

Anusha Sharma

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Team Leader a.i.

## Project Results and Monitoring Pathway

Basic Information	Name of Project	Indian High Range Mountain Landscape Project				
	Project Award ID	75746				
	Project Output ID	87493				
	Overall project period	2014-2022				
	Name of Programme Officer	Ms. Anusha Sharma (anusha.sharma@undp.org)				
	Government Counterparts	State Government of Kerala				
	Implementing Partner	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, GOI & State Government of Kerala				
	Total Budget (USD)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	62,75,000	\$ 2,94,499.05	\$ 4,71,964.44	\$ 6,43,866.92	\$ 18,59,980.50	\$ 2,95,330.15

<div>Integrated Results and Resources Framework (IRRF)</div> <div>(Add rows subject to project duration)</div>	Project Linked to Strategic Plan Outcome		By 2022, environmental and natural resource management is strengthened, and communities have increased access to clean energy and are more resilient to climate change and disaster risks		
	Project Linked to Strategic Plan Output		Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict, and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change		
	SP Indicator Name and Number		Indicator 2.4.1.1 Country has gender-responsive measures in place for conservation, sustainable use, and equitable access to and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems		
	Linked SDG Target		15.4 to ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development;		
			15.5 to take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species;		
			target 15.7 to take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products;		
			target 15.c to enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities		
	Unit of Measurement	Binary			
	Progress towards SP indicator Indicator 2.4.1.1				
	Targets - Overall for SP Indicator	Baseline (2017)	Milestone (2018)	Achievement: Mid Year (June)	Achievement: End Year (December)
	Incl. Sub Components	4	5	5	5
		Baseline (2018)	Milestone (2019)	Achievement: Mid Year (June)	Achievement: End Year (December)
		5	6	6	6
		Baseline (2019)	Milestone (2020)	Achievement: Mid Year (June)	Achievement: End Year
		6	7	7	7
		Baseline (2020)	Target (2021)	Achievement: Mid Year (June)	Achievement: End Year
		7	7	7	7
	Means of Verification, Data Evidence Source	Quarterly and annual progress reports by UNDP, Government stakeholders' (including relevant line departments and State Governments) annual reports, and media coverage and records.			

Country Programme Results Framework  (add rows subject to project duration)	Project Linked to CPD Outcome	CPD Outcome 3: By 2022, environmental and natural resource management is strengthened, and communities have increased access to clean energy and are more resilient to climate change and disaster risks					
	CPD Outcome Indicator	UNSD Outcome 6.4 Terrestrial, coastal and marine areas protected, restored or managed through integrated programmes for ecosystem resilience and community based climate adaptation.					
	CPD Outcome Indicator	Baseline: 19 lakh hectares (2018)	Target: 21 lakh hectares (2022)				
	Project Linked to CPD Output	CPD output 3.2	Effective solutions developed at national and subnational levels for sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems, ozone depleting substances, chemicals and wastes.				
	CPD Indicator	Indicator 3.2.1	Number of policies and programme promoting sustainable livelihoods and incorporating gender responsive strategies for natural resources and ecosystems management.				
	Progress towards CPD Output 3.2 Indicator 3.2.1						
	CPD Indicator	Baseline as indicated in CPD (2017)	End target as indicated in CPD (2022)	Project Baseline (2017)	Project Annual Target (2018)	Achievement: Mid Year	Achievement: End Year
	3.2.1	4	7	4	5	5	5
				Baseline (2018)	Annual Target (2019)	Achievement: Mid	Achievement: End
				5	6	6	6
Baseline (2019)				Annual Target (2020)	Achievement: Mid	Achievement: End	
6				6	6	6	
Baseline (2020)				Annual Target (2021)	Achievement: Mid	Achievement: End	
7				6	6	6	
			Baseline (2021)	Annual Target (2022)	Achievement: Mid	Achievement: End	

