1GP

Quarterly Progress Report cum PO's Report

Quarter: (Tick) 1/ **2**/ 3/ 4
Project: India High Range Mountain Landscape
Date: 23-07-2020

1. Project Progress

Expected Project Outputs and Indicators including Annual Targets	Planned Activities (List all activities including M&E during the year)	Activity Progress in Quarter – Comments by PO	Quarter X (Highlight the completed quarter)				Comments by PO on the activity progress	Targeted Expenditure for the year	Actual Expenditure in Quarter 1	Reasons for Under Expenditure in Quarter X, if any
			Q 1	Q 2	Q3	Q 4				
Outcome 1 : Strengthened capacities for community based sustainable use and management of natural resources										
Outcome 1: **Outputs** *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*						***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 IHRML project landscape and for developing suitable plans for interventions within the IHRML 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 SRISHTI 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. SRISHTI 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 stake holders in Kuttampuzha and Mankulam 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.			
	1.1.3 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)						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. 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.			
	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, solid and comprehensive waste management issues in Munnar.			
	1.1.5 Inception workshop Pre-inception workshops to be conducted at cluster level									
	1.1.6 Exposure visit of select stakeholders to other landscape approach-based conservation models and training on Results-based management									
	1.1.7 Review of existing programmes, policies and schemes of relevant government									

	departments and line agencies to map linkages and build synergies/convergence with the objectives/components of the project									
	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)						***Capacity Need Assessment using UNDP Capacity Building Scorecard*** Preliminary stakeholder mapping has been completed. 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			
	1.1.9 Identification of areas for developing specific/customised training modules for capacity building exercise									
	1.1.10 Training relevant stakeholders for mainstreaming BD considerations						There are 18 Local Self Government Institutions including 11 Grama Panchayaths in the landscape. The 2021-22 annual plans of the GPs 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*. KILA submitted the revised work plan in the prevaling 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 *(Quarters according to calender year)			
	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*						***KILA*** 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 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			

	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 LSG/ 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 – CWRDM* • *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* • *Study on Pattern of usage of pesticides and their impact on the Ecosystem of plantations and adjacent areas.*						***CWRDM*** CWRDM submitted second progress 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. An inventory of water use (brief), water resources (brief) has been developed. Water quality analysis for 17 parameters from 597 source locations completed. ***SACON*** 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. It is also suggested to study the ecological requirement of Grizzled giant squirrels for addressing the declining population.			

	• *Study on Diversity and current status of fish and fisheries.* • *Study on the Impact of Invasive plant species on Ecology* *KFRI* • *Ecosystem requirements of hornbills and assess the status and distribution of selected mammals – SACON*									
Output 1.2: *Sustainable resource use practices demonstrated for improved quality of life*	***Spatial crop-planning*** *1.2.1 Assessment of existing land-use pattern in 3 selected Gram Panchayats to delineate and analyse anomalous cropping practices*									
	1.2.2 Expert consultations with technical agencies/experts and farmer groups/associations to look at sustainable cropping patterns (parameters for sustainable copping patterns to be developed and validated) considering the characteristics of landscape									
	1.2.3 Preparation of spatial crop plan based on the assessments and recommendations									
	Agroforestry and Floriculture *1.2.4 Review and appraisal of existing practices on agro-forestry and floriculture in the landscape (through secondary data collection, meetings and focus group discussions, field surveys and documentation)*									
	1.2.5 Collation of good practices on agro-forestry and floriculture (through state level workshop)									

	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*** A reference document for developing selection criterion for identifying farmers as beneficiaries of agroforestry project in the landscape was prepared. A draft questionnaire also prepared for field survey reference. Testing of the survey form to understand the scope of the survey and further discussions were undertaken.			
	Comprehensive sanitation and waste management *1.2.7 Review of existing practices and models of waste management and sanitation (national and global), training, exposure visits, campaigns, pilots etc and also preparation of panchayat sanitation survey and waste-management plan*									
	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						***Review meetings*** Virtual review meetings were held with the concerned partner agencies for waste management in the project landscape ***Kuttampuzha-Waste Management*** The draft DPR is submitted by the agency ***Athirappilly-Waste Management*** 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. Components in the Annual Panchayat Plan 2020-21 with the technical assistance of IRTC are included. Meeting with HKM District Coordinator, Thrissur was undertaken on the current status of activities and possibility of support from Clean Kerala Company in taking the scrap at a later stage ***Athirappilly-Model Eco corridor*** 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.			

