

Project Results and Monitoring Pathway

Basic Information	Name of Project	Indian High Range Mountain Landscape Project				
	Project Award ID	75746				
	Project Output ID	87493				
	Overall project period	2014-2022				
	Name of Programme Officer	Anusha Sharma				
	Government Counterparts	State Government of Kerala				
	Implementing Partner	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, GOI & State Government of Kerala				
	Total Budget (USD)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
62,75,000	\$ 294,499.05	\$ 471,964.44	\$ 643,866.92	\$ 1,859,980.50	\$ 295,330.15	

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

Country	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	UNSDF Outcome 6.4 Terrestrial, coastal and marine areas protected, restored or managed through integrated programmes for ecosystem resilience and community based climate adaptation.		
	CPD Outcome Indicator	Baseline: 19 lakh hectares (2018)	Target: 21 lakh hectares (2022)	
	Project Linked to CPD Output	CPD output 3.2	Effective solutions developed at national and subnational levels for sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems, ozone depleting substances, chemicals and wastes.	
	CPD Indicator	Indicator 3.2.1	Number of policies and programme promoting sustainable livelihoods and incorporating gender responsive strategies for natural resources and ecosystems management.	
	Progress towards CPD Output 3.2 Indicator 3.2.1			

Country Programme Results Framework (add rows subject to project duration)	CPD Indicator	Baseline as indicated in CPD (2017)	End target as indicated in CPD (2022)	Project Baseline (2017)	Project Annual Target (2018)	Achievement: Mid Year	Achievement: End Year
	3.2.1	4	7	4	5	5	5
				Baseline (2018)	Annual Target (2019)	Achievement: Mid 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 Verification, Data Evidence Source	Quarterly and annual progress reports by UNDP, Government stakeholders' (including relevant line departments and State Governments) annual reports, and media coverage and records.						
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 prodoc)			
Annual Output Outcome 1: Strengthened capacities for community based sustainable use and management of natural resources	1.1 Capacities of Local Self Governments and community organizations developed to plan for sustainable resource use	<p>1.1.1 Workshops/meetings and consultations/discussions with relevant stakeholders on project related activities – (Government officials, Panchayath functionaries, elected representatives and community members)Project Governance</p> <p>Following meetings were held to discuss key project activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting held with Principal Secretary, Project Implementation & Management Unit (renamed unit from Central Plan Monitoring Unit), Govt of Kerala. Meeting held with Coordinator, Navakerala Karma Padhathi 2 (NKP 2 – a newly formed Mission Programme under Govt. of Kerala; Haritha Keralam Mission which is the Project's Special Purpose Vehicle, is under the NKP 2) Meeting held with newly appointed Chief Wildlife Warden, Kerala Forests and Wildlife Department. <p>Traditional agricultural practices and seed conservation</p> <p>Objective of this assignment is the promotion of traditional agricultural practices suitable for landscape characteristics.</p> <p>The project converged with the Subiksha Keralam Scheme of Govt. of Kerala to sow traditional millet and rice varieties in over 345 acres of land and reached out to 1160 farmers. The communities used to do seasonal cultivation with longer duration varieties of food crops like millets, rice, vegetables and fruits. But with the introduction of the hybrid, short duration varieties there was increased crop failures due to inability to adapt with the local agro-climatic conditions and eventually farmers lost their interest in food cultivation.</p> <p>In this quarter, awareness sessions were conducted at tribal settlements of Adimali, Devikulam, Vattavada,</p>	<p>1.1.1 Workshops/meetings and consultations/discussions with relevant stakeholders on project related activities – (Government officials, Panchayath functionaries, elected representatives and community members)Project Governance</p> <p>National Project Steering Committee Meeting was held on 29.11.2021 to discuss findings of report submitted by Monitoring and Evaluation Committee formed by MoEFCC and to discuss the extension request for the project submitted by Govt. of Kerala. It was decided to recommend a 1 year extension for the project considering the fact that key interventions are being currently made by the project in the field.</p> <p>Field visit conducted by Monitoring and Evaluation Committee formed by MoEFCC to the landscape between 18.11.2021 to 20.11.2021. The key highlights & interactions of the visit include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Material Collection Facility (MCF) at Kanthalloor Interactions with Haritha Karma Sena Members, Grama Panchayath President, Vice President and Secretary Churakulam at Kanthalloor Interactions with Ward member, MGNREGS representative, farmers, Salim Ali Foundation (UNDP appointed technical agency) representatives, and UNDP Individual Consultant Grama Panchayath, Kanthalloor Interactions with GP representatives and officials Agro forestry and Eco restoration-Remani Farm Interactions with Farmer and Technical Consultants Seezhanthalloor Viewpoint Interactions with President-Padashegaram Samiti and other technical consultants Grama Panchayath, Marayoor Interactions with Grama Panchayath officials, Agriculture department officials, Tribal welfare society members, Anjunad Karimbu Ulpadhana Vipanana Sangam, Nagarjuna, and CIMAP Sugarcane Nursery, Pathadipalam, Marayoor Interactions with Sugarcane farmers, Representatives from Sugarcane collective, Sugarcane Nursery collective representative, and technical