				6	7	7	7					
		Frequency of Data Collection	quarterly									
		Means of Verification, Data	Quarterly and annual progress reports by UNDP, Government stakeholders' (including relevant line departments and State Governments) annual reports, and media coverage and records.									
		Other Projects Contributing to the CPD output	Secure Himalaya and SNRM									
Results Path		Progress towards the project outputs and activities										
	Project Annual Outputs (From AWP)	Activities	Progress: QTR 1	Progress: QTR 2								
Output (from product)												
1	Annual Output Outcome 1: Strengthened capacities for community based sustainable use and management of natural resources	1.1 Capacities of Local Self Governments and community organizations developed to plan for sustainable resource use	1.1.1 Workshops/meetings and consultations/discussions with relevant stakeholders including government line department and agencies, local level institutions and communities, elected representatives and civil society organizations to orient them on the objective of the project, components, and implementation strategy 1.1.2 Building rapport with the local communities in 11 Gram Panchayats for mobilizing them towards action for conservation, sustainable use and development 1.1.3 Mapping key priorities and mandate of 11 GPs and linkages of the same with project objective, outputs and indicators (including Green Appraisal / BD concerns at block level)Meeting held with State Agriculture Minister, Agricultural production commissioner and senior officials of agriculture department and HMM officials on February 6, 2020 to discuss about the project and agriculture component of the project. Linkages mapped with the relevant government departments and line agencies. State Level Steering Committee held on 25 February, 2020 to provide overview of project objectives, discuss on fund flow mechanism and Annual Work Plan for 2020-21 and 2021-22. Inputs and suggestions were received from various government departments and line agencies which were incorporated into the Annual Workplan. Consultation meeting held on 6th March, 2020 with Asstt. Chief Secretary, Forests on Annual Work Plan for 2020-21 and 2021-22. Consultation meeting held with Environment Director/ MD, Suchitwa Mission on Waste Management activities and components for Annual Work Plan for 2020-21 and 2021-22. Multiple consultation meetings held with Haritha Keralam Mission, Forest Department, Grama Panchayath representatives in the landscape and UNDP CO team in January and February 2020. The comments and suggestions received from all stakeholders on the activities in the workplan were incorporated, synergies and complementarities of the interventions planned under the project were with the relevant government schemes/programmes and plans were mapped along with sources of co-finance. As a part of Green Appraisal of the plans of Gram Panchayats, field visits and consultations with 10 Grama Panchayats have been held. Expert meetings have also been conducted to prepare the checklist for screening the plans. 1.1.4 Develop knowledge products and IEC products on project objectives, components, importance of high range ecosystems, economic value of biodiversity and ecosystem services, contribution towards mitigation of climate change and disasters. Knowledge products like posters, brochures, banners etc. have been developed and disseminated amongst various stakeholders including government department and line agencies, civil society organizations and local communities for orienting them towards project objectives and intended outcomes. 1.1.5 Exposure visit of select stakeholders to other landscape approach-based conservation models and training on Results-based management: Exposure visit to Keystone Foundation by VSS members to understand NTFP value addition and marketing of NTFP. 1.1.6 Capacity need assessment of relevant stakeholders to assess dimensions of existing capacities and future requirements (to be done through UNDP Capacity Scorecard) 1.1.9 Identification of areas for developing specific/customised training modules for capacity building exercise: Areas for capacity building of relevant stakeholders being identified through consultations and assessments. 1.1.10 Training relevant stakeholders for mainstreaming BD considerations: Technical expertise extended to Kerala Institute of Local Administration in development of modules related to Climate Change for training Local Self Government institutions on developing Local level Disaster Management Plan (This was a state-wide initiative) Was part of the KILA resource group for training on Climate Change as part of development of Disaster Management plans for GPs in Devikulam Block 1.1.11 Technical studies to establish baseline, assess impacts of current resource use practices, develop service-level benchmarks, develop package of practices/commissioned under earlier project; recommissioned after third NPSC) •Documenting socio-economic status and contemporary issues with focus on Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management, Comprehending the current livelihood practices and possible livelihood interventions related to Biodiversity Conservation KILA •Detailed water balance study, review of good water management practices adopted in high range of the humid tropics, preparation of integrated water resources management plan and also to provide technical support to LSGs/depts for identification & renovation of selected water resources and to develop capacities of LSGs and land scape level management units to plan for sustainable water use – CWREDM KRII •Documentation and compilation of existing information on various taxa (flora and fauna) and identification of critical gaps in knowledge. Review of Ecological and development history of various					1.1.1 Workshops/meetings and consultations/discussions with relevant stakeholders including government line department and agencies, local level institutions and communities, elected representatives and civil society organizations to orient them on the objective of the project, components and implementation strategy Socio-Economic Assessment A rapid socio-economic assessment was undertaken to understand the impact of Covid 19 and the complete lockdown during April-May 2020 in the IHRLM project landscape and for developing suitable plans for interventions within the IHRLM project framework. Interactions with various stakeholders such as skilled, unskilled, agriculture-MGNREGS workforce, farmers, tourism sector dependent enterprises, other micro enterprises, agriculture department, health department, panchayat representatives, community based organizations such as Kudumbashree CDS, tea workers, reed based handicraft artisans, forest department, Haritha Karma Sena (Green volunteers) etc. at the state and landscape level were conducted to understand the ground realities. Traditional food production and Subhiksha Keralam Meetings held at various GPs with people's representatives, and officials from Haritha Keralam Mission, MGNREGS-wage employment guarantee programme, Agriculture and irrigation departments regarding the 'Subhiksha Keralam' initiative of Kerala govt to ensure food self-sufficiency and security in the context of Covid-19. Possibility of the traditional seeds and practices intervention with Subhiksha Keralam was explored. Discussions took place as part of building passion fruit value chain building as well. Conducted meetings and workshops in tribal settlements at various GPs for discussing the aspects such as conservation-based agriculture methods, conservation of indigenous seeds, millets cultivation and importance of food crops cultivation. Passion fruit value chain building Meeting held with SRSHTI officials as part of facilitating a passion fruit value chain in the landscape and promote the livelihood practices through string marketing channels for the value-added products from passion fruit. SRSHTI trust focuses on various welfare-oriented activities in Munnar and is supported by TATA Consumer Products Limited and TATA Trusts. Waste Management Consultation meeting was held with Munnar Grama Panchayat secretary and Sub Collector to discuss about the implementation of comprehensive waste management mechanism. The focus areas of discussion were bio-mining of existing waste, Munnar beautification and green Munnar initiatives. Sustainable Tourism Consultative meeting with relevant stakeholders in Kuttampuzha and Manikulang panchayats on tourism sustainability plan State Level Meetings Meeting held with Agriculture Director, Government of Kerala, to appraise about project activities in livelihood sector and ensure cooperation in Sustainable Agriculture. Meeting held with Secretary, Planning & Economics Affairs Department, Government of Kerala, to appraise about project activities. Meeting held with Secretary, Local Self Government Department, Government of Kerala, to appraise about project activities and discuss possibilities of scaling up biodiversity conservation mainstreaming activities across Panchayaths. 1.1.2 Building rapport with the local communities in 11 Gram Panchayats for mobilizing them towards action for conservation, sustainable use and development Financial inclusion initiative Financial inclusion initiative was carried out in tribal dominated area - Malakkappara, Athirappilly which is located around 60kms away from the banking facilities. Facilitated the setting-up of a mobile based application to enable banking and payments for customers at retail points. Covid Relief related Facilitated the distribution of masks, sanitizers and food kits to ASHA Health workers in Kuttampuzha Grama Panchayat As part of facilitating marketing channels during the Covid 19 scenario, bamboo-based products were collected from a SC community at Adimali and further arrangements were made for sale and distribution of profit. 1.1.4 Develop knowledge products and IEC products on project objectives, components, importance of high range ecosystems, economic value of biodiversity and ecosystem services, contribution towards mitigation of climate change and disasters. •Developed an Activity Report for the project for circulation at the State Level. •Developed a draft Communications Plan for the project. •Video Documentation-Munnar GP - Three video documentaries were prepared for analyzing the existing water pollution,				