	1.2.9 Explore convergence with schemes and plans of Gram Panchayat for implementation of select interventions in Munnar, Athirappilly, other GPs and piloting of appropriate technological interventions						***Chinnakanal*** The field visits completed and the work on developing an action plan is in progress ***Marayoor*** Training was provided to Haritha karma Sena (Green volunteers) and collection of segregated waste from the tribal settlements started			
	1.2.10 Explore opportunities for convergence/partnership with UNDP Plastics Waste Management Project for implementation of interventions related to management of plastic waste									
	Water Resource Management *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*						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			
	1.2.12 Explore convergence with on-going government schemes and plans for implementation and replication of watershed management plans									
	Carbon-neutral Panchayat *1.2.13 Baseline study to assess carbon-footprint, ecological footprint and water footprint (in Mankulam Panchayat)*									
	1.2.14 Concept note and pilot on interventions for building carbon neutral Panchayat									
	1.2.15 Access and Benefit Sharing models Documentation and validation of traditional knowledge through Biocultural Protocols									
	1.2.16 Exploring the benefit sharing potential of traditional knowledge									
	1.2.17 Developing access and benefit sharing models									
	1.2.18 Conservation and propagation plan for traditional practices, seed varieties;						***Propagation of traditional agriculture practices and seed conservation activities***			

	feasibility study and development of a detailed proposal for Live Museum in the Munnar landscape						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. 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. 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 kuruva, kunju kunju etc., which were in use earlier. 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.			
Output 1.3: *Enhanced products/services value chains developed for providing ecologically sustainable livelihoods options*	*1.3.1 Detailed study on the key local commodities/ products and their respective value chains which helps in preparation of business plan*						***Following studies are in progress:*** • Building roadmap and assessment of bamboo/ reed in Project landscape 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. • Study on Market Mapping & Value Chain analysis of Vegetables 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 • Building strategy and roadmap for NTFP Value addition 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.			
	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									
	1.3.3 Stakeholder consultations on the analysis and possible interventions strategies to address the gaps						***Organic Mankulam Project*** 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. ***Passion fruit value chain intervention*** 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.			
	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)						***Green Innovation Fund (GIF)*** 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. ***Athirappilly Tribal Valley Agricultural Project (ATVAP)*** 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. ***Medicinal Plants for livelihood generation*** 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 was kick started at Marayoor Grama panchayat during this quarter. ***Vanasree Branding related*** As a part of Strengthening Vanasree, which markets NTFP (Non-Timber Forest Produce) products, a branding exercise of Vansree product lines was initiated. Brand guidelines were prepared, and packaging designs were prepared for 25 SKUs. Design elements for Eco shop (marketing outlet for Vanasree products) were developed and shared with stakeholders. ***Campaign for Vanasree under Malayattoor Forest Division*** An e-commerce portal was launched for online sale of Vanasree product under Malayattoor forest division. Forest produce were procured by Vana Samaraksana Samitis from the villages such as Variyam, Vellaramkuth, Thalavachapara and Thera in Kuttampuzha GP. A campaign was launched during this quarter to address to challenges due to lockdown. ***Commercial beekeeping intervention*** With the objective of developing models in propagation of beekeeping in biodiversity conservation and provide assistance to beekeepers who are marginal, small and medium farmers in production and marketing of value-added products from honeybees, handholding training and marketing linkages was provided to 40 women beneficiaries in two tribal settlements-Vellaramkuth and Pinavoorkudi in Kuttampuzha Grama Panchayat. As part of the market linkages, around 86 kg of honey will be sold through Kudumbashree outlet in Ernakulam. ***Aquaculture*** Under the project for Developing Aquaculture practices for the native fishes and the technology transfer to the local communities, native fish farming was initiated among 132 families in three Grama Panchayats.			

