about 2,060 participants attended the free health check-up with services provided by 5 medical institutions, both private and governmental. Separately, the herbal practitioners of the Project area



met in a confluence to discuss the challenges they face and to consider a mandated cost for treatment. Fifty-six herbal practitioners took part in the programme. The Project will assist the herbal practitioners in registration for recognition with the appropriate entities both locally and nationally.

9) Sustainable Agriculture: Traditional farming practices in the region are labor-intensive, time-consuming, and often involve the use of fire to prepare fields for cultivation. To address these challenges, 4 power tillers were distributed at the Cluster level under Hima Myllem, Hima Nonglwai and Hima Nongspung. The machines were entrusted with the LWC for maintenance and functioning to be used by area farmers to prepare their fields and avoid the practice of burning. This will help reduce forest fires and protect forests adjacent to existing crop land.

Mushroom cultivation is emerging as a promising livelihood opportunity in the Project, providing an alternative income source for farmers and community members. However, one of the key challenges in mushroom production is the availability of quality substrate materials. To address this, two shaft grass cutters were distributed to villages involved in mushroom cultivation to facilitate the collection of dried grass, which serve as an essential substrate for mushroom farming.

A2: Successes and challenges

Successes:

- This year, the Project has made significant strides in community empowerment by successfully implementing a series of specialized training programs (see Annex 6) aimed at promoting sustainable livelihoods. Key areas of focus included poultry farming, pig breeding, mushroom cultivation and vermicomposting. These initiatives were designed to build the capacity of community members, equipping them with practical skills to manage and sustain income generating activities.
- A major success of the year was the transition of individuals formerly engaged in environmentally damaging activities such as quarrying and charcoal-making. Many of these individuals have successfully shifted to sustainable livelihoods, particularly in pig and poultry farming. This shift not only reduced pressure on forest resources but also opened new, eco-friendly economic opportunities for the community.
- The Home-Based Nursery as an alternative livelihood has had a positive impact on a few families in the Project. The activity led by the Project has helped interested individuals earn additional livelihood of about 30,000-40,000 INR on an average. The saplings from the nursery are also sold to various Government institutions.
- Private landowners in the Project area have increasingly shown interest in tree plantation. Some private landowners are also joining in the ANR programme to revive deforested land.
- Beneficiaries share their success: participants have reported significant improvements in their household incomes and living standards. Success stories include former charcoal makers who

now run profitable pig breeding unit, and an ex-quarry worker who has established poultry farms that contribute to both their family income and local economy.

Challenges:

- Poultry farming continues to be affected by the high cost of feed and outbreaks of disease and infection. The cost of feed means that the farmers are not able to make enough profit to sustain themselves and the loss of poultry due to disease further escalates the issue. The Project staff are continually working with experts to provide regular vaccination and prevent disease outbreaks as well as provide farmers with capacity building and training on the subject.
- Despite successful training and production, many farmers struggle to access markets due to limited linkages, poor packaging, and lack of promotion. This affects their motivation and the economic viability of eco-friendly practices. Strengthening market connections and raising awareness about organic products is essential for the sustainability of these livelihood initiatives. Currently, the Project team is working to help producers apply for Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) labelling on their food products. They are also assisting those producing vermicompost with procuring ways to package their product for market.
- Up until the previous year, the project faced difficulties in advancing apiculture. This was largely due to a lack of technical knowledge among community members, poor participation in training programs and challenges in sourcing quality beekeeping equipment. These factors limited the growth of the activity. The Project is working with area beekeepers to look into traditional ways of beekeeping and trialling different hive designs that incorporate protection from the changing weather patterns.
- A challenge faced by the team in field was the change in village council and administration in regard to the forestry aspect. This required the team to constantly revisit the villages for small awareness programmes on the functioning purpose of the carbon plots to avoid disturbance. The best mitigation practice that the team has found is to set up a meeting with the newly appointed village council immediately upon notification of changes in governance. While there are written MoUs with each village, it may take time for new leaders to come to know of these agreements. Therefore, the team prefers to directly provide information on the program when changes take place.

A3: Project developments

During 2022 the updated Technical Specification (TS) and the Project Design Document (PDD) for the Khasi Hills Community REDD+ Project were accepted by Plan Vivo. In 2023, the TS and PDD were revised to indicate a change in the calculation of forest-based carbon. See Section C3 for more details.

The Project continues to work with The Landscapes and Livelihoods Group (TLLG), an Edinburgh-based company to develop the Project as it expands into other areas of Northeast India.

In 2024, the Project continued to increase its presence in the Eco-tourism sector. The team continues to develop tourism strategies which both showcase the natural beauty of the area while protecting the forests from deforestation by providing communities with alternative livelihoods such as guiding, homestays, marketing local foods, and increasing visibility and resources to traditional health practitioners.

The Project has been working on the 10 micro-watersheds in the Project area for qualitative and quantitative analysis. The qualitative analysis from the Laboratory of the State Food Testing Government of Meghalaya shows the presence of coliforms and other micro-biological contamination in the waters sampled from community collection sites. The reason may vary from grazing animals in and around the site, decay of organic litter, and other residues eroding into the water source. The pH levels in most sites are slightly acidic to acidic range. The quantitative analysis shows that the spring water level is low in the dry season. The Project is addressing this by protection and increased vegetative cover around the area. The team has taken action in communities to provide awareness on safe drinking water habits and to describe the importance of silviculture and assisted natural regeneration in the micro-watersheds.

Similarly, the team is working on developing methods to assess the Project's effect on biodiversity in the Project area. This year, the Project team initiated a celebration for International Biodiversity Day. The aim of this programme was to promote awareness on conserving all aspects of life forms in the natural habitat. The programme involved all the CFs, youth volunteers, and school students and included competitions, games, and prizes.

A4: Future developments

The Project will continue to develop relationships with villages throughout Meghalaya in order to expand the Project area and to assist in implementing REDD+ and ANR activities there. The team is working on developing a project in Ri-Bhoi District, Meghalaya and is currently working on the PDD.

The socio-economic team is continuously implementing and monitoring income generating livelihood activities. They will continue to assess their future viability, adjust as needed, and provide training based on expert knowledge.

PART B: PROJECT ACTIVITIES

B1: Project activities generating Plan Vivo Certificates

Project activities to generate Plan Vivo certificates continued in 2024. An additional 45 hectares were taken up for advance closure and silvicultural treatment bringing the total ANR to 1,746 hectares. The most recent ANR forest plot monitoring has shown that these young regenerating forests were sequestering carbon at an annual rate of 1.40 tC/ha for open forests and 2.43 tC/ha for dense forests

per year (Tables G8b and G8c, KICRP Technical Specification V4.1, updated in 2023). These rates show similarities with the range of rates seen in studies of similar open Chir pine forests in Nepal (Jina et al, 2008) (Shrestha, 2010). Annual ANR monitoring results can be found in Annex 3, Tables 3 and 4. Avoided forest degradation and deforestation (REDD+) in dense forests is succeeding through community fire control, reduced fuelwood consumption, and raising community awareness through the preparation of village forest plans and maps. Fire control efforts by communities in 2024, including the maintenance of 84.09 km of fire lines, limited the area of forested affected by fire to 14.9 hectares. For the past two years, the Project team has monitored both grassland and scrubland separately from the forested area while assessing fire damage. The fire lines are made to protect the forested area, and they have been successful in that effort. The non-forested area affected by fire in the Project area was measured at 2.4 hectares.

Table 1: Project activity summary

Name of technical specification	Area (Ha)	No. Smallholder Households	No. Community Groups
Advance Closure for ANR	1,746	4,466	50
REDD+	15,442	7,762	86

Tables 2a and 2b: Area protected for natural regeneration and enrichment planting in 2024 and the first two implementation phases in hectares.

