

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	2014-2022				
	Name of Programme Officer	Ms. Anusha Sharma (anusha.sharma@undp.org)				
	Government Counterparts	State Government of Kerala				
	Implementing	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, GOI & State Government of Kerala				
	Total Budget (USD)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	62,75,000	##### \$	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			
	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 livelihoods			
	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 (December)	
6		7	7		7	
Baseline (2020)		Target (2021)	Achievement: Mid Year (June)		Achievement: End Year (December)	
	7	7	7		7	
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.					

<div>Country Programme Results Framework</div> <div>(add rows subject to project duration)</div>	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	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	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	

				Baseline (2018)	Annual Target (2019)	Achievement: Mid Year	Achievement: End Year
				5	6	6	6
				Baseline (2019)	Annual Target (2020)	Achievement: Mid Year	Achievement: End Year
				6	6	6	6
				Baseline (2020)	Annual Target (2021)	Achievement: Mid Year	Achievement: End Year
				7	6	6	6
				Baseline (2021)	Annual Target (2022)	Achievement: Mid Year	Achievement: End Year
				6	7	7	7
	Frequency of Data Collection	quarterly					
	Means of	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 3	Progress: QTR 4
Output (from prodos)				
1	Annual Output Outcome 1: Strengthened capacities for community based sustainable use and management of natural resources	<p>1.1 Capacities of Local Self Governments and community organizations developed to plan for sustainable resource use</p>	<p>1.1.1 Workshops/meetings and consultations/discussions with relevant stakeholders on project related activities – (Government officials, Panchayat functionaries, elected representatives and community members) Socio-Economic Assessment Based on the rapid socio-economic assessment undertaken during last quarter to understand the impact of Covid 19 and the complete lockdown in the IHML project landscape discussions were held with various stakeholders to device various interventions for supporting livelihood for the communities. 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.</p> <p>Waste Management Consultation meeting was held with Munmar 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, Munmar beautification and green Munmar initiatives.</p> <p>Sustainable Tourism Consultative meetings with relevant stake holders in Kuttampuzha and Mankulam panchayats on tourism sustainability plan</p> <p>Organic Mankulam 13 orientation trainings were conducted in Mankulam Panchayat during this quarter. Over 225 farmers attended the orientation trainings. The topics covered were – organic farming fundamentals, steps for achieving certifications, challenges etc</p> <p>Agroforestry Consultation meetings with Adimali, Vattavada and Kuttampuzha Grama panchayats on agro forestry were held during this quarter</p> <p>Passionfruit value chain Consultation meetings with farmers and farmer collectives were held during the month of September.</p> <p>Conservation of Orchids Consultative meeting at Munmar was held with representatives from forest dept in September</p> <p>Lemongrass value chain Consultative meetings at were held with tribal community members and forest dept officials during the month of September</p>	<p>1.1.1 Workshops/meetings and consultations/discussions with relevant stakeholders on project related activities – (Government officials, Panchayat functionaries, elected representatives and community members)</p> <p>Sustainable Tourism Volunteer workshop for Hariitha Karma Sena on integrating proper waste management systems to village tourism was held on 20th Oct 2020 at Kuttampuzha Grama Panchayath. 18 women Hariitha Karma Sena community members participated in the workshop.</p> <p>Orientation workshop for community Volunteers on sustainable tourism was held on 9th Nov 2020 at Mankulam grama Panchayath. 16 community members participated</p> <p>Passion fruit value chain intervention An online workshop on the value addition from Passion fruit was conducted on Oct 5,2020. The session was conducted by Ms Jissy George, subject matter expert, KVK, Alleppey</p> <p>Traditional agricultural practices and seed conservation 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.</p> <p>Medicinal plant project The training programme on preparation of home remedies for women SHG members in Adimali</p> <p>National Project Steering Committee was conducted on 28th November and Annual Work Plans for 2021 and 2022 was approved</p> <p>1.1.2 Develop IEC products on project related activities</p>

	<p>Chilla Market automation</p> <p>Consultative meetings at were held with forest department officials and Kerala Startup Mission team during the month of August for the project implementation</p> <p>State Level Meetings</p> <p>Review meeting held by Chief Secretary on project activities and Annual Work Plan for 2020-22.</p> <p>Review meeting held by Chief Minister on project activities and Annual Work Plan for 2020-22.</p> <p>1.1.2 Develop IEC products on project related activities</p> <p>Developed an Activity Report for the project for circulation at the State Level.</p> <p>Developed a draft Communications Plan for the project.</p> <p>Video Documentation Munnar GP - Three video documentaries were prepared for analysing the existing water pollution, solid and comprehensive waste management issues in Munnar</p> <p>1.1.3 Training relevant stakeholders for mainstreaming BD considerations – (for Government officials, Panchayat functionaries elected representatives and community members)</p> <p>Green Appraisal Tool</p> <p>Green Appraisal Tool along with guidelines were developed to evaluate impact of panchayath plan/ project on Biodiversity conservation, sustainable livelihoods and disaster management.</p> <p>Field level consultations and online consultations were held with Panchayath representatives and other govt. department officials.</p> <p>Prepared Terms of Reference for State Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan.</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</p> <p>Based on the Capacity Building score card and new sub indicators a baseline assessment will be carried out in Q3. Capacity Needs Assessment report submitted on 8th September 2020. Baselines derived from the report are as follows; Capacities for engagement is 40%; Capacities to Generate, Access and Use Information and Knowledge is 21%; Capacities for Strategy, Policy and Legislation development is 7%; Capacities for Management and Implementation is 7%; Capacities to monitor and evaluate is 18%; Capacity development and training is 32%</p> <p>There are 18 Local Self Government Institutions including 11 annual plans of the GPs are expected to incorporate biodiversity Grama Panchayaths in the landscape. The 2021-22 friendly practices through trainings, workshops and participatory sessions proposed to be conducted using the envisaged Capacity Development (CD) modules developed by KILA. 