<p>1</p>		<p>Kanthalloor, Marayoor Grama Panchayaths in Idukki District and Kuttampuzha Grama Panchayath in Ernakulam District on conservation-based agriculture practices, which included conservation of indigenous seeds, reviving traditional millet cultivation, and sensitizing the communities on the significance of staple food crop cultivation. Consultations were carried out with Agriculture department officials and Panchayat functionaries in Marayoor, Kanthalloor, Adimali, Devikulam and Mankulam during this quarter. Capacity building training on Organic manure preparation were carried out in Marayoor, Kanthalloor, Mankulam and Adimali</p> <p>Sustainable Sugarcane Initiative The primary objective of this assignment is the improvement of value chain of Sugarcane with focus on production side intervention for small and marginal farmers in Marayoor and Kanthalloor Panchayaths It is expected that cultivation practice through SSI will help in the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reduction in the costs of cultivation by 20-30 percent -Reduction in seed material by as much as 95 percent -Water efficiency increases with savings up to 40-70 percent (depending on the irrigation methods applied) -Reduction in the use of labour by 20-30 percent -Wield improvement of 20-50 percent (depending on how 	<p>consultants</p> <p>8. Inspection Bungalow, Marayoor Sandal Division Interaction with CEO, Marayoor FDA; Range Officer, Chinnar WS; Social Worker, Chinnar WS; Chieftain, Thanayamkudi Tribal Settlement</p> <p>9. Conference hall, IHRML Project Office Interaction with Senior Technical Advisor, UNDP; CEO, Anamudi FDA; CEO, Mankulam FDA</p> <p>10. Pazhathottam & Pampadum Shola NP Interaction with CEO, Anamudi FDA; CEO, Range Officer, Pampadum Shola NP</p> <p>11. Eravikulam National Park, Munnar Interaction with CEO, Anamudi FDA; CEO, Range Officer, Eravikulam NP; Botanist TBGRI</p> <p>12. Ettimudi, Adimali Interaction with CDIT Visual media Diploma course students and faculty including Mr. Sunil (retired faculty from ISRO) and Mr. Gireesh (Photographer, Outlook, Delhi) Paddy farmers from tribal community Traditional agricultural practices and seed conservation Objective of this assignment is the promotion of traditional agricultural practices suitable for landscape characteristics. The project converged with the Subiksha Keralam Scheme of Govt. of Kerala to sow traditional millet and rice varieties in over 345 acres of land and reached out to 1160 farmers. The communities used to do seasonal cultivation with longer duration varieties of food crops like millets, rice, vegetables and fruits. But with the introduction of the hybrid, short duration varieties there was increased crop failures due to inability to adapt</p>
	<p>1.2 Sustainable resource use practices demonstrated for improved quality of life</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) Munnar Munnar is a popular tourism destination which faces several waste management related challenges including uncontrolled dumping of waste (over 40 dumping points have been identified across the landscape), large dump yards polluting the river streams and with high volumes of waste generated per day. To address these, the project aims develop some scientific solutions. In this regard, the following activities were undertaken in this quarter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Check points and nodes for facilitation centres were identified as part of developing a Green Corridor in Munnar. This requires a convergence from multiple panchayaths – Adimali, Pallivasal, Munnar and Devikulam and multiple departments including Panchayaths, District Administration, Kudumbashree, PCB, Suchitwa Mission and Clean Kerala Company -A draft DPR and a bye law were developed for the green check points which will be operationalized as a society under Kudumbashree -Material Recovery Facility for non-bio waste has been established in Kallar -Haritha Karma Sena of 5 members formed for door to door collection -Campaigns for segregated collection of waste has been initiated -On the occasion of UNWTO’s World Tourism Day on 27 September, the project launched the Green Munnar Program (My Munnar My Responsibility) for the international tourist destination of Munnar. The program 	<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) Munnar Munnar is a popular tourism destination which faces several waste management related challenges including uncontrolled dumping of waste (over 40 dumping points have been identified across the landscape), large dump yards polluting the river streams and with high volumes of waste generated per day. To address these, the project aims develop some scientific solutions. In this regard, the following activities were undertaken in this quarter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Check points and nodes for facilitation centres were identified as part of developing a Green Corridor in Munnar. This requires a convergence from multiple panchayaths – Adimali, Pallivasal, Munnar and Devikulam and multiple departments including Panchayaths, District Administration, Kudumbashree, PCB, Suchitwa Mission and Clean Kerala Company -A draft DPR and a bye law were developed for the green check points which will be operationalized as a society under Kudumbashree -As part of the UNDP IHRML project, Material Recovery Facility unit has been established at Kallar with the support of Clean Kerala Company. One unit of bailing machine, one unit of dust remover and another weighing machine have been installed. Training has been provided for the operations. Three employees are placed for sorting segregated plastics, 2 employees are designated for machinery operation and another two as helpers. The unit started functioning in December 2021. The unit has already sold 782 kg of PET bottles, 291 kg of recyclable quality plastics, and 787.8 kg of second quality plastics as bailed bundles. INR 21,922/- have been acquired as revenue by selling out these recyclable plastics. This is the first time, plastic waste is being segregated and processed through machineries and sold in Munnar. -Administrative sanction and technical sanction have been provided for windrow composting temporary facility structure. The tender for temporary construction is expected to be floated by January 2nd week
	<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 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 	<p>1.3.1 Sustainable livelihood practices for Tribal communities NTFP (including branding & marketing of Vamasree shops & products), Bamboo & Reed 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,
	<p>1.4 Community-based models developed for sustainable access and use of forest resources by local communities</p>	<p>1.4.1 Developing a comprehensive strategy based on evaluation of socio-economic study of Edamalakudy. Not taken up because of Covid restrictions 1.4.2 Implementation based on the comprehensive strategy for Edamalakudy. Not taken up because of Covid restrictions 1.4.3 Facilitation in implementation of Community Forest Right in project landscape. Not taken up because of Covid restrictions 1.4.4 Technical Experts/Consultants extended to MoEFCC, Haritha Kerala Mission and State Forest Department</p>	<p>1.4.1 Developing a comprehensive strategy based on evaluation of socio-economic study of Edamalakudy. Not taken up because of Covid restrictions 1.4.2 Implementation based on the comprehensive strategy for Edamalakudy. Not taken up because of Covid restrictions 1.4.3 Facilitation in implementation of Community Forest Right in project landscape: Discussions were held with the communities in October 2021 regarding Forest Rights. Necessary information dissemination was provided.</p>
	<p>1.5 Policies framework reviewed and harmonised for ensuring sustainable resource use and management at the landscape level</p>		