	ANR area added in year:											Total
Hima	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Mawphlang	24	85.9	21.7	8.3	0	0	20	17.7	0	0	0	177.6
Laitkroh	6	40.9	29.9	0	100	0	11	0	0	21.7	0	209.5
Nonglwai	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.4	10.4
Lyngiong	9.6	278.5	68	0	20	0	30	10.7	0	0	16.2	433
Mylliem	32.1	12	20.2	0	20	0	40	28	10	0	0	162.3
Pamsanngut	7.3	21	115.4	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	158.7
Nongkhlaw	0	19	30.6	0	10	0	5	0	0	5.2	8	77.8
Nongspung	9	3.9	0	0	0	0	10	11.7	1.3	20.6	18.4	74.9
Sohra	19.7	18.6	200.9	0	20	19	20	0	0	2.5	0	300.7
Mawbeh	34.9	30.7	7.1	0	20	6	35	7.4	0	0	0	141.1
Total	150.6	510.5	493.8	8.3	190	25	186	75.5	11.3	50	45	1746

ANR TREATMENT TYPE	IMPLEMENTATION PHASE 1 2012-2016 (ha)	IMPLEMENTATION PHASE 2 2017-2021 (ha)	IMPLEMENTATION PHASE 3 2022-2026 (ha)	TOTAL 2012-2024 (ha)
ANR advance closure	1154.9	484.8	106.3	1,746.0
Silviculture activity	500	484.8	127.6	1,112.4

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

The Project's strategy in generating additional social and economic benefits depends on the involvement of members of the 86 participating villages. In order to engage nearly 42,000 people scattered over 270 square kilometres, the Project has hired and trained a staff of community organizers. Table 3 illustrates the steady growth in staff over the past eight years, with the number of female staff members increasing over the same period as well. The Project attributes this to the general increased participation of villages, and the increase in number and interest of beneficiaries of the project activities. 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.

As per the PDD, this input is facilitated through the socio-economic team meeting with Project Participants (often through Self-help Group meetings), where interested participants are provided options of activities that the Project is already undertaking. Project Participants can either sign up for those programs or recommend other livelihood activities that they would be interested in. Before start-up materials are distributed (e.g. chicks, mushroom spawn, worms for vermi-compost, etc.) the team ensures that those beneficiaries are set up with the appropriate training and have adequate facilities to carry out the activities. The number of interested Project Participants helps to determine the budget for the socio-economic program and the number of team members/resource persons who will be needed to assist in carrying out those activities.

The governance of the Federation or Synjuk that oversees the Project is comprised of the leaders of the ten participating Indigenous governments (*Hima*), 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 Khasi youth 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
2021	19	9	0	8	10	85	85	216
2022	19	9	0	8	10	86	86	218
2023	23	9	0	8	10	86	86	222
2024	25	9	0	8	10	86	86	224

Training Programmes: An important component of the Project strategy is capacity building. The team conducted a series of vocational training sessions on mushroom cultivation, vermiculture, poultry rearing, tour guiding (including separate trainings on search and rescue procedures), hospitality, and nursery production. Training sessions on field activities such as carbon plot monitoring (including the use of new caliper tools) and camera trap procedures were also provided to ensure proper measurements, recording, and maintenance were taking place. The staff provided training to CFs on basic skills for laptop usage and the KoboToolBox App, as well as the methods for Participatory Rural Appraisal in order to enhance the Project's data collection, recording, and reporting methods. Orientation sessions were conducted for CFs and Youth Volunteers as well as SHGs to refresh those already involved in the Project and to provide information on Project activities to those new to the program. Furthermore, the team took part in presenting a number of sessions with student groups, organisations, and government departments on carbon projects, eco-tourism, and social-economic livelihoods. Training is always conducted with beneficiaries prior to participation in Project programs and activities. See Annex 6 for more information.

PART C: PLAN VIVO CERTIFICATE ISSUANCE SUBMISSION

C1: Contractual statement

The Federation (Synjuk) has signed PES (Payment for Ecological Services) agreements with 86 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 1/2024 – 12/2024

Total area (ha)	Tech. Spec	Total ER's (tCO ₂) achieved this period (2024)	% Buffer	No. of PVCs allocated to buffer from ER's (2024)	Saleable ERs available (2024)	Issuance request (PVCs) Vintage	ER's (tCO ₂) available for future issuances
15,442	REDD+	71,000	20	14,200	56,800	56,800	0
1,746	ANR	5,047	20	1,009	4,038	4,038	0
Total		76,047	20	15,209	60,838	60,838	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	60,838	10300000000432	REDD+/ANR
TOTAL	60,838		

C3: Data to support issuance request

See monitoring results Annex 3. During 2023, plots were monitored, and carbon was calculated as per the Technical Specifications in the Project Design Document V4.1:

A biomass expansion factor (BEF) was applied to convert stem biomass estimates to estimates of whole tree biomass was applied. Biomass expansion factors recommended by Brown (1997) were applied:

- When inventoried biomass was >190 t/ha a BEF of 1.74 was applied;
- When inventories biomass as <190t/ha a BEF = $\text{EXP}(3.213 - 0.506 \cdot \text{LN}(\text{BV}))$, was applied where BV=inventoried volume;
- For plots dominated by pines a BEF of 1.3 was applied.

In the past this procedure had not been consistent, and a more conservative approach was being used where a BEF of 1.3 was applied for all open forest plots. Due to this discrepancy, the Project has recalculated the previous years' data using this consistent method in order to compare figures.

PART D: SALES OF PLAN VIVO CERTIFICATES

Table 6*: Sales for the reporting period 01/2024 – 12/2024²

*Pricing reported for internal monitoring purposes only.

See Annex 5 for the historical sales data.

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 developing forests. These targets are from the revised monitoring framework found in the Technical Specification (V4.1) Table K1a which were revised during in 2021 and reviewed throughout the Project monitoring period based on realistic assumptions and reflective of the past monitoring results.

The monitoring targets for socio-economic activity 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 K2 in the Technical Specifications (V4.1) were revised in 2021.

Table 7: Monitoring targets

Activity	Activity Indicator (measured annually)	Means of Assessment	Annual Targets			
			Full Target	Full Target Achievement	Partial Target Achievement	Missed Target
Forestry Indicators						
Fire control	Length of fire lines constructed by <i>Hima</i>	The project team keeps records of km of fire line reported annually by the CF of each <i>Hima</i> and is included in the annual report.	> 60 km	93 km		
Forest restoration	Number of hectares with ANR Advance Closure Treatment	CFs collect data from village members and Youth Volunteers who record data from the field using GPS units.	50 ha		45 ha	

² Buyers had committed to buy 2023 Vintage in 2024 and paid in advance, but the issuance was not finalized by S&P Global until January 2025 for 2023 credits so they could not be transferred until 2025. As such, sales of 2023 Vintages will be provided in the 2025 Annual Report.

Activity	Activity Indicator (measured annually)	Means of Assessment	Annual Targets			
			Full Target	Full Target Achievement	Partial Target Achievement	Missed Target
		The results are published in the annual report.				
	Number of hectares with ANR Silvicultural Treatment	CFs collect data from village members and Youth Volunteers who record data from the field using GPS units. The results are published in the annual report.	50 ha	50 ha		
Fuelwood saving devices	Number of fuelwoods saving units installed (LPG, rice cookers, etc.)	Data is collected by the CFs and the project team throughout the year and analyzed at year's end for inclusion in the annual report.	>150 units	603 ³		
Charcoal making	Number of households who have been involved in charcoal making who are now involved in alternative activities	Data is collected by the CFs and the project team throughout the year and analyzed at year's end for inclusion in the annual report.	>5%		2.5 % ⁴	
Socio-economic Indicators						
Benefit sharing and participation	Number of villages with Community Development Funds (CDFs)	The data is collected by the CFs from the village leaders and members to gain their input and is analyzed by the project team to identify any problems and implications for the coming year's grant programme. The findings are included in the annual report.	>70 villages	86 villages		

³ The project partnered with the State of Meghalaya to identify and additional 530 community members within the project area to be beneficiaries of the PMUY scheme which distributes LPG connections to those below the poverty line, thus reducing fuelwood use in cooking in a number of households beyond the target.

⁴ The project team is working on better methods of tracking this parameter. As per the PDD, the project team is working to directly identify and meet with charcoal makers. They have increased their reach, but are planning to conduct more group meetings and trainings in the years to come. See Annex 7 for meeting notes.