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. The baseline assessment with green plans appraisal and stakeholder engagement submitted on 8th September 2020. A total of 122 stakeholders are identified under three categories (62 key stakeholders 29 primary stakeholders and 31 secondary stakeholders). A stakeholder engagement plan developed for 11 GPs for conducting next phase of training.</p> <p>*Quarters according to calendar year)</p> <p>1.1.5 Technical studies to establish baseline, assess impacts of current resource use practices in the landscape</p> <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 Edamalakkudy was submitted during this quarter and same was circulated among the stakeholders</p> <p>CWRDM</p> <p>CWRDM submitted draft final report on 'Hydrological investigations in HRML' to UNDP CO highlighting detailed water balance study with scientific modelling of available surface water, ground water, water demand, water balance and water quality analysis, review of state and national level water policies along</p>	<p>Annual Report for the project prepared for circulation at the National Level.</p> <p>1.1.3 Training relevant stakeholders for mainstreaming BD considerations – (for Government officials, Panchayat functionaries elected representatives and community members)</p> <p>Detailed project proposal for State Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan along with resource mobilisation strategy developed</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</p> <p>Based on the Capacity Building score card and new sub indicators a baseline assessment will be carried out in Q3. 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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. The baseline assessment with green plans appraisal and stakeholder engagement submitted on 8th September 2020. A total of 122 stakeholders are identified under three categories (62 key stakeholders 29 primary stakeholders and 31 secondary stakeholders). A stakeholder engagement plan developed for 11 GPs for conducting next phase of training.</p> <p>*Quarters according to calendar year)</p> <p>7 meetings (Online & Face to Face) for Workshop on green plans 2021-22 conducted.</p> <p>Methodology for green plans developed. Handbook on green plan methodology developed. (Due to model code of conduct meetings and trainings were limited)</p> <p>1.1.5 Technical studies to establish baseline, assess impacts of current resource use practices in the landscape</p> <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 Edamalakkudy was submitted during this quarter and same was circulated among the stakeholders</p> <p>CWRDM</p> <p>CWRDM submitted draft final report on 'Hydrological investigations in HRML' to UNDP CO highlighting detailed water balance study with scientific modelling of available surface water, ground water, water demand, water balance and water quality analysis, review of state and national level water policies along</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 & non-bio waste, campaigns for waste reduction, Septage treatment and Nallathanni river rejuvenation)</p> <p>Munnar</p> <p>Consultation meeting chaired by Dr. TN Seema was held on 23rd September 2020 to discuss the problems related to Waste Management in Munnar. The following activities have been decided to be carried out:</p> <p>-Legacy waste clearance has been initiated with co-finance from Munnar Panchayath using biomining process</p> <p>-UNDP will assist in technical monitoring through the formation of a local level monitoring committee and a state level monitoring committee</p> <p>-UNDP will work with the Munnar Grama Panchayath and the Devikulam Block Panchayath in establishing a Material Recovery Facility for non-bio waste generated in the region</p> <p>-UNDP will develop a decentralized waste management system for bio waste through an action research project</p> <p>-UNDP will assist the Panchayath in waste reduction, segregation, and collection related activities</p> <p>-UNDP may assist the Panchayath in the technical evaluation of the DPR being prepared by the Panchayath for Septage Waste</p>	<p>Waste Management outside forest areas</p> <p>1.2.1 Implementation of “Green Munnar” Project for (Dumpsite clearance, treatment of bio & non-bio waste, campaigns for waste reduction, Septage treatment and Nallathanni river rejuvenation)</p> <p>Munnar</p> <p>-Action based research study on processing of bio waste was initiated by IRTC (technical agency) by setting up an experimental facility in Kallar, Munnar near the dump site. Technology used was WINRO composting. This experimentation was necessitated to check composting at low temperature regions.</p> <p>1.2.2 Waste Management interventions in Athirapilly and other GPs in the landscape</p> <p>Athirapilly</p> <p>Material Collection Facility for non-bio waste was constructed by the Panchayth with technical assistance from the UNDP IHRML project. The MCF construction can be considered as a co-financing component by the Gram Panchayath amounting to 11.5 Lakhs</p> <p>-Door to door collection has also been started for source level segregation of bio-waste and waste reduction</p> <p>-Detailed BOQ prepared Aroormuzhi community hall node. This node is being</p>

<p>1.2.2 Waste Management interventions in Athirapilly and other GPs in the landscape</p> <p>Athirapilly</p> <p>-UNDP assisted the panchayath in creating a waste management system in the panchayath which includes a door to door collection system through the formation of Haritha Karma Sena or Green Technicians, creation of storage & segregation points for non-bio waste and establishing a forward linkage for segregated non-bio waste</p> <p>-Door to door campaign has also been started for source level segregation of bio-waste and waste reduction</p> <p>-7 nodes have been identified in Athirapilly Panchayath where interaction of tourists and the landscape is high. These seven nodes are being developed as points where tourists and local communities will be educated about the value of 3 R principles of Reduce-Reuse-Recycle. These 7 nodes will lead to the formation of an eco-corridor in Athirapilly</p> <p>-Detailed estimate has been developed for 1 node in the Panchayath. This node is being planned as a green literacy center which will