

ANNEXURE

Annexure 1. List of Target Villages for Megha-LAMP

No.	Block	Village	No.	Block	Village
1	Khliehriat	Mookympad	676	Mawshynrut	Porsohlang
2	Khliehriat	Mukha-Ialong	677	Mawshynrut	Riangwar
3	Khliehriat	Mutong	678	Mawshynrut	Snaram
4	Khliehriat	Iurim Khliehshnong	679	Mawshynrut	Umdang
5	Khliehriat	Sohkymphor	680	Mawshynrut	Jaiaw
6	Khliehriat	Byrwai	681	Mawshynrut	Khylem Sangrin
7	Khliehriat	Jalyiah	682	Mawshynrut	Umthlong
8	Khliehriat	Dona Umbluh	683	Mawshynrut	Umthlu
9	Khliehriat	Tongseng	684	Mawshynrut	Nongtymmai Nongjri
10	Khliehriat	Suchen Lumiarain	685	Mawshynrut	Mawmareh
11	Khliehriat	Moosiang Lamare old	686	Mawshynrut	Tynghor
12	Khliehriat	Sona Pyrdis	687	Mawshynrut	Domjarain
13	Khliehriat	Mookhep	688	Mawshynrut	Nongjaiaw
14	Khliehriat	Rashai	689	Mawshynrut	Umwahsiang
15	Khliehriat	Suchen Rim	690	Mawshynrut	Bolking
16	Khliehriat	Tuber Shohshrieh	691	Mawshynrut	Rongjem
17	Khliehriat	Musniang Rim	692	Mawshynrut	adeng
18	Khliehriat	Suchen Dhana	693	Mawshynrut	Cheminang
19	Khliehriat	Iapmala	694	Mawshynrut	Nongshram
20	Khliehriat	Moolamanoh	695	Mawshynrut	Dalbot Dachar
21	Khliehriat	Iongkaluh	696	Mawshynrut	Dalbot Dagar
22	Khliehriat	Lumphyllut	697	Mawshynrut	Nengchigre
23	Khliehriat	Kairang	698	Mawshynrut	Rongkhang
24	Khliehriat	Lumtongseng	699	Mawshynrut	Swangre Chengsi
25	Khliehriat	Lumshyrmith	700	Mawshynrut	Swangre Waso
26	Khliehriat	Lahalein	701	Mawshynrut	Rongkhugre A
27	Khliehriat	Rngad	702	Dambo Ronjeng	Dambo Rongdeng
28	Khliehriat	Leijri	703	Dambo Ronjeng	Jambal Rongsil
29	Khliehriat	Moolang	704	Dambo Ronjeng	Chikama
30	Khliehriat	Umtyra	705	Dambo Ronjeng	Wadro
31	Khliehriat	Nongthymme	706	Dambo Ronjeng	Dambo Bima
32	Khliehriat	Suchen Mulieh	707	Dambo Ronjeng	Nengbret
33	Khliehriat	Khlieh Myntriang	708	Dambo Ronjeng	Kakdap
34	Khliehriat	Wapung Shnong	709	Dambo Ronjeng	Dambo Mrok
35	Khliehriat	Hingaria	710	Dambo Ronjeng	Chitil Apal
36	Khliehriat	Wapung Skur	711	Dambo Ronjeng	Mokura
37	Khliehriat	Ladwah-Wapung	712	Dambo Ronjeng	Nengbrok
38	Khliehriat	Borghat	713	Dambo Ronjeng	Milawe
39	Khliehriat	Lama	714	Dambo Ronjeng	Nongchram II
40	Khliehriat	Kwator	715	Dambo Ronjeng	Anepagittim
41	Khliehriat	Cham Cham	716	Dambo Ronjeng	Danal Suregittim
42	Khliehriat	Wah Sarang	717	Dambo Ronjeng	Nongchram I
43	Khliehriat	Wahiajer	718	Dambo Ronjeng	Haslong Nagimaram
44	Khliehriat	Umkiang	719	Dambo Ronjeng	Haslong Mechimaram
45	Khliehriat	Umrasong	720	Dambo Ronjeng	Chigisingittim
46	Khliehriat	Lumphuthoi	721	Dambo Ronjeng	Rongdu Rongra
47	Khliehriat	Wakhoh	722	Dambo Ronjeng	Upper Nongbak Apal
48	Khliehriat	Lumsoskie	723	Dambo Ronjeng	Lower Nongbak Apal
49	Khliehriat	Musniang Jondeng	724	Dambo Ronjeng	Gabil Bisa
50	Khliehriat	Borsora	725	Dambo Ronjeng	Baringgre Chambildam
51	Khliehriat	Pyrtakuna	726	Dambo Ronjeng	Pakregre
52	Khliehriat	Kuliang	727	Dambo Ronjeng	Simseng Bongga
53	Khliehriat	Dona Skul	728	Dambo Ronjeng	Jalwagre
54	Khliehriat	Ratacherra	729	Dambo Ronjeng	Rongdu Dabit
55	Khliehriat	Mynkre	730	Dambo Ronjeng	Gabil A'ding
56	Khliehriat	Lumshnong	731	Dambo Ronjeng	Baringgre Nokat
57	Khliehriat	Chiehruphi	732	Dambo Ronjeng	Gongdopgittim
58	Khliehriat	Larseng	733	Dambo Ronjeng	Rongjeng Gaoram
59	Khliehriat	Sutnga	734	Dambo Ronjeng	Silchanggittim
60	Khliehriat	Moopala	735	Dambo Ronjeng	Nongbak Rengkil

61	Khliehriat	Umlawang	736	Dambo Ronjeng	Gabil Rongmil
62	Khliehriat	Umlatdoh	737	Dambo Ronjeng	Gabil Daningka
63	Khliehriat	Shymlong	738	Dambo Ronjeng	Jambal Songma
64	Khliehriat	Lum Myrli	739	Dambo Ronjeng	Datang Agal
65	Khliehriat	Umlong	740	Dambo Ronjeng	Wajagittim
66	Khliehriat	Umstain	741	Dambo Ronjeng	Awangga
67	Khliehriat	Brichyrnot	742	Dambo Ronjeng	Tesokgittim
68	Khliehriat	Umrasiang	743	Dambo Ronjeng	Simagre
69	Amlarem	Syndai Mission	744	Dambo Ronjeng	Rangme Agal
70	Amlarem	Syndai Lyngkot	745	Dambo Ronjeng	Baringgre Nengsil
71	Amlarem	Twah u Sdiah	746	Dambo Ronjeng	Dambo Watesa
72	Amlarem	Muktapur	747	Dambo Ronjeng	Ronga Agal
73	Amlarem	Lakroh	748	Dambo Ronjeng	Nengkram
74	Amlarem	Hawai Bhoi	749	Dambo Ronjeng	Mari Apal
75	Amlarem	Pasadwar	750	Dambo Ronjeng	Moggogittim
76	Amlarem	Lumpyrngap	751	Dambo Ronjeng	Darugre Songma
77	Amlarem	Shmiasyang	752	Dambo Ronjeng	Asim Agal
78	Amlarem	Padubah	753	Dambo Ronjeng	Nongbak Agal
79	Amlarem	Kudengthymmai	754	Dambo Ronjeng	Diplok gittim
80	Amlarem	Sohkha Shnong	755	Dambo Ronjeng	Rongjeng Reserve
81	Amlarem	Shkentalang	756	Dambo Ronjeng	Rongjeng Chiring Dokrugittim
82	Amlarem	Jarain	757	Dambo Ronjeng	Gabil Koksi
83	Amlarem	Ladjaplem	758	Dambo Ronjeng	Gabil Tamsura
84	Amlarem	Amlarem	759	Dambo Ronjeng	Mejogre Chekjongbra
85	Amlarem	Khonglah	760	Dambo Ronjeng	Gabil Waridipa
86	Amlarem	Mawngap	761	Dambo Ronjeng	Bolsalgittim
87	Amlarem	Sohkha Model	762	Dambo Ronjeng	Rongmithugittim
88	Amlarem	Nongbareh Lyntiar	763	Dambo Ronjeng	Nengpatchi
89	Amlarem	Lamin	764	Dambo Ronjeng	Haslong Dumachok
90	Amlarem	Padu Mawsku	765	Dambo Ronjeng	Jambal Rangsong
91	Amlarem	Syndai Kmai Shnong	766	Dambo Ronjeng	Mangsang Bamil
92	Amlarem	Jong u Shen	767	Dambo Ronjeng	Mangsang Babupara
93	Amlarem	Amsotai	768	Dambo Ronjeng	Mangsang Begikitokgittim
94	Amlarem	Amjalong	769	Dambo Ronjeng	Renggin Apal
95	Amlarem	Umsalang	770	Dambo Ronjeng	Rongisim Songma
96	Amlarem	Moosakhhia	771	Dambo Ronjeng	Simsam Atimbo
97	Amlarem	Samanong	772	Songsak	Asil Dikkagre
98	Amlarem	Madan Tyrpait	773	Songsak	Jamge-A
99	Amlarem	Shkenpyrsit	774	Songsak	Dobu Bolsalgittim
100	Amlarem	Sankhat	775	Songsak	Sokadam Rongkabok
101	Amlarem	Jaliakhola	776	Songsak	Dobu Rongmu
102	Amlarem	Trangblang	777	Songsak	Dimit Rongtatgittim
103	Amlarem	Satpator	778	Songsak	Dobu Anchengbok
104	Amlarem	Shnongpdeng	779	Songsak	Napak Tangkama
105	Amlarem	Darrang	780	Songsak	Bolmoram Adinggre
106	Amlarem	Amkoi	781	Songsak	Napak Songma
107	Amlarem	Kudengrim	782	Songsak	Napak Adogittim
108	Amlarem	Umladkhur	783	Songsak	Snal Bolong
109	Amlarem	Jarolood	784	Songsak	Megapgre
110	Amlarem	Pamtuh	785	Songsak	Bolmoram Dochokgre
111	Amlarem	Khliehamskhar	786	Songsak	Bone Watregre
112	Amlarem	Pdengsakhap	787	Songsak	Dobu Agalgre
113	Amlarem	Lurniang	788	Songsak	Jamge -B
114	Amlarem	Mawlong	789	Songsak	Dobu Nengbare
115	Amlarem	Kyrweng	790	Songsak	Songsak Bolchugre
116	Amlarem	Amsku	791	Songsak	Geru Apal
117	Amlarem	Hawai Sutnga	792	Songsak	Napak Tasek
118	Amlarem	Hartali	793	Songsak	Rongre
119	Amlarem	Karkhana	794	Songsak	Chidimit Saridam
120	Amlarem	Lumsohrmen	795	Songsak	Asil Mindil
121	Amlarem	Laremshiap	796	Songsak	Bolmoram Angkekol
122	Amlarem	Amsohrhong	797	Songsak	Sokadam Aruakgre
123	Amlarem	Pamtdong	798	Songsak	Bolmoram Misichkgre
124	Amlarem	Amtasam	799	Songsak	Jamge Rongura
125	Amlarem	Nongbarehrim	800	Songsak	Jamge Nengbal

126	Amlarem	Lymba	801	Songsak	Snal Dajreng
127	Amlarem	Kongwang	802	Songsak	Sawegre
128	Amlarem	Sohkha Mission	803	Songsak	Dobu Rimding
129	Amlarem	Sohkha Phlang	804	Songsak	Dagal Agal
130	Amlarem	Mupyut	805	Songsak	Bijasik Matwa
131	Amlarem	Thangbuli	806	Songsak	Bolmoram Agalgre
132	Amlarem	Amsyrwai	807	Songsak	Kakwa Bonegre
133	Amlarem	Amralang	808	Songsak	Bolmoram Adapgre
134	Amlarem	Amtapoh	809	Songsak	Dobu Chitimbing
135	Amlarem	Amlamet	810	Songsak	Songsak Wagopgre
136	Thadlaskein	Rakabah	811	Songsak	Bone Songma
137	Thadlaskein	Tyrshang	812	Songsak	Bone Chidekgre
138	Thadlaskein	Kremmysrang	813	Songsak	Tebil Bonegre A
139	Thadlaskein	Madur	814	Songsak	Rondolgre
140	Thadlaskein	Lumkhudung	815	Songsak	Dimit Songmong
141	Thadlaskein	Phlongingkhaw	816	Songsak	Dobu Achakpek
142	Thadlaskein	Mookyndur	817	Songsak	Nangapa
143	Thadlaskein	Nongmulieh	818	Songsak	Khera Asimgre
144	Thadlaskein	Nongthymme	819	Songsak	Norek Megapgre
145	Thadlaskein	Nartiang	820	Songsak	Rongap Songittal
146	Thadlaskein	Khanduli	821	Songsak	Chijanggre
147	Thadlaskein	Mookbu	822	Songsak	Barikgre
148	Thadlaskein	Mooker	823	Songsak	Samin Indikim
149	Thadlaskein	Moorap	824	Songsak	Gongrang
150	Thadlaskein	Ksehrynshang	825	Songsak	Jamge Watregittim
151	Thadlaskein	Namdong A	826	Songsak	Koknal Imong
152	Thadlaskein	Khliehtyrshi	827	Songsak	Rongchek Apal
153	Thadlaskein	Namdong B	828	Songsak	Snal Mandagittim
154	Thadlaskein	Lad Mukhla	829	Songsak	Tarasin
155	Thadlaskein	Mukhla Mission	830	Songsak	Rongchek Songgittal
156	Thadlaskein	Mookyniang	831	Songsak	Rongchek Songgitcham
157	Thadlaskein	Kpermynsnieh	832	Songsak	Dobu Bawaranggittim
158	Thadlaskein	Moodop	833	Songsak	Dobu Songmong
159	Thadlaskein	Khonsaro	834	Songsak	Dobu Rongmu Songgitcham
160	Thadlaskein	Mookhoniung	835	Songsak	Nengsamgre
161	Thadlaskein	Saitsama	836	Songsak	Chidimit Namesa
162	Thadlaskein	Moobakhon	837	Songsak	Sokadam Agalgre
163	Thadlaskein	Mupliang	838	Songsak	Sokadam Balading
164	Thadlaskein	Myrjai	839	Songsak	Sokadam Banggna
165	Thadlaskein	ATS	840	Songsak	Napak Bolchugre
166	Thadlaskein	Nongbah	841	Songsak	Napak Dogrugittim
167	Thadlaskein	Moopasi	842	Kharkutta	Bugakol
168	Thadlaskein	Kremlabit	843	Kharkutta	Mendima Garo
169	Thadlaskein	Nonglatem	844	Kharkutta	Mendima Rabha
170	Thadlaskein	Bamkamar	845	Kharkutta	Chilpara
171	Thadlaskein	Thadmusem	846	Kharkutta	Lower Bolmedang
172	Thadlaskein	Nongkhroh	847	Kharkutta	Rajasimla Songma
173	Thadlaskein	Nongkharai	848	Kharkutta	Rajasimla Wari
174	Thadlaskein	Mookabeng	849	Kharkutta	Uguri
175	Thadlaskein	Iongshiwiat	850	Kharkutta	Konchikol Apal
176	Thadlaskein	Nongkhyllep	851	Kharkutta	Ildek Reserve
177	Thadlaskein	Mynsgat	852	Kharkutta	Gorok
178	Thadlaskein	Moolyngkdein	853	Kharkutta	Reking
179	Thadlaskein	Nongrimbambtong	854	Kharkutta	Aruakgre
180	Thadlaskein	Mookjat	855	Kharkutta	Chotcholja
181	Thadlaskein	Mukhla Nongrim	856	Kharkutta	Adokgre
182	Thadlaskein	Sohmynting	857	Kharkutta	Manchang
183	Thadlaskein	Niriang	858	Kharkutta	Menadoba
184	Thadlaskein	Maskut	859	Kharkutta	Gangasa
185	Thadlaskein	Moodymmai	860	Kharkutta	Lower Rongbu
186	Thadlaskein	Ummulong	861	Kharkutta	Tebrongpara
187	Thadlaskein	Wahiajer	862	Kharkutta	Baksalpara Songital
188	Thadlaskein	Kdohkule	863	Kharkutta	Balsalpara Bolgrimgittim
189	Thadlaskein	Larnai	864	Kharkutta	Bagatta
190	Thadlaskein	Sohphoh	865	Kharkutta	Dokongsi A