Activity	Activity Indicator (measured annually)	Means of Assessment	Annual Targets			
			Full Target	Full Target Achievement	Partial Target Achievement	Missed Target
	Number of families accessing CDFs	The data is collected by the CFs from the village leaders and members to gain their input and is analyzed by the project team to identify any problems and implications for the coming year's grant programme. The findings are included in the annual report.	>2000 HH	3727 households		
Institutional capacity	Number of trainings programmes	This data is collected by the project team throughout the year and is analyzed at year's end by the team to determine if capacity is improving. The quantitative data is supplemented by case studies and in-depth interviews. The data is reported in the annual report to Plan Vivo and other stakeholder institutions.	10 trainings	13 trainings		
	Percentage of participants who take up an activity after receiving training (within 1 year)	This data is collected by the CFs and project team throughout the year and is analyzed at the year's end by the team to determine if the training is beneficial. The data is reported in the annual report to Plan Vivo.	>50%	80%		
	Number of families participating in Income Generating Activities	Data is collected by CFs from village leaders and members and is analyzed by the project team. The findings are included in the annual report.	>200 families	404 families		
Environmental and Biodiversity Indicators						
Biodiversity	Number of biodiversity surveys conducted by CFs and Youth Volunteers	The CFs and Youth Volunteers record any observations on biodiversity record sheets. Information recorded includes the name of the species observed, time and place, GPS	>2 surveys	4		

Activity	Activity Indicator (measured annually)	Means of Assessment	Annual Targets			
			Full Target	Full Target Achievement	Partial Target Achievement	Missed Target
		location, evidence of its presence (scat, fur, animal or bird, call, etc.), and the condition of the location. The record is presented and reviewed by the project team at the end of the year.				
Quarrying	Number of reports and lobby advocacy meetings/reports held	The data is collected by the CF and reported to the project team which analyses the data and includes it in the annual report and shares it with the <i>Hima</i> leadership and village councils.	2 reports or meetings		1	

Although the targets for forest restoration were not met this year for the number of hectares that were added to ANR and part of silvicultural activities, the Project continues to work with communities to increase the amount of land that is set aside for regeneration and will commit to including more land for ANR to meet the five-year target of 250 hectares which is included in the PDD. The success of ANR within the Project continues to be monitored carefully and the team is looking forward to analysing which activities are making the most impact in the communities.

New monitoring targets were set within the updated PDD for the monitoring period 2022-2026 for charcoal production. The team has monitored charcoal production in the past, however, the new annual target was only partially met. It is difficult to monitor realistic changes in households involved in charcoal making as there are a number of factors involved including location, number of people in the household depending on the income, the number of months a household might be involved in the activity, and the type of forest that is used for such purposes. The team is actively working with communities to introduce alternative livelihoods which would decrease the need to use the forest for charcoal making.

During 2024, the CFs and team members continued to interact with and engage families involved in quarrying, however there was only one formal meeting with Project Director in order to mitigate actions therefore resulting in a partial target achievement. The Project team has been able to identify quarry workers who are interested in alternative livelihood activities and they have shown to be successful in their transition. The team will continue to work with them in order to monitor for long term impacts. The Project maintains relationships with community leaders to increase awareness on the issue and reduce heavy equipment in order to reduce the negative impact on the environment.

Additional meetings and interventions have been made for the following years in order to increase the reach of the Project.

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 23,500-hectare Project within the 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 of flora and fauna appears to be strong (as represented by the number of sightings of rare species), though the team is unable to provide conclusive evidence of any increase in biodiversity at this point given the data. Now that data is being collected through camera traps, the team can use the information as a baseline for continued monitoring at precise locations. See Annex 2 for more information.

The area of forest impacted by fire was heavily reduced in 2024 as forests were protected by community driven action of fire lines, pre-controlled burning, and the use of fire watchers who quickly notify the community to keep existing fires from spreading. The Project has also assisted in household and commercial kitchens transition from fuelwood to alternative energy sources by distributing LPG cooktops/cylinders and rice cookers to a total of 4,152 beneficiaries throughout the Project years. This includes the partnership with the government to distribute LPG units to Project beneficiaries and the distribution of individual and commercial LPG and rice cookers by the Synjuk in 2024.

Co-benefits reflecting the Sustainable Development Goals can also be seen as household incomes increase due to Project supported entrepreneurial and innovative farming systems, including organic agriculture and production of value-added goods. Distribution of LPG cookstoves and rice cookers has reduced the time that villagers (mostly women and children) previously used to gather fuel wood and keep a fire going in the home. Health benefits have also increased in terms of air quality from decreased fuelwood burning and availability of health camps. The use of the grant programmes by participating villages to improve village forests and community life in 86 communities in 2024 demonstrates that the Project is having an impact on improving environmental and social conditions. Access to the mature forest for livelihood and ecosystem benefits, including drinking water, has assisted more than 8,005 households.

An important impact from the Project is the increasing participation rates and interest of the approximately 42,000 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 of villages and as neighbouring communities request to be included in the forest conservation and restoration activities. The Project has been contacted by other tribal communities, governments, and NGOs in 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 Funds 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 Part I, Table 9. The primary mode of PES distribution is through the annual grant programmes. In 2024, communities had requested help with better access to health care. Through a special grant the Project was able to provide new ambulances to several Hima with clear MOUs on responsibilities. The Community Development Funds (CDF) were distributed to all 86 communities, assisting a total of 8005 households. The Small Livelihoods Grants were distributed as in-kind benefits to those taking up alternative livelihood activities. Details of both of these distributions can be found in Annex 1 Tables 1 and 2. Distributions through these three mechanisms 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 \$
01/2024-12/2024	Community Development Funds	219,401.16	27,618.75	247,019.91	0	0
	Small Livelihood Grants	79,541.43	10,006.88	89,548.31	0	0
	Special Grant (Corpus Fund to Hima, Laptop to CF)	0	43,250.00	43,250.00	0	0
	Special Grant (Sustainable Agriculture)	53,947.43	11,965.53	65,912.96	0	0

01/2023-12/2023	Community Development Funds	187,129.86	32,271.30	219,401.16	0	0
	Small Livelihood Grants	56,734.07	22,807.36	79,541.43	0	0
	Special Grant (Ambulance)	0	53,947.43	53,947.43	0	0
01/2022-12/2022	Community Development Funds	146,052.72	41,077.14	187,129.86	0	0
	Small Livelihood Grants	18,842.07	37,892.00	56,734.07	0	0
01/2021-12/2021	Community Development Funds	128,909.86	17,142.86	146,052.72	857.14	0
	Small Livelihood Grants	11,373.97	7,468.10	18,842.07	0	0
01/2020-12/2020	Community Development Funds	100,219.61	28,690.25	128,909.86	2,357.00	0
	Small Livelihood Grants	10,152.33	1,221.64	11,373.97	0	0
01/2019-12/2019	Community Development Funds	83,108.21	17,111.40	100,219.61	14,307.69	692.31
	Small Livelihood Grants	9,344.33	808.00	10,152.33	1,769.00	0
01/2018-12/2018	Community Development Funds	68,584.41	14,523.80	83,108.21	0	952.38
	Small Livelihood Grants	8,559.33	785.00	9,344.33	0	0
01/2017-12/2017	Community Development Funds	48,822.41	19,762.00	68,584.41	1,563.00	1,563.00
	Small Livelihood Grants	6,541.33	2,018.00	8,559.33	0	0
01/2016-12/2016	Community Development Funds	30,720.41	18,102.00	48,822.41	19,200.00	0
	Small Livelihood Grants	3,782.33	2,759.00	6,541.33	0	0
01/2015-12/2015	Community Development Funds	12,750.00	17,970.41	30,720.41	0	0
	Small Livelihood Grants	1,658.33	2,124.00	3,782.33	0	0

01/2014- 12/2014	Community Development Funds	0	12,750.00	12,750.00	0	0
	Small Livelihood Grants	0	1,658.33	1,658.33	0	0
TOTAL			445,731.18			

Please note that the table above is only comparing a portion of the community benefits throughout the years. The total Community Benefit extends to other services which are summarised in Table 9.

PART H: ON-GOING PARTICIPATION

H1: Recruitment and Project Potential

The Project leaders are meeting with village leaders in neighbouring Ri-Bhoi District, adjacent villages to the Project area and in Manipur to assess potential interest in expanding the Project into their areas. In the Khasi Hills two Awareness Programs were held during July and December with 36 and 108 community members participating in each. During these meetings the Project team provides a presentation on the REDD+ program including the forestry, socio-economic, and tourism activities. The community leaders as well as a variety of community members: women, youth, elderly, Self-help Groups (SHGs), landholders, etc., are involved in the program to raise questions and provide feedback about the Project. Following these meetings the village will provide consensus on whether or not to join the Project.

H2: Community Participation

The Project strategy is based on the intensive participation of the communities. One of the successes of 2024, was the increased involvement of community members and volunteers in Project related activities. Additionally, the Project employed 224 individuals drawn from the participating villages, an increase from 77 staff in 2016. The Project strategy relies on local people to both manage and implement the Project 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. Women and youth are engaged in the Project through the socio-economic program and are largely involved in the SHGs and organizing community functions. During 2024, nine meetings were held with SHGs with attendance from 10 to 44 participants each. These meetings are held to inform new SHG members about the Project, update existing SHGs on activities, trainings, and procedures, and to hear feedback from the SHGs on existing activities. See Annex 7 for a summary of meetings held in 2024.