							Passion fruit value chain building Under the Passion fruit value chain for conservation based and sustainable livelihood project, to promote homestead-based farming, over 7500 saplings were distributed to over 500 families in five Grama Panchayats.			
Output 1.4: Community-based models developed for sustainable access and use of forest resources by local communities	*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*						Draft report on the Social Changes Among Tribes - Trajectory of Development - Focus on Edamalakkudy was submitted and shared with stakeholders.			
	1.4.2 Developing a comprehensive strategy and detailed project report based on 1.4.1									
	1.4.3 Assessment of resource use and dependency (NTFPs and natural resources), capacity building									
	1.4.4 Validation of assessment relevant stakeholders especially the local communities and facilitation of implementation of CFR									
	1.4.5 Technical Experts/Consultants extended to MoEFCC, Haritha Kerala Mission and State Forest Department									
Outcome 2: Multiple use landscape management is applied to secure the ecological integrity of the High Range landscape										
Output 2.1: *Capacities of conservation and production sector personnel developed for applying landscape approaches in*	*2.1.1Mapping 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*						SACON submitted the inception report on 'Mapping of Spatial distribution of sectors with underlying attributes in HRML' to UNDP CO. 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 (50000 scale); Validation of time series analysis is in progress			

to sectoral planning and operations										
	2.1.2 Develop & validate state of sector documents. State of sector documents will include the beneficiaries and stakeholders of each sector, assessment of impacts on natural resources of the landscape, and potential strategies for mainstreaming biodiversity conservation.						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. Draft First Progress Report on State of Sector document shared by IIPM highlights literature reviews on best practices on biodiversity conservation in tea, coffee, cardamom, oil palm and forest plantations. 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 Draft First Progress Report highlighting current and historical practices and framework of state of sector document shared; Preparation and vetting of questionnaires for digital data collection (Ecologist, NGOs, Growers, Policy makers, Scientist); Data collection through questionnaires; webinar on best practices in biodiversity conservation to be conducted on July 17th 2020 ; drafting of second and third progress report in progress State of Sector document - tourism – drafting of final report in progress. 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. The report will be published in Q3			
Output 2.2: *Mainstreaming of bio-diversity concerns in key production sectors demonstrated*	*2.2.1 Demonstration of developed potential strategies in identified sectors like tea, forest plantations, tourism, agriculture, cardamom, livestock, horticulture, tribal welfare etc.*						***Green Islands*** 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. Technical assistance in the selection of plants and locations, setting the land etc. is provided. Saplings are sourced from Central Nursery by			

							Forest Department, MGNREGS nursery and Social Forestry Nursery. Around 1220 saplings, including medicinal plants varieties and native fruit trees, were procured for three Grama Panchayats and the planting is in progress. Overall 12 plots across 7 Panchayaths have been identified – Marayoor, Kanthalloor, Chinnakanal, Mankulam, Adimali, Kuttampuzha and Athirapilly ***Sustainable Tourism Initiatives*** KABANI completed data collection for the preparation of tourism sustainability plan. Resource mapping and stake holder consultations progressing in Kuttampuzha and Mankulam Panchayaths RT mission completed literature review on responsible tourism initiatives. Assessment of RT practices in the landscape progressing ***Energy Audit*** 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 report will be published in Q3* *(Quarters according to calendar year)			
Output 2.3: *Best practices documented and disseminated for improving decision making on sustainable resource management and use*	*2.3.1 Developing and implementing a communication strategy and action plan for knowledge sharing and information dissemination*									
	2.3.2 Documentation of existing best practices from across the									