191	Thadlaskein	Moorathud	866	Kharkutta	Nongbak Chichra
192	Thadlaskein	Nongdhar	867	Kharkutta	Nongbak Rongbang
193	Thadlaskein	Nongsutnga	868	Kharkutta	Rengkok Saram
194	Thadlaskein	Thadmyndri	869	Kharkutta	Amerim
195	Thadlaskein	Thadmukoh	870	Kharkutta	Tengasot
196	Thadlaskein	Lumrot	871	Kharkutta	Chilpara Reserve
197	Thadlaskein	Mukhnang	872	Kharkutta	Chima Apal
198	Thadlaskein	Madanrtiang	873	Kharkutta	Dangkong Garo
199	Thadlaskein	Umladang	874	Kharkutta	Gairong
200	Thadlaskein	Lumkya	875	Kharkutta	Arai Apal
201	Thadlaskein	Kdiap	876	Kharkutta	Kharkutta Songgital
202	Laitkroh	Laitlyndop	877	Kharkutta	Mapilkol
203	Laitkroh	Rngidiengsai	878	Kharkutta	Kharkutta Reserve
204	Laitkroh	Kukon	879	Kharkutta	Tengabari
205	Laitkroh	Diengsong	880	Kharkutta	Badaka
206	Laitkroh	Dewlieh	881	Kharkutta	Dochisoram
207	Laitkroh	Umdiengpoh	882	Kharkutta	Dilma Adap
208	Laitkroh	Rangtmah	883	Kharkutta	Dalpolpara
209	Laitkroh	Swer	884	Kharkutta	Megam Ading
210	Laitkroh	Laitmawroh	885	Kharkutta	Megam Akong
211	Laitkroh	Pdei-Puhbsein	886	Kharkutta	Kosak Gandim
212	Laitkroh	Diengkynthong	887	Kharkutta	Upper Bolsaldam
213	Laitkroh	Nongtraw	888	Kharkutta	Baksalpara Nachirongdik
214	Laitkroh	laitthemlangasah	889	Kharkutta	Upper Kharutta
215	Laitkroh	Pyrda	890	Kharkutta	Chiwaki
216	Laitkroh	Mawmihthied	891	Kharkutta	Warima
217	Laitkroh	Khohber	892	Kharkutta	Kama Gadim
218	Laitkroh	Khrang	893	Kharkutta	Upper Rongbu
219	Laitkroh	Warwar	894	Kharkutta	Lower Sambrak
220	Laitkroh	Kshaid	895	Kharkutta	New Amerim
221	Laitkroh	Mawthawtieng	896	Kharkutta	Upper jambal
222	Laitkroh	Mawrah	897	Kharkutta	Golde Nangrak
223	Laitkroh	Mawjrong	898	Kharkutta	Soba Jambal
224	Laitkroh	Lummawkong	899	Kharkutta	Dangkong Rabha
225	Laitkroh	Mawmyrsiang	900	Kharkutta	Depa
226	Laitkroh	Laitkynsew	901	Kharkutta	Sarangma-A
227	Laitkroh	Nongthymmai-Laitkroh	902	Kharkutta	Sarangma-B
228	Laitkroh	Laitsohma	903	Kharkutta	Depa Garat
229	Laitkroh	Synrangsohnoh	904	Kharkutta	Imbanggi
230	Laitkroh	Dympep	905	Kharkutta	Wageasi
231	Laitkroh	Laitsohpliah	906	Kharkutta	Rakuma
232	Laitkroh	Laitumiong	907	Kharkutta	Tingba
233	Laitkroh	Ladmawphlang	908	Kharkutta	Upper Bolmedang
234	Laitkroh	Jathang	909	Baghmara	Dabigre
235	Laitkroh	Mawstep	910	Baghmara	Netri
236	Laitkroh	Mawbri	911	Baghmara	Bedorboi
237	Laitkroh	Sohrarim	912	Baghmara	Rangchikip
238	Laitkroh	Mawkma	913	Baghmara	Dabram
239	Laitkroh	Laitmawsiang	914	Baghmara	Masighat
240	Laitkroh	Mawlyndiar	915	Baghmara	Jaksongram
241	Laitkroh	Rymmai-Mawshken	916	Baghmara	Balsrigittim
242	Laitkroh	Mawbawein	917	Baghmara	Goka Wakchok
243	Laitkroh	Nongthymmai-Lumthangding	918	Baghmara	Chokklogittim
244	Laitkroh	Nongthymmai Raid Nongkynrih	919	Baghmara	Rongchekgre
245	Laitkroh	Laitmawlong	920	Baghmara	Lower Gittinggre
246	Laitkroh	Wahtynngai-Ummuluh	921	Baghmara	Chibreggre
247	Laitkroh	Madanlyngdoh	922	Baghmara	Upper Gittinggre
248	Laitkroh	12 Mer/Umlympung	923	Baghmara	A.sokgre
249	Laitkroh	Madanlyngkhi-Nonglum	924	Baghmara	Denggagre
250	Laitkroh	Iewshyllong-Setthliew	925	Baghmara	Erringgre
251	Laitkroh	Jalynteng	926	Baghmara	Sibbari
252	Laitkroh	Iewmawiong	927	Baghmara	Banajuri
253	Laitkroh	Umthli	928	Baghmara	Adapgre

254	Laitkroh	Tyniar	929	Baghmara	Noakatgre
255	Laitkroh	Thangtim	930	Baghmara	Aruak Songgittal
256	Laitkroh	Kongthong	931	Baghmara	Gokkagre
257	Laitkroh	Mawmang	932	Baghmara	Tainang Matchanokpante
258	Laitkroh	Myiong	933	Baghmara	Rongrengpal
259	Laitkroh	Mawsohmad	934	Baghmara	Karukol Jalaigre
260	Laitkroh	Sder	935	Baghmara	Karukol Tainang
261	Laitkroh	Warbah	936	Baghmara	Goka penchandal
262	Laitkroh	Sohkynduh	937	Baghmara	Gara Songgittal
263	Laitkroh	Dewiong	938	Baghmara	Upper Rongdotchi
264	Laitkroh	Nongbah-Mawshuit	939	Baghmara	Lower Rongdotchi
265	Laitkroh	Mawtongreng	940	Baghmara	Maraka Chiring
266	Laitkroh	Mawkdok	941	Baghmara	Dasanggre
267	Laitkroh	Mawbeh	942	Baghmara	Chengbagre
268	Mawphlang	Nongrum Mawphlang	943	Baghmara	Bamon Dipogre
269	Mawphlang	Ladumrisain	944	Baghmara	Nengrugittim
270	Mawphlang	Domsnoin	945	Baghmara	Tolegre
271	Mawphlang	Surokspar	946	Baghmara	Duramong
272	Mawphlang	Dewsaw	947	Baghmara	Ganga Awe
273	Mawphlang	Mawthlong	948	Baghmara	Rangpinram
274	Mawphlang	Umsaw Dombhoi	949	Baghmara	Siju Songmong
275	Mawphlang	Spar Sohiong	950	Baghmara	Medical Colony
276	Mawphlang	Lenmawtap	951	Baghmara	Rongkeng
277	Mawphlang	Nongkasen	952	Baghmara	Siju Songgitcham
278	Mawphlang	Mawlumrum	953	Baghmara	Mangdalgittok
279	Mawphlang	Jamyinthlen	954	Baghmara	Maidugittim
280	Mawphlang	Nongshiliang	955	Baghmara	Badri Watregittim
281	Mawphlang	Nonglum	956	Baghmara	Gare Songmong
282	Mawphlang	Mawpunrum	957	Baghmara	Emangre
283	Mawphlang	Wahlyngkein	958	Baghmara	Eman Warima
284	Mawphlang	Sunei	959	Baghmara	Bunakol
285	Mawphlang	Kyiem	960	Baghmara	Chigitchakgre
286	Mawphlang	Dongiewrim Mawphlang	961	Baghmara	Asingre
287	Mawphlang	Mission Compound	962	Baghmara	Adinggre
288	Mawphlang	Lawkhla	963	Baghmara	Alokpang Songmong
289	Mawphlang	Pyndenglitha	964	Baghmara	Tainang Betenary
290	Mawphlang	Jabar Lumtop Jaud	965	Baghmara	Mindikgre
291	Mawphlang	Wahsohlait	966	Baghmara	Aruakgre
292	Mawphlang	Lempluh	967	Baghmara	Gara Samkagre
293	Mawphlang	Sohphoh	968	Baghmara	Rompa Asim
294	Mawphlang	Mawmahwar	969	Baghmara	Balkal Asim
295	Mawphlang	Mawphansnar	970	Baghmara	Ruthagre
296	Mawphlang	Wahramkhar	971	Baghmara	Lower Dosogre
297	Mawphlang	Dira	972	Baghmara	Rongbatgittim
298	Mawphlang	Phansawrang	973	Baghmara	Dokgre
299	Mawphlang	Nongur	974	Baghmara	Upper Dopsogre
300	Mawphlang	Mawsohlah	975	Baghmara	Dosigittim
301	Mawphlang	Rynli	976	Baghmara	Jongkhol
302	Mawphlang	Nongkhlaw Rynli	977	Baghmara	Arapara
303	Mawphlang	Mawpunneng A	978	Baghmara	Gangdragre
304	Mawphlang	Mawpunneng B	979	Baghmara	Chambil Badima
305	Mawphlang	Lenpdengshnong	980	Baghmara	Rasnagre
306	Mawphlang	Lenmawtap A	981	Baghmara	Nilwagre
307	Mawphlang	Shiliang Dongki	982	Baghmara	Nilwa- Adinggre
308	Mawphlang	Niamsang	983	Baghmara	Aruak Songgitcham
309	Mawphlang	Rangshangkham	984	Baghmara	Eman Pran Ading
310	Mawphlang	Pepjyngrong	985	Baghmara	Eman Marakggittim
311	Mawphlang	Mawmaram	986	Baghmara	Gongjagre
312	Mawphlang	Umsaw	987	Baghmara	Megadop
313	Mawphlang	Mawkohmon	988	Baghmara	Doku Awe
314	Mawphlang	Laitryngwai	989	Baghmara	Ringramgre
315	Mawphlang	Krang Nongrum	990	Baghmara	Goka Imbika
316	Mawphlang	Mawkhar Marbaniang	991	Baghmara	Goka Songmong
317	Mawphlang	Dewlieh Mawrisnai	992	Baghmara	Namisikgre
318	Mawphlang	Mawlumneng	993	Baghmara	Wamesenggre