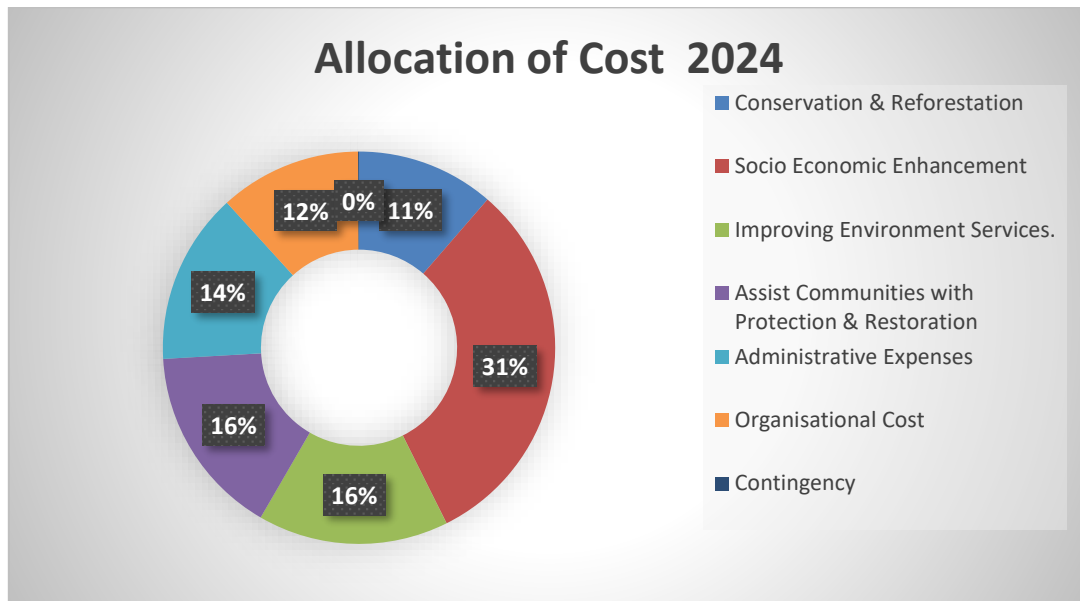
Half of the Community Facilitators and Youth Volunteers are female and work to identify training needs, beneficiaries for LPG, and interact with participants to learn of the successes and challenges of the Project and inform the team. The grievances in the Project are generally raised informally during monitoring of the Project activities or noticed by Community Facilitators and Youth Volunteers while interacting with the beneficiaries and stakeholders. Any issues in the Project are discussed during the Project meetings held monthly. These findings have been listed in the challenges section of Annual Report above.

PART I: PROJECT OPERATING COSTS

Table 9: Allocation of costs 2024

COMMUNITY BENEFITS	INR	USD	%
Conservation & Reforestation			
Conservation & Reforestation: LPG Distribution, plantation, training, silviculture, site selection, capacity building	4,578,493.00	57,231.16	11%
PES Payments			
Socio-economic enhancement: Temperate fruit trees, livestock, vermi-composting, mushroom cultivation, SHGs, LWCs, FCs, training, Community Development Fund, Special Village Grant, health camps, income generating activities	14,741,373.00	184,267.16	37%
Assist community with restoration: CFs, Training, Tree Adoption Programme, Fireline	6,334,552.00	79,181.90	16%
Improving Environmental Services: Eco-tourism grants, Biodiversity monitoring, Advocacy and Networking	4,183,277.00	52,290.96	10%
Total Community Benefits	29,837,695.00	372,971.19	74%
ADMINISTRATIVE OVERHEADS	INR	USD	%
Administrative	5,697,776.06	71,222.20	14%
Organisational Cost (Tax)	4,705,050.00	58,813.13	12%
Contingency	31,000.00	387.50	0%
Total Overhead	10,433,826.06	130,422.83	26%
TOTAL COSTS	40,271,521.06	503,394.01	100%

The values in Table 6 reflect the sales made during 2024. The organization works with buyers to coordinate payment when it is needed by the Project. Often the buyer pays in instalments which may span multiple years. For example, income received in 2024 may be for previous and post years commitments. The amount invested in community benefits in Table 9 above corresponds with the amount expected to be received based on agreements and commitments with buyers over multiple years, not only in year 2024.



See Annex 1, Table 3 for a complete list of community benefits provided by the Project.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: COMMUNITY IMPACTS

Table 1: Community Development Funds provided to 86 participating villages in 2024.

Community Development Funds for the year 2024					
Sl. No	Village	Activity	Number of Households	Population	Benefitted Households
1	Mawkohmon	Partition of two rooms and two doors in Dorbar Hall	228	1191	228
2	Mission	Construction of canal at Community Hall	89	471	89
3	Ladumrisain	Repair PA system	140	694	140
4	Nongrum	GPS Survey, map making, printing, making 2 signboards	159	816	159
5	Dongiewrim	Purchasing Desktop	173	846	173
6	Lyngkien Sunei	Repairing PA System	95	513	95
7	Umtyrniut	Construction of playground at Community Hall Umtyrniut	105	560	105
8	Mawmyrsiang	Purchasing village materials	84	536	84
9	Lyngkien Ramklang	Making signboard and purchasing PA system etc	138	698	138
10	Kyiem	Fencing at Kyiem Upper Primary School.	145	815	145
11	Wahrahaw	Purchasing village materials	89	481	89
12	Ur ur	Construction of drinking well	114	801	40
13	Wahumlawbah	Purchasing PA System	102	544	102
14	Laitmawpen	Fencing for water spring shed in Them Lwai	71	353	71
15	Lawshlem	Construction of footpath	50	307	50
16	Kyndonglaitmawbah	Construction of footbridge	54	309	10
17	Phaniewlah Neng	Construction of footpath at Umdohni	78	605	30
18	Phaniewlah Rum	Purchasing tarpaulin, cooking stand and pipe for hand wash station	112	647	112
19	Umkaber	Purchasing 50 plastic chairs, speaker, cooking stand and pipe for hand washing station	86	474	86
20	Nongthymmai Rum	Purchasing 60 plastic chairs and two tables	56	309	56
21	Lyngdoh Phanblang	Purchasing village materials	123	666	123

22	Perkseh	Putting monoliths at lailad Madan Sohphienam.	87	480	87
23	Laitsohphlang	Purchasing 4 solar street lights	37	219	37
24	Umsawmat	Purchasing village materials	134	947	134
25	Laitmawhing	Construction of drinking well at Ummyndai	77	430	20
26	Thainthynroh	Painting Dorbar Hall	227	1049	227
27	Nongthymmai Neng	Purchasing village materials and wireless speaker and construction of washing place at Umjapung Lynti iew	104	590	104
28	Mawponghong	Construction of washing place at Wahbah Lyngiong	112	682	10
29	Nonglwai	Purchasing Syntex (water tank)	217	1078	29
30	Laitsohum	Construction of fencing for school kitchen	63	288	63
31	Kukon	Repair of washing place at Them u hor	24	142	24
32	Mawlum Tyrsad	Purchasing solar lights.	112	593	112
33	Kyrphei	Purchasing 20 benches, 1 table and 60 plastic chairs.	181	853	181
34	Umlangmar M	Purchasing water supply pipe to households	89	410	20
35	Mawspang	Construction of Community Hall	28	140	28
36	Nongmadan	Purchasing PA System	141	745	141
37	Pomsanngut	Purchasing PA System	56	321	56
38	Mawsawrit	Construction of public toilet	74	414	74
39	Nongwah	Purchasing storage cabinet, table & chairs	144	810	144
40	Remdong	Construction of washing place	34	196	34
41	Tyrsad umkseh	Purchasing solar street lights.	232	1127	232
42	Mawliehpoh	Purchasing village materials	66	336	66
43	Mawrohroh	Extension of Dorbar Hall	72	377	72
44	Umlangmar(N)	Purchasing village materials	35	192	35
45	Lawkhla Mawlong	Construction of 2 roofs on washing place at Pdengshnong	50	301	15
46	Lawkhla	Construction of footbridge from Lawkhla to Sohpien	88	411	88
47	Laitniangtlong	Repairing drinking well at Lumkshaid.	52	298	42
48	Wahrisain	Purchasing village materials	28	160	28
49	Mawsadang	Construction of fishpond	130	755	130
50	Niamsang	Making wooden table and wooden chairs	44	328	44