	<p>sectors and changes in selected ecological units -KSBB</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Study on Pattern of usage of pesticides and their impact on the Ecosystem of plantations and adjacent areas.</li><li>•Study on Diversity and current status of fish and fisheries.</li><li>•Study on the Impact of Invasive plant species on Ecology KFRl</li><li>•Ecosystem requirements of hornbills and assess the status and distribution of selected mammals – SACON</li></ul> <p>KILA</p> <p>A Consultative workshop on Creation of Socio-Economic Data Base for Concurrent Evaluation for the project landscape was conducted at KILA, Thrissur on 30 -31 January 2020. A total of 56 people participated including Elected representatives, Forest department, Grama panchayat Secretary, Agriculture, officials from tribal department, Kudumbashree etc from eleven grama panchayaths participated in the workshop. Analyse changes and contemporary issues in the Munnar Landscape Project Area in all the 11 Gram Panchayats in the region. The workshop discussed various aspects like</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Population trend in the recent times, types of Tribes/communities, societal functions, norms, functions traditional knowledge with respect to biodiversity conservation, natural resource usage and management</li><li>•Current livelihood practices based on use of natural resources, such as non-timber Forest Products, different food habits and edible items, medicinal plants, local fish varieties, food practices, plantations etc. through sample survey/ interaction with the community members etc</li><li>•Peoples' aspirations with respect to sustainable development and access to the natural resources through focus group discussions and local level meetings</li><li>•Best practices in Livelihood &amp; Conservation and recommendation of incentives</li></ul> <p>A Consultative work on Social Changes Among Tribes - Trajectory of Development - Focus on Edamalakudi was conducted at Edamalakudy on February 18, 2020. Various stakeholders including Elected representatives, Grama panchaya officials, tribal department officials, Kudumbashree etc participated in the workshop. Workshop discussed the outlines on the social statistics, land use practices, people's aspirations, livelihood practices, accessibility to market, various institutions functioning, operational efficiency and in addition their livelihood practices to sustainable development.</p>	<p>solid and comprehensive waste management issues in Munnar.</p> <p>1.1.8 Capacity need assessment of relevant stakeholders to assess dimensions of existing capacities and future requirements (to be done through UNDP Capacity Scorecard)</p> <p>Capacity Need Assessment using UNDP Capacity Building Scorecard</p> <p>Preliminary stakeholder mapping has been completed.</p> <p>Incorporated 4 new sub- Indicators for Capacity Building Score card for Capacity Need Assessment on 5-year plan development, annual plan development, Local Action plan for Climate Change and requirement for Capacity Building Based on the Capacity Building score card and new sub indicators a baseline assessment will be carried out in Q3</p> <p>Draft Green Appraisal Tool developed to evaluate impact of panchayath plan/ project on 13 factors including biodiversity conservation, sustainability, disaster risk, and other environmental factors.</p> <p>A field level consultation with Panchayath representatives was conducted. A state level consultation workshop was held to refine the tool and the corresponding guidelines for the tool.</p> <p>1.1.10 Training relevant stakeholders for mainstreaming 80 considerations</p> <p>There are 18 Local Self Government institutions including 11 Grama Panchayaths in the landscape. The 2021-22 annual plans of the OPs are expected to incorporate biodiversity friendly practices through trainings, workshops and participatory sessions proposed to be conducted using the envisaged Capacity Development (CD) modules developed by KILA. The CD modules will be delivered by Q3*. Workshops for Plans incorporating multi-use management concepts for 2021-2022 will be completed by Q4*.</p> <p>KILA submitted the revised work plan in the prevailing COVID-19 situation with virtual platforms as means for trainings and workshops. The same has been approved. Measures and check-list developed for effective virtual consultations, trainings and workshop sessions adaptive to the prevailing COVID-19</p> <p>*Quarters according to calendar year</p> <p>1.1.11 Technical studies to establish baseline, assess impacts of current resource use practices, develop service-level benchmarks, develop package of practices/commissioned under earlier project, recommissioned after third NPSC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Documenting socio-economic status and contemporary issues with focus on Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management, Comprehending the current livelihood practices and possible livelihood interventions related to Biodiversity Conservation KILA</li></ul> <p>•Detailed water balance study, review of good water management practices adopted in high range of the humid tropics, preparation of integrated water resources management plan and also to provide technical support to LSGD/ depts for identification &amp; renovation of selected water resources and to develop capacities of LSGs and land scape level management units to plan for sustainable water use – CWRDM</p> <p>•Documentation and compilation of existing information on various taxa (flora and fauna) and identification of critical gaps in knowledge. Review of Ecological and development history of various sectors and changes in selected ecological units -KSBB</p> <p>•Study on Pattern of usage of pesticides and their impact on the Ecosystem of plantations and adjacent areas.</p> <p>•Study on Diversity and current status of fish and fisheries.