319	Mawphlang	Mawlaiteng	994	Baghmara	Agrongre
320	Mawphlang	Nongbsap Mission	995	Baghmara	Dubaggre
321	Mawphlang	Jabar	996	Baghmara	Karukol Konagittim
322	Mawphlang	Kyllang Jasap	997	Baghmara	Nikwat Balsragittim
323	Mawphlang	Nongbah Sohiong Lumsokhlur	998	Baghmara	Blue Hills
324	Mawphlang	Sohphoh Pyrton	999	Baghmara	Chambil Baniagre
325	Mawphlang	Mawthwan	1000	Baghmara	Waramgre
326	Mawphlang	Marpna	1001	Baghmara	Asanagre
327	Mawphlang	Laitnongrim	1002	Baghmara	Erringre
328	Mawphlang	Weilynkut	1003	Baghmara	Pattal Gittim
329	Mawphlang	Weilynkut Kohphet	1004	Baghmara	Bajragre
330	Mawphlang	Madankor	1005	Baghmara	Bamon Wakchol
331	Mawphlang	Lyngwa Nongmysain	1006	Baghmara	Dikgronggre
332	Mawphlang	Wahdihshit	1007	Baghmara	Bamongre
333	Mawphlang	Laitdiker	1008	Baghmara	Eman Gatabil
334	Mawphlang	Laitdithuh	1009	Baghmara	Dadugre
335	Shella	Ri-Ngur	1010	Baghmara	Nengkong Songmong
336	Shella	Shnongkawar	1011	Baghmara	Rongmatma
337	Shella	Jatap	1012	Baghmara	Nengkong Area
338	Shella	Kurikhal	1013	Baghmara	Chibe Jantagre
339	Shella	Umwai	1014	Baghmara	Chibegre
340	Shella	Saitsohphan	1015	Baghmara	Mandanggre
341	Shella	Sohlap	1016	Baghmara	Matmagitik
342	Shella	Nongduh	1017	Baghmara	Nengkong Dorotgittim
343	Shella	Umtlang	1018	Baghmara	Chibe Songgaget
344	Shella	Mawsahew	1019	Chokpot	Dobagre
345	Shella	Laitduh	1020	Chokpot	Wagapagre
346	Shella	Umsawmaskon	1021	Chokpot	Bandaregre
347	Shella	Nongwar	1022	Chokpot	Mikadogre
348	Shella	Mawphu	1023	Chokpot	Gandak Nawe Pilgre
349	Shella	Umblai	1024	Chokpot	Nachi Adu
350	Shella	Byrong	1025	Chokpot	Ganchi Rongdigre
351	Shella	Mawshamok	1026	Chokpot	Ampangdamgre
352	Shella	Tyrna	1027	Chokpot	Ronganggre
353	Shella	Nongriat	1028	Chokpot	Silkigre
354	Shella	Nongthymmai (Tyrna)	1029	Chokpot	Betagre
355	Shella	Nonglyngkein	1030	Chokpot	Dagal Wagebokgre
356	Shella	Rumnong	1031	Chokpot	Dagal Nokatgre
357	Shella	Diengsiar	1032	Chokpot	Sembu
358	Shella	Wahkhim/Sohsarat	1033	Chokpot	Dagal Songgital
359	Shella	Mawkawir	1034	Chokpot	Warimagre
360	Shella	Lumsophie	1035	Chokpot	Bibragre
361	Shella	Umdud	1036	Chokpot	Sangma Matchokgre
362	Shella	Lailad	1037	Chokpot	Ringkap Sonawari
363	Shella	Majai	1038	Chokpot	Rongchangre
364	Shella	Mawbang	1039	Chokpot	Gilmatkolgri
365	Shella	Saikarap	1040	Chokpot	Ringkapgre
366	Shella	Lum U Smon	1041	Chokpot	Budugre
367	Shella	Siej	1042	Chokpot	Kenegre
368	Shella	Laitkynsew	1043	Chokpot	Jallegre
369	Shella	Lumwakhrem	1044	Chokpot	Kene Badimagre
370	Shella	Ramsongkatenor	1045	Chokpot	Rongsingre
371	Shella	Nongnong	1046	Chokpot	Simkallangre
372	Shella	Nongrum	1047	Chokpot	Dumindigre
373	Shella	Disong	1048	Chokpot	Kalupara
374	Shella	Jamew	1049	Chokpot	Sangknigre
375	Shella	Jasir	1050	Chokpot	Dangkipara
376	Shella	Duba	1051	Chokpot	Wangmagre
377	Shella	Lad Sohbar	1052	Chokpot	Digranggre
378	Shella	New Kamorah	1053	Chokpot	Awegre
379	Shella	Tharia	1054	Chokpot	Mekal Pagri
380	Shella	Mawthangsohkhylung	1055	Chokpot	Anegre
381	Shella	Khahmalai	1056	Chokpot	Ganchigre
382	Shella	Wahjain	1057	Chokpot	Alagre

383	Shella	Mawlong	1058	Chokpot	Asugri
384	Shella	Ichamati	1059	Chokpot	Mibonpara
385	Shella	Lubia	1060	Chokpot	Daji Badima
386	Shella	Dhorum	1061	Chokpot	Warima Chokela
387	Shella	Rangkamti	1062	Chokpot	Daji teksragre
388	Shella	Umtaru	1063	Chokpot	Paromgre
389	Shella	Tyllap	1064	Chokpot	Budu Watregri
390	Shella	Khahumrin	1065	Chokpot	Bilgre
391	Shella	Khahkangi	1066	Chokpot	Wagebokgre
392	Shella	Diengrai	1067	Chokpot	Reni Badima
393	Shella	Diengkain	1068	Chokpot	Jongkolgre
394	Shella	Kalibari	1069	Chokpot	Ringkapgre
395	Shella	Nongkroh	1070	Chokpot	Rongrakgre
396	Shella	Old kamorah	1071	Chokpot	Dagalgre
397	Shella	Laitryngew	1072	Chokpot	Gonggangre
398	Shella	Wahkaliar	1073	Chokpot	Mitap Bodola
399	Shella	Laityra	1074	Chokpot	Mon Bangamgre
400	Shella	Laitiam	1075	Chokpot	Kemranggre
401	Shella	Mawkisyiem	1076	Chokpot	Bolmachiring
402	Umling	Umskun	1077	Chokpot	Tengki Badimagre
403	Umling	Lalumpam	1078	Chokpot	Silki Rongsibogre
404	Umling	Niangbarilum	1079	Chokpot	Darengiri
405	Umling	Pahamsyiem	1080	Chokpot	Durabanda-Chambugonggre
406	Umling	Sohlaitthymmai	1081	Chokpot	Dendamgri
407	Umling	Mawphru Mathan	1082	Chokpot	Alekapara
408	Umling	Umklai	1083	Chokpot	Bolchimda Songgitcham
409	Umling	MawpdangNongbri	1084	Chokpot	Emranggre
410	Umling	KbetNongbri	1085	Chokpot	Waina Benggre
411	Umling	Diwon	1086	Chokpot	Bolchimdagre
412	Umling	Sohlaitrim	1087	Chokpot	Bolsal Ding
413	Umling	Gambalbari B	1088	Chokpot	Kene Chanchia
414	Umling	Umling	1089	Chokpot	Balwatgre
415	Umling	Nartap	1090	Chokpot	Betramgre
416	Umling	Niangbarithem	1091	Chokpot	Sonawarigre
417	Umling	UmdapRangi	1092	Chokpot	Daldogre
418	Umling	PahamMardoloi	1093	Chokpot	Mitapgre
419	Umling	Umtham	1094	Chokpot	Tebilgre
420	Umling	Mawphrew	1095	Chokpot	Mitap Songmong
421	Umling	UmsawNongbri	1096	Chokpot	Tengki Songmong
422	Umling	Himpala	1097	Chokpot	Pawalgre
423	Umling	Sarikushi	1098	Chokpot	Silki Achakchiring
424	Umling	KorstepNongtluh	1099	Chokpot	Chambuagiri
425	Umling	Pahambir Them	1100	Chokpot	Jetragre
426	Umling	Umdihar	1101	Chokpot	Rongru Asim
427	Umling	Umkon	1102	Chokpot	Rongmigre
428	Umling	Umshakait	1103	Chokpot	Durabanda- Agitok
429	Umling	Umlyngkdait	1104	Chokpot	Durabanda
430	Umling	Purangang	1105	Chokpot	Watregri
431	Umling	Shakoikuna	1106	Chokpot	Dadingiri
432	Umling	Pahammawlein 20th Mile	1107	Chokpot	Rongtrakusik
433	Umling	Pahamshiken	1108	Chokpot	Rongchanggre
434	Umling	Umrangksai	1109	Chokpot	Rongrikemgre
435	Umling	Dulongnar	1110	Chokpot	Karijoragre
436	Umling	Pahamsohbar/Pamsohbar	1111	Chokpot	Soksomarenggre
437	Umling	Umkaduh	1112	Chokpot	Chigisimgre
438	Umling	Khamar	1113	Chokpot	Sandong Dapgre
439	Umling	UmwangNongbah	1114	Chokpot	Rongdi Adinggre
440	Umling	MawlongNongtluh	1115	Chokpot	Wage Chiring
441	Umling	Mawsyntai	1116	Chokpot	Duragre
442	Umling	Borgang	1117	Chokpot	Raja Ronggat
443	Umling	PahamriohLum	1118	Chokpot	Adilmagre
444	Umling	Pahamrioh Them	1119	Chokpot	Rottonggre
445	Umling	Plasha	1120	Chokpot	Ganchikalak
446	Umling	Upper Amjok	1121	Chokpot	Dopanangre
447	Umling	Marmain	1122	Chokpot	Rongma Rikmangri

448	Umling	Umtyrnga	1123	Chokpot	Papa Asakgre
449	Umling	Ampyrling	1124	Chokpot	Papa Songital
450	Umling	Umta Rim	1125	Chokpot	Papa Songmong
451	Umling	Borbhuin	1126	Chokpot	Mandang Redingre
452	Umling	UmtaNongthymmai	1127	Chokpot	Damikchigre
453	Umling	Amjok	1128	Chokpot	Sasatgiri
454	Umling	Lower Balian	1129	Chokpot	Rongdigre
455	Umling	Upper Balian	1130	Tikrikilla	Rongmali
456	Umling	Santipur	1131	Tikrikilla	Jangrapara
457	Umling	Panitola	1132	Tikrikilla	Meghapara
458	Umling	Bolbalu	1133	Tikrikilla	Roni Asim
459	Umling	Rongjari	1134	Tikrikilla	Bollonggitok
460	Umling	Umphieng	1135	Tikrikilla	Upper Chigijanggre
461	Umling	Rubberkhuli	1136	Tikrikilla	Lower Rengsinpara
462	Umling	Umwang them	1137	Tikrikilla	Kanchonkona
463	Umling	UmdapDummu	1138	Tikrikilla	Napakgre
464	Umling	Purduwa	1139	Tikrikilla	Daigre
465	Umling	Byrnihat proper	1140	Tikrikilla	Apalgre
466	Umling	Langpohdon	1141	Tikrikilla	Lower Watregre
467	Umling	Nongtyrlaw	1142	Tikrikilla	Pedaldoba
468	Umling	Tamonpoanglong	1143	Tikrikilla	Upper Chisikgre
469	Umling	Borkhatsari	1144	Tikrikilla	Mandagre
470	Umling	Harli Bagan	1145	Tikrikilla	Upper Kongrapara
471	Umling	UmlingLambrang	1146	Tikrikilla	Rengggigre
472	Umling	Umden la-ang	1147	Tikrikilla	Upper darenchigre
473	Umling	Rongmesek	1148	Tikrikilla	Upper Kalapara
474	Umling	Jowe	1149	Tikrikilla	Upper Damachiga
475	Umling	Upper bagan	1150	Tikrikilla	Gonda Apalgre
476	Umling	Mawkangi	1151	Tikrikilla	Khokapara
477	Umling	Nongkhrah	1152	Tikrikilla	Hatogaon
478	Umling	Killing(umlangpur)	1153	Tikrikilla	Lower Katdonggre
479	Umling	Korstep nonglyngdoh	1154	Tikrikilla	Upper Katdonggre
480	Umling	TamulKuchi	1155	Tikrikilla	Kosidamgre
481	Umling	Lumkya	1156	Tikrikilla	Kakunanggre
482	Umling	Umsawnoldhi	1157	Tikrikilla	Rembi Apal
483	Umling	15th Mile Nongthymmai	1158	Tikrikilla	Chinaramgre
484	Umling	Amphranggre	1159	Tikrikilla	Gonda Chibolgre
485	Umling	Shangbangla	1160	Tikrikilla	Dabang Gagingpara
486	Umling	Bara Killing	1161	Tikrikilla	Dabanggre
487	Umling	Belkuri	1162	Tikrikilla	Dobok Jakolgre
488	Umling	Dendral	1163	Tikrikilla	Andalsikgre
489	Umling	Matchokgre	1164	Tikrikilla	Tosinpara
490	Umling	Mawryngkang	1165	Tikrikilla	Angke Rongdikgre
491	Umling	Nongspung A	1166	Tikrikilla	Bondukmal
492	Umling	Pilangkata	1167	Tikrikilla	Lower Darenchigre
493	Umling	Khulia	1168	Tikrikilla	Ganarugre
494	Umling	Ampher	1169	Tikrikilla	Chambilgre
495	Umling	Umseh Khlieng	1170	Tikrikilla	lower Kalapara
496	Umling	Dehal Bagan	1171	Tikrikilla	Rongalgre
497	Umling	Pahambir Lum	1172	Tikrikilla	Raksamgre
498	Umling	Mawiong	1173	Tikrikilla	Matchokgre
499	Ranikor	Langpa	1174	Tikrikilla	Gonda Songitchamgre
500	Ranikor	Pyndensynnia	1175	Tikrikilla	Jamdangre
501	Ranikor	Phudumiap	1176	Tikrikilla	Laskerpara
502	Ranikor	Pamdaba	1177	Tikrikilla	Rengitchigre
503	Ranikor	Munaisora	1178	Tikrikilla	Upper Rengsinpara
504	Ranikor	Khangkhlak	1179	Tikrikilla	Dandarigri
505	Ranikor	Nolikata	1180	Tikrikilla	Jasingre
506	Ranikor	Bakrachiring	1181	Tikrikilla	Bolchu Adinggre
507	Ranikor	Wahnokchiring	1182	Tikrikilla	Bolchu Katdongre
508	Ranikor	Nongthymmai	1183	Tikrikilla	Upper Watregre
509	Ranikor	Domsken	1184	Tikrikilla	Chimagre
510	Ranikor	Pyndenwar	1185	Tikrikilla	Jelbongre
511	Ranikor	Thiepdienngan	1186	Tikrikilla	Rongbokgre
512	Ranikor	Sarin	1187	Tikrikilla	Dajakagre