51	Pyndenumbri	Construction of a storeroom for village materials.	39	215	39
52	Mawbeh	Purchasing PA System	142	803	142
53	Laitsohma	Purchasing PA System	32	205	32
54	Steplakrai	Purchasing PA System	42	230	42
55	Mawkalang	Repairing community hall	21	120	12
56	Wahstew	Construction of washing place at Phudwahstew	55	271	10
57	Laitthemlangсах	Construction of footpath at Thwei u Ren	21	107	21
58	Laitumiong	Construction of toilet at parking viewpoint Thwei u Ren	16	86	16
59	Synrangsohnoh	Construction of waiting shed	38	181	7
60	Jathang	Construction of footpath from to water collection site	52	237	12
61	Mawstep	Construction of water pond at Wahtongum u Kno	53	275	8
62	Rngidiengsai	Purchasing water electric motor	19	116	17
63	Pyrda	Purchasing village materials	58	366	52
64	Dympep	Purchasing folding steel table	78	411	70
65	Laitsohpiah	Construction of toilet at Viewpoint tourism Tyngam Masi	88	349	30
66	Umdiengpoh	Construction of washing place at Wahkhilon	87	406	52
67	Mawkma	Construction of drinking well at lynti lew Wahlynngai	283	1375	40
68	Laitlyndop	Construction of toilet at parking Janailar	137	672	20
69	Lad-Mawphlang	Construction of toilet near VEC hall at Lad Mawphlang	118	663	118
70	Mawmihthied	Construction of drinking well at Riatshnong	148	664	32
71	Mawbri	Construction of drinking well at Wahkba	26	150	26
72	Sohrarim	Construction of drinking well at Lumja dkhar	143	792	12
73	Lumkyntung	Purchasing village materials	74	397	74
74	Umtynngar	Purchasing village materials	70	396	70
75	Shankhla	Construction of a community hall.	20	116	20
76	Lyngkienshie	Purchasing PA System	67	296	67
77	Kynton Syrwa	Repair footpath	64	300	64
78	Mynsain	Construction of check dam at Umkariar Mynsain	85	422	40

79	Nongthymmai Pdeng	Purchasing solar street lights.	20	119	20
80	Lummawkong	Purchasing a pandal screen	77	397	77
81	Kyrdemkhla	Repairing PA System	103	462	80
82	Diengkynthong	Purchasing plastic chairs & 5 cooking materials	94	413	60
83	Mawjriong	Cleaning 2 check dams and 1 washing place at Wah Phudstew	136	630	60
84	Mawmyrsiang	Construction of drinking well Lum Lamlyer and Silviculture at Lum Khlaw Adong Lumlaitthyruh	126	651	30
85	Tiewlieh	Construction of drinking well at Wahumsa & installing monolith at LawAdong Lumlaitthyru.	134	706	40
86	Laitkynsew	Purchasing PA System	210	1035	210
			8005	41993	3727⁵

Table 2: 2024 Small Livelihood Grants

Small Livelihood Grant	INR	USD
Bee Keeping	12,0062.00	1,500.78
Mushroom Cultivation	38,330.00	479.13
Polyhouse	13,8002.00	1,725.03
Vermicompost	42,715.00	533.94
Brush Cutter	21,948.00	274.35
Chaff Cutter	51,296.00	641.20
Livestock	208,180.00	2,602.25
Micro Enterprise	161,000.00	2,012.50
Power Tiller	883,998.00	11,049.98
Revolving Fund	380,000.00	4,750.00
Temperate Fruit	51,370.00	642.13
Agriculture allied activity	241,500.00	3,018.75
Kiosk	20,000.00	250.00
Revolving Fund	380,000.00	4,750.00
Total	2,738,401.00	34,230.04

⁵ During some years the benefit of the Community Development Fund is used for an activity which affects a portion of the village. During other years the grant may be used for the entire village or another portion of the village, depending on the need. The plan for the fund is decided upon during a public meeting in the community, depending on the priority and importance of the need. The number of benefitting families is determined by the specific activity that is funded by the grant.

Table 3: Structure of Community Benefits

Community Benefits		
Conservation & Reforestation		LPG Distribution
		Plantation
		Training
		Silviculture
		Site selection
		Capacity building
		Home based Nursery
PES	Socio-economic Enhancement	Vermi-composting
		Temperate fruit trees
		Shade nets
		Livestock
		Mushroom cultivation
		SHGs/Farmers Clubs
		Income Generating Activities
		Training
		LWC
		Community Development Funds
		Special Village Grants
		Rain harvesting
		Solar streetlights
		Power Tiller
		Grass chaff cutter
	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. All sightings are documented with photos and GPS coordinates.

This year, through convergence with the Meghalaya Department of Wildlife, the Project added camera traps to get a better sense of which fauna are present without disturbing their habitats. Four camera traps were purchased by the Project and nine were provided by the Wildlife Department. Each camera trap remains in place for approximately one month before the data is collected and it is moved to another location. The Project gathered camera trap data from 6 locations in 2024.

Sightings by Community	Village	Action Taken
Black Tail Crake	Mawrohroh	Rehabilitated
Brown Fish Owl	Mawbeh	Rehabilitated
Brown Fish Owl	Mawbeh	Rehabilitated
Brown Fish Owl	Mawbeh	Rehabilitated
Sightings by Camera Trap		Number of Sightings
Pheasants		7
Civet cat		1
Deer		12
Bird		2
Leopard cat		3
Wolf		1
Yellow throated merten		1
Chipmunk		1
Squirrel		2
Monkey		1



ANNEX 3: REDD+ AND ANR CARBON MONITORING RESULTS FOR ISSUANCE REQUEST

Tables 1 and 2 show the carbon stock in the open and dense REDD+ forest inventory plots that are monitored annually. The 2024 sample includes 51 randomly selected open forest plots and 61 dense forest plots. Tables 3 and 4 show the average growth in the 32 randomly selected ANR plots.

Table 1: REDD+ Open Forest plot carbon stock for 2018-2024 in tC per hectare

Plot No.	2018 Open (tC/ha)	2019 Open (tC/ha)	2020 Open (tC/ha)	2021 Open (tC/ha)	2022 Open (tC/ha)	2023 Open (tC/ha)	2024 Open (tC/ha)
1	10.431	11.082	14.675	15.184	-		
2						ANR	ANR
3	10.376	10.811	11.792		-		
4						ANR	ANR
5	51.528	52.937	55.434	64.639	48.886	59.834	60.952
6	58.284	60.640	63.844	69.406	61.517	68.047	70.316
7	50.376	51.470	53.659	54.161	55.401	65.342	67.554
8	41.056	41.630	42.699	43.576	67.925	65.627	66.674
9	57.157	58.538	60.427	62.039	66.797	70.671	74.185
10	12.256	12.380	13.009	13.316	13.749	15.892	16.840
11	57.625	58.400	61.445	66.477	66.625	68.720	70.848
12	46.443	47.536	49.244	50.132	78.087	-	
13	60.522	61.356	62.180		-		
14						ANR	ANR
15	52.907	54.669	59.321	62.714	62.474	64.573	64.775
16	50.806	51.683	51.187	54.775	-		
17	42.298	43.363	44.400		-		
18	11.067	11.946	13.494		-		
19	45.693	46.640	49.229	50.496	53.916	56.214	59.041
20	56.120	57.240	57.296	58.162	58.846	60.533	61.778
21	54.080	54.961	57.316	59.522	62.426	64.983	68.243
22	6.328	6.697	6.824	7.816	8.752	10.110	11.293
23	49.801	50.933	52.545	54.968	61.119	65.470	68.680
24	39.901	40.852	43.310	46.559	54.446	59.162	62.005
25	14.190	15.392	17.218		22.369	25.471	27.230
26	7.080	7.117	7.506	8.934	9.974	12.375	13.315
27					-		
28						ANR	ANR
29	44.095	45.209	47.676	48.964	43.684	45.646	46.802
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	21.521	22.043	24.388	26.563
36	39.674	40.733	50.405	55.954	55.787	62.987	66.047
37	28.555	29.915	42.439	46.206	47.811	50.682	53.748
38	61.114	61.772	65.298	67.131	67.513	63.552	65.385
39	5.146	5.416	7.062	6.658	7.891	10.719	11.102
40						ANR	ANR
41	9.798	10.380	10.862		-		
42				54.336	54.336	-	
43				4.271	3.786	4.110	4.628
44				28.479	28.919	30.848	32.294
45				4.340	5.448	7.044	7.898
46				40.112	41.676	45.043	47.964
47				57.803	59.800	56.329	58.529
48				7.455	9.597	11.689	13.034
49				19.083	19.238	21.227	22.366
50				51.003	48.253	52.780	54.583
51				12.328	12.901	14.435	16.371
52				46.066	32.443	37.781	35.860
53				14.656	25.812	30.062	36.221
54				30.659	29.699	30.710	38.004
55				57.250	58.791	55.317	57.063
56				82.718	85.869	88.355	90.979
57				74.811	83.016	82.464	83.829
58				39.027	37.150	39.984	41.043
59				105.839	107.062	109.113	112.251
60				36.056	35.458	38.465	40.430
61				26.392	27.746	28.352	29.726
62				115.137	109.040	111.135	114.332
63				27.248	27.844	21.986	24.505
64				17.611	19.409	22.328	25.077
65				15.835	15.543	18.462	21.628
66					85.848	88.973	90.322
67					32.599	35.728	38.750
68					10.698	11.946	13.119
69					13.878	15.755	17.064
70					11.440	12.818	14.001
71					24.971	27.471	29.929
Mean (tC/ha)	32.242	33.070	35.339	42.871	42.835	43.955	45.984
Std Dev	21.18	21.52	22.10	25.851	26.746	26.644	27.241