capture the themes of Reduce-Reuse-Recycle principle for solid waste, reuse of water resources through a rainwater harvesting structure, construction of a Material Collection Facility for non-bio waste</p> <p>Kuttampuzha</p> <p>-UNDP has assisted the panchayath in creating a waste management system in the panchayath which includes a door to door collection system through the formation of Haritha Karma Sena or Green Technicians, creation of storage & segregation points for non-bio waste and establishing a forward linkage for segregated non-bio waste</p> <p>-As part of the efforts the Panchayath has got a recognition from state govt – that of Suchitwa Padhavi or Clean Status</p> <p>Adimali</p> <p>-UNDP has assisted in the Panchayath in door to door collection of non-bio waste through the training and handholding of Haritha Karma Sena members or Green Technicians</p> <p>-As part of the efforts the Panchayath has got a recognition from state govt – that of Suchitwa Padhavi or Clean Status</p> <p>-An AI powered high resolution digital camera with night vision has been installed near a waste dumping point in Adimali Panchayath for automatic detection of dumping instances</p> <p>Mankulam</p> <p>-UNDP has assisted the panchayath in creating a waste management system in the panchayath which includes a door to door collection system through the formation of Haritha Karma Sena or Green Technicians, creation of storage & segregation points for non-bio waste and establishing a forward linkage for segregated non-bio waste</p> <p>-Several meetings were organized in the Panchayath</p> <p>-Training provided to Haritha Karma Sena members in collection and segregation</p> <p>-Household campaign done for promoting source level composting of bio waste and source level segregation of non-bio waste</p> <p>-Waste reduction campaign held in the panchayath</p> <p>-Closing of waste dump yards done in the panchayath</p> <p>-As part of the efforts the Panchayath has got a recognition from state govt – that of Suchitwa Padhavi or Clean Status</p> <p>-Suchitwa Padhavi declaration meeting held in Panchayath by Dr. TN Seema on Sep 30th 2020</p> <p>Chinnakanal</p> <p>-UNDP has assisted the panchayath in creating a waste management system in the panchayath which includes a door to door collection system through the formation of Haritha Karma Sena or Green Technicians, creation of storage & segregation points for non-bio waste and establishing a forward linkage for segregated non-bio waste</p> <p>-Door to door campaign has also been started for source level segregation of bio-waste and waste reduction</p> <p>Marayoor</p> <p>-UNDP has assisted the panchayath in creating a waste management system in the panchayath which includes a door to door collection system through the formation of Haritha Karma Sena or Green Technicians, creation of storage & segregation points for non-bio waste and establishing a forward linkage for segregated non-bio waste</p> <p>-Closing of waste dump yards done in the panchayath</p> <p>-As part of the efforts the Panchayath has got a recognition from state govt – that of Suchitwa Padhavi or Clean Status</p>	<p>planned as a green literacy center which will capture the themes of Reduce-Reuse-Recycle principle for solid waste</p> <p>-DPR for solid waste management for the Panchayath has been finalized and submitted</p> <p>Kuttampuzha</p> <p>-Activities for strengthening the waste management system initiated under the project progressing</p> <p>- DPR for solid waste management for the Panchayath has been finalized and submitted</p> <p>Mankulam</p> <p>-Activities for strengthening the waste management system initiated under the project progressing</p> <p>-Dump yard for solid waste closed in Mankulam Town</p> <p>- DPR for solid waste management for the Panchayath has been finalized and submitted</p> <p>Chinnakanal</p> <p>-Activities for strengthening the waste management system initiated under the project progressing</p> <p>- DPR for solid waste management for the Panchayath has been finalized and submitted</p> <p>Marayoor</p> <p>-Activities for strengthening the waste management system initiated under the project progressing</p> <p>-Dump yard for solid waste closed</p> <p>- DPR for solid waste management for the Panchayath has been finalized and submitted</p> <p>-</p> <p>Kanthalloor</p> <p>-Activities for strengthening the waste management system initiated under the project progressing</p> <p>-Dump yard for solid waste closed</p> <p>- DPR for solid waste management for the Panchayath has been finalized and submitted</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 stakeholders</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> <p>Carbon-neutral Panchayat</p> <p>1.2.4 Action based project to make Mankulam a carbon neutral Panchayat</p> <p>Detailed project report submitted.</p>
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<p>1.3 Enhanced products/services value chains developed for providing ecologically sustainable livelihoods options</p>	<p>1.3.1 Sustainable livelihood practices for Tribal communities NTFP (including branding & marketing of Vamasree shops & products), Bamboo & Reed</p> <p>Agri and allied sectors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancement of reservoir fish production and creation of livelihood opportunities for the tribal community in Munnar Landscape through development of aquaculture practices of native species, Lemongrass value chain intervention, Sustainable Farming, Value addition and Market linkage of Tribal community at Athirappilly Medicinal plant-based value chain approach <p>Following studies are in progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building roadmap and assessment of bamboo/ reed in Project landscape <p>A concept note on "A Build Back Better with bamboo"</p> <p>Utilizing the Potential in Bamboo for Landslide Mitigation in Idukki district was prepared and discussion regarding the same was carried out during the last quarter. In month of September, a virtual meeting was held with Haritha Kerala Mission team regarding the same</p> <p>First progress report for the Project for baseline data generation and developing suitable strategies and action plan for the overall development of the bamboo sector in the landscape was shared. Following were the actionable</p> <p>-Initiating an immediate but integrated pilot programme for bamboo-based land restoration and climate change mitigation in select landslide-affected areas and identified landslide-prone areas in Idukki district.</p> <p>-Integrating bamboo components in agroforestry schemes and kick-starting different pilot models in home-gardens in 3 agroclimatic zones in HRML project area.