	country in select areas for knowledge sharing and learning									
	2.3.3 Technical Experts/Consultants extended to MoEFCC, HarithaKeralam Mission and State Forest Department									
Outcome 3: Commonly accepted governance framework for multiple-use high range landscape management evolved										
Output 3.1: *Landscape level management plans and sustainable resource management systems in place*	*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*						SACON has started mapping of extent of original grassland in the project landscape based on time-series			
	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 status.						Distribution of exotic tree species inside Marayoor Sandalwood reserve has been mapped. 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.			
	3.1.3Review of Management Plan guidelines; drafting of management plans of 6 PAs based on the review *Review of State Forest Policy; preparation of new working plans in context of landscape-based approach* *Drafting specie-specific policy for management and control of exotic and invasive species* *Drafting protocol for wildlife health monitoring of species in the project area*									
	3.1.4 Review and validation of METT and MEE scores of PAs						The METT scores for the six PAs (Eravikulam National Park, Anamudishola National Park, Pambadumshola National Park, Chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary, Kurinjimala Sanctuary and			

	within the project landscape to identify gaps						Thattekkad 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 PA s, 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 Pampadumshola National Pak - 81 Anamudi Shola National Park - 80 Kurinjimala Sanctuary - 79 Thattekad Bird Sanctuary - 78 Re-established baseline - 484 out of 594			
	3.1.5 Identify issues/ threats/ concerns and challenges in the landscape with relevant stakeholders in a participatory manner.						A primary discussion with chief wildlife warden, CCF and wildlife warden, is completed regarding the roadkill mitigation measures and roadkill study in Chinnar Wildlife sanctuary. Completed roadkill data collection format and first draft report on updated tree ladder. Tree ladders have been put up across 14 locations in Chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary. This prevents road kills of threatened species like the Malabar Giant Squirrel by providing natural pathways. This has impacted in the marginal increase of the population of Giant Squirrel			
Output 3.2. *Institutional platforms of multiple stakeholders evolved and strengthened at appropriate levels for planning and reviewing sustainable resource use*	*3.2.1 Design intervention and mitigation measures to address identified threats/concerns for biodiversity conservation (in a participatory manner)*									
	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									
	3.2.3 Facilitate landscape level multi stakeholder forum for the landscape management: developing web portal/community of practices for exchange of information and knowledge									
Output 3.3: *Management effectiveness of designated biodiversity rich ecosystems are strengthened to address existing and emerging challenges to ecosystem conservation and services*	*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			
	3.3.2 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									
	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									
	3.3.4 Facilitating the preparation of comprehensive plan for						The local movement paths and elephant corridor has been mapped for developing the conservation strategy.			

	protecting the Anayirangal elephant ecosystems in Chinnakkanal						The revised proposal has been submitted to the Kerala Forests and Wildlife Department.			
	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 Kurinjimala Sanctuary has been assessed			
	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.			
	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 completed. Early Warning Systems based on the assessments will be developed			
	3.3.8 Assessment of the intensity of human wildlife conflict and Development of Early Warning Systems									
	3.3.9Training workshops on Cyber wildlife crime for relevant stakeholders									
	3.3.10 Survey and identification of unique phenomena such as elephant congregation at Anakkulam									
	3.3.11Improved technology for sandal forest protection						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			
	3.3.12Training on Local Action Plan on Climate Change (LAPCC) and localisation of SDGs for EDCs and VSS									

	Training workshops and support for livelihood-based skill development (supporting local youth in skill development through IWST courses) and eco-tourism									
	3.3.13 Study on the moratorium of ban on selection felling of natural forest									
Output 3.4: *Rare Endangered and Threatened (RET) ecosystems and endemic species are secured through improved conservation measures*	*3.4.1 Analysis of regeneration status and barriers of RET species*									
	3.4.2 Establishment of nurseries in appropriate areas, with tie-up with micro-propagation facility and hardening						High altitude mountain grassland and some shola species nursery were established at Devikulam, Pampadumshola and Idalippara.			
	3.4.3 Collection of propagules and multiplication through conventional and micro-propagation approaches									
	3.4.4 Planting in appropriate locations									
	3.4.5 Technical Experts/Consultants extended to MoEFCC, HarithaKeralam Mission and State Forest Department									
							Sub Total: 173,377.92			
							Project Management Expenses: 9883.48			
							Grand Total: 183261.4			

Delivery Status:
Delivery target for 2020: USD 1,500,000
Delivery for 2020 by end of quarter 2: USD 343,831.19

Anusha Sharma

Team Leader a.i.