513	Ranikor	Nongpdengkenbah	1188	Tikrikilla	Doabokgre
514	Ranikor	Phlangdiloin	1189	Tikrikilla	Babalgre
515	Ranikor	Ryngkhiat	1190	Tikrikilla	Jangrapara Songitcham
516	Ranikor	New Phanwer	1191	Tikrikilla	Didapara
517	Ranikor	Kolomboit	1192	Tikrikilla	Dilsigre
518	Ranikor	Di Tum Tum	1193	Tikrikilla	Uringgre
519	Ranikor	Pyndenlaru	1194	Tikrikilla	Nengbapara
520	Ranikor	Myriaw	1195	Tikrikilla	Kalwagre
521	Ranikor	Photkhroh	1196	Tikrikilla	Jengritgre
522	Ranikor	Umbir	1197	Tikrikilla	Rongmakgre
523	Ranikor	New Moilam	1198	Tikrikilla	Odalguri
524	Ranikor	Old Moilam	1199	Tikrikilla	Wankolagre
525	Ranikor	Balat	1200	Tikrikilla	Jengrip
526	Ranikor	Rajai-A	1201	Tikrikilla	Dakkop
527	Ranikor	Rajai-B	1202	Tikrikilla	Lower Chigijanggre
528	Ranikor	Rudu-A	1203	Dadenggre	Dokramgre
529	Ranikor	Rudu-B	1204	Dadenggre	Chibonggre
530	Ranikor	Mawhati	1205	Dadenggre	Chibong Apal
531	Ranikor	Ranggasora East	1206	Dadenggre	Dilje Apal
532	Ranikor	Mulapat	1207	Dadenggre	Sathegre
533	Ranikor	Lower Koltapara	1208	Dadenggre	Tomagre
534	Ranikor	Mawpyllun	1209	Dadenggre	Rongnabakgre
535	Ranikor	Ranikor	1210	Dadenggre	Kosigre
536	Ranikor	Nongkynbah	1211	Dadenggre	Rongmasugre
537	Ranikor	25th Mile	1212	Dadenggre	Chenggalgre
538	Ranikor	Keniong	1213	Dadenggre	Tebronggre
539	Ranikor	Dommawlein	1214	Dadenggre	Tebronggre Songma
540	Ranikor	Mawpud	1215	Dadenggre	Sadolpara
541	Ranikor	Lower Mawpud	1216	Dadenggre	Mangdugre
542	Ranikor	Umpung	1217	Dadenggre	Jondikgre
543	Ranikor	Mawshaliah	1218	Dadenggre	Darigre
544	Ranikor	Mawlongroh	1219	Dadenggre	Kalsingre
545	Ranikor	Raibah	1220	Dadenggre	Madarigre
546	Ranikor	Jimaduar	1221	Dadenggre	Nengchonggre
547	Ranikor	Khasiadop	1222	Dadenggre	Dallanggre
548	Ranikor	Upper Rajapara	1223	Dadenggre	Jengjanggre
549	Ranikor	Upper Puksora	1224	Dadenggre	Dagalgre
550	Ranikor	New Ranggasora	1225	Dadenggre	Amingokgre
551	Ranikor	Kensohsan	1226	Dadenggre	Aigre Dochingket
552	Ranikor	Tilagao	1227	Dadenggre	Abokgre
553	Ranikor	Alikwareng	1228	Dadenggre	Ajrigre
554	Ranikor	Rilang	1229	Dadenggre	Dilsigre
555	Ranikor	Nayapara	1230	Dadenggre	Darekgre
556	Ranikor	New Golsora	1231	Dadenggre	Megonggre
557	Ranikor	Sodorkora	1232	Dadenggre	Rongchugre
558	Ranikor	Koltapara	1233	Dadenggre	Cherangre
559	Ranikor	Ampangre	1234	Dadenggre	Rambatgre
560	Ranikor	Lower Rajapara	1235	Dadenggre	Bikonggre
561	Ranikor	Chintusora	1236	Dadenggre	Modelgittim
562	Ranikor	Munai	1237	Dadenggre	Adinggre
563	Ranikor	Khakorkara	1238	Dadenggre	Rabonggre
564	Ranikor	West Rangasora	1239	Dadenggre	Rongsakgre
565	Ranikor	Koraikora	1240	Dadenggre	Songadinggre
566	Zikzak	Bollongre B	1241	Dadenggre	Baljek Songgitcham
567	Zikzak	Baksapara	1242	Dadenggre	Upper Baljek Aduma
568	Zikzak	Hatibelpara	1243	Dadenggre	Asingre
569	Zikzak	Balughat	1244	Dadenggre	Romgre
570	Zikzak	Dingampara	1245	Dadenggre	Songmarenggre
571	Zikzak	Digligre	1246	Dadenggre	Dabigre
572	Zikzak	Durapara	1247	Dadenggre	Magalpara
573	Zikzak	Kawahagra	1248	Dadenggre	Teksragre
574	Zikzak	Mekdual	1249	Dadenggre	Rondupara
575	Zikzak	Debajani	1250	Dadenggre	Sotmarenggre
576	Zikzak	Gopinathkila	1251	Dadenggre	Jangrapara
577	Zikzak	Kentrikona	1252	Dadenggre	Dajugre

578	Zikzak	Jengrinpara	1253	Dadenggre	Chisikgre
579	Zikzak	Kuligre	1254	Dadenggre	Chigitchakgre
580	Zikzak	Bollongre A	1255	Dadenggre	Janjallagre
581	Zikzak	Dangga Natong	1256	Dadenggre	Tujonggre
582	Zikzak	Darugre	1257	Dadenggre	Najokgre A
583	Zikzak	Kalai goan	1258	Dadenggre	Najokgre B
584	Zikzak	Kidapara	1259	Dadenggre	Bangranggre
585	Zikzak	Nachilpara	1260	Dadenggre	Rongkonggre
586	Zikzak	Paglapara	1261	Dadenggre	Chanangpara
587	Zikzak	Kangkangre	1262	Dadenggre	Dura Sangsilgre
588	Zikzak	Upper Kalaichar	1263	Dadenggre	Chambugonggre
589	Zikzak	Boldam Songittalgre	1264	Dadenggre	Rongchandalgre
590	Zikzak	Anangpara	1265	Dadenggre	Lower Baljek Aduma
591	Zikzak	Merengipara	1266	Dadenggre	Durigre
592	Zikzak	Dimili	1267	Dadenggre	Nalsa Mronggre
593	Zikzak	Bollongre B-1	1268	Dadenggre	Saka Mronggre
594	Zikzak	Demdemakona	1269	Dadenggre	Chandigre
595	Zikzak	Bagdagre	1270	Dadenggre	Kama Mronggre
596	Zikzak	Wananggre	1271	Dadenggre	Renigre
597	Zikzak	Domapara	1272	Dadenggre	Kama Boldakgre
598	Zikzak	Pagolpara	1273	Dadenggre	Champakpara
599	Zikzak	Aruagre	1274	Dadenggre	Galwanggre
600	Zikzak	Bolchugre	1275	Dadenggre	Dimakgre
601	Zikzak	Garagre	1276	Dadenggre	Rabong Sangsilgre
602	Zikzak	Mekdual Adingre	1277	Selsella	Lower Chidinagre
603	Zikzak	Simlakona	1278	Selsella	Bolbokgre
604	Zikzak	Dorgapara	1279	Selsella	Upper Sasatgre
605	Zikzak	Hullukona	1280	Selsella	Matchinagre
606	Zikzak	Matrongkolgre	1281	Selsella	Lower Sasatgre
607	Zikzak	Banangpara	1282	Selsella	Wajadagre
608	Zikzak	Aningpara	1283	Selsella	Nengkhalpara
609	Zikzak	Chopapara	1284	Selsella	Dodoretgre
610	Zikzak	Amtuli	1285	Selsella	Chambagre
611	Zikzak	Rongchugre	1286	Selsella	Gimegre
612	Zikzak	Damdilokgre	1287	Selsella	Haripur
613	Zikzak	Boldakgre	1288	Selsella	Rongsangre
614	Zikzak	Okchokgre	1289	Selsella	Rajangola
615	Zikzak	Dinangpara	1290	Selsella	Pathangre
616	Zikzak	Aragittim	1291	Selsella	Damalgre
617	Zikzak	Marengapara	1292	Selsella	Amguri
618	Zikzak	Rapangre	1293	Selsella	Bollonggre (M)
619	Zikzak	Santangpara	1294	Selsella	Rongmatchokgre
620	Zikzak	Kimdegre	1295	Selsella	Wanokgre
621	Zikzak	Sindilgre	1296	Selsella	Chisimokgre
622	Zikzak	Kirupara	1297	Selsella	Petchua
623	Zikzak	Megapgre	1298	Selsella	Nawalgre
624	Zikzak	Chepagre	1299	Selsella	Abagre
625	Zikzak	Santogre	1300	Selsella	Sampalgre
626	Zikzak	Bangdapara	1301	Selsella	Gandopara (Balalgre)
627	Zikzak	Salmanpara	1302	Selsella	Boldokagre
628	Zikzak	Dinapara	1303	Selsella	Dokagre
629	Zikzak	Dangsapara	1304	Selsella	Domagitok
630	Zikzak	Kambakpara	1305	Selsella	Rochonpara
631	Zikzak	Chapahati	1306	Selsella	Bolsalgre
632	Zikzak	Dhoromchas	1307	Selsella	Chibongggagre
633	Zikzak	Ganggekona	1308	Selsella	Kangklapara
634	Mawshynrut	Mawkhap (J)	1309	Selsella	Dingnapara
635	Mawshynrut	Nonglang	1310	Selsella	Simbukolgre
636	Mawshynrut	Umtap	1311	Selsella	Ujenggre
637	Mawshynrut	Langpih	1312	Selsella	Marakapara
638	Mawshynrut	Nongshram Rongbeng	1313	Selsella	Lower Shyamngang
639	Mawshynrut	Rongkhugre B	1314	Selsella	Upper Chidinagre
640	Mawshynrut	Nongdagong	1315	Selsella	Chisakgre
641	Mawshynrut	Nongdaju	1316	Selsella	Bhalukmari
642	Mawshynrut	Langumshing A	1317	Selsella	Rangthapara

643	Mawshynrut	Nongriangdu	1318	Selsella	Singimari
644	Mawshynrut	Nongriangka	1319	Selsella	Upper Shyamnagar
645	Mawshynrut	Porksai	1320	Selsella	Bollonggre (S)
646	Mawshynrut	Pormawlai	1321	Selsella	Sekapara
647	Mawshynrut	Pydengmawlieh	1322	Selsella	Nunmati(Bolchugre)
648	Mawshynrut	Riangba	1323	Selsella	Rongmagiri
649	Mawshynrut	Iewnongma	1324	Selsella	Rongkakgre
650	Mawshynrut	Kriangrin	1325	Selsella	Komillapara
651	Mawshynrut	Ktiehthawiar	1326	Selsella	Mandagre
652	Mawshynrut	Langja	1327	Selsella	Chibongga
653	Mawshynrut	Mawlan A	1328	Selsella	Kalchengpara
654	Mawshynrut	Mawlan B	1329	Selsella	Dabakgre
655	Mawshynrut	Mawlein	1330	Selsella	Nagnipara
656	Mawshynrut	Mawrihbah	1331	Selsella	Takimagre
657	Mawshynrut	Mawsngi	1332	Selsella	Rengma Apal
658	Mawshynrut	Mawthawkrah	1333	Selsella	Mangchimgre
659	Mawshynrut	Nongma	1334	Selsella	Panbari
660	Mawshynrut	Nongmawlong	1335	Selsella	Maljangre
661	Mawshynrut	Nongrim hills	1336	Selsella	Gonglanggre
662	Mawshynrut	Nongthymmai D	1337	Selsella	Benabazar
663	Mawshynrut	Nongthymmai(J)	1338	Selsella	Dipkaipara
664	Mawshynrut	Siangra	1339	Selsella	Modhupara
665	Mawshynrut	Dalbot (A) Rongbeng	1340	Selsella	Marok
666	Mawshynrut	Dorangre	1341	Selsella	Chamaguri II
667	Mawshynrut	Dymmut Daong	1342	Selsella	Dilnapara
668	Mawshynrut	Dymmut Dapo	1343	Selsella	Chirangre
669	Mawshynrut	Nongshram Adeng	1344	Selsella	Ramdengagre
670	Mawshynrut	Swangre Hamegam	1345	Selsella	Boldamgre
671	Mawshynrut	Swangre Daat	1346	Selsella	Jonkipara
672	Mawshynrut	Nongriangkhai	1347	Selsella	Bollonggre (H)
673	Mawshynrut	Iawnaw	1348	Selsella	Okangre
674	Mawshynrut	Langshonthiang	1349	Selsella	Shidakandi
675	Mawshynrut	Langumshing	1350	Selsella	Bowabari