</p> <p>-Implementing a participatory assessment and mapping of Ecosystem Services in community forest rights (CFR) lands in the project area.</p> <p>-Organizing an international webinar to discuss best practices in the bamboo sector in land restoration and climate change mitigation.</p> <p>•Study on Market Mapping & Value Chain analysis of Vegetables</p> <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 private-public partnership in marketing, rationalisation of crops and subsidies, tight monitoring and control systems to maximise the impact of intervention etc</p> <p>Preliminary consultations were carried out with agricultural department for exploring the possibilities</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 marketine. Human resource management provisions are visible in areas</p>	<p>1.3.1 Sustainable livelihood practices for Tribal communities NTFP (including branding & marketing of Vamasree shops & products), Bamboo & Reed</p> <p>Agri and allied sectors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancement of reservoir fish production and creation of livelihood opportunities for the tribal community in Munnar Landscape through development of aquaculture practices of native species, Lemongrass value chain intervention, Sustainable Farming, Value addition and Market linkage of Tribal community at Athirappilly Medicinal plant-based value chain approach <p>Following studies are in progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building roadmap and assessment of bamboo/ reed in Project landscape <p>Based on the concept note on "A Build Back Better with bamboo", a national level workshop is planned in first week of Jan 2021 after the discussion with stakeholders.</p> <p>Utilizing the Potential in Bamboo for Landslide Mitigation in Idukki district was prepared and discussion regarding the same was carried out with Kerala Forest Research Institute and a detailed proposal on Demonstration model for utilizing the Potential of Bamboo and other bio engineering measures for Landslide Risk Reduction and Mitigation and Riverbank stabilization was submitted.</p> <p>•Study on Market Mapping & Value Chain analysis of Vegetables</p> <p>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 private-public partnership in marketing, rationalisation of crops and subsidies, tight monitoring and control systems to maximise the impact of intervention etc</p> <p>Discussion with Kerala Agricultural University initiated on addressing the issue of lack of quality seed materials for Potato, Carrot, Cabbage and Cauliflower</p> <p>Building strategy and roadmap for NTFP Value addition</p> <p>Initiated the process for the design of Ecoshop under Malayattoor FDA.</p> <p>Medicinal Plants for livelihood generation</p> <p>Medicinal plants project support to farmers in Marayoor and Kanthalloor, Planting material distributed total of 40 farmers for cultivation model. Planning to supply dashapushpangal & selected tree species of medicinal plants to 23 selected beneficiaries at Adimaly Grama panchayath for setting up of home stead garden.</p> <p>The training programme on preparation of home remedies was successfully conducted at Machiplavu, Adimaly in collaboration with Adimaly Grama Panchayath.</p> <p>Lemongrass value chain</p> <p>After the Consultative meetings were held with tribal community members and forest dept officials during the last quarter, tribal settlements where interventions are planned were identified and based on assessment of current cultivation practices, improved variety of lemon grass provided to over 220 tribal farmers.</p> <p>1.3.2 Sustainable livelihood practices around biodiversity</p>
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		<p>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>Discussion on strengthening community organization - Vana Samrakshana Samithies (VSS) under Malayattoor forest division was carried out with forest department officials. Following areas are planned</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial management: Basic bookkeeping, financial analysis • Operations: operational excellence • Business development: Business management • HR: Communications and leadership development • Micro plans: Developing micro plans at grassroot level <p>Medicinal Plants for livelihood generation</p> <p>Under the project for developing medicinal plants for livelihood generation & biodiversity conservation among women self-help groups and marginal farmers, the commercial cultivation of selected medicinal plants which has demand in Ayurveda started at Marayoor and Kanthalloor Grama panchayat covering 40 farmers during this quarter.</p> <p>Lemongrass value chain</p> <p>Consultative meetings were held with tribal community members and forest dept officials during the month of September. Tribal settlements where interventions are planned were identified and preliminary discussions with the community members were carried out in this quarter</p> <p>1.3.2 Sustainable livelihood practices around biodiversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revival, Conservation and propagation plan for traditional practices and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revival, Conservation and propagation plan for traditional practices and seed varieties among communities • Preparation of spatial crop plan based on the assessments of anomalous cropping practices, recommendations for sustainable cropping patterns and its pilot implementation • Access and Benefit Sharing - Documentation and developing models • Promotion of organic/ safe to eat agriculture practices • Agroforestry, floriculture, beekeeping <p>Propagation of traditional agriculture practices and seed conservation activities</p> <p>Based on the propagation plan, propagation of traditional agriculture practices and seed conservation activities were continued 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 & 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>Capacity building trainings were carried out to farmers in good agricultural practices.</p> <p>Anamudi FDA 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.</p>
	1.4 Community-based models developed for sustainable access and use of forest resources by local communities	<p>1.4.1 Developing a comprehensive strategy based on evaluation of socio-economic study of Edamalakkudy</p> <p>Draft report on the Social Changes Among Tribes - Trajectory of Development - Focus on Edamalakkudy was submitted and shared with stakeholders.</p>	<p>1.4.1 Developing a comprehensive strategy based on evaluation of socio-economic study of Edamalakkudy</p> <p>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		