Budget		XXXX	XXXX
Expenditure	\$	103,949.40	\$ 83,048.94
2	2.1 Capacities of conservation and production sector personnel developed for applying landscape approaches into sectoral planning and operations	<p>2.1.1 Geospatial mapping of the landscape using high resolution satellite imagery and ground information (different sector & ecological attributes) Inventorizing high value biodiversity areas & assessment of flora and fauna of selected sholas inside tea estate. The decadal time series analysis of 11 Grama Panchayaths from 1990-2000-2010 is completed. The ground truthing activities for 6 GPs is currently stalled due to CoVID and delayed funds. High resolution mapping (2020) including ground truthing of 7 GPs completed. Preliminary inferences on change in landuse pattern identified</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) State of Sector document with sectoral biodiversity plans is being developed. Draft sectoral strategies for production sectors developed</p>	<p>2.1.1 Geospatial mapping of the landscape using high resolution satellite imagery and ground information (different sector & ecological attributes) Inventorizing high value biodiversity areas & assessment of flora and fauna of selected sholas inside tea estate. The decadal time series analysis of 11 Grama Panchayaths from 1990-2000-2010 is completed. High resolution mapping (2020) including ground truthing of 7 GPs completed. Preliminary inferences on change in landuse pattern identified. Draft final time series analysis of 11 GPs from (1990-2000-2010-2020) completed and submitted to PMU.</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) State of Sector document with sectoral biodiversity plans is being developed. Draft sectoral strategies for production sectors developed</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) Energy Audit Energy saving recommendations in the Investment Grade Energy Audit was carried out previously at two factories of Kannan Devan Hills Plantation Company Ltd. These recommendations were endorsed during the online meeting, held in April 2021, along with few suggestions; Revised final report was submitted in May 2021 for review.</p> <p>2.2.2 Demonstration of developed potential strategies in Tourism sector in the landscape Sustainable Tourism Initiatives High value low impact tourism models at Kuttampuzha (Ernakulam District) and Mankulam Panchayath (Idukki District) It is aimed to develop a Sustainable community tourism model to be piloted in Kuttampuzha and Mankulam panchayaths where tourism development is in its infancy. This will be market linked replicable and sustainable tourism model with measurable benefits for the local community and biodiversity of the landscape. Panchayath specific sustainable plan is developed, and various service providers are being trained under this activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Website developed for 2 Panchayaths and shared with stakeholders for validation. o Launch of the developed experiential tourism packages and websites planned for next quarter o Destination Management Model for Panchayaths developed and presented to Panchayath governing council o Licensing process for 7 homestays over and 12 are in progress. o Follow up trainings for various service providers done in 	<p>2.2.1 Demonstration of developed potential strategies in plantation sector (tea, cardamom, coffee, forest plantations) Energy Audit Energy saving recommendations in the Investment Grade Energy Audit was carried out previously at two factories of Kannan Devan Hills Plantation Company Ltd. These recommendations were endorsed during the online meeting, held in April 2021, along with few suggestions; Revised final report was submitted in May 2021 for review. Final report on IGEA report for CTC and Orthodox factories submitted to PMU</p> <p>2.2.2 Demonstration of developed potential strategies in Tourism sector in the landscape Sustainable Tourism Initiatives High value low impact tourism models at Kuttampuzha (Ernakulam District) and Mankulam Panchayath (Idukki District) It is aimed to develop a Sustainable community tourism model to be piloted in Kuttampuzha and Mankulam panchayaths where tourism development is in its infancy. This will be market linked replicable and sustainable tourism model with measurable benefits for the local community and biodiversity of the landscape. Panchayath specific sustainable plan is developed, and various service providers are being trained under this activity. Capacity building & handholding done for 110 service providers and 9 packages based on experiential tourism developed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The final version of the Kuttampuzha and Mankulam websites completed for launch. The Hon. Minister Tourism, Kerala to launch the websites. Short video produced for website launch. To ensure the sustainability of the community tourism initiatives it was decided in the meeting with tourism minister to link the activities in Kuttampuzha and Mankulam with the Tourism departments marketing platforms • Three pilot walks including academic tours were organized for tourists at Kuttampuzha (Ernakulam District) and one at Mankulam (Idukki District). Activities and workshops related to walks were organized and financial benefits shared with the service providers in Kuttampuzha and Mankulam. • Information collection of service providers at Kuttampuzha and Mankulam
	2.3 Best practices documented and disseminated for improving decision making on sustainable resource management and use	<p>2.3.1 Updation of State biodiversity strategies and action plan The plan of action for Biodiversity Expenditure Review (BER) by KSBB was endorsed in May 2021. First Roundtable discussion held on Biodiversity Expenditure Review with participation of 25 officials from 21-line departments for finalizing the schemes and programmes identified for BER and for clarifying data information gaps in June 2021. A template for preliminary data collection on activities leading to biodiversity conservation, issues, future projects, programmes etc was developed and to be shared with the stakeholders. Biodiversity Expenditure Report developed.</p> <p>2.3.2 Develop key policies and management framework/ decisions adopted at local and state level related to</p>	<p>2.3.1 Updation of State biodiversity strategies and action plan The plan of action for Biodiversity Expenditure Review (BER) by KSBB was endorsed in May 2021. First Roundtable discussion held on Biodiversity Expenditure Review with participation of 25 officials from 21-line departments for finalizing the schemes and programmes identified for BER and for clarifying data information gaps in June 2021. A template for preliminary data collection on activities leading to biodiversity conservation, issues, future projects, programmes etc was developed and to be shared with the stakeholders. Biodiversity Expenditure Report developed. SBSAP – First state level online Inception workshop conducted on 27 October 2021 with experts and presentation of Biodiversity Expenditure Report (BER). Inception report submitted along with approved BER. 44 major stakeholders including institutions and departments identified. Second state level physical consultation held from 7-8 November 2021 with 12 sectoral themes for developing sectoral strategies. LBSAP - First online consultation with GP functionaries and BMC members held on 26 November 2021 to collate secondary information on biodiversity and framework for LBSAP at Athirapilly. Second physical consultation held on 16 December 2021 with 29 participants to validate LBSAP framework.</p>