Table 2: REDD+ Dense Forest plot carbon stock for 2018-2022 in tC per hectare

Plot No.	2018 Dense tC/ha	2019 Dense tC/ha	2020 Dense tC/ha	2021 Dense tC/ha	2022 Dense tC/ha	2023 Dense tC/ha	2024 Dense tC/ha
101	80.325	80.985	83.182		93.034	95.955	96.929
102	31.213	31.459	32.681		-		
103	76.865	77.484	80.270	84.752	87.600	90.270	92.721
104	124.088	125.809	127.939		-		
105	126.880	127.612	134.450		-		
106	107.716	108.900	116.454	118.657	115.926	116.568	119.735
107	-	-	-	-	-		
108	59.287	60.275	64.065		-		
109	64.394	65.880	68.613	69.787	74.225	78.155	83.224
110	69.885	70.559	72.530		-		
111	134.670	135.783	136.040	140.674	139.048	150.315	150.315
112	66.460	67.997	70.189	73.113	64.121	70.261	70.261
113	69.431	71.135	74.565	73.853	79.494	90.200	91.390
114	108.484	109.505	109.794		-		
115	126.821	128.046	125.905	149.640	149.084	142.662	151.567
116	24.291	25.536	27.949		-		
117	65.045	66.852	70.752	71.426	69.753	77.758	79.777
118	31.032	31.891	38.161	38.801	46.005	47.204	47.584
119	46.033	46.888	49.071		-		
120	15.000	15.948	23.819	19.845	35.921	42.655	45.565
121	21.905	22.490	26.971	27.873	33.410	33.904	36.675
122	112.210	113.317	120.472	126.460	116.606	120.046	120.122
123	154.102	154.570	157.695	151.452	-		
124	34.115	34.730	50.545		-		
125	102.083	103.825	109.872	116.311	108.673	113.285	114.818
126	172.541	173.502	179.370	175.197	168.932	171.718	173.518
127						ANR	ANR
128	92.193	93.786	94.979	97.589	91.499	100.982	102.986
129	148.434	150.010	153.051	158.217	145.875	147.668	149.938
130	91.101	93.090	102.234	105.235	106.255	109.236	113.236
131	88.367	91.141	95.420	99.271	96.955	100.648	101.624
132	121.011	123.165	127.935	131.288	136.632	132.326	136.090
133	117.292	119.090	123.191	123.597	124.434	124.835	126.624
134						ANR	ANR
135	170.654	172.473	176.031	188.412	195.793	194.904	204.068
136						ANR	ANR
137	145.216	146.128	150.960	156.040	150.085	151.937	157.181
138	124.594	125.461	137.148	133.250	134.961	139.679	144.392
139	156.411	157.098	166.716	173.031	158.987	158.987	162.820
140	103.224	104.827	108.055		-		
141	135.743	138.119	143.498	144.879	149.056	149.114	152.198
142	109.681	111.129	114.709	116.883	111.990	131.485	130.974

143	54.220	56.521			-		
144	56.369	57.846	67.427	69.500	71.519	-	
145	93.365	94.583	97.214	101.978	98.885	106.152	108.315
146	65.209	66.850	70.546	71.907	-		
147	23.793	24.510	26.871	28.090	28.780	30.910	32.170
148	79.937	81.157	86.251	87.735	89.568	89.932	91.881
149	72.047	72.944	67.464	68.532	-		
150	31.002	32.266			-		
151						ANR	ANR
152						ANR	ANR
153						ANR	ANR
154	49.982	51.915	56.161	56.769	54.824	57.137	58.399
155						ANR	ANR
156	83.728	84.970	92.687	94.670	88.529	96.117	98.973
157	79.755	80.668	81.962	87.266	85.650	89.370	93.272
158	16.108	16.443	17.636		-		
159						ANR	ANR
160	29.877	30.824	40.263	42.922	45.884	52.046	53.050
161	15.228	15.407	17.884	19.512	19.765	19.034	20.531
162	75.201	76.691	76.893	79.963	81.086	79.113	82.110
163	95.980	98.265	101.835		-		
164	84.412	86.612	90.981	89.470	84.567	85.960	87.688
165	132.488	134.253	137.800	145.306	138.613	113.048	110.873
166				36.555	37.414	40.372	44.329
167				105.999	102.864	108.789	111.540
168				63.516	62.540	75.007	78.083
169				20.963	-		
170				114.042	119.362	122.932	127.421
171				16.46	20.410	22.789	25.975
172				23.924	26.209	29.013	35.718
173				139.490	140.707	144.445	146.535
174				117.508	116.021	121.406	124.464
175				115.400	115.916	107.282	109.934
176				103.994	103.424	104.515	105.426
177				123.609	123.104	125.691	129.227
178				107.059	112.753	112.054	113.943
179				114.525	113.957	117.545	119.576
180				24.427	23.191	26.118	27.070
181				120.227	122.797	127.682	134.353
182				56.450	52.164	52.291	53.485
183				144.502	145.684	149.824	152.400
184				112.881	115.526	120.590	124.936
185				72.505	73.962	76.280	78.484
186				49.549	47.884	46.227	46.707

187				140.529	152.574	154.871	155.152
188					25.802	28.124	28.400
189					49.385	53.877	57.466
Mean (tC/ha)	85.134	86.415	92.133	95.7666	94.769	97.857	100.397
Std Dev.	42.63	42.80	42.88	44.185	42.711	42.051	42.965

Table 3: ANR open forest plot carbon stock for 2016-2024 in tC per hectare

Plot No.	ANR Site	Biomass (tC/ha)									
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Beta
4	Law Shlem	0.0	0.0	13.9	14.4	17.9	21.3	16.6	19.4	21.1	1.8
28	Phodumdewsaw, Hima Pamsanngut	0.0	0.0	5.5	6.0	8.4	10.2	10.1	12.2	12.9	1.4
27	Lawsubah, Pamsanngut	0.0	0.0	61.9	63.1	69.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4
2	Lum U Mong, Laitkroh	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.2	2.6	3.8	4.1	6.4	7.6	1.0
14	Sohrarim, Lumnonglum	0.0	0.0	55.4	56.2	58.4	56.7	58.9	61.3	63.5	1.4
S	Lawsubah	0.0	18.9	0.0	20.6	0.0	22.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
S	Kyiem	0.0	11.4	0.0	13.7	0.0	15.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
S	Lummawtong	0.0	37.8	0.0	43.3	0.0	48.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7
S	Lumphari	0.0	16.0	0.0	20.6	0.0	35.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3
S	Lumpomlum	0.0	1.8	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
O_ANR	Jathang Lum Riatsawlia = Law Khliehriat Sawlia, Community Forest, Sohra Syiemship	20.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.8	50.4	0.0	0.0	5.2
O_ANR	Phudlawkhla	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.2	19.6	0.0	0.0	3.0
40	Lumdiengsai, Laitkroh	3.4	0.0	7.4	7.7	9.1	10.1	10.0	0.0	11.9	1.1
O_ANR	Laitmawhing	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.8	66.2	0.0	0.0	9.5
O_ANR	Lummawmarok	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0	Themlumkhwai Laitsohpliah, Sohra Syiemship	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.8	70.2	0.0	0.0	-1.6
0	Lum Pyllun community Forest, Jathang, Sohra Syiemship	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.1	35.9	0.0	0.0	-2.2

0	Law Phudumblang Kyrphei, Myllem Syiemship	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.0	37.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
0	Lumhati, Mawkalang, Mawbeh Sirdarship	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	7.7	0.0	0.0	2.6
								AVERAGE GROWTH			2.1
								LOWER 90% CI			1.3