</p> <p>•Study on the Impact of Invasive plant species on Ecology</p> <p>KFRl</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Ecosystem requirements of hornbills and assess the status and distribution of selected mammals – SACON</li></ul> <p>KILA</p> <p>Draft report on the Creation of Socio-Economic Data Base for Concurrent Evaluation for the project landscape was submitted during this quarter and same was circulated among the stakeholders</p> <p>Draft report on Consultative workshop on Social Changes Among Tribes - Trajectory of Development - Focus on Edamalakudy was submitted during this quarter and same was circulated among the stakeholders</p> <p>CWRDM</p> <p>CWRDM submitted second progress report on "Hydrological investigations in HRML" to UNDP CD highlighting detailed water balance study with scientific modelling of available surface water, ground water, water demand, water balance and water quality analysis. An inventory of water use (brief), water resources (brief) has been developed. Water quality analysis for 17 parameters from 597 source locations completed.</p> <p>SACON</p> <p>SACON has submitted the final draft report on the study. The report provides recommendations for protecting the identified nesting sites of 4 hornbill species in the landscape. It was also suggested that enrichment of hornbill foraging habitats be done by planting native trees having fleshy fruits, including figs, through peoples' participation. Nurseries for these species may be developed and the same may be planted at different locations.</p> <p>It is also suggested to study the ecological requirement of Grizzled giant squirrels for addressing the declining population.</p>
1.2 Sustainable resource use practices demonstrated for improved quality of life	<p>Waste Management outside forest areas</p> <p>1.2.1 Implementation of "Green Munnar" Project for (Dumpsite clearance, treatment of bio &amp; non-bio waste, campaigns for waste reduction, Septage treatment and Nallathanni river rejuvenation)Munnar</p> <p>Munnar is a popular tourism destination which faces several waste management related challenges including uncontrolled dumping of waste (over 40 dumping points have been identified across the landscape), large dump yards polluting the river streams and with high volumes of waste generated per day. To address these, the project aims develop some scientific solutions. In this regard, the following activities were undertaken in this quarter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Check points and nodes for facilitation centres were identified as part of developing a Green Corridor in Munnar. This requires a convergence from multiple panchayaths – Adimali, Pallivasal, Munnar and Devikulam and multiple departments including Panchayaths, District Administration, Kudumbashree, PCB, Suchitwa Mission and Clean Kerala Company</li><li>-A draft DPR and a bye law were developed for the green check points which will be operationalised as a society under Kudumbashree</li><li>-Material Recovery Facility for non-bio waste has been established in Kallar</li><li>-Haritha Karma Sena of 5 members formed for door to door collection</li><li>-Campaigns for segregated collection of waste has been initiated</li><li>-On the occasion of UNWTO's World Tourism Day on 27 September, the project launched the Green Munnar Program (My Munnar My Responsibility) for the international tourist destination of Munnar. The program intends to create a Green Corridor in the routes leading to Munnar. A campaign to generate</li></ul>	<p>1.2.6 Potential agro-forestry models to be mapped/developed/evolved for small/medium landholdings (with possible integrations with animal husbandry, pisciculture and livestock management) and floriculture models Agroforestry</p> <p>A reference document for developing selection criterion for identifying farmers as beneficiaries of agroforestry project in the landscape was prepared.</p> <p>A draft questionnaire also prepared for field survey reference.</p> <p>Testing of the survey form to understand the scope of the survey and further discussions were undertaken.</p> <p>1.2.6 Potential agro-forestry models to be mapped/developed/evolved for small/medium landholdings (with possible integrations with animal husbandry, pisciculture and livestock management) and floriculture models Agroforestry</p> <p>A reference document for developing selection criterion for identifying farmers as beneficiaries of agroforestry project in the landscape was prepared.</p> <p>A draft questionnaire also prepared for field survey reference.</p> <p>Testing of the survey form to understand the scope of the survey and further discussions were undertaken.</p> <p>1.2.8 Detailed Project Report for "Green Munnar" and Athirappilly Panchayat for creating decentralised solid waste management (this would include interventions for waste minimisation, treatment for bio-degradable wastes like chicken and slaughter waste, bio-methanation, energy generation from biogas, treatment of plastics etc.) and demonstrations, capacity building, training, exposure visits, campaigns, pilots across clusters etc</p> <p>Review meetings</p> <p>Virtual review meetings were held with the concerned partner agencies for waste management in the project landscape</p> <p>Kuttampuzha-Waste Management</p> <p>The draft DPR is submitted by the agency</p> <p>Athirappilly-Waste Management</p> <p>Field visits were initiated by the partner agency during this quarter. IRTC (partner agency) representatives had presented the prospective activities to be undertaken, in the Panchayat committee. Engineers from IRTC visited the location for MCF construction for the preparation of building sketch. Extensive campaign activities could not take place due to Covid-affected situation. Commitments in the Annual Development Plan 2019-21 with the involvement</p>