Annual Output 2 Multiple use landscape management is applied to secure the ecological integrity of the high range landscape	2.4 Replication strategies developed for use and management of mountain landscape resources	<p>sustainable mountain landscape management Landscape level Multi Stake holder Management Strategy framework has been developed. Data collection template for Landscape Level Multiuse Management Plan developed with the sections – administrative, socio economic, socio demographic, land use, human & animal health, temperature, rainfall, water, soil, waste, extreme events, contact details, and forest</p> <p>2.3.3 Technical Experts/Consultants extended to MoEFCC, HarithaKeralam Mission and State Forest Department (salaries) Consultancy charges and PMU costs</p>	<p>2.3.2 Develop key policies and management framework/ decisions adopted at local and state level related to sustainable mountain landscape management Landscape level Multi Stake holder Management Strategy framework has been developed. Data collection template for Landscape Level Multiuse Management Plan developed with the sections – administrative, socio economic, socio demographic, land use, human & animal health, temperature, rainfall, water, soil, waste, extreme events, contact details, and forest</p> <p>2.3.3 Technical Experts/Consultants extended to MoEFCC, HarithaKeralam Mission and State Forest Department (salaries) Consultancy charges and PMU costs</p>
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Budget	XXXX	XXXX
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Expenditure	\$	\$
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Annual Output 3	3.1 Landscape level management plans and sustainable resource management systems in place	Improved Protected Area Management	Improved Protected Area Management
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Appropriate and effective governance framework for multiple use high range landscape evolved	3.1.1 Measures to mitigate threats such as forest fire, road kills etc in biodiversity conservation	3.1.1 Measures to mitigate threats such as forest fire, road kills etc in biodiversity conservation	3.1.1 Measures to mitigate threats such as forest fire, road kills etc in biodiversity conservation
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Appropriate and effective governance framework for multiple use high range landscape evolved	Technologies for monitoring wildlife movement - installation of thermal sensor at Malayattoor & Chalakkudy as part of reducing human wildlife conflict	Technologies for monitoring wildlife movement - installation of thermal sensor at Malayattoor & Chalakkudy as part of reducing human wildlife conflict	Technologies for monitoring wildlife movement - installation of thermal sensor at Malayattoor & Chalakkudy as part of reducing human wildlife conflict
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Appropriate and effective governance framework for multiple use high range landscape evolved	GIS center, established by the Vazhachal Forest Development Agency, has started functioning. Various spatial information has been collated so far and a geo database has been developed for planning. Forest fire management and mitigation plan was prepared by this cell for the Vazhachal Forest Division.	GIS center, established by the Vazhachal Forest Development Agency, has started functioning. Various spatial information has been collated so far and a geo database has been developed for planning. Forest fire management and mitigation plan was prepared by this cell for the Vazhachal Forest Division.	GIS center, established by the Vazhachal Forest Development Agency, has started functioning. Various spatial information has been collated so far and a geo database has been developed for planning. Forest fire management and mitigation plan was prepared by this cell for the Vazhachal Forest Division.
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Appropriate and effective governance framework for multiple use high range landscape evolved	Potential zones were identified for riparian eco restoration by the GIS cell.	Potential zones were identified for riparian eco restoration by the GIS cell.	Potential zones were identified for riparian eco restoration by the GIS cell.
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Appropriate and effective governance framework for multiple use high range landscape evolved	Periodic maintenance and revamping of tree ladders at 14 locations across the Chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary to reduce road kills of IUCN red listed species like Grizzled Giant Squirrel (Near Threatened) and Nilgiri langurs (endangered).	Periodic maintenance and revamping of tree ladders at 14 locations across the Chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary to reduce road kills of IUCN red listed species like Grizzled Giant Squirrel (Near Threatened) and Nilgiri langurs (endangered).	Periodic maintenance and revamping of tree ladders at 14 locations across the Chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary to reduce road kills of IUCN red listed species like Grizzled Giant Squirrel (Near Threatened) and Nilgiri langurs (endangered).