Table 4: ANR Dense forest plot carbon stock for 2016-2022 in tC per hectare

Plot No.	ANR Site	Biomass (tC/ha)									
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Beta
151	Kseh Myllem, Nonglwai	0.0	0.0	90.9	92.3	97.4	100.1	102.2	95.6	97.4	3.1
134	Lumphudumsim, Nonglwai	0.0	0.0	101.1	103.0	112.4	110.5	113.9	110.6	113.8	2.9
155	Lumwaharkum, Hima Nonglwai	0.0	0.0	27.3	28.2	27.2	29.9	38.3	37.5	40.2	2.9
159	Wah Mawlong, Laitumiong, Mawbeh	0.0	0.0	67.1	68.3	71.8	79.1	120.8	127.1	130.9	0.0
127	Khlaw Rani, Pamsanngut	0.0	0.0	136.5	137.8	143.4	149.5	141.9	149.4	151.7	3.2
S	Mawlangrain	0.0	56.1	0.0	58.6	0.0	62.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
S	Umkaber	0.0	53.9	0.0	55.3	0.0	57.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
S	Lumlaitlynding	0.0	94.8	0.0	98.0	0.0	101.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
S	Laitthemlangсах	0.0	109.2	0.0	118.1	0.0	123.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7
O_ANR	Phanniewlahneng = Umlangnei, Lyngiong	89.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.7	94.8	0.0	0.0	0.9
152	Lumkyndong Kmie Brial, Mawphlang	0.0	0.0	31.9	33.4	36.3	39.9	42.7	46.5	49.3	3.0
136	Wahthymmei Esdiwot, Nongspung	0.0	0.0	121.3	123.4	126.8	132.6	132.9	138.2	141.6	3.5
153	Imstotti, Nongspung	0.0	0.0	124.1	125.5	128.0	140.8	140.8	144.8	150.6	5.0
AVERAGE GROWTH											2.7
LOWER 90% CI											1.4

ANNEX 4: FUELWOOD SURVEYS

In 2023, fuel usage surveys were conducted with 172 families in the Project where fuelwood was the only fuel source. This was done in order to create reference data for LPG and rice cooker use. From this survey it was found that in a household with an average of 4.6 members, 5.7 kg of fuelwood was consumed daily. The contribution of LPG cookstoves and rice cookers has made a marked difference from the baseline usage of 8.7 kg of fuelwood per day. The target for 2026 is to reduce the baseline by 50% and the project is on its way toward achieving those goals.

From the data of LPG usage surveys, we find that about 10% of the households receiving LPG have completely stopped using fuelwood for cooking purposes.

However, more information is needed to provide conclusive evidence for the amount fuelwood reduction based on LPG distribution and the Project team will be working on this over the next few years as fuelwood consumption is a five-year impact indicator.

ANNEX 5: HISTORIC SALES DATA*

*Pricing reported for internal monitoring purposes only.

ANNEX 6: REPORT OF TRAININGS HELD IN 2024

Trainings held by Khasi Hills Community REDD+ Project in 2024

Training on Carbon Plot Measurements using Vernier Caliper held on 19th and 24th January 2024

In order to strengthen the data collection for carbon plots, the forestry team has introduced the use of vernier caliper. In the year 2024 the team organised two field trainings for the CFs on how to use vernier caliper. On 19th January, 2024 training was provided to the CFs of Hima Mawphlang, Hima Nonglwai, Hima Nongspung, Hima Pamsanngut and Hima Myllem at the Lum Laitsohphoh carbon plot and on 24th January, 2024 training was facilitated to the CFs of Hima Sohra, Hima Mawbeh and Hima Laitkroh at the Laitsohpliah carbon plot. In both the trainings there was active participation from both the male and female CFs.



Training on Search and Rescue for Eco-tourism Tour Guides held on 2nd February 2024

The tourism team in collaboration with the Office of the Sub Division of Police and Fire & Emergency Services, Sohra organized a training to enhance the safety and security of tourists and local communities. This including equipping tour guides and local community members with search and rescue skills to improve their emergency response and crisis management capabilities. This also helps to reduce the risk of accidents and injuries in project areas participating in eco-tourism as alternative livelihoods. The training took place in Janailar, Mawkma Village, Hima Sohra with 65 attendees including youth volunteers, CFs, tour guides, community members, project staff and the trainers.

Outcomes

- a) Improved emergency response and crisis management capabilities
- b) Enhanced safety and security for tourists and local communities
- c) Reduced risk of accidents and injuries in tourism areas

Feedback

- a) Tourists have reported feeling safer and more secure in tourism areas
- b) Local authorities have expressed appreciation for the program's contribution to improved emergency response capabilities
- c) The program has helped to promote a culture of safety and responsibility among tour guides and local community members



Training on Installation and Monitoring of Camera Traps held on 14th and 21st February 2024

The forestry team provides hands on trainings to the Community Facilitators (CFs) in the field on the installation of camera traps. In the year 2024 two new locations were selected for setting up camera traps, thus the CFs of the respective Hima receive hands on training in the field on how to set the camera. The training involved:

- a) Site selection: Identifying the path is critical in setting of the camera traps. Paths that are frequented by the animals are chosen.
- b) Positioning of the camera: the camera should be 3m away from the path and should be placed at 90° so as to capture the side of the animal for easy identification.
- c) Settings of the camera: setting of the time and date of the camera and how to set the camera to capture and store the photos.



Training on Basic Operation of Laptops held on 6th March 2024

Basic training on laptops was provided by the office and field staff to the CFs and Assistant CFs on 6th March 2024 at the Community Resource & Knowledge Centre, Nongrum, Mawphlang. A total of 29 CFs attended the training.

Objective- The main objective of the training was to provide the CFs on basic laptop operations, including how to store files, write reports, manage folders, and use essential computer applications like MS Excel and Word to support their field activities and documentation work.

General feedback- The feedback from the CFs was positive, with many expressing that the training greatly improved their confidence in handling laptops, organizing files, and writing reports more effectively.

Outcome of the programme- The training enabled CFs to independently handle laptops, manage digital files, and write structured reports.



Training on Mushroom Cultivation on 23rd April & 20th September 2024

The training was given by the experts from the Gov't of Meghalaya Directorate of Horticulture at the Mushroom Development Centre Upper Shillong. A total of 33 beneficiaries attended the training in April and 42 beneficiaries attended the training in September.

Both theoretical and practical demonstrations were provided on best practices for mushroom production. Step by step instructions on how to prepare and propagate mushrooms as an alternative livelihood activity, which can be done in one's home or outbuilding. The training provided guidance on what to expect during the growing period as well as a timeline of results.

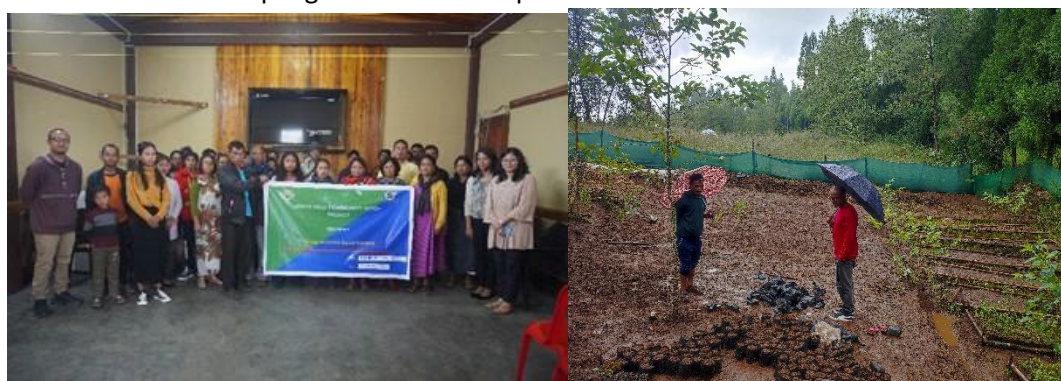




Training on Home-based Nursery held on 1st August 2024

The forestry team provides training on home based nursery to interested beneficiaries. In 2024, the team organised home based nursery training on 01 August, 2024 where 29 individuals attended the training. The team also encouraged individuals to take up this activity as it is an alternate source of livelihood. The minimum size of the nursery should be 1 unit or 1000 saplings. The training involved:

- a) Site selection: site should be accessible for easy transportation. Should be accessible to water source.
- b) Collection of seeds: The individuals are encouraged to collect their own seeds to raise in the nursery. This will allow the nursery owners to have more native species that thrive well in the area.
- c) Setting of beds: The seeds are sowed in the beds and are then transferred to the polybags when the roots are stronger.
- d) Pest Control: For pest control, use of biopesticides is advised and separation of the infected saplings to reduce the spread.