Source: MBDA

Annexure 2. List of Target Villages for MCLLMP

No.	Block	Village	No.	Block	Village
1	Khliehriat	Bataw	291	Mawkyrwat	Langlew
2	Khliehriat	Pynurkba	292	Mawkyrwat	Marngor
3	Khliehriat	Suchen Mulieh	293	Ranikor	Nolikata
4	Khliehriat	Tangnub	294	Ranikor	Pamdaba
5	Khliehriat	Iapmala	295	Ranikor	Ranikor
6	Khliehriat	Tongseng	296	Ranikor	Dirang
7	Khliehriat	Lelad	297	Ranikor	Phodkroh
8	Khliehriat	Daistong	298	Ranikor	Thangrai
9	Khliehriat	Rymbai	299	Ranikor	Nongkdait
10	Khliehriat	Shnongrim	300	Ranikor	Nongkynbah
11	Khliehriat	Mutong	301	Ranikor	Nongktieh
12	Khliehriat	Mulang	302	Ranikor	Trongpleng
13	Khliehriat	Cham Cham	303	Ranikor	Mawpud
14	Khliehriat	Pala	304	Ranikor	Keniong
15	Khliehriat	Mynthning	305	Ranikor	Raibah
16	Khliehriat	Lumkseh	306	Mairang	Nonglait
17	Khliehriat	Umkyrpong	307	Mairang	Mawkyllei
18	Laskein	Thadmuthlong	308	Mairang	Lawbyrtun
19	Laskein	Phramer	309	Mairang	Tiehnongbah
20	Laskein	Mynkrem	310	Mairang	Lyngdohmaram
21	Laskein	Shangpung Khlieh Mushut	311	Mairang	Umdum
22	Laskein	Shangpung Misssion	312	Mairang	Ksehkohmoit
23	Laskein	Khliehrangnah	313	Mairang	Nongktieh
24	Laskein	Mynska	314	Mairang	Dombahkseh
25	Laskein	Muthlongrim	315	Mairang	Langtor
26	Laskein	Shangpung Pohshnong	316	Mairang	Nongdom
27	Laskein	Shangpung Moosyiem	317	Mairang	Wahlakhaw
28	Laskein	Pasyih	318	Mairang	Kynsew
29	Thadlaskein	Sohmynting	319	Mairang	Pungsaniang
30	Thadlaskein	Phlongingkhaw	320	Mairang	Ksehmawnai
31	Thadlaskein	Niriang	321	Mairang	Mawlumkohkhrang
32	Thadlaskein	Moopyllait Syiar	322	Mairang	Mawkhlie
33	Thadlaskein	Moodymmai	323	Mairang	Wahra
34	Thadlaskein	Mookyndur	324	Mairang	Riangmang
35	Thadlaskein	Ummulong	325	Mairang	Nongrmai
36	Khatarshnong Laitkroh	Mawkma	326	Mairang	Wahrit
37	Mawkynew	Nongryngkoh	327	Mairang	Mawblei A & B
38	Mawkynew	Nohron	328	Mairang	Madanmaroid
39	Mawkynew	Syntung	329	Mairang	Mawroh
40	Mawkynew	Umsawwar	330	Mairang	Nongthymmai
41	Mawkynew	Thangbnai	331	Mairang	Mawpyrdoi
42	Mawkynew	Jatah Lakadong	332	Mairang	Rikhen
43	Mawkynew	Jatah Nonglyer	333	Mawshynrut	Noapara
44	Mawkynew	Khapmaw	334	Mawshynrut	Amagaon
45	Mawkynew	Rngibah	335	Mawshynrut	Gohanimara
46	Mawkynew	Khwad	336	Mawshynrut	Sildubi
47	Mawkynew	Lynshing	337	Mawshynrut	Salbari
48	Mawkynew	Nongpyrdoi	338	Mawshynrut	Joypur
49	Mawkynew	Umtong	339	Nongstoin	Nongtynniaw
50	Mawkynew	Rasong	340	Nongstoin	Nongummer
51	Mawkynew	Mawkynew	341	Nongstoin	Pyndengumjarain
52	Mawkynew	Mawblang	342	Nongstoin	Nongrynniang
53	Mawkynew	Laitlum	343	Nongstoin	Nonglwai Ii
54	Mawkynew	Mawlein	344	Nongstoin	Sangriang
55	Mawkynew	Rapleng	345	Nongstoin	Mawduh
56	Mawkynew	Laitkyrhong	346	Nongstoin	Mawthungkper
57	Mawkynew	Tanglei	347	Nongstoin	Marskuin
58	Mawkynew	Syniasya	348	Nongstoin	Nongkynjang
59	Mawkynew	Pingwait	349	Nongstoin	Mawkaton

60	Mawkynrew	Jongksha	350	Nongstoin	Domkohsam
61	Mawkynrew	Mawiapbang	351	Nongstoin	Nongkasen
62	Mawkynrew	Umsning	352	Nongstoin	Mawlangkhar
63	Mawkynrew	Dienglieng	353	Nongstoin	Mawiwet
64	Mawkynrew	Nongjriong	354	Nongstoin	Shohphria
65	Mawkynrew	Kharang	355	Nongstoin	Markasa
66	Mawkynrew	Thynroit	356	Dambo Rongjeng	Watregittim
67	Mawphlang	Lyngdoh Phanblang	357	Dambo Rongjeng	Chotcholja
68	Mawphlang	Perkseh	358	Dambo Rongjeng	Badaka
69	Mawphlang	Umsawmat	359	Dambo Rongjeng	Upper Kharkutta
70	Mawphlang	Mawbeh	360	Dambo Rongjeng	Manchang
71	Mawphlang	Mawngung	361	Dambo Rongjeng	Upper Bolmedang
72	Mawphlang	Mawpongong	362	Dambo Rongjeng	Konchikol Apal
73	Mawphlang	Nongthymmai Neng	363	Dambo Rongjeng	Upper Rongbu
74	Mawphlang	Kyiem	364	Dambo Rongjeng	Lower Bolmedang
75	Mawphlang	Lempluh	365	Dambo Rongjeng	Kharkutta Reserve
76	Mawphlang	Wahsohlait	366	Dambo Rongjeng	Menadoba
77	Mawphlang	Sohphoh	367	Dambo Rongjeng	Lower Rongbu
78	Mawphlang	Mawkohmon	368	Dambo Rongjeng	Rajasimla Wari
79	Mawphlang	Laitnongrim	369	Dambo Rongjeng	Kama Gandim
80	Mawphlang	Wahumlawbah	370	Dambo Rongjeng	Darugre
81	Mawphlang	Nongrum(Mawphlang)	371	Dambo Rongjeng	Rongjeng Bazar
82	Mawphlang	Mawngap Rim	372	Dambo Rongjeng	Ronggomgittim
83	Mawphlang	Wahrahaw	373	Dambo Rongjeng	Bolkret
84	Mawphlang	Nongspung	374	Dambo Rongjeng	Rongjeng Songma
85	Mawphlang	Pydenglitha	375	Dambo Rongjeng	Dambo Mrok
86	Mawphlang	Wahnongkseh	376	Dambo Rongjeng	Pakregre
87	Mawphlang	Mawngap Mawsmat	377	Dambo Rongjeng	Chambildam
88	Mawphlang	Mawngap Dukan	378	Dambo Rongjeng	Rongjeng Reserve
89	Mawphlang	Ur-Ur	379	Dambo Rongjeng	Gabil Koksi
90	Mawphlang	Marbisu Mawsmat	380	Dambo Rongjeng	Mangsang Mokura
91	Mawphlang	Marbisu Pdengshnong	381	Dambo Rongjeng	Gabil Bisa
92	Mawphlang	Kreit	382	Dambo Rongjeng	Mejolgrew Wancho
93	Mawphlang	Rangshken	383	Dambo Rongjeng	Gabil Ading
94	Mawphlang	Laitnongkseh	384	Dambo Rongjeng	Nongbak Wapil
95	Mawphlang	Mawreng	385	Dambo Rongjeng	Rongchong
96	Mawphlang	Wahlang	386	Dambo Rongjeng	Nongbak Chichra
97	Mawphlang	Ladmawreng	387	Dambo Rongjeng	Rakuma
98	Mawphlang	Mawngung	388	Dambo Rongjeng	Tingba
99	Mawphlang	Laitnongrem	389	Dambo Rongjeng	Ildek Akong
100	Mawphlang	Lumsohriew	390	Dambo Rongjeng	Waramja
101	Mawphlang	Madan Bitaw	391	Dambo Rongjeng	Dochisoram
102	Mawphlang	Mawlyngthoh	392	Samanda	Chekwe Bibra
103	Mawphlang	Mawjongka	393	Samanda	Nengkra Bolsalgre
104	Mawphlang	Mawthwan	394	Songsak	Dobu Rongmu
105	Mawphlang	Mawkneng	395	Songsak	Dobu Rinding
106	Mawphlang	Marpna	396	Songsak	Bolmoram Angkekol
107	Mawphlang	Laitlyngkhoi	397	Songsak	Napak Bolchugre
108	Mawphlang	Kyndong Wahlang	398	Songsak	Napak Tangkama
109	Mawphlang	Umsaw	399	Songsak	Snal Bollong
110	Mawphlang	Khliehlyngkhoi	400	Songsak	Gongrang
111	Mawphlang	Weilyngkut	401	Songsak	Koknal Imong
112	Mawphlang	Mawmaram	402	Songsak	Koksi Nengsat
113	Mawphlang	Nongur	403	Songsak	Bajasik Matwa
114	Mawphlang	Rynli	404	Songsak	Chidimit Nengsat
115	Mawphlang	Dira	405	Songsak	Chidimit Namesa
116	Mawphlang	Jabar	406	Songsak	Daga Apal
117	Mawphlang	Phansawrang	407	Songsak	Dagal Aringa
118	Mawphlang	Jamyntlen	408	Resubelpara	Dandakol
119	Mawphlang	Mawlumneng	409	Resubelpara	Dalbinggre
120	Mawryngkneng	Laitkseh	410	Resubelpara	Bolpuma
121	Mawryngkneng	Umiew-Maw -U-Sam	411	Resubelpara	Genang
122	Mawryngkneng	Mawmuthoh	412	Resubelpara	Soenang Apal
123	Mawryngkneng	Smit	413	Resubelpara	Mongpangro
124	Mawryngkneng	Madan-Langning	414	Baghmara	Baigonkona

125	Mawryngkneng	Mawpyrshong	415	Baghmara	Kapasipara
126	Mawryngkneng	Mawber	416	Baghmara	Batabari
127	Mawryngkneng	Urmasi-U-Joh	417	Baghmara	Ramchengga
128	Mawryngkneng	Nongkrem	418	Baghmara	Bilkona
129	Mawryngkneng	Thadan	419	Baghmara	Kolapara
130	Mawryngkneng	Lamlyer	420	Baghmara	Chengkali
131	Mawryngkneng	Kruin	421	Baghmara	Dabigre
132	Mawsynram	Delsora	422	Baghmara	Masighat
133	Mawsynram	Thyllaw Warding	423	Baghmara	Chambil Badimagre
134	Mawsynram	Mawpen	424	Baghmara	Chibrenngre
135	Mawsynram	Lumdiengngan	425	Baghmara	Era aning
136	Mawsynram	Kenbah Malai	426	Baghmara	Dobakol Nengjagittim
137	Mawsynram	Mawkasain	427	Baghmara	Nongalbibra
138	Mawsynram	Tyngnger	428	Baghmara	Gare Songmong
139	Mawsynram	Mawrapat	429	Chokpot	Kemranggi
140	Mawsynram	Thieddieng Nongthymmai	430	Chokpot	Rongrikimgre
141	Mawsynram	Domskong	431	Chokpot	Ronganggre
142	Mawsynram	Mawkaphan	432	Chokpot	Silki Christianguit
143	Mawsynram	Mawsynram Dongrum	433	Chokpot	Mon Dobakolgre
144	Mawsynram	Mawsynram Dongneng	434	Chokpot	Silki Betagiri
145	Mawsynram	Kenmysaw	435	Chokpot	Mitap Bodola
146	Mawsynram	Kenbah Syntein	436	Chokpot	Genapara
147	Mawsynram	Mawhiang	437	Chokpot	Dabanggre
148	Mawsynram	Mawlynnu	438	Chokpot	Mibonpara
149	Mawsynram	Weiloi	439	Chokpot	Asugiri
150	Mawsynram	Pongkung	440	Chokpot	Bibragiri
151	Mawsynram	Langsymphut	441	Chokpot	Alagiri
152	Mawsynram	Mawteibah	442	Chokpot	Warimagiri
153	Mawsynram	Mawryngkang	443	Chokpot	Chokpotgiri
154	Mawsynram	Umlangmar	444	Chokpot	Nokatgre
155	Mawsynram	Laitmawsiang	445	Betasing	Bolsalgre
156	Mawsynram	Kyrphei	446	Betasing	Jongnapara
157	Mawsynram	Mawliehpoh	447	Betasing	Chigitchakgre
158	Mawsynram	Umkseh	448	Betasing	Bokmagre
159	Mawsynram	Nongmadan	449	Betasing	Daronggri
160	Mawsynram	Mawsadang	450	Betasing	Balalgre
161	Myllichem	Lummawkong	451	Betasing	Mandagre
162	Myllichem	Laitkynsew	452	Betasing	Chengburigri
163	Myllichem	Diengkynthong	453	Betasing	Rongbakgre
164	Myllichem	Mawjrang	454	Betasing	Borolatri
165	Myllichem	Pomkaniew	455	Betasing	Bangkapara
166	Myllichem	Mawkhar	456	Betasing	Latrigre
167	Myllichem	Mawwan	457	Betasing	Chengkompara
168	Myllichem	Mawsawa	458	Betasing	Kebolpara
169	Myllichem	Rngi (Myllichem)	459	Betasing	Gasura
170	Myllichem	Madan-Iingsyiem	460	Betasing	Taktaki
171	Myllichem	Mawpynthih	461	Betasing	Dalbotpara
172	Myllichem	Mawiong (Myllichem)	462	Betasing	Bandalkona
173	Myllichem	Mawnianglah	463	Betasing	Muji Agalgre
174	Myllichem	Nongbet	464	Betasing	Betasing Hajongpara
175	Myllichem	Marbaniang	465	Betasing	Parengpara
176	Myllichem	Mawnarian	466	Betasing	Bainapara Koch
177	Myllichem	Syllai-U-Lor	467	Betasing	Marpara
178	Myllichem	Umsaw (Myllichem)	468	Betasing	Rongchadenggre
179	Myllichem	Maweinan	469	Betasing	Bangre
180	Myllichem	Rangbihbih	470	Betasing	Jamanggre
181	Myllichem	Lyngkein	471	Betasing	Dorambokgre
182	Myllichem	Mawsing	472	Betasing	Bolgangre
183	Myllichem	Laitkor Lumheh	473	Betasing	Asinagre
184	Myllichem	Mawblah	474	Betasing	Rerapara
185	Myllichem	Mawrashe	475	Betasing	Chimisenggre
186	Myllichem	Laitjem	476	Betasing	Lower Damalgre
187	Myllichem	Marbaniang Umseiniong	477	Zikzak	Tungrurchar
188	Myllichem	Mawkhanpasir	478	Zikzak	Mahendraganj Bazar
189	Myllichem	Laitkor Rngi	479	Zikzak	Kukurmua