	<p>awareness was inaugurated by the Devikulam sub-collector. The campaign was organised collaboratively by UNDP, Haritha Kerala Mission, Responsible Tourism Mission Kerala, Munnar and Pallivasal Local Self Governments and Civil Society Groups. Pamphlets containing messages on responsible travel practises and cloth bags made by local women groups were distributed. Training program was conducted for the Taxi Drivers of Munnar Town.</p> <p>-Taxi drivers will act as ambassadors for the Green Munnar campaign. They will ensure tourists do not litter and instead deposit waste at designated locations or handover to the taxi drivers themselves.</p> <p>-The two LSGIs are taking special measures for Waste Management at the tourist destination as part of the program and this is being executed by a Green Army of Women (Haritha Karma Sena) from these LSGIs.</p> <p>Devikulam</p> <p>-Household level campaigns held</p> <p>-Household level collection of non-bio waste has been initiated in August by Panchayath President on a pilot mode</p> <p>Source level bio waste composting units have been distributed on pilot mode</p> <p>1.2.2 Waste Management interventions in Athirapilly and other GPs in the landscapeAthirapilly</p> <p>-Household level collection is ongoing</p> <p>-Non bio waste cleared from Material Collection Facility by Clean Kerala Company in August</p> <p>-Panchayath Ward level committees formed for campaigns</p> <p>Vattavada</p> <p>-Site for Material Collection Facility was identified and construction initiated towards that</p> <p>-Mini MCs have been constructed</p> <p>-26 member male Haritha Karma Sena has been formed</p> <p>Marayoor</p> <p>-Campaigns conducted</p> <p>-60% of Households covered in August month</p> <p>-2 tribal wards declared as model wards for collection</p> <p>-Revenue in August from user fees = INR 1,04,640/-</p> <p>-26 HKS members getting livelihood</p> <p>-User fee book was designed and printed and distributed to households</p> <p>Kanthalloor</p> <p>-Campaigns conducted</p> <p>-60% of Households covered in August</p> <p>-Revenue in August from user fees = INR 75,000/-</p> <p>-26 HKS members getting livelihood</p> <p>-User fee book was designed and printed and distributed to households</p> <p>Chinnakanal</p> <p>-Household level campaigns conducted in Suryanelli</p> <p>-Household level collections ongoing</p> <p>Water Resource Management</p> <p>1.2.3 Demonstration of measures for better water harvesting in the landscape based on the Integrated Watershed Management Plans prepared for 11 Gram Panchayats in consultation with all relevant stakeholdersA Request for Proposal was developed for 'Comprehensive planning for water quality improvement of Nallathanni, Munnar with pilot demonstrations' in May 2021. The RFP was floated and technical and financial evaluations completed for selection of a suitable agency.</p> <p>Carbon-neutral Panchayat</p> <p>1.2.4 Action based project to make Mankulam a carbon neutral PanchayatThrough the project, a unique attempt is being made to develop Mankulam Grama Panchayath as a Carbon neutral panchayath. Mankulam Panchayath has over 1000 farmers practicing organic agriculture and is very rich in forest cover.</p> <p>The first stage of this effort is to understand the quantum of carbon emissions and carbon sinks in the panchayath.</p> <p>Field visits in Mankulam Grama Panchayath for soil data collection as part of soil health monitoring was completed in June 2021. 90 soil samples from 13 wards.</p>	<p>take place due to Lowo infected situation. Components in the Annual Panchayat plan 2020-21 with the technical assistance of RTTC are included. Meeting with HDM District Coordinator, Thiruvir was undertaken on the current status of activities and possibility of support from Clean Kerala Company in taking the scrap at a later stage</p> <p>Athirapilly-Model Eco corridor</p> <p>Virtual review calls with the IC as part of the Model Eco-corridor intervention was undertaken. Field visits and demonstration of node works could not take place due to the Covid affected situation.</p> <p>1.2.9 Explore convergence with schemes and plans of Gram Panchayat for implementation of select interventions in Munnar, Athirapilly, other GPs and piloting of appropriate technological interventions</p> <p>Chinnakanal</p> <p>The field visits completed and the work on developing an action plan is</p> <p>1.2.18 Conservation and propagation plan for traditional practices, seed varieties; feasibility study and development of a detailed proposal for Live Museum in the Munnar landscape</p> <p>Propagation of traditional agriculture practices and seed conservation activities</p> <p>A detailed propagation plan with activities and schedule for the selected locations in the landscape was prepared. Activities were initiated in six Grama Panchayats reaching out to 1160 community members covering 345 acres of cultivation.</p> <p>Support in terms of access to traditional rice and finger millet (ragi) seeds and technical assistance were provided to forest dependent and small &amp; marginal farmers. The activities were undertaken in convergence with various stakeholders - Agriculture Department, Excise Department, Grama Panchayat, Irrigation Department, MGNREGS (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural employment Scheme) etc.</p> <p>Revival of the cultivation of traditional food crops after a period of 15-20 years is a significant achievement. The traditional paddy varieties include nadan kuruvu, kurju kurju etc., which were in use earlier.</p> <p>Anamudi FSA has identified and collected traditional seed varieties such as finger millet (30), kodo millets (2), little millet (2), fox tail millet (2) maze (2), rice (13), beans (19), spinach (5) and one variety of mustard. Propagation of these varieties were made by planting the saplings. An EDC has been formed for conserving these traditional seed varieties in progress</p> <p>Marayoor</p> <p>Training was provided to Haritha karma Sena (Green volunteers) and collection of segregated waste from the tribal settlements started</p> <p>Water Resource Management</p> <p>1.2.11 Pilot intervention based on the integrated watershed management plans prepared for 11 Gram Panchayats in consultation with all relevant stakeholders - Renovation of selected water resource structures as part of environment building activity</p> <p>CWRDM refunded the unspent budget to UNDP CO due to limitations in field visits and further implementation. Therefore, the activity on 'Demonstration of measures to enhance efficiency and utility of existing water conservation structures and other natural sources for better water harvesting' is put on hold</p>
1.3 Enhanced products/services value chains developed for providing ecologically sustainable livelihoods options	<p>1.3.1 Detailed study on the key local commodities/ products and their respective value chains which helps in preparation of business plan</p> <p>Following studies are in progress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Building roadmap and assessment of bamboo/ reed in Project landscape</li><li>•Study on Market Mapping &amp; Value Chain analysis of Vegetables Study on Market Mapping &amp; Value Chain analysis of Vegetables</li><li>•Building strategy and roadmap for NTFP Value addition</li></ul> <p>1.3.2 Analysis of the key value chain activities and their environment impact and ecological sustainability (priority to be given to key commodities and products that have emerged from the stakeholder consultations during project preparation phase) in the context of business plan</p> <p>Consultation in areas of NTFPs, Veg value chain, passion fruit value chain, lemon grass value chain conducted.</p> <p>Partner meet on Organic Mankulam was conducted on March 13,2020 with KADS.</p> <p>Stakeholder consultations, farmer level trainings and market linkages are planned in the coming quarter.</p> <p>1.3.3 Stakeholder consultations on the analysis and possible interventions strategies to address the gaps</p> <p>A pre-launch brainstorming workshop for Green Innovation Fund was conducted on March 2,2020 with representative from 11 institutions like ICRISAT, NIT Calicut, KAU etc who are working the Startup/ Incubation space in Kerala and outside Kerala. The brainstorming workshop focused on the validation of the concept of Green Innovation, problem statements generation, Identifying startups &amp; entrepreneurs and methodology for it, operational guidelines including Selection process and due diligence, outreach activities, suggested timelines, role of incubation partners, risks and challenges, mitigation strategy, exit and scale out.</p>	<p>1.3.1 Detailed study on the key local commodities/ products and their respective value chains which helps in preparation of business plan</p> <p>Following studies are in progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Building roadmap and assessment of bamboo/ reed in Project landscape</li></ul> <p>The study suggests that even though it is customary to classify reeds and bamboos (various types of perennial grass-like plants growing together in groups exhibiting several similar characteristics) under the generic term 'bamboo' it is important to distinguish between the specific characteristics of these two types of plants, their distribution in various geographic locations, adaptations to different ecosystems, the natural and man-made competitions between plants in a given locale, their availability for sustainable utilization, the limits to their extraction, requirements for regeneration, the costs and benefits of allowing them to grow and growing them purposefully etc. The main stakeholders of bamboo and reed are primarily the middle-aged and aged women members of the economically and socially downtrodden scheduled caste and scheduled tribe communities who toil for long hours weaving mats and baskets to earn a paltry additional sustenance income. The role the Grama panchayats can play in ensuring ecologically sustainable economic development of the bamboo sector would be mapped in the study.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Study on Market Mapping &amp; Value Chain analysis of Vegetables</li></ul> <p>Major findings include water availability and Grandis cultivation, area under grandis exceeds that under agriculture in both Kanthalloor and Vattavada, there exists considerable room for improvement in all areas of production including soil health, seed quality, technical knowledge of farmers, quality of inputs, post-harvest handling and storage, extension activities are inadequate and there exists considerable room for improvement and scope for better coordination between Govt agencies. Based on the gaps identified, eleven intervention strategies have been suggested. Major intervention strategies are end-to-end intervention in the entire value chain of horticultural production, blend of modern and traditional systems of production, thrust on Good Agricultural Practice and Safe to Eat production, branding and</p>