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Appropriate and effective governance framework for multiple use high range landscape evolved	Thermal sensors are conceived as warning system for wildlife and entry to the human settlements in the forest fringes. This warning will be issued to the inhabitants of the settlements and to Rapid Response Teams. It was decided to pilot the thermal sensors at Malayattoor Forest Division during the technical scrutiny of the activity proposal.	Thermal sensors are conceived as warning system for wildlife and entry to the human settlements in the forest fringes. This warning will be issued to the inhabitants of the settlements and to Rapid Response Teams. It was decided to pilot the thermal sensors at Malayattoor Forest Division during the technical scrutiny of the activity proposal.	Thermal sensors are conceived as warning system for wildlife and entry to the human settlements in the forest fringes. This warning will be issued to the inhabitants of the settlements and to Rapid Response Teams. It was decided to pilot the thermal sensors at Malayattoor Forest Division during the technical scrutiny of the activity proposal.
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Appropriate and effective governance framework for multiple use high range landscape evolved	3.1.2 Management and reduction of waste inside the forested areas supporting Green Grass Project	3.1.2 Management and reduction of waste inside the forested areas supporting Green Grass Project	3.1.2 Management and reduction of waste inside the forested areas supporting Green Grass Project
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Appropriate and effective governance framework for multiple use high range landscape evolved	Identified waste generation hotspots within and outside Protected Areas and finalized the forward linkages and systems to be established in each hotspot.	Identified waste generation hotspots within and outside Protected Areas and finalized the forward linkages and systems to be established in each hotspot.	Identified waste generation hotspots within and outside Protected Areas and finalized the forward linkages and systems to be established in each hotspot.
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Appropriate and effective governance framework for multiple use high range landscape evolved	3.1.3. Protection of sandal wood forests through improved technologies (establishing digital fences in selected priority areas)	3.1.3. Protection of sandal wood forests through improved technologies (establishing digital fences in selected priority areas)	3.1.3. Protection of sandal wood forests through improved technologies (establishing digital fences in selected priority areas)
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Appropriate and effective governance framework for multiple use high range landscape evolved	Marayoor sandal wood forest is a unique ecosystem in the project landscape. The primary objective of this activity is to establish digital environmental sensors as part of introducing smart forest approach in protecting the unique Marayoor sandalwood from theft and reducing the manual labour cost for better management of the sandalwood area. The activity entails a feasibility study to develop a solution for timely detection and prevention of unauthorized axing/ chopping-off of valuable trees, which would indirectly monitor the health and growth of these trees, thereby contributing to the social goal of conserving forests and protecting flora and fauna and providing a	Marayoor sandal wood forest is a unique ecosystem in the project landscape. The primary objective of this activity is to establish digital environmental sensors as part of introducing smart forest approach in protecting the unique Marayoor sandalwood from theft and reducing the manual labour cost for better management of the sandalwood area. The activity entails a feasibility study to develop a solution for timely detection and prevention of unauthorized axing/ chopping-off of valuable trees, which would indirectly monitor the health and growth of these trees, thereby contributing to the social goal of conserving forests and protecting flora and fauna and providing a	Marayoor sandal wood forest is a unique ecosystem in the project landscape. The primary objective of this activity is to establish digital environmental sensors as part of introducing smart forest approach in protecting the unique Marayoor sandalwood from theft and reducing the manual labour cost for better management of the sandalwood area. The activity entails a feasibility study to develop a solution for timely detection and prevention of unauthorized axing/ chopping-off of valuable trees, which would indirectly monitor the health and growth of these trees, thereby contributing to the social goal of conserving forests and protecting flora and fauna and providing a
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Appropriate and effective governance framework for multiple use high range landscape evolved	The limitations of conventional methods of sandalwood protection were identified. In order to overcome the issues identified it was proposed to do digital fencing. This will also aid in free wildlife movement.	The limitations of conventional methods of sandalwood protection were identified. In order to overcome the issues identified it was proposed to do digital fencing. This will also aid in free wildlife movement.	The limitations of conventional methods of sandalwood protection were identified. In order to overcome the issues identified it was proposed to do digital fencing. This will also aid in free wildlife movement.
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Appropriate and effective governance framework for multiple use high range landscape evolved	Theft prone areas were identified and /locations for installing the sensors were shortlisted.	Theft prone areas were identified and /locations for installing the sensors were shortlisted.	Theft prone areas were identified and /locations for installing the sensors were shortlisted.