190	Mylliem	Lyngkien Shyiap	480	Zikzak	Bagicha
191	Mylliem	Sadew	481	Zikzak	Bildoba
192	Mylliem	Baniu	482	Zikzak	Bidukura
193	Mylliem	Mawnianglah	483	Zikzak	Silghaguri
194	Mylliem	Laitkor Mawri	484	Zikzak	Jengrinpara
195	Mylliem	Nongrimsadew	485	Zikzak	Chapahati III
196	Mylliem	Pomlum	486	Zikzak	Chapahati I
197	Mylliem	6th Mile Farm	487	Zikzak	Baksapara
198	Mylliem	Nongpiur	488	Zikzak	Rintangpara
199	Mylliem	5th Mile	489	Zikzak	Gujangpara
200	Mylliem	4 1/2 Mile	490	Zikzak	Dorgapara
201	Mylliem	Mawklot	491	Zikzak	Dingampara
202	Mylliem	4 Th. Mile	492	Zikzak	Josipara
203	Mylliem	Nongumlong	493	Zikzak	Dhoromchas
204	Mylliem	Kynton Mynnar	494	Zikzak	Lokaichar
205	Mylliem	Lawmei	495	Zikzak	Hullukona
206	Mylliem	3 1/2 Mile	496	Zikzak	Paglapara
207	Mylliem	Lummawbah	497	Zikzak	Nagolpara
208	Mylliem	Kreit	498	Zikzak	Silbaripara
209	Mylliem	Nongpathaw	499	Zikzak	Magurmari
210	Pynursla	Lyting Lyngdoh	500	Zikzak	Bhoirakupi(Beltuli)
211	Pynursla	Mawkhap	501	Zikzak	Merenggi para
212	Sheila Bholaganj	Mustoh	502	Zikzak	Agongittim
213	Sheila Bholaganj	Nongwar	503	Zikzak	Zikzak
214	Sheila Bholaganj	Laitkynsew	504	Zikzak	Ponchapara
215	Sheila Bholaganj	Nonglyngkein	505	Zikzak	Phuljuri
216	Sheila Bholaganj	Mawsahew	506	Zikzak	Balughat
217	Sheila Bholaganj	Nongsteng	507	Zikzak	Domapara
218	Sheila Bholaganj	Mawphu	508	Zikzak	Anangpara (Songsarek)
219	Sheila Bholaganj	Laitlyndop	509	Zikzak	Marahalipara
220	Sheila Bholaganj	Mawmihthied	510	Zikzak	Nachilpara
221	Sheila Bholaganj	Sohrarim	511	Zikzak	Bollonggi-II
222	Sheila Bholaganj	Ladmawphlang	512	Zikzak	Aningpara
223	Sheila Bholaganj	Swer	513	Zikzak	Anangpara(Christian)
224	Sheila Bholaganj	Dympep	514	Zikzak	Chelapara
225	Sheila Bholaganj	Mawkdok	515	Zikzak	Upper Kalaichar
226	Jirang	mawden Mawshohshrieh	516	Zikzak	Dinangpara
227	Umling	Rajabala	517	Zikzak	Kambakpara
228	Umling	Belahari	518	Zikzak	Menggongpara
229	Umling	Balakhowa	519	Zikzak	Kalaicharpara
230	Umling	Sohkyrbam Dompflang	520	Zikzak	Katuligaon
231	Umling	Nongwah Mawlein	521	Zikzak	Katuligiri(Garo)
232	Umling	Bakhlapara	522	Zikzak	Rimrangpara
233	Umling	Umlakro	523	Zikzak	Chenggapara
234	Umling	Nongsier	524	Zikzak	Badupara
235	Umling	Patgaon	525	Zikzak	Damalgre
236	Umling	Nongrim Jirang	526	Zikzak	Dikimpara
237	Umling	Umshru	527	Zikzak	Salmanpara
238	Umling	Sohkhwai	528	Zikzak	Dopogiri
239	Umling	Narang	529	Zikzak	Saka Boldamgiri
240	Umling	Harli Bagan	530	Zikzak	Okkapara Songgitcham
241	Umling	Dehal	531	Amlarem	Ammutong
242	Umling	Byrnihat	532	Amlarem	Amlarem
243	Umling	Amjok	533	Amlarem	Thangbuli
244	Umling	Borbhuin	534	Amlarem	Umladkhur
245	Umsning	Mawker	535	Amlarem	Jarain
246	Umsning	Amjong	536	Amlarem	Umsalang
247	Umsning	Maiong	537	Amlarem	Moosakhia
248	Umsning	Pamkroh	538	Dadenggi	Dipogre
249	Mawkyrwat	Rangthong Nongbah	539	Dadenggi	Dolwakgre
250	Mawkyrwat	Mawbidong	540	Dalu	Fakirkona
251	Mawkyrwat	Photjaud Rangthong	541	Dalu	Telikali
252	Mawkyrwat	Manad	542	Dalu	Sempara
253	Mawkyrwat	Tynnai	543	Dalu	Nagrajhora
254	Mawkyrwat	Nongmawlein	544	Dalu	Bandapara

255	Mawkyrwat	Phutjaud	545	Dalu	Jatrakona-I
256	Mawkyrwat	Wahsiej	546	Dalu	Rongsanggre
257	Mawkyrwat	Nonglang	547	Dalu	Damalgre
258	Mawkyrwat	Mawlangwir	548	Dalu	Rongbokgre
259	Mawkyrwat	Mawten	549	Dalu	Kongtokpara
260	Mawkyrwat	Mawthawpdah	550	Dalu	Dimapara
261	Mawkyrwat	Marhillong	551	Dalu	Magupara
262	Mawkyrwat	Sohkyllam	552	Dalu	Koinadubi
263	Mawkyrwat	Laitlawsnai	553	Dalu	Megua Abagiri
264	Mawkyrwat	Nonglyngkein	554	Dalu	Baburambil
265	Mawkyrwat	Mawkyrwat	555	Dalu	Nokatgre
266	Mawkyrwat	Pynden Sakwang	556	Dalu	Chandapara
267	Mawkyrwat	Pynden Mawramhah	557	Dalu	Chigitchakgre
268	Mawkyrwat	Nongsynrieh	558	Dalu	Darong-Adu
269	Mawkyrwat	Pyndem Mawhawiong	559	Dalu	Rimrangpara
270	Mawkyrwat	Sakwang	560	Dalu	Genapara
271	Mawkyrwat	Jakrem A & B	561	Dalu	Babelapara
272	Mawkyrwat	Mawthong	562	Dalu	Possengaggre
273	Mawkyrwat	Mawkohphet	563	Dalu	Gonchudaregre
274	Mawkyrwat	Pyndemumsaw	564	Dalu	Selbalgre
275	Mawkyrwat	Mawthawiong Nongtraw	565	Dalu	Dabelagre
276	Mawkyrwat	Laitnong	566	Dalu	Genapara
277	Mawkyrwat	Lawblei	567	Dalu	Akinpara
278	Mawkyrwat	Sngimawlein	568	Rongram	Chigitchakgre
279	Mawkyrwat	Umoid (Shaid-Shaid)	569	Rongram	Gambegre
280	Mawkyrwat	Rangmaw	570	Rongram	Aminda Simsanggre
281	Mawkyrwat	Sohma	571	Rongram	Rongramgre
282	Mawkyrwat	Peinlang	572	Rongram	Rongdenggre
283	Mawkyrwat	Rngikseh	573	Rongram	Jenggitchakgre
284	Mawkyrwat	Laitnamlang	574	Rongram	Dollonggre
285	Mawkyrwat	Pariong	575	Rongram	Agin Darengre
286	Mawkyrwat	Dommaawlieh	576	Rongram	Teksragre
287	Mawkyrwat	Mawkohngei	577	Rongram	Upper Dopgre
288	Mawkyrwat	Umkrem	578	Rongram	Lower Darengre
289	Mawkyrwat	Nongshillong	579	Rongram	Upper Darengre
290	Mawkyrwat	Mawkhan			

Source: MBDA

Annexure 3. REDD+ in India

(1) REDD+ Progress in India

1) REDD+ Overview

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) is a mechanism for creating monetary value in the form of carbon credits for the reduction or removal of carbon emissions via storage or reduction, and for reducing emissions due to deforestation and forest degradation by protecting, expanding, and managing forests. REDD+ aims to offer incentives to developing countries to reduce deforestation and forest degradation resulting in carbon emissions and to enhance carbon storage in forest ecosystems. The following five activities are globally agreed upon as REDD+ activities to mitigate carbon emission:

- Reducing emissions from deforestation
- Reducing emissions from forest degradation
- Conservation of forest-carbon stocks
- Enhancement of forest-carbon stocks
- Sustainable management of forests

Under REDD+, developing countries would receive payments based on credit in a results-based manner. These countries apply results-based payment to international funds such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF) that adopted the framework policy of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). To receive results-based payment, the completion of the following elements are required:

- National Strategies / Action Plan
- Forest Reference Emission Levels/Forest Reference Levels (RELS/RLs)
- National Forest Monitoring Systems (NFMS)
- Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV)
- Safeguards Information Systems

The following sections describe the situation related to these five REDD+ elements in India.

2) National REDD+ Strategy in India

National REDD+ strategy is one of element to implement REDD+ as decided in The Cancun Agreements (Paragraph 73 of Decision 1/CP.16) in COP 16. The national strategy should be developed to address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, land tenure issues, forest governance issues, gender considerations and the REDD+ safeguards.

India released the National REDD+ Strategy (NRS) in 2018 by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC). The NRS and the country's first biennial update report to UNFCCC stated that the land use, land use change, and forestry (LULUCF) sector was a net carbon sink and that it stores 253 million tons of CO₂ equivalent, which accounts for 12% of India's total GHG emission in 2010¹⁹³. The NRS also indicates that the increase of forest cover will create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tons of CO₂ equivalent by 2030, as communicated in the country's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to UNFCCC. Additional forest cover will be created by converting non-forest area into forested and through the restoration of degraded land.

The NRS categorized deforestation drivers into two categories, namely Planned and Unplanned Drivers. Planned Drivers are in accordance with legal frameworks, such as road construction, and

¹⁹³ Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Government of India. (2018). National REDD+ Strategy INDIA.

Unplanned Drivers are beyond public control, such as traditional crop cultivation by local people. The NRS pointed out the importance of focusing on Unplanned Drivers to address further deforestation, providing local people alternative livelihood to forest use. To reduce pressure on forest and enhance carbon stock in forests, the NRS suggested banning or regulating extraction of forest biomass, as well as improvement of forest fire management. Awareness rising amongst stakeholders is also expected to play a key role to address drivers. Provision of improved cooking stove, increase in agricultural and livestock productivity and others are also strategies linked to enhance awareness of relevant stakeholders.

The NRS explained the strong country governance and consideration to land tenure supported by relevant laws in India, such as Indian Forest Act (1972), Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 and others. Forest Working Plan is explained to be a good measure to regulate timber extract and maintain forest resource.

The NRS also emphasized the importance of effective promotion of JFM, since JFM is expected to protect and regenerate existing forest with the involvement of local people and women. JFM is reported to cover 29.8% of forest area in the country, and involving JFM is expected to enable itself and local people to implement better forest management.

In addition to JFM, the NRS mentions other human resources should also be strengthened. It is important to build capacity and improve collaboration with all related stakeholders at all levels among forest officers, local communities, and civil society. Capacity building of Forest Division officer in Working Plan and MRV are pointed. Also, educating especially local youth to be a “Community Forester” will play an important role of local forest, as well as generate employment opportunity in forest sector, supported by NGOs, Forest Department, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship and others.

The NRS explains to ensure safeguard for local community as stipulated in the existing Acts and guidelines, such as JFM Guidelines, Forest Rights Act and others. These regulations ensure traditional rights of local communities to use forest and forest products. In regard with safeguarding the economic returns to community accrued by their efforts, NRS states to disburse financial incentive in a fair, equitable and transparent manner, proportionating the profits based on their performance by assessment with developed MRV and result based payments.

3) Forest Reference Level in India

India submitted the forest reference level (FRL) in 2018 and received comments from UNFCCC technical assessment (TA). The reference period is from 2000 to 2008, with a reduction of 49.7 million tons of CO₂ equivalent per year¹⁹⁴.

The UNFCCC TA team concluded that data and information to develop India’s FRL is partly transparent but incomplete. The TA team also mentioned that the FRL is not fully developed in accordance with the UNFCCC guideline. The following issues were raised from the TA team.

- The assessment report raised the issue that it is not possible to delineate the area of plantations and orchards, bamboo and palm because of the country’s definition of forest (more than 1 ha with more than 10 % of canopy density), and that carbon stocks in these areas are assumed equal to those of forest type defined by canopy density.
- Limitations inherent to remotely-sensed data could affect the accuracy of forest cover maps due to cloud cover and shadows
- The TA team pointed out an inconsistency in carbon stock change from forests between India’s second national communication, which is derived from the national GHG inventory, and

¹⁹⁴ United Nations Framework Convention Climate Change. (2018). Report of the technical assessment of the proposed forest reference level of India submitted in 2018.

India's FRL submission. The TA team required India to provide an explanation for this and thought that it should be included in any future FRL submission.

- All relevant documents to the modified submission are publicly available. However, information about how to access the data or information was not explicitly provided.
- Owing to the low number of sample plots per cycle of the biennially National Forest Inventory, in which the amount of carbon stock per ha is calculated, data collected during the three inventories were combined, and the combined data of carbon stock/ha was generated and used in the construction of the FRL, which is not fully in line with IPCC Good Practice Guidance.