		<p>Partner meet on Organic Mankulam was conducted on March 13,2020 with KADS. Stakeholder consultations, farmer level trainings and market linkages are planned in the coming quarter.</p> <p>A stakeholder consultation workshop was organised for passion fruit value chain was organised. A total of 65 people participated out of 50 were women SHG members. In addition to SHG group members representatives from Grama Panchayat, block Panchayat, agriculture, SC dept, health department and members from local volunteer organisation participated in the workshop.</p> <p>Workshop discussed about the potential of passion fruit value chain and value-added products that could be manufactured through the collective.</p> <p>A one-day awareness workshop was conducted by CIMAP on March 3,2020 for tribal farmers, forest development agency, Panchayat officials, agriculture officers, industry partners, tribal department officials and Panchayat officials. Sixty people participated in the workshop where value chain intervention in medicinal and aromatic plants were discussed. CIMAP team comprising of five scientists from Bengaluru and Lucknow centres conducted a field visit to cultivation sites and distillation units of lemon grass in Marayoor Panchayat.</p> <p>As a part of strengthening NTFP Value Chain, a field immersion programme for tribal community members (VSS members) and forest dept officials were conducted on Feb 21&amp;22, 2020 to Keystone foundation, Kottagiri, Tamilnadu. The objective of the field immersion programme was to gain better understanding on the collection process, grading &amp; cleaning process, processing, packaging and labelling and sales counter of the NTFPs products. A session on sustainable harvesting practices of wild honey was also conducted as a part of the field immersion trip. Sixteen members participated in the field immersion programme.</p> <p>1.3.4 Identification, development and piloting of business plans for select value chains to be piloted (this would involve exploring institutional arrangements for value chain enhancement, viable market strategies, branding and certification)</p> <p>A partnership with Kerala Startup Mission (KSUM) through the establishment of a Green Innovation Fund (GIF) is initiated. GIF is strategically positioned as a Start-up risk capital for entrepreneurs and will focus on solutions for key emerging Social Entrepreneurships addressing the problems identified from the selected UNDP project landscape. Consultation meeting held with KSUM and HKM to develop a road map for the GIF completed. Draft guidelines have been prepared and pre-launch brain storming workshop is completed.</p> <p>We are converging with agriculture department for Athirappilly Tribal Valley Agricultural Project (Rs 100 mn project over three years) which envisages to improve the livelihood of tribal farmers through the adoption of better farming practices, better output from unit farm area, Organic and rainforest certified products, value addition of farm products and exploring the tribal farm tourism potential of the location. An inception workshop was conducted in February 16,2020 inaugurated by State Agriculture Minister in the presence of MLA, senior officials from agriculture department, forest department, Panchayat officials etc. Around 750 people, majority from tribal community participated in the workshop. During this quarter, tribal collective kick started their operations for procurement of agriculture and NTFP produce.</p> <p>Intervention in passion fruit value chain addition with the technical assistance of Kerala Agriculture University</p> <p>A 10-member core committee from the community has been formed for spear heading the intervention. A field level survey process has been initiated for collecting basic demographic profile, land availability and experience in the</p>	<p>private-public partnership in marketing, rationalisation of crops and subsidies, tight monitoring and control systems to maximise the impact of intervention etc</p> <p>•Building strategy and roadmap for NTFP Value addition</p> <p>Study suggests that NTFP sector in the region has tremendous potential both in terms of conservation and ensuring sustainable livelihoods to the tribal and forest dependent communities. However, there is much scope for being better organized in terms of collection, trading, setting market price and marketing. Human resource management provisions are visible in areas where the various VSS groups and the corresponding Vanasree units are active. Much of the “primary activities”, an essential component of the “value-chain framework”, are also visible in these areas, however, requires more streamlining and clarity. Under the circumstances there is much scope for strengthening the marketing channels through Vanasree.</p> <p>1.3.3 Stakeholder consultations on the analysis and possible interventions strategies to address the gaps</p> <p>Organic Mankulam Project</p> <p>A baseline survey covering more than 1000 families in Mankulam Grama Panchayat was conducted during this quarter. Baseline survey is designed to capture the current situation of the agricultural practices, crops, animal husbandry details, current organic certified farmers, interest of farmers towards organic cultivation and challenges faced by them.</p> <p>Passion fruit value chain intervention</p> <p>A stakeholder consultation workshop for passion fruit value chain was organised at Mankulam. A total of 18 people participated, participants include SHG group members, community members, farmer club members, co-operative bank officials and agriculture department officials.</p> <p>1.3.4 Identification, development and piloting of business plans for select value chains to be piloted (this would involve exploring institutional arrangements for value chain enhancement, viable market strategies, branding and certification)</p> <p>Green Innovation Fund (GIF)</p> <p>A partnership with Kerala Startup Mission (KSUM) through the establishment of a Green Innovation Fund (GIF) is initiated. GIF is strategically positioned as a Start-up risk capital for entrepreneurs and will focus on solutions for key emerging Social Entrepreneurships addressing the problems identified from the selected IHRML project landscape areas. In continuation to the pre-launch brainstorming workshop for Green Innovation Fund draft operational guidelines which includes Selection process and due diligence, outreach activities, suggested timelines, role of incubation partners, risks and challenges, mitigation strategy, exit and scale out was prepared and circulated among stakeholders.</p> <p>Athirappilly Tribal Valley Agricultural Project (ATVAP)</p> <p>In convergence with the agriculture department for Athirappilly Tribal Valley Agricultural Project (Rs 100 Mn project over three years) the activity envisages to improve the livelihood of tribal farmers through the adoption of better farming practices, better output from unit farm area, Organic and rainforest certified products, value addition of farm products and exploring the tribal farm tourism potential of the location. After the inception workshop, tribal collective kick started their operations for procurement of agriculture and NTFP produce, procurement of Agriculture produce – 6.6 tonnes of Coffee beans and 198 kgs of pepper was carried out by the collective.</p> <p>Medicinal Plants for livelihood generation</p> <p>Under the project for developing medicinal plants for livelihood generation &amp; biodiversity</p>
	1.4 Community-based models developed for sustainable access and use of forest resources by local communities	<p>1.4.1 Detailed socio-economic and cultural intervention based on study analysing all aspects of life and livelihood in Edamalakudi including analysis of suggestions from consultations</p> <p>A Consultative work on Social Changes Among Tribes - Trajectory of Development - Focus on Edamalakkudi was conducted at Edamalaukudy on February 18, 2020. Various stakeholders including Elected representatives, Grama panchayat officials, tribal department officials, Kudumbashree etc participated in the workshop.</p> <p>Workshop discussed the outlines on the social statistics, land use practices, people's aspirations, livelihood practices, accessibility to market, various institutions functioning, operational efficiency and in addition their livelihood practices to sustainable development</p>	<p>1.4.1 Detailed socio-economic and cultural intervention based on study analysing all aspects of life and livelihood in Edamalakkudy including analysis of suggestions from consultations</p> <p>Draft report on the Social Changes Among Tribes - Trajectory of Development - Focus on Edamalakkudy was submitted and shared with stakeholders.</p>
	1.5 Policies framework reviewed and harmonised for ensuring sustainable resource use and management at the landscape level		
Budget			
Expenditure			
2	Annual Output 2 Multiple use landscape management is applied to secure the ecological integrity of the high range landscape	<p>2.1 Capacities of conservation and production sector personnel developed for applying landscape approaches into sectoral planning and operations</p> <p>2.2 Mainstreaming of biodiversity concerns in key production sectors demonstrated</p> <p>2.3 Best practices documented and disseminated for improving decision making on sustainable resource management and use</p>	<p>2.1.1 Mapping of spatial distribution of different sectors (tea, forest plantations, tourism, agriculture, cardamom, livestock, horticulture, tribal welfare) in GIS platform. This will be feed from outcome 3</p> <p>SACON submitted the inception report on 'Mapping of Spatial distribution of sectors with</p> <p>2.2.1 Demonstration of developed potential strategies in identified sectors like tea, forest plantations, tourism, agriculture, cardamom, livestock, horticulture, tribal welfare etc.</p>