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Appropriate and effective governance framework for multiple use high range landscape evolved	frontline forest officials on:	frontline forest officials on:	frontline forest officials on:
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Appropriate and effective governance framework for multiple use high range landscape evolved	Livelihood skill development (advanced wood working course to 25 tribal youth)	Livelihood skill development (advanced wood working course to 25 tribal youth)	Livelihood skill development (advanced wood working course to 25 tribal youth)
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Appropriate and effective governance framework for multiple use high range landscape evolved	Eco tourism destination management: Visitor management and disaster risk reduction in eco- tourism destinations	Eco tourism destination management: Visitor management and disaster risk reduction in eco- tourism destinations	Eco tourism destination management: Visitor management and disaster risk reduction in eco- tourism destinations
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Appropriate and effective governance framework for multiple use high range landscape evolved	Local Action Plan for Climate Change in 8 FDAs (106 VSS & EDCs	Local Action Plan for Climate Change in 8 FDAs (106 VSS & EDCs	Local Action Plan for Climate Change in 8 FDAs (106 VSS & EDCs
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Appropriate and effective governance framework for multiple use high range landscape evolved	Advanced community research improvement: census techniques & habitat monitoring protocol by giving training and involving tribal communities	Advanced community research improvement: census techniques & habitat monitoring protocol by giving training and involving tribal communities	Advanced community research improvement: census techniques & habitat monitoring protocol by giving training and involving tribal communities
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Appropriate and effective governance framework for multiple use high range landscape evolved	Virtual Capacity building trainings has been provided to Vana Samrakshana Samithi members at Vanashree eco shops. (for what)?	Virtual Capacity building trainings has been provided to Vana Samrakshana Samithi members at Vanashree eco shops. (for what)?	Virtual Capacity building trainings has been provided to Vana Samrakshana Samithi members at Vanashree eco shops. (for what)?
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Appropriate and effective governance framework for multiple use high range landscape evolved	Vanasree is an initiative of the Forest Department to add value and market the products of Joint Forest	Vanasree is an initiative of the Forest Department to add value and market the products of Joint Forest	Vanasree is an initiative of the Forest Department to add value and market the products of Joint Forest
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Appropriate and effective governance framework for multiple use high range landscape evolved	Committees and Eco Development Committees. This initiative was started in 2011-12 and currently, it has a network of 41 collection centres, 11 value addition centres and 37 Vanasree shops in the state to procure, add value and market NTFPs.	Committees and Eco Development Committees. This initiative was started in 2011-12 and currently, it has a network of 41 collection centres, 11 value addition centres and 37 Vanasree shops in the state to procure, add value and market NTFPs.	Committees and Eco Development Committees. This initiative was started in 2011-12 and currently, it has a network of 41 collection centres, 11 value addition centres and 37 Vanasree shops in the state to procure, add value and market NTFPs.
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3			<p>Management Committees and Eco Development Committees. This initiative was started in 2011-12 and currently, it has a network of 41 collection centres, 11 value addition centres and 37 Vanasree shops in the state to procure, add value and market NTFPs.</p> <p>3.3.1. Establishment of cyber wildlife crime control cell at Forest Head QuartersAs part of conserving the wildlife population by effective interventions, preliminary works for the setting up of cyber monitoring cell with wildlife crime database management system and capacity building of enforcement agencies dealing with cyber wildlife trafficking by providing professional assistance and training in a phased manner is in progress. The occurrences of cyber wildlife crime trafficking not only in the project landscape but also in the entire State such as the networks of poachers, traders, virtual markets, and the consumers through the online platform shall be monitored and disrupted through a centralized monitoring cell through trained professionals. Discussions were held with the Chief Wildlife Warden on setting up the cell at Forest HQ. As per the decision of the Chief Wildlife Warden, the cell will be integrated with the Forest Department's cyber cell. The infrastructure will be provided by the Forest Department and the technical facilities will be provided by the UNDP Project.</p> <p>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 gapsManagement Plans of Anamudi Shola National Park and Pampadum Shola National Park has been prepared and submitted for approval. Preparation of draft management plans of Munnar and Marayoor Forest Divisions is ongoing.