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>2.1.1 Geospatial mapping of the landscape using high resolution satellite imagery and ground information (different sector & ecological attributes)</p> <p>Inventorizing high value biodiversity areas & assessment of flora and fauna of selected sholas inside tea estate</p> <p>SACON submitted the inception report on 'Mapping of Spatial distribution of sectors with underlying attributes in HRML' to UNDP CO.</p> <p>Draft landcover mapping using high resolution data; Time series analysis (2000 and 2010) using Landsat ETM - without validation; DEM analysis of the landscape; Digitization of Survey of India Toposheet (1:25000 and 1:50000 scale); Validation of time series analysis is in progress. Draft First Progress report submitted on 29th September 2020 highlighting the time-series analysis from 2000-2010 of 11 GPs, Digital Elevation Model Analysis of 11GPs and spatial mapping of Land Use Land Cover. Inventory on decadal Land Use Land Cover change is documented. Ground truthing of the spatial mapping will be completed in Q4</p> <p>2.1.2 Develop & validate state of sector documents for mainstreaming into the policies and practices of sectoral stakeholders (Tea, Coffee, Cardamom, Oil, Forest plantations and Tourism sectors)</p> <p>State of Sector document with sectoral biodiversity plans is been developed for an acreage of approx. 40,000 hectares falling under Tea, Coffee, Cardamom, Oil palm and Forest plantation.</p> <p>First Progress Report on Framework of State of Sector document submitted on 31st August 2020</p> <p>IIPM submitted revised work plan on 'State of Sector document – Tea, Coffee, Cardamom, Oil palm and forest plantations' due to the prevailing COVID-19 situation</p>	<p>2.1.1 Geospatial mapping of the landscape using high resolution satellite imagery and ground information (different sector & ecological attributes)</p> <p>Inventorizing high value biodiversity areas & assessment of flora and fauna of selected sholas inside tea estate</p> <p>SACON submitted the revised draft on the following deliverables as part of the second progress report on 'Mapping of Spatial distribution of sectors with underlying attributes in HRML' to project team on 2nd October 2020. Elevation, Slope, LULC 2000-2010 of all GPs completed; LULC and Time series analysis with inventory on decadal Land Use Land Cover change from 2000-2010-2020 including Ground Truthing of Mankulam GP completed; Validation of remaining 10 GPs in progress; Review meeting on progress of second deliverable held on 16th October 2020.</p> <p>Draft first report submitted in November based on field visits and image analysis.</p> <p>2.1.2 Develop & validate state of sector documents for mainstreaming into the policies and practices of sectoral stakeholders (Tea, Coffee, Cardamom, Oil, Forest plantations and Tourism sectors)</p> <p>State of Sector document with sectoral biodiversity plans is been developed for an acreage of approx. 40,000 hectares falling under Tea, Coffee, Cardamom, Oil palm and Forest plantation.</p> <p>Preliminary report on Base maps for the second progress report developed as part of analysing impacts on the natural resources; Due to travel restrictions, information on best practices from tea, coffee, cardamom, oil palm and forest plantations collated through webinars.</p> <p>1. Webinar on Forest Plantation and Biodiversity Conservation on Oct 6, 2020 to identify relevant management strategies</p> <p>2. Webinar on Oil Palm Plantation and Biodiversity Conservation on Oct 7, 2020 to identify relevant management strategies</p>

	<p>First Progress Report highlights current and historical practices and framework of state of sector document; Questionnaires for digital data collection (Ecologist, NGOs, Growers, Policy makers, Scientist); Data collection through questionnaires; drafting of second progress report in progress. Data collection on impacts in Tea, coffee, cardamom in progress</p> <p>State of Sector document - tourism – Draft final report was shared with PMU for comments. Final report in progress incorporating comments from the PMU. The study report suggests policy level interventions. Recommendations emphasis the role of Panchayati Raj Rights for the implementation of sustainable and responsible tourism in the landscape.</p>	<p>3. Webinar Biodiversity Conservation Practices in Tea, Coffee, and Cardamom Plantations on November 18, 2020</p> <p>4. Preliminary analysis of landscape and impact on NR based on satellite imagery - December 2020</p> <p>Based on the webinars few preliminary best practices identified as follows –</p> <p>Cardamom: Honey bee based agriculture practices may be introduced in cardamom ecosystem with a focus on microenterprise development for wider implications.</p> <p>Bio-fencing of cardamom plantations with hibiscus and other local plants which repel pests and increase pollinators (reducing usage of chemical pesticides). This would also have an economic implication</p> <p>Monetising carbon sequestration by introducing a robust carbon market through appropriate policy interventions</p> <p>Coffee: Soil conservation and maintaining soil health and fertility by arresting top soil erosion – cutting soil conservation pits along the estate to collect top soil which is very fertile</p> <p>Water conservation structures –construction of rainwater harvesting techniques, tanks, dams, etc</p> <p>Effluent treatment plants using soil biotechnology</p> <p>Climate smart land uses maintains biodiversity in the production landscapes</p> <p>Strengthening transdisciplinary research to develop coffee value chain as a carbon neutral brand</p> <p>Sustainable and responsible coffee production to increase climate resilience, conserve biodiversity and stabilise ecosystem while also helping farmers improve their income and livelihood.</p> <p>Promoting shade grown coffee system amongst small growers – marketing the coffee as speciality product (carbon neutral and grown in bio-diverse environment) can also improve farm income and enhance coffee agro-</p>