		2.4 Replication strategies developed for use and management of mountain landscape resources		
Budget				
Expenditure				
3	Annual Output 3 Appropriate and effective governance framework for multiple use high range landscape evolved	<p>3.1 Landscape level management plans and sustainable resource management systems in place</p> <p>3.2 Institutional platforms of multiple stakeholders evolved and strengthened at appropriate levels for planning and reviewing sustainable resource use (sectoral integration)</p> <p>3.3 Management effectiveness of designated biodiversity rich ecosystems are strengthened to address existing and emerging challenges to ecosystem conservation and services</p> <p>3.4 Rare, endangered and threatened (RET) ecosystems and endemic species are secured through improved conservation measures</p>	<p>3.1.2 Geospatial mapping of exotic species and its habitat; Mapping of local movements of species, digitization of shola outside protected areas of the current landscape elements including all the vegetations and land use with the protection</p> <p>3.2.2 Design and implement specific interventions in consultation with the State Forest Department to address the existing gaps for improving the management of PAs Initiated to take advanced measures to prevent forest fire in the landscape. Technologies were applied to mitigate the road kill incidents of wildlife species – under progress.</p> <p>3.3.2 Facilitating preparation of management prescription for removal of exotics plantations like eucalypts, wattle and invasive alien species from the PAs, other forest areas and high-altitude montane grasslands ecosystems Strategies has been developed to remove the exotic plantations inside the PAs and other forest areas through consultative process, expert suggestions. The strategy has been presented before the higher forest officials of the state of Kerala.</p> <p>3.3.3 Facilitating preparation of management plan for eco-restoration of reed breaks and areas where the exotics and invasive alien species were removed; generating livelihood options through the removal of exotic and invasive alien species; exploring possibilities of value addition Exposure visits to grassland restoration areas in the Nilgiris, part of Western Ghats were done for the forest officials to learn the procedures of restoration process, issues and challenges faced during restoration process as well as to address the same.</p> <p>3.3.4 Facilitating the preparation of comprehensive plan for protecting the Anayirangal elephant ecosystems in Chinakkanaal First public consultative meeting were conducted at Chinakkanaal GP to discuss the conservation strategy developed. Suggestions, comments by the publics were collected during the meeting towards social responsibility. Redrafting of the strategy based on the comments of the publics received during the consultation process-ongoing.</p> <p>3.3.5 Removal of plantations (Wattle and Eucalyptus), Eradication of alien weeds, from PAs and restoration of original vegetation, Removal of alien species from the high-altitude montane grassland (inside and outside the PAs), Eco restoration of reed outbreak (Implementation) Mapping of invasive species inside forested areas has been initiated. Tendering process also initiated to remove the exotics plantations based on the strategy developed for removal of exotic tree species</p> <p>3.3.6 Restoration of identified vulnerable and degraded forest areas (including shola/ grasslands segments within PAs and other degraded areas) (Implementation) Initiated eco restoration activities around 20 ha of degraded forests ecosystems inside the Pampadumshola National Park.</p> <p>3.4.2 Establishment of nurseries in appropriate areas, with tie-up with micro-propagation facility and hardening A shola nursery (temporary) has been established at Pampadumshola NP</p>	<p>3.1.1 Zonation of the landscape based on ecological and socio-economic aspects and identification of landscape elements/sector: mapping of extent of original grassland in the project landscape based on time-series</p> <p>3.3.1 Developing eco-compatible habitat monitoring cell at Bheemanoda Initial consultation done with Chief Wildlife Warden on the site selected for establishing eco-compatible habitat monitoring cell at Eravikulam National Park 3.3.4 Facilitating the preparation of comprehensive plan for protecting the Anayirangal elephant ecosystems in Chinakkanaal The local movement paths and elephant corridor has been mapped for developing the conservation strategy. The revised proposal has been submitted to the Kerala Forests and Wildlife Department.</p> <p>3.3.5 Removal of plantations (Wattle and Eucalyptus), Eradication of alien weeds, from PAs and restoration of original vegetation, Removal of alien species from the high-altitude montane grassland (inside and outside the PAs), Eco restoration of reed outbreak (Implementation) Total extent of exotic invaded areas in Pampadumshola, Anamudishola and Kuringinjimala Sanctuary has been assessed</p> <p>3.3.6 Restoration of identified vulnerable and degraded forest areas (including shola/ grasslands segments within PAs and other degraded areas) (Implementation) Established shola and grassland nursery and developed saplings for restoration to be done in first year. Planted shola grassland species samplings (one year old) for an extent of 118 ha of degraded ecosystems on a pilot basis by Anamudy and Munnar Forest Development agencies. The strategy for restoration of riparian vegetation were prepared by the School of Environmental Sciences, MG University.</p> <p>3.3.7 Geospatial mapping of human – wildlife conflict areas Mapping of the Human wildlife interface areas using GPS in Marayoor and Munnar Forest Divisions has been initiated. Assessment of the intensity of human wildlife conflict has been</p> <p>3.3.11 Improved technology for sandal forest protection Initiated discussion with few agencies like INST (ICFRE) and their technologies were reviewed for selecting suitable techniques for sandalwood protection. Few agencies visited the Sandalwood Reserve for explaining the technologies</p>
Budget				
Expenditure				
4	Project Management Cost			
Budget				
Expenditure				
			XXXX	XXXX
			\$	1,83,261.40