</p> <p>3.3.3 Developing eco-compatible habitat monitoring cell inside Eravikulam National Park Establishment of habitat and wildlife health monitoring cell at ThattekkadEravikulam National Park forms the largest</p>	<p>Two days training programme on identification of plants and plant taxonomy through field observation has been conducted at Mankulam Forest Division for the VSS and field forest officers. The training is to identify various plants including IUCN Redlisted species and Endemic species. This is as part of documenting the list of plants in the</p> <p>3.3.1. Establishment of cyber wildlife crime control cell at Forest Head QuartersAs part of conserving the wildlife population by effective interventions, preliminary works for the setting up of cyber monitoring cell with wildlife crime database management system and capacity building of enforcement agencies dealing with cyber wildlife trafficking by providing professional assistance and training in a phased manner is in progress. The occurrences of cyber wildlife crime trafficking not only in the project landscape but also in the entire State such as the networks of poachers, traders, virtual markets, and the consumers through the online platform shall be monitored and disrupted through a centralized monitoring cell through trained professionals. Discussions were held with the Chief Wildlife Warden on setting up the cell at Forest HQ. As per the decision of the Chief Wildlife Warden, the cell will be integrated with the Forest Department's cyber cell. The infrastructure will be provided by the Forest Department and the technical facilities will be provided by the UNDP Project. An MoU has been signed between Anamudi FDA and Punaloor FDA of Southern Forest Circle to establish a statewide cell to control cyber wildlife trafficking. The procurement of equipment is ongoing</p> <p>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 gapsManagement Plans of Anamudi Shola National Park and Pampadum Shola National Park has been prepared and submitted for approval. The preparation of Management Plans of Chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary and Thattekkad Bird Sanctuary is ongoing. Stakeholders meeting and expert consultation has been completed at Thattekkad Bird Sanctuary. Draft Working Plan of Marayoor is completed and submitted for approval. Preparation of Working Plans of Munnar, and Mankulam Forest Divisions are ongoing.</p> <p>3.3.3 Developing eco-compatible habitat monitoring cell inside Eravikulam National Park Establishment of habitat and wildlife health monitoring cell</p>
		<p>3.4 Rare, endangered and threatened (RET) ecosystems and endemic species are secured through improved conservation measures</p>	<p>3.4.1 Establishment of nurseries with micro- propagation facility for RET species at DevikulamStudies are being carried out to understand the mode of propagation of 14 shola species (Rare Endangered and Threatened). The nursery for the generation of seedlings have been established.</p> <p>Mapping of shola eco systems in and around tea plantations has been completed. The biodiversity assessment of shola ecosystems has been completed. Currently, the plan for securing these ecosystems is undergoing.</p> <p>3.4.2 Establishment of centralised grassland/shola/ nursery at Devikulam & Pampadumshola. Sandalwood nursery at Marayoor. Riparian species nursery at Chalakkudy & VazhachalMother beds for two grassland species is established at Devikulam and Pampadumshola National Park (924 & 720 numbers respectively)</p> <p>45000 seedlings of 11 shola species are raised at the Central Nursery, Devikulam, Idukki District Nursery for sandal wood plant species has been established. 10,000 seedlings are being propagated at the nursery in Marayoor, Idukki District.</p> <p>1 Lakh seedlings of Kurinji species has been produced at the Pambadum Shola National Park and have planting has been started at restoration sites in Kurinjimala Wildlife Sanctuary. Both the Protected Areas are in the Idukki District.</p> <p>3.4.3Technical Experts/Consultants extended to MoEFCC, Haritha Keralam Mission and State Forest Department (Salaries)Consultancy charges and PMU costs</p>	<p>3.4.1 Establishment of nurseries with micro- propagation facility for RET species at DevikulamStudies are being carried out to understand the mode of propagation of 14 shola species (Rare Endangered and Threatened). The nursery for the generation of seedlings have been established.</p> <p>Mapping of shola eco systems in and around tea plantations has been completed. The biodiversity assessment of shola ecosystems has been completed. Currently, the plan for securing these ecosystems is undergoing.</p> <p>3.4.2 Establishment of centralised grassland/shola/ nursery at Devikulam & Pampadumshola. Sandalwood nursery at Marayoor. Riparian species nursery at Chalakkudy & VazhachalMother beds for two grassland species is established at Devikulam and Pampadumshola National Park (924 & 720 numbers respectively)</p> <p>45000 seedlings of 11 shola species are raised at the Central Nursery, Devikulam, Idukki District Nursery for sandal wood plant species has been established. 10,000 seedlings are being propagated at the nursery in Marayoor, Idukki District.</p> <p>1 Lakh seedlings of Kurinji species has been produced at the Pambadum Shola National Park and have planting has been started at restoration sites in Kurinjimala Wildlife Sanctuary. Both the Protected Areas are in the Idukki District. Nurseries for Munnar Territorial and management of nurseries by FDA; sandalwood planting;</p> <p>3.4.3Technical Experts/Consultants extended to MoEFCC, Haritha Keralam Mission and State Forest Department (Salaries)Consultancy charges and PMU costs</p>
Budget		XXXX		
Expenditure		\$ 277,190.82	\$ 166,274.60	
4	Annual Output 4 Project Management Cost			
Budget		XXXX		
Expenditure		\$ 4,518.58	\$ 3959.19	