Training on Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) held on 2nd August 2024

The training was given by the Tourism Assistant and Office Associate to the Community Facilitators (CFs) at the Community Resource & Knowledge Centre Nongrum, Mawphlang. A total of 31 CFs attended the training.

Objective- To assist in reminding the CFs about PRA and to educate new CFs on the methods used to collect information from the communities on the resources available to them in their communities and the management of such resources. This includes mapping, creating venn diagrams of overlapping resources for stakeholders, and better understanding the structure of each community.

General feedback- The training has helped the CFs to refresh their memories.

Outcome of the programme- The training was worthwhile as several CFs has almost lost familiarity with PRA methodology.



Training on Vermicompost on 7th August 2024

The training was given by Mr. B. Syngkli an expert on Vermiculture at the Community Resource and Knowledge Centre. A total of 36 participants from 10 Hima attended the training which includes 22 farmers, 4 CF's and 10 staffs.

The training included a demonstration of the specific steps required to produce vermicompost as well as methods for troubleshooting, scheduling of maintenance, and expected results.



Training on KOBOTOOLBOX Data Collection App on 4th September 2024

The training was given by the Tourism Assistant and Office Associate to the Community Facilitators (CFs) as well as the Staffs at the Community Resource & Knowledge Centre Nongrum, Mawphlang. A total of 39 CFs attended the training.

Objective- The objective is to introduce the staff and CFs to a new, user-friendly tool for efficient reporting, recording and data collection.

General feedback- The general feedback is that the tool is very user-friendly and will be beneficial in many ways.

Outcome of the programme- They left with a valuable knowledge and are well-equipped to use the tool effectively.



Training on Tour Guiding for Eco-tourism on 4th September 2024

The training was provided by the project staff to 21 tour guides in order to enhance the quality of tour guiding services and safety measures in Mawphlang. This included skills on effective communication, interpretation, and minimal impact practices. The objectives are to promote sustainable tourism practices and cultural heritage preservation in the project area while preserving the natural landscape and forested area.

Outcomes

- a) Certified tour guides with comprehensive skill sets, including communication, interpretation, and guiding techniques
- b) Increased awareness and appreciation of local culture, history, and environmental significance among tourists

Feedback

- a) Improved community engagement and participation in tourism development
- b) Tourists have reported increased satisfaction with tour guide services, citing improved knowledge and communication skills



Training on Poultry Farming on 10th September 2024

The training was given by Dr. B. Blah (Veterinarian) at Community Resource and Knowledge Centre. A total number of 38 people attended the training which includes 5 CF's, 25 farmers, 5 Charcoal makers and 3 staffs.

The training provided information of raising three types of poultry, including specifications for their type of shed, feed (depending on the type and age of the poultry), common diseases and preventative measures including vaccinations for specific diseases mentioned.



Training for Tour Guides in Eco-tourism on 19-21st September 2024

The training was provided by Gerald Lyngkhoi, a resource person to the implementing organisation, Ka Synjuk. A total of 26 participants attended the training held at the Community Hall in Laitkynsew, including 24 tour guides and 2 Community Facilitators.

Objectives

- a) Equip local youth with skills in guiding to pursue careers in tourism.
- b) Promote sustainable tourism practices and adventure activities.
- c) Improve guest experiences through knowledgeable and skilled guides.
- d) Support local economic development through responsible tourism.

Outcomes

- a) Certified tour guides with comprehensive skill sets, increasing employment opportunities in the tourism sector.
- b) Enhanced guest experiences and satisfaction through engaging and educational tours.
- c) Increased awareness and appreciation of local culture, history, and environmental significance among tourists.

Participant Feedback

- a) Learned to communicate with the guest.
- b) It equipped us to handle emergencies and provide assistance, ensuring a safe and enjoyable experience for tourists.
- c) Increased revenue and economic developments.



Training on Hospitality for Eco-tourism on 10th December 2024

A training to equip local youth with the necessary skills to pursue a career in eco-tourism was provided to 25 beneficiaries at the Institute of Hotel Management, Shillong. The training aimed to enhance the knowledge of service techniques, cultural sensitivity, and communication skills. This also improves employability and career prospects for youth of the project area.

Outcomes

- a) Certified tour guides and community with comprehensive skill sets
- b) Increased employment opportunities in the tourism sector
- c) Enhanced guest experiences through knowledgeable and skilled guides

Participant Feedback

- a) Positive response from local youth, with many showing enthusiasm to join and professionalize the tourism sector
- b) Improved knowledge and idea in tourism industry



ANNEX 7: SUMMARY OF MEETINGS HELD IN 2024

2024 KHCRP Meeting Notes

Awareness program at SWER on 8th July 2024

- The programme was chaired by the secretary of the village.
- A clear and comprehensive speech was delivered by the Project Director on REDD+ and its activities as well as its motive on reducing barren forests by planting, conserving, and preserving trees in the existing forest, increasing habitat and biodiversity.
- A total of 36 community members attended the programme
- Outcome: The people in the community are willing to bring a change in the village by conserving and preserving the forest.

Awareness program at Mawmyrsiang and Tiewlieh village of Hima Laitkroh on 3rd December 2024.

- The programme was chaired by the Male CF of Hima Laitkroh, Mr. Flystar Synrem.
- A clear and comprehensive speech was delivered by the Project Director on REDD+ and its activities as well as its motive on reducing barren forests by planting, conserving, and preserving trees in the existing forest, increasing habitat and biodiversity.
- A total of 108 participants attended the programme.
- Outcome: The people in the community are willing to bring a change in the village by conserving and preserving the forest.

Meetings with the charcoal makers and rock quarriers in the year 2024			
Meetings	Date	Place	No. of attendees
Charcoal Makers	12 th March 2024	Lyngdoh Phanblang and Perkseh	11
Charcoal Makers	14 th March 2024	Laitsohma	9
Rock quarriers	13 th March 2024	Kyrphei and Umlangmar	13

- a. Who attended the meeting?
 - The charcoal makers and the rock quarriers.
- b. How they come to know of the meetings?
 - The staff informed the Community Facilitator (CF), who then passed the message to the charcoal makers and rock quarriers about the upcoming meetings organized by the organization.

Notes:

The meeting was chaired by the CF of the Hima. During the meeting the Project Director interacted with the charcoal makers and the rock quarriers by asking them various question such as

- a. How long have they been engaged in this activity?
- b. How much do they earn per day?
- c. How many days a year they engaged in this activity?
- d. Whether they like this kind of work or not?
- e. Would they stop or minimize the work if we provide them with alternate livelihoods?

Questions from the Charcoal makers and rock quarriers

- a. Can the project support them if they take alternate livelihoods?

Respond: Yes, but only through proper trainings. Not necessarily with cash but with kinds and capacity building.

Most of the Charcoal makers and rock quarriers prefer Piggery farming.

The Socio-Economic Team distributed six piglets on 19th December 2024 to three previous charcoal makers to assist in the transition of livelihood activities. The beneficiaries are from Lyngdohphanblang village, under the Hima Lyngiong.

SHG meetings in the year 2024			
Meetings	Date	Place	No. of attendees
SHG Meeting	9 th April 2024	Mawphlang	17
SHG Meeting	12 th April 2024	Nongkhlaw	12
SHG Meeting	13 th April 2024	Myllem	42
SHG Meeting	16 th April 2024	Perkseh	21
SHG Meeting	8 th May 2024	Mawphlang and Tyrsad Umkseh	44
SHG Meeting	9 th May 2024	MawpongHong	16
SHG Meeting	27 th May 2024	Tiewlieh	10
SHG Meeting	6 th June 2024	Mawbeh	20
SHG Meeting	12 th July 2024	Lyngdohphanblang and Umsawmat	14

a. Who attended the meeting?

- The members of the SHG attended the meetings.

b. How they come to know of the meetings?

- The staff informed the Community Facilitator (CF), who then passed the message to the SHG president about the upcoming SHG meeting organized by the organization.

Minutes/Notes:

Each meeting was chaired by the Community Facilitator of each Hima by welcoming all the SHG members.

Objectives:

- The socio-economic assistant explained that the main aim of the organization is to increase the livelihood of the people in the community and to work together with them to bring changes in their lifestyle and living condition.
- The Socio-economic assistant explained the activities run by the organization. The Socio-economic assistant also explained that any SHG groups who would like to actively participate in the project and receive benefits need to join with the organization.
- The socio-economic assistant informed them that they provide trainings on livelihood activities such as piggery, poultry, temperate fruit tree cultivation, beekeeping and vermi-compost production.

Outcomes:

- The meeting was successful and the SHG members are very active. There are groups which have received benefits from the organization which has helped them in their daily life.