Cumulative Project Delivery Status

	Q1	Q2
Grand total budget	100000	100000
Delivery	160569.79	1,83,261.40
Shortfall in delivery	-60569.79	-83,261.40
Exp % against Budgets	160.6	183.3

Risk Log and Management (Quarterly Input)					
Risk Type**	Risk Description	Risk Assessment	Risk Mitigation strategy	Current Status	Escalation Required?
Climate Change and Disaster	Extreme rise in cases of COVID-19 in the project state and landscape	moderate	By taking necessary precautions as per the guidelines, the project will continue to implement activities as per the agreed workplan	completed	no
Change of Gov	A new panchayat has recently been elected and the state elections shall be announced	moderate	The state team will brief the members about the project and the activities at the earliest possible time	completed	no
Capacities of the parties	capacities of the local self-government to effectively function as agents of local and self	moderate	Capacity building of government officials through trainings and capacity building workshops is being conducted on regular basis by Kerala Institute of Local Administration under the project	completed	no
Transition and Exit Strategy	22, hence the sustainability of the project activities and further institutionalization rem	moderate	1. Project extension to be reviewed by BRH in February 2022. 2. Working Committee has been set up under the project to oversee the institutional mechanism to be established for ensuring sustainability of activities under the project.	completed	no

**\*\*Risk Categories: Environmental, Financial, Operational, Organizational, Political, Regulatory, Strategic, Other**

[illegible]