The TA team noted that information on areas of organic soils, notwithstanding their impact on carbon emission when land-use or management practices change was not provided. Thus, the TA team commented that these areas should be separately delineated and that their carbon stock changes should be individually estimated using specific Emission Factors (EFs).

4) National Forest Monitoring Systems (NFMS) in India

The National Forest Monitoring Systems (NFMS) aims to collect data and information for National Forest Inventories (NFI), Activity Data (AD), and EFs. India started assessing forest cover in 1987 using remote-sensing data. Since 2001, the interpretation method used was changed from visual interpretation to digital imagery analysis, and spatial resolution was improved to 23.5 m. First, the cycle of NFI in India is two years. Data is being collected regularly from sample plots in forest lands across the country in different physiographic and climatic zones (17,000 plots during the time period between 2002 and 2008), although the UNFCCC TA for the proposed India FRL required the increase of sample intensity to reduce uncertainty. Secondly, to generate EFs, dasometric information on trees were collected during the inventories. Regarding EFs, the TA team also expressed concern about the absence of information on areas of organic soils which store a large amount of carbon and become an important emission source under land-use change. Finally, AD, which is based on land cover data (commonly forest cover maps), are obtained from the digital analysis of images from Indian satellites (LISS III, multispectral, 23.5 m spatial resolution). Yet the limitations of LISS III were mentioned in the document that India submitted to UNFCCC to explain the modified FRL.

5) Monitoring Reporting and Verification (MRV)

Monitoring Reporting and Verification (MRV) in India would have great difficulty in monitoring degraded forest in terms of technical and cost implications. First, evaluating carbon emissions from forest degradation would require extensive on-site monitoring due to the limitation of remote sensed monitoring¹⁹⁵. With regard to on-site monitoring, although India has a monitoring system for Sustainable Forest Management (SFM), which includes activities with eight criteria and forty-three indicators in accordance with the Bhopal-India process (1998), new techniques and methods will be required to assess aspects such as leakage and the addition of forest carbon stocks.³ Secondly, challenges also lie in evaluating carbon stocks and changes at different levels in the country. Due to spatial varieties within the country and specific interests among stakeholders, assessment at sub-national levels, such as at the state, district, or even lower levels, will be necessarily conducted¹⁹⁶. Under these circumstances, a cross-sectoral approach and capacity building for all related institutes and people, including local communities, are important.

6) Safeguard

India has already adopted safeguards to protect the local people's rights and traditions. The JFM system involves local communities to protect and manage forests that ensure people's livelihoods.

¹⁹⁵ Ridhima Sud, Jitendra Vir Sharma, and Arun Kumar Bansal. (2012). International REDD+ architecture and its relevance for India (Conference material).

¹⁹⁶ Ministry of Environment and Forests. (2013). Reference Document for REDD+ in India.

Policies and legal structures, such as the Indian Forest Act, 1927 and Wild Life Act, 1972, exist to protect local communities. In order to monitor safeguards effectively, it is necessary to develop a clear set of indicators and criteria, such as forest governance structures, the rights of indigenous people, and the full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders¹⁹⁷.

(2) Examination of efficiency to implement REDD+ pilot project in Northeast India

India is under progress to apply Result Based Payment to such as Green Climate Fund as it submitted the forest reference level at national level in 2018, but this potential carbon revenue would not be so attractive to the Meghalaya and Northeast India. This is because of the different trend in forest cover change among the entire India, Northeast India and Meghalaya. The forest cover in the entire India shows a fluctuating percentage between 2007 and 2017, whereas that of Northeast India and Meghalaya state present constantly decreasing trends (Table A-1). This indicates forest cover in the Northeast region including Meghalaya will continue to decrease in the coming future, which proves potential to gain relatively higher carbon credit by preventing deforestation compared with other part of India.

Table A- 1: Total forest cover in India and Northeast

	Forest cover					
	India		Northeast		Meghalaya	
	km ²	%	km ²	%	km ²	%
2007	690,899	21.02	170,423	66.81	17,321	77.23
2009	692,027	21.05	173,219	66.07	17,275	77.02
2013	697,898	21.23	172,592	65.83	17,288	77.08
2015	701,673	21.35	171,964	65.59	17,217	76.76
2017	708,273	21.54	171,306	65.34	17,146	76.45

Source: State Forest Report 2007 to 2017

Although the Northeast region and Meghalaya have advantage to gain carbon profit by forest protection, it is not unsure that they can receive commensurate benefit due to difficulty in benefit sharing system. Benefit sharing mechanism within the country in REDD+ context, namely Nesting, is an arising challenge in the world¹⁹⁸. Nesting mechanism requires complicated and great deal of arrangement and agreement amongst central government, regional and state government, and other stakeholders. If India does not create a fair benefit sharing system that all stakeholders agree with, the benefit allocated to the Northeast region and Meghalaya state will be smaller for their effort of forest protection, which is not efficient to the region and state.

¹⁹⁷ Vandana Sharma and Smita Chaudhry. (2013). An Overview of Indian Forestry Sector with REDD+ Approach.

¹⁹⁸ Donna Lee., et al. (2018). Approaches to REDD+ Nesting Lessons Learned from Country Experiences.

Annexure 4. Selection of Blocks

(1) Select blocks based on vulnerability to soil erosion and forest area change (Step 1 and Step 2)

Select blocks whose total 'very highly vulnerable', 'highly vulnerable' and 'medium' rate of vulnerability to soil erosion areas are 70 % and above, and blocks whose rate of change of total areas from 'Medium Dense Forest' to 'Open Forest', and from 'Very Dense Forest' to 'Open Forest' are 1 km² and above.

Table A- 2: Blocks based on Vulnerability to Soil Erosion and Forest Area Change

No.	Block	ADCs	VH+H+M/TOTAL (%)	Forest Area Change (km ²)	
1	Betasing	GH	100	4.05	
2	Dalu	GH	100	6.24	
3	Gambegre	GH	100	1.05	
4	Gasuapara	GH	100	1.20	
5	Jirang	KH	100	1.51	
6	Kharkutta	GH	100	4.59	
7	Mawphlang	KH	100	0.81	Forest Area Change <1km ²
8	Mawryngkneng	KH	100	2.48	
9	Mawthadraishan	KH	100	0.62	Forest Area Change <1km ²
10	Resubelpara	GH	100	6.56	
11	Rongjeng	GH	100	1.83	
12	Songsak	GH	100	5.46	
13	Umling	KH	100	1.24	
14	Zikzak	GH	100	6.58	
15	Tikrikilla	GH	95	1.83	
16	Mylliem	KH	94	0.41	Forest Area Change <1km ²
17	Rongram	GH	92	5.11	
18	Mawsynram	KH	92	0.46	Forest Area Change <1km ²
19	Umsning	KH	92	2.70	
20	Mairang	KH	91	1.65	
21	Rongra	GH	87	2.04	
22	Samanda	GH	82	1.78	
23	Mawkynrew	KH	81	1.18	
24	Baghmara	GH	79	1.51	
25	Mawkyrwat	KH	75	1.39	
26	Shella_Bholagani	KH	70	0.12	Forest Area Change <1km ²
27	Dadenggre	GH	69	2.38	
28	Nongstoin	KH	69	1.98	
29	Chokpot	GH	68	3.18	
30	Thadlaskein	JH	57	6.42	
31	Selsella	GH	53	6.05	
32	Mawshynrut	KH	48	4.84	
33	Saipung	JH	48	2.19	
34	Laitkroh	KH	45	0.25	
35	Laskein	JH	38	4.20	
36	Amlarem	JH	38	1.91	
37	Khliehriat	JH	35	2.65	
38	Ranikor	KH	25	1.76	
39	Pynursla	KH	9	0.31	

(2) Exclude blocks based on number of villages supported by other donor projects (Step 3)

Exclude the blocks which have less than 25 number of villages which have not been supported by IFAD and World Bank projects.

Table A- 3: Blocks based on Number of Villages Supported by Other Donor Projects

No.	Block	ADCs	Total Village	Non-supported Village
1	Betasing	GH	197	164
2	Dalu	GH	229	203
3	Gambegre	GH	92	76
4	Gasuapara	GH	70	60
5	Jirang	KH	66	55
6	Kharkutta	GH	106	70
7	Mawryngkneng	KH	163	114
8	Resubelpara	GH	230	218
9	Rongjeng	GH	165	113
10	Songsak	GH	175	130
11	Umling	KH	163	114
12	Zikzak	GH	182	97
13	Tikrikilla	GH	160	107
14	Rongram	GH	170	167
15	Umsning	KH	294	277
16	Mairang	KH	88	66
17	Rongra	GH	101	100
18	Samanda	GH	130	128
19	Mawkynrew	KH	50	20
20	Baghmara	GH	124	52
21	Mawkyrwat	KH	111	72

(3) Include blocks under all ADC's jurisdiction (Step 4)

Include 'Thadlaskein' and 'Saipung' Blocks which are closest to threshold (the total 'Very Highly Vulnerable', 'Highly Vulnerable' and 'Medium' rate of vulnerability to soil erosion are 70 % and above) from Jaintia Hills Blocks because there is no Jaintia Hills block in the selected blocks.

Table A- 4: Blocks under All ADC's Jurisdiction

No.	Block	ADCs	VH+H+M/TO TAL (%)	Forest Area Change (km ²)	Total Village	Non-supported Village
1	Betasing	GH	100	4.05	197	164
2	Dalu	GH	100	6.24	229	203
3	Gambegre	GH	100	1.05	92	76
4	Gasuapara	GH	100	1.20	70	60
5	Jirang	KH	100	1.51	66	55
6	Kharkutta	GH	100	4.59	106	70
7	Mawryngkneng	KH	100	2.48	163	114
8	Resubelpara	GH	100	6.56	230	218
9	Rongjeng	GH	100	1.83	165	113
10	Songsak	GH	100	5.46	175	130
11	Umling	KH	100	1.24	163	114
12	Zikzak	GH	100	6.58	182	97
13	Tikrikilla	GH	95	1.83	160	107
14	Rongram	GH	92	5.11	170	167
15	Umsning	KH	92	2.70	294	277
16	Mairang	KH	91	1.65	88	66
17	Rongra	GH	87	2.04	101	100
18	Samanda	GH	82	1.78	130	128
19	Baghmara	GH	79	1.51	124	52
20	Mawkyrwat	KH	75	1.39	111	72
21	Thadlaskein	JH	57	6.42	125	62
22	Saipung	JH	48	2.19	55	47

Annexure 5. Strategies for Making the Project Gender-Responsive

Table A- 5: Necessary Interventions to Mainstream a Gender Perspective into the Organizational Structure of the Project

Category	Interventions	Main Objectives	Indicators/Outcomes
Organizational Structure	1. To appoint or hire a critical mass number of women for managerial and thematic expert positions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make the decision-making body of the Project diverse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number/ratio of women appointed/hired for managerial and thematic expert positions
	2. To conduct gender analysis which is context-specific to the tribal society of Khasi, Jaintia, and Garo Hills and integrate the results of the gender analysis into the design and operational guidelines of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify context-specific gender-based division of labor/roles, gender-based division of sphere, gender needs, and unequal gender relations To make a design of the Project, including the operational guidelines of the Project, in a gender-responsive manner, based on the results of the gender analysis conducted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report/s on the result of the gender analysis conducted The Project's operational guidelines in which a gender perspective was integrated, based on the results of the gender analysis
	3. To set up Gender Committee and appointment a gender focal point from each relevant unit at the village, block, district, and state levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To regularly share the process and progress of the Project's interventions/activities in terms of the promotion of women's empowerment at the village level To consider effective measures to solve the critical problems/constraints faced by any village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The list of members of the Gender Committee set up The list of the gender focal points appointed Reports on the gender-related problems/constraints faced by a gender focal point which were written and submitted by the gender focal points Records/minutes of the regular meetings held for the Committee, including the list of participants and the contents of discussions made in each meeting

Category	Interventions	Main Objectives	Indicators/Outcomes
	4. To develop the system of gender-disaggregated data- collection and data-storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To visualize and analyze gender gaps in terms of the participation in decision-making processes and the distribution of benefits from the activities of the Project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The system developed and the data disaggregated by gender and other factors Gender-disaggregated data on the members of all the committees developed within the Project Gender-disaggregated data on participants in the Project's activities Gender-disaggregated data on beneficiaries for training/exposure visits, provision of micro-credits, seed money for IGAs
	5. To develop the system of knowledge bank/management on lessons learnt and good practices in terms of promoting women's empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To incorporate or reflect the lessons learnt and good practices in the planning and implementation of activities to be undertaken in different villages for the next/future batches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports on the analysis of participants in and beneficiaries from the Project by gender, based on the evidence of the gender-disaggregated data collected Case studies on gender-based constraints, effective counter-measures, good practices for promoting women's empowerment, and recommendations
	6. To conduct gender training for all staff members in the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make all those who are involved in the Project gender-responsive and technically capable to manage the Project from a gender perspective 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports on gender training, including the impact of the training on a change in participants' awareness level The number/ratio of the Project's staff members who participated in gender training

Source: developed by Study Team

Table A- 6: Necessary Interventions to Mainstream a Gender Perspective into the Operation of the Project

Category	Interventions	Main Objectives	Indicators
Project Operation	1. To disseminate information on the Project among all groups of people in selected villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not to exclude anyone from the Project • To let all people in selected villages be aware of the Project and possible benefits from it, based on which they can make a choice/decision on whether or not they will participate in its activities 	The number/ratio of female and male participants in the meetings/workshops held for community mobilization by the Project to the total female and male population
	2. To conduct gender sensitization workshop and break the stereotyped ideas of gender-based division of labor/roles and unequal gender relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To change the attitude of women and men in selected villages toward stereotyped ideas on gender-based division of labor/roles and unequal gender relations • To encourage women to actively participate in decision-making processes and take up a leading role • To convince men to understand the importance of women's taking a new role through the Project and assist women to do household chores and child-care so that women can participate in the Project's activities without time constraints 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number/ratio of female and male participants in the gender sensitization workshops to the total female and male population • A change in the time women spend for doing household chores and child care on a daily basis before the implementation of gender sensitization workshops and a year later when activities of the Project have been implemented. • Self-evaluation by women and men for a change of their attitude toward stereotyped gender-based division of labor/role and unequal gender relations, women's participation in decision-making processes of the Project and taking a leading role, and men's assisting women to do household work and child-care.
	3. To involve women in the decision-making processes and promote women's taking up a leadership role	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To make women's voice and needs heard by other people within the same village and to reflect their needs in the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number/ratio of women selected as a chairperson or vice chairperson in any committees developed