Cumulative Project Delivery Status

	Q3	Q4
Grand total budget	464995.13	464995.13
Delivery	586334.38	367,575.60
Shortfall in delivery	-121339.25	97,419.53
Exp % against Budgets	126.1	79.05

Risk Log and Management (Quarterly Input)					
Risk Type**	Risk Description	Risk Assessment	Risk Mitigation strategy	Current Status	Escalation Required?
Environmental	Extreme rise in cases of COVID-19 in the project state and landscape	substantial	By taking necessary precautions as per the guidelines, the project will continue to implement activities as per the agreed workplan	ongoing	no
political	A new panchayat has recently been elected and the state elections shall be announced in the week of February 2021,henceforth the code of conduct will be applied and the actives will be delayed	moderate	The state team will brief the members about the project and the activities at the earliest possible time	completed	no
strategic	Inadequate capacities of the local self-government to effectively function as agents of local and self-governance	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	ongoing	no
operational	The project will end in March 2022, hence the sustainability of the project activities and further institutionalization remains a challenge as well as a risk	substantial	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.	ongoing	no

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

Lessons Learnt/ Reccomendations (Quarterly Input)
1. Sustainable Sugarcane initiative – SSI focus on improvement of value chain of Sugarcane with focus on production side intervention for small and marginal farmers in Marayoor and Kanthalloor Panchayaths
2. Green Innovation Fund - Green Innovation fund has been launched for social enterprises to address biodiversity conservation challenges in the landscape.
3. Carbon Neutral Mankulam - Through the project, a unique attempt is being made to develop Mankulam Grama Panchayath as a Carbon neutral panchayath. Mankulam Panchayath has over 1000 farmers practicing organic agriculture and is very rich in forest cover.
4. GIS Cell - GIS center, established by the Vazhachal Forest Development Agency, has started functioning. Various spatial information has been collated so far and a geo database has been developed for planning. Forest fire management and mitigation plan was prepared by this cell for the Vazhachal Forest Division.
5. Biodiversity Parks - Green islands/ Biodiversity parks aim at developing biodiversity demonstration plots and ensure community participation for biodiversity conservation. It is done in convergence with the MGNREGS workforce. Maintenance is ongoing in 12 plots across 7 Panchayaths – Marayoor, Kanthalloor, Chinnakanal, Mankulam, Adimali, Kuttampuzha and Athirappilly. Saplings were 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, and planted across the 12 locations generally linked with local educational institutions.
6. Sustainable Tourism initiatives - High value low impact tourism models at Kuttampuzha (Ernakulam District) and Mankulam Panchayath (Idukki District). A community centered sustainable tourism model is being developed for the two panchayaths. The sustainable tourism plan is developed based on resource mapping and stake holder consultations done in the two Panchayaths. Experiential tourism packages and products promoted for local economic development.
7. Visual Media course - One of the videos taken as part of Covid awareness, features a tribal community member – Laya. Laya is the coordinator of a partner agency working on waste management as part of the project. The video was produced by Arjun Murali, another tribal community youth in the project landscape who is also a student of the Visual media course that has been launched in July 2021. The course supports 25 youth, like Arjun, from underprivileged communities (Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes) from the landscape on visual media.
8. Sustainable Sugarcane initiative – SSI focus on improvement of value chain of Sugarcane with focus on production side intervention for small and marginal farmers in Marayoor and Kanthalloor Panchayaths
9. Green Innovation Fund - Green Innovation fund has been launched for social enterprises to address biodiversity conservation challenges in the landscape.
10. Carbon Neutral Mankulam - Through the project, a unique attempt is being made to develop Mankulam Grama Panchayath as a Carbon neutral panchayath. Mankulam Panchayath has over 1000 farmers practicing organic agriculture and is very rich in forest cover.
11. GIS Cell - GIS center, established by the Forest Development Agencies of Vazhachal, Anamudi and Munnar have started functioning. Various spatial information has been collated so far and a geo database has been developed for planning. Forest fire management and mitigation plan was prepared by this cell for the Vazhachal Forest Division.

12. Biodiversity Parks - Green islands/ Biodiversity parks aim at developing biodiversity demonstration plots and ensure community participation for biodiversity conservation. It is done in convergence with the MGNREGS workforce. Maintenance is ongoing in 12 plots across 7 Panchayaths – Marayoor, Kanthalloor, Chinnakanal, Mankulam, Adimali, Kuttampuzha and Athirappilly. Saplings were 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, and planted across the 12 locations generally linked with local educational institutions.

13. Sustainable Tourism initiatives - High value low impact tourism models at Kuttampuzha (Ernakulam District) and Mankulam Panchayath (Idukki District). A community centered sustainable tourism model is being developed for the two panchayaths. The sustainable tourism plan is developed based on resource mapping and stake holder consultations done in the two Panchayaths. Experiential tourism packages and products promoted for local economic development. Websites developed for the two panchayaths.

14. Visual Media course - One of the videos taken as part of Covid awareness, features a tribal community member – Laya. Laya is the coordinator of a partner agency working on waste management as part of the project. The video was produced by Arjun Murali, another tribal community youth in the project landscape who is also a student of the Visual media course that has been launched in July 2021. The course supports 25 youth, like Arjun, from underprivileged communities (Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes) from the landscape on visual media