2.2 Mainstreaming of biodiversity concerns in key production sectors demonstrated	<p>2.2.1 Demonstration of developed potential strategies in plantation sector (tea, cardamom, coffee, forest plantations)</p> <p>Energy Audit</p> <p>For establishing the baseline, an Investment Grade Energy Audit (IGEA) is being carried out in two factories viz a viz orthodox and CTC facilities in the landscape. The output of the IGEA will be to develop a strategy towards reducing energy usage in tea factories. The draft IGEA report is developed highlighting the baseline of electrical and thermal energy consumption of two tea factories in the landscape. The draft report provides energy conservation measures and recommendations in withering, drying and grading processes as well as in electrical and lighting systems. The draft second progress report on preliminary assessment report submitted on 1st September 2020. A technical review meeting on the findings was organized on 9th September 2020 for quality check. The report will be published in Q3*</p> <p>*(Quarters according to calendar year)</p> <p>2.2.2 Demonstration of developed potential strategies in Tourism sector in the landscape</p> <p>Sustainable Tourism Initiatives</p> <p>-High value low impact tourism models at Kuttampuzha and Mankulam Panchayaths</p> <p>KABANI completed data collection for the preparation of tourism sustainability plan. Resource mapping and stake holder consultations progressing in Kuttampuzha and Mankulam Panchayaths</p> <p>Online launching of a unique and innovative tourism programme 'Walking Kuttampuzha' was jointly organized by Kuttampuzha Grama Panchayat, Haritha Keralam Mission, Kerala Forest department, UNDP and Kabani Community Tourism & Services, on 12 th September 2020</p> <p>Mr. Antony John, MLA, Kothamangalam Assembly Constituency inaugurated the event. The online inaugural ceremony took place in the Kuttampuzha Grama Panchayat premises under strict Covid protocol guidelines in which 32 participants attended online. A short video on Walking Kuttampuzha, which is produced by Kabani, under UNDP support was shared during the programme. Dr.T N Seema also released an e-brochure on 'Eetta' (Reed), a rich natural resource of Kuttampuzha, which would serve as an innovative marketing tool for sustainable community tourism.</p> <p>Capacity building programmes for service providers in progress.</p> <p>-Responsible Protocol Development and Demonstration</p> <p>Responsible Tourism Mission submitted the assessment report on responsible tourism activities in the landscape.</p> <p>To understand the sustainable or responsible tourism practices prevailing at the tourism destinations in the project area, assessment was done by interviewing tourism entrepreneurs, local community members and administrative authorities. Not much sustainable/responsible tourism practices are followed at the developed destinations especially Munnar. Local community also is not much benefitted from tourism. LSGs in the project area have also expressed their dissent in the existing development pattern and are aware of the need for responsible tourism practices activities in their area.</p> <p>Responsible tourism protocol preparation is progressing. Special Tourism Grama Sabhas will be conducted by the LSGs in association with Responsible Tourism Mission to discuss and plan RT initiatives. RT Mission will facilitate the resource mapping and prepare a resource directory to document the tourism potential of the area.</p>	<p>2.2.1 Demonstration of developed potential strategies in plantation sector (tea, cardamom, coffee, forest plantations)</p> <p>Energy Audit</p> <p>For establishing the baseline, an Investment Grade Energy Audit (IGEA) is being carried out in two factories viz a viz orthodox and CTC facilities in the landscape. The output of the IGEA will be to develop a strategy towards reducing energy usage in tea factories. The draft IGEA report is developed highlighting the baseline of electrical and thermal energy consumption of two tea factories in the landscape. The draft report provides energy conservation measures and recommendations in withering, drying and grading processes as well as in electrical and lighting systems. The draft second progress report on preliminary assessment report submitted on 1st September 2020. A technical review meeting on the findings was organized on 9th September 2020 for quality check. The report will be published in Q3*</p> <p>Second progress report based on preliminary field visits submitted. Third progress report submitted on Investment Grade Energy Audit including points emerged during draft report discussion</p> <p>*(Quarters according to calendar year)</p> <p>2.2.2 Demonstration of developed potential strategies in Tourism sector in the landscape</p> <p>Sustainable Tourism Initiatives</p> <p>-High value low impact tourism models at Kuttampuzha and Mankulam Panchayaths</p> <p>Technical agency (KABANI) completed resource mapping in Kuttampuzha and Mankulam Panchayaths</p> <p>®Organized 2 Volunteer training and resource mapping workshop in Kuttampuzha and 1 in Mankulam (26 participants)</p> <p>®Orientation workshop for Haritha Karma Sena members at Kuttampuzha (11 participants) on 22 October 2020</p> <p>®Documented the complete list of potential service providers and key stakeholders in the two grama panchayaths</p> <p>®Identified and listed 27 home stay providers, 3 tented accommodations, 48 Guides, 30 Transporters, 18 Volunteers each in Kuttampuzha and 8 home stay providers, 3 tented accommodation, 2 women Transporters, 9 Volunteers in Mankulam</p> <p>®Identified Trekking/Hiking routes outside forest - 5 in Kuttampuzha and 5 in Mankulam - Detailed route map and package (stories etc) documented - Vellaramkuth walk, Bhoodhathankettu trekking(forest department), Kuttampuzha to mamalakandam (cycling path),trekking, hiking, Injathotti thoorkupalam village visit (river crossing farm visit), Small walk (800mtr) to Knacheri temple to explore the forest and trekking path, Kallelmedu (river crossing, trekking),(FD), Kuttampuzha to Vadattupara forest trekking and river crossing (FD)</p> <p>®Mankulam: Trekking to thalumkandam(Homestay, nature walk, tented accommodation), Tiger cave trekking</p> <p>®Identified Service providers and organising trainings to be conducted in January 2021- Identification of 20 home stay providers, 10 tented accommodation, 10 Guides, 10 Transporters in Kuttampuzha</p> <p>®Meeting with Director, KADS(technical agency for developing organic mankulam) Thodupuzha on 8th Dec and decided on plan of collaboration with organic farmers for developing farm tourism packages at Mankulam</p> <p>®Meeting with Dr. Sugathan, Ornithologist, Thattekkadu Birds Sanctuary on 8th Dec. Discussed on the training through ornithology course offered in collaboration with UNDP IHRML project to ten community members from kuttampuzha and Mankulam; Scope of Salim Ali's Old House building into a</p>