Category	Interventions	Main Objectives	Indicators
		<p>planning of the Project's activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To give women more opportunities to represent their villagers, make decisions for them, contribute to the community development of their villages 	<p>within the Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self-evaluation by women representatives and other villagers for women's representing other villagers, making decisions, and contribution to community development
	4. To provide women with training on communication skills and leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enable women to speak up in public places with self-confidence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self-evaluation by women and village animators and the Project's staff members
	5. To involve women and men as main actors in land-use-planning, micro-planning, micro-credit activities, and income generation activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not to exclude women and men in selected villages from the processes of addressing community forest management, inclusive community development or micro-planning, and income generation/enterprise development by themselves To let them have knowledge and skill development opportunities, access to financial services, connection/network with external organizations, and increasing their incomes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number/ratio of female and male participants in the process of making a land-use plan and a micro plan The number/ratio of female and male participants in EPAs by village The number/ratio of women leaders/heads of selected SHGs by village/district/total The number/ratio of female and male members of selected SHGs by village/district/total The number/ratio of female and male beneficiaries for each of micro-credit activity, training & exposure visits, and the distribution of seed money for IGAs A change in income before and after joining IGAs by the Project Self-evaluation by women for their agency and self-confidence before and after joining IGAs and other activities

Source: developed by Study Team

Table A- 7: Time Table for the Interventions to be Undertaken during the Project Period

Category	Number	Intervention	Period
Mainstreaming a gender perspective into the Project's Organizational Structure	1	Appointment of/hiring women for managerial and thematic expert positions	During Preparatory phase
	2	Conducting gender analysis and making gender-responsive guidelines	At the initial phase of the Project
	3	Set-up of Gender Committee and appointing gender focal points	At the initial phase of the Project and throughout the Project's period
	4	Development of the system for gender-disaggregated data collection and storage	In the 1 st to 2 nd year of the Project for the development of the system and throughout the Project's period for data collection and storage
	5	Development of knowledge bank/management on good practices and lessons learnt on the promotion of women's empowerment	Throughout the Project's period
	6	Conducting gender training for the Project's staff members	Mainly at the initial phase of the Project
Mainstreaming a gender perspective into the Project's Operation	1	Dissemination of information on the Project to all the people in selected villages	In the beginning of implementation in each selected village
	2	Conducting gender sensitization workshops	In the beginning of implementation in each selected village
	3	Involving women in the decision-making processes of the Project and letting them taking up a leading role in the activities of the project	Throughout the Project's period, but mainly in the beginning of implementation in each selected village
	4	Conducting communication skill training for women	In the beginning of implementation in each selected village
	5	Involving women and men as main actors in the process of community forest management, inclusive community development, and income generation	Throughout the Project's period

Source: developed by Study Team

Annexure 6. Attachment for Environment and Social Consideration

(1) ESMSF and STDFPF

Draft ESMSF and STDFPF is presented on the following pages.

DRAFT

**Environmental and Social Management System
Framework (ESMSF) and Scheduled Tribe and Forest
Dependents Plan Framework (STFDPF)
For
Project for Community-Based Forest Management and
Livelihoods Improvement in Meghalaya**

July 2019

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1. Salient Features of the ESMSF and STFDPF

The Environmental and Social Management System Framework (ESMSF) for Project for Community-Based Forest Management and Livelihoods Improvement in Meghalaya (hereinafter referred to as “the Project”) is the primary reference document outlining how environmental and social considerations will be addressed in project design and implementation.

The Scheduled Tribe and Forest Dependents Plan Framework (STFDPF) is to be applied as an additional framework that works together with the ESMSF. The STFDPF is specifically applied in situations where Scheduled Tribes (ST), Scheduled Castes (SC) and other forest dependents are affected by project activities and provides guidance for specific measures which may be required in addition to the provisions of the ESMSF. Besides, a small number of SC reside in urban areas in the Meghalaya State and hardly live in the forest areas which are the target sites of the Project.

ESMSF and STFDPF refer to the other safeguards tools which are intended to concentrate on or elaborate specific aspects (i.e., micro plan, social assessment plan etc.).

1.1 Objective of ESMSF and STFDPF

ESMSF helps to establish a process for environmental and social safeguards which will permit the executing agency (EA) of the Project to identify, assess and mitigate the environmental and social impacts of the proposed interventions. In the process, the framework also determines the institutional measures to be taken during the program implementation.

The objectives of the ESMSF and STFDPF are summarized as:

- 1) To provide a broad framework for the identification, management and monitoring of potential environmental and social risks arising under the Project;
- 2) To enhance the Project’s positive environmental and social impacts and avoid or otherwise mitigate associated negative impacts;
- 3) To ensure that the rights and needs of forest dependents and their communities affected by or involved in the Project, are respected and met in the design and implementation of project interventions; and
- 4) To ensure the protection of local ecosystems and environmental resources in the design and implementation of project interventions.

1.2 Structure of ESMSF and STFDPF

The ESMSF of the Project is structured as follows:

- 1) **Summary of the Project:** It briefly describes the project framework and sub-projects.
- 2) **Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA):** It briefly describes JICA’s environmental and social safeguard policies, and clarifies how the Project shall be categorized and what types of measures will be required.
- 3) **Clarifying Definition and Selection of Safeguard Frameworks:** It analyses and defines the key technical terms, and select appropriate safeguard frameworks to be applicable for the Project.
- 4) **Target Groups of ESMSF and STFDPF:** It defines beneficiaries.
- 5) **Existing Environmental and Social Management Systems:** Outline of the legal and policy context for environmental and social safeguard in India as well as in the Meghalaya State.
- 6) **Environmental and Social Risks and Mitigation Measures:** An assessment of potential positive and negative environmental and social aspects associated with the

Project, as well as measures for the mitigation of adverse risks in project design and implementation.

- 7) **Framework and Procedures/ Detail Procedures of ESMSF:** It indicates the institutional framework and identifies procedures for management and mitigation of environmental and social risks of the project cycle. Social assessment to determine community needs and priorities, to obtain their views on the design and proposed implementation mechanisms of the Project is also covered here.
- 8) **Framework and Procedures/Detail Procedures of STFDP:** It indicates the preparation of STFDP and the detail procedures of STFDP.
- 9) **Capacity Development Requirements for ESMSF and STFDP Implementation:** The capacity development and training requirements for effective implementation of the ESMSF are identified.

2. Summary of the Project

2.1 Outline of Implementation Structure

For The Project, a tripartite agreement has been made earlier among Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India (MoEF&CC), JICA, and the Government of Meghalaya, that EA would be Meghalaya Basin Development Authority (MBDA). State Level Project Management Unit (SPMU) housed in MBDA will oversee the management and implementation of project at State level. The project will be headed by a project director (PD). The project director should be appointed on full-time basis ideally, however, it seems to be realistically difficult due to constraints of human resources of GoM. In order to compensate for the shortfall, Additional Project Director shall be posted on full-time basis. PD will be supported by three Directors and one Chief Financial Officer, who will be managing different units of the Project that are divided based on components and managerial section of the Project (i.e. forestry management, livelihood, accounts etc.). Director level posts shall be filled by deputation from technical departments.

2.2 Narrative Summary of the Project

Narrative Summary of the Project is described in the following table.

Table A- 8: Narrative Summary of the Project

Project Goal	To contribute to conservation of environment, biodiversity, and uplifting of socio-economic conditions of people in Meghalaya State
Project Purpose	To restore and conserve natural resources within the target villages in Meghalaya State
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Restoration of degraded forest areas and forest conservation is implemented through sustainable community forest management 2) Inclusive community development is promoted by facilitating women and youths' active participation and livelihoods of community people is improved by providing alternative livelihood means 3) Capability and capacity of community and governmental institutions is strengthened

2.3 Project Phase

The proposed project has ten years project period: The duration of the Project is ten years from 2019/20 to 2029/30 and comprises three phases: (1) preparation, (2) implementation, and (3) consolidation phases in chronological order.

Table A- 9: Project Phases

Phase	Year	Project Activities
Preparatory phase	2019/20-2021/22 (two years)	Preparation phase is crucial for successful implementation of the Project and involves various activities. This phase will start with institutional arrangement. SPMU and other required units including DPMU will be established. Orientation for SPMU and the other units will be conducted. Project Management Consultants (PMC) and NGOs will be selected. Target villages/village clusters will be selected through site verification by a batch-wise approach. Community mobilization workshops will be conducted at the selected villages/village clusters in prior to preparing for land use plans and Micro Plans. Entry Point Activity (EPA) will be conducted while waiting for approval of the Micro Plans. All manuals including Operation & Accounting procedure, procurement and micro-planning manuals, and compendium of on-going government programmes/schemes will be prepared. Remote sensing satellite data will be also procured.
Implementation phase	2021/22-2027/28 (six years)	In Implementation phase, activities for all components including sustainable forest management, livelihood improvement, and soils and water conservation will be carried out. Based on the land use plans and Micro Plans, forest management activities including improvement of elephant's corridors, livelihood improvement and enterprise development activities, and soil and water conservation activities will be conducted in the first batch of villages. These project activities will be also conducted in subsequent batches of target villages in a phased manner. Moreover, monitoring and evaluation of the progress of the project activities will be conducted in this phase.
Consolidation phase	2027/28-2029/30 (two years)	In Consolidation phase, the sustainability of assets created under the Project will be ensured by internalizing the project learning, experiences, and procedures, and transferring charges of all assets and documents.

Source: Project Description

2.4 Project Component Structure

The proposed project has the following structure.

Table A- 10: Project Component

	Component Name	Project Activities
1	Sustainable Forest management	Restoration of forest vegetation on forest degradation areas, Afforestation on barren land, Restoration of shifting cultivation areas, Restoration of degraded lands due to stone quarrying, Conservation of existing forests and biodiversity
2	Community Development and Livelihood Improvement	Entry point activities, Micro Plan, Income generation activities, Enterprise development,
3	Institutional Strengthening	Capacity development, Monitoring and evaluation, Infrastructure and mobility, Public relations and publicity

3. Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies of JICA

3.1 JICA Principles for Environmental and Social Considerations

JICA is committed to ensure that human rights are respected and that environmental issues are seriously considered in its investments, projects and programmes. JICA's environmental and social safeguards policies are contained within the JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (2010), with the principles indicated below:

General

- JICA projects/programmes shall assess a wide range of environmental and social impacts.
- Environmental and social issues must be considered at an early stage in design and throughout the project cycle.
- JICA is responsible for accountability and transparency.
- Stakeholder consultation/participation is required in consideration of environmental/ social issues.
- Information disclosure is required.(Monitoring results will be published via JICA website)
- Implementation of the guidelines is should enhance organisational capacity to ensure appropriate consideration, management and monitoring of environmental/ social issues.
- JICA is committed to addressing environmental and social issues in a prompt/ timely manner.

Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Other Forest Dependents¹⁹⁹

- Any adverse impacts that a project may have on indigenous peoples are to be avoided when feasible by exploring all viable alternatives. When, after such an examination, avoidance is proved unfeasible, effective measures must be taken to minimize impacts and to compensate indigenous peoples for their losses.
- When projects may have adverse impacts on indigenous peoples, all of their rights in relation to land and resources must be respected in accordance with the spirit of relevant international declarations and treaties, including the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). Efforts must be made to obtain the consent of indigenous peoples in a process of free, prior and informed consultation.
- Measures for the affected indigenous peoples must be prepared as an indigenous peoples plan (which may be a part of other documents for environmental and social consideration) and must be made public in compliance with the relevant laws and ordinances of the host country. In preparing the indigenous peoples plan, consultations must be made with the affected indigenous peoples based on sufficient information made available to them in advance. When consultations are held, it is desirable that explanations be given in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to the people concerned.

The JICA Guideline states that it is desirable that the indigenous peoples plan include the elements laid out in the World Bank Safeguard Policy, OP 4.10, Annex B.

3.2 Key Process Elements

JICA's key process elements for environmental and social considerations is summarised below:

(1) Project Categorisation:

Projects are categorized according to the scope/severity of the environmental and social impacts or risks, as follows:

¹⁹⁹ Synonymous with "indigenous people" as defined by the World Bank Safeguard Policy, OP 4.10. The word is not used in this STFDPPF.

Table A- 11: Project Categorisation by JICA Guideline

Category	Description
Category A	Significant adverse impacts e.g. Large-scale development/ infrastructure Large-scale involuntary resettlement, projects in sensitive areas e.g. National Park
Category B	Generally site-specific impacts, few impacts are irreversible, normal mitigation measures can be designed
Category C	Minimal/little adverse impact
Category FI (Financial intermediary)	Substantial selection and appraisal of sub-projects after JICA approval of funding

Source: compiled based on the JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations 2010

(2) Impacts to be Assessed:

A wide range of environmental and social considerations are taken into account with view towards both enhancing positive benefits and avoiding/mitigating negative impacts.

Table A- 12: Types of Impacts to be Assessed

Type of Impact	Description
Environmental Impact	On the natural environment transmitted through air, water, soils, waste, accidents, water usage, climate change, ecosystems, fauna and flora and trans-boundary/global scale impacts.
Social Impact	On community/people's lands, resettlement, economies, livelihoods, employment, social institutions, vulnerable groups, gender, indigenous peoples, children, health, cultural heritage, utilization of land and local resources, existing social infrastructures and services, equality of benefits and losses, local conflicts, working conditions, and etc.