		<p>2.2.3 Removal of invasive and exotic species and Eco- restoration of degraded locations outside forest areas</p> <p>Green Islands</p> <p>Green islands aim at developing biodiversity demonstration plots and ensure community participation for biodiversity conservation. It is done in convergence with the MGNREGS workforce and the works are initiated in Marayoor, Athirappilly and Kuttampuzha Grama Panchayats. The planting is not undertaken as a one-time activity. Three years of maintenance and follow up tasks will be undertaken through MGNREGS (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme), which can ensure in assigning more result-oriented conservation activities at the local level on a continuous basis.</p> <p>Technical assistance in the selection of plants and locations, setting the land etc. is provided. Saplings are sourced from Central Nurseries by Forest</p>	<p>destination point (similar to art gallery); Scope of developing a biodiversity park in Kuttampuzha (in the forest land on the way to Pooyamkutty)</p> <p>Meeting with Agriculture Officer – 17th Dec - Collected few more contact details of farmers. There are three-four major paddy fields in locations such as Mamalakandam, Vadattuppara, Kuttiyamchal etc. which can be included in the village walk package</p> <p>Consultation meetings done with Kudumbashree/Haritha Karma Sena / Farm tourism providers/ the Forest Department-Mankulam DFO & Range Officer / GP secretary-Kuttampuzha and Mankulam and other relevant stakeholders in 2 panchayaths to discuss on the sustainability plan and progress of the project</p> <p>Module developed for Capacity building programmes for service providers</p> <p>-Responsible Protocol Development and Demonstration</p> <p>Preparation of responsible tourism protocol for mountain landscape ongoing</p>
	2.3 Best practices documented and disseminated for improving decision making on sustainable resource management and use	2.3.1 Updation of State biodiversity strategies and action plan	2.3.1 Updation of State biodiversity strategies and action plan
	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>Improved Protected Area Management</p> <p>3.1.1 Measures to mitigate threats such as forest fire, road kills etc in biodiversity conservation</p> <p>Technologies for monitoring wildlife movement - installation of thermal sensor at Malayattoor & Chalakkudy as part of reducing human wildlife conflict</p> <p>SACON has started mapping of extent of original grassland in the project landscape based on time-series</p> <p>Distribution of exotic tree species inside Marayoor Sandalwood reserve has been mapped.</p> <p>Shola ecosystems outside the PAs and inside the tea estate (Munnar Forest Range) has been mapped using precision GPS. The taxonomic inventory of shola species is in progress.</p> <p>The local movement paths/ elephant corridor and elephant crossing areas across the National Highway has been mapped for developing the conservation strategy.</p> <p>Kerala Forests and Wildlife Department is in the process of developing proposal for submitting the same to National Highway Authority for developing alternatives like constructions of ramps/sloppy structures.</p> <p>Assessment of the intensity of human wildlife conflict is an ongoing activity. The sites for establishing sensor for alerting elephant entry into settlement area has been identified. Consultations were made with few agencies to demonstrate the sensor techniques.</p> <p>Mapping of the Human wildlife interface areas using GPS in Marayoor and Munnar Forest Divisions has been initiated.</p> <p>3.1.3. Protection of sandal wood forests through improved technologies (establishing digital fences in selected priority areas)</p> <p>Initiated discussion with few agencies like IWST (ICFRE) and their technologies</p>	<p>Improved Protected Area Management</p> <p>3.1.1 Measures to mitigate threats such as forest fire, road kills etc in biodiversity conservation</p> <p>Technologies for monitoring wildlife movement - installation of thermal sensor at Malayattoor & Chalakkudy as part of reducing human wildlife conflict</p> <p>SACON has started mapping of extent of original grassland in the project landscape based on time-series</p> <p>Distribution of exotic tree species inside Marayoor Sandalwood reserve has been mapped.</p> <p>Shola ecosystems outside the PAs and inside the tea estate (Munnar Forest Range) has been mapped using precision GPS. The total extent of shola patches mapped is 5600 ha with nearly 331 patches. The taxonomic inventory of shola species is in progress.</p> <p>The local movement paths/ elephant corridor and elephant crossing areas across the National Highway has been mapped for developing the conservation strategy.</p> <p>Kerala Forests and Wildlife Department is in the process of developing proposal for submitting the same to National Highway Authority for developing alternatives like constructions of ramps/sloppy structures.</p> <p>The sites for establishing sensor for alerting elephant entry into settlement area has been identified. Proposals were received from few of the agencies to install sensors t these locations.</p> <p>3.1.3. Protection of sandal wood forests through improved technologies (establishing digital fences in selected priority areas)</p> <p>Initiated discussion with few agencies like IWST (ICFRE) and their technologies were reviewed for selecting Suitable techniques for sandalwood protection. Few agencies visited the Sandalwood Reserve for explaining the technologies.</p>
	3.2 Institutional platforms of multiple stakeholders evolved and	<p>Local Action Plan for Climate Change in 8 FDAs (106 VSS & EDCs</p> <p>Plan for conducting consultation meetings with VSS and EDCs prepared.</p>	3.2.2 Community based bird conservation at Thattekad and adjoining areas
			Conducting certified course on ornithology and birding for tribal youthPublishing

	strengthened at appropriate levels for planning and reviewing sustainable resource use (sectoral integration)	Meetings scheduled for December 3.2.2 Community based bird conservation at Thattekad and adjoining areas Conducting certified course on ornithology and birding for tribal youth Publishing book on bird in local language Developing Salim Ali sathram as heritage building Basic equipment for birding course purchased Course material reviewed by experts, suggestions incorporated, and revised material prepared. Translation to local language ongoing. 3.2.3 Strengthening of Chilla market through automation of existing market system- Establishing goods transportation facilities for tribal NTFFs and Agriculture produces from tribal settlements Agreement with Kerala Start up Mission made. Potential technical agencies for automation of Chilla Market shortlisted. Selection to be done	book on bird in local language Developing Salim Ali sathram as heritage building Basic equipment for birding course purchased Course material reviewed by experts, suggestions incorporated, and revised material prepared. Translation to local language ongoing. Procedures were initiated for the feasibility of getting recognition of the training courses with institution/ university. 3.2.3 Strengthening of Chilla market through automation of existing market system- Establishing goods transportation facilities for tribal NTFFs and Agriculture produces from tribal settlements Online meeting with startups conducted. Final shortlisting of startups for automation of Chilla Market done.
	3.3 Management effectiveness of designated biodiversity rich ecosystems are strengthened to address existing and emerging challenges to ecosystem conservation and services	3.3.2. Review of Management Plan guidelines; Review of State Forest Policy Review and validation of METT and MEE scores of PAs within the project landscape to identify gaps The management Plans of two Protected Areas and Working plan of One Territorial Forest Division has been completed and drafted the new Management Plan and Working Plan (with National Working Plan Code) in a landscape approach. The review and drafting of Management Plan of Chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary and Marayoor Sandal Forest Division is in progress. The species specific plan for managing the exotic invasive species in the landscape is prepared and has been incorporated in the Management and Working Plans of the respective Forest/Wildlife Division. The METT scores for the six PAs (Eravikulam National Park, Anamudishola National Park, Pambadumshola National Park, Chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary, Kurinjimala Sanctuary and Thattekad Bird Sanctuary) has been calculated and baseline established Completed review and validation of METT scores in all PAs in the project landscape and identified the gaps. The latest Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE) scores identify 3 of the PAs, Chinnar (84.17%), Pambadum Shola (70.83%) and Anaimudi Shola (66.67%) in the landscape, in the 'very good', 'good', and 'good' category respectively. Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) scores for 6 PAs has been generated and baseline established as below Eravikulam National Park - 85 Chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary - 81 Pambadumshola National Park - 81 Anamudi Shola National Park - 80 Kurinjimala Sanctuary - 79 Thattekad Bird Sanctuary - 78 Re-established baseline - 484 out of 594 3.3.3 Developing eco-compatible habitat monitoring cell inside Eravikulam National Park Establishment of habitat and wildlife health monitoring cell at Thattekad Initial consultation done with Chief Wildlife Warden on the site selected for establishing eco-compatible habitat monitoring cell at Eravikulam National Park. Due to south west monsoon	3.3.2. Review of Management Plan guidelines; Review of State Forest Policy Review and validation of METT and MEE scores of PAs within the project landscape to identify gaps A core team has been formed for facilitating the review of Kerala State Forest Policy. The gaps in the existing State Forest Policy has been identified and based on that a draft workplan has been prepared. The same has been presented before the CCF Council by the State Nodal Officer. 3.3.3 Developing eco-compatible habitat monitoring cell inside Eravikulam National Park Establishment of habitat and wildlife health monitoring cell at Thattekad Revamping of existing facilities at Eravikulam National Park for establishing habitat monitoring cell is in progress. Habitat Improvement – Strategies and Implementation To address the road kills and giving awareness to the public 14 signages were installed along the State Highway at Chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary. At 8 locations canopy bridges were constructed and maintained. A GIS cell for improving the forest management is established at Vazhachal Forest Division. 3.3.5 Removal of plantations (Wattle and Eucalyptus), Eradication of alien weeds, from PAs and outside PAs, Removal of alien species from the high altitude montane grassland (inside and outside the PAs), Restoration of identified vulnerable and degraded forest areas (including shola/ grasslands segments within PAs and other degraded areas including improvement of Nilgiri Tahr habitat in Meesappulimala (Removal of exotics and restoration of grasslands) & designing a long term sustainability plan for Nilgiri Tahr Plotting of removal exotics and restoration of 118 ha montane shola grassland ecosystems in the landscape into an ongoing activity.
	3.4 Rare, endangered and threatened (RET) ecosystems and endemic species are	3.4.1 Establishment of nurseries with micro- propagation facility for RET species at Devikulam Few shola species were identified, and seeds were collected and kept inside	3.4.1 Establishment of nurseries with micro- propagation facility for RET species at Devikulam Few shola species were identified, and seeds were collected and kept inside
Budget			
Expenditure			
4	Project Management Cost		
Budget		XXXX	XXXX
Expenditure		\$ 74,971.67	\$ 2,26,028.51

Cumulative Project Delivery Status

	Q3	Q4
Grand total budget	774790	525710
Delivery	74971.67	2,26,028.51
Shortfall in delivery	699818.33	2,99,681.49
Exp % against Budgets	9.68	42.99

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 election is ongoing	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	the local self-government to effectively function as agents of	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	the sustainability of the project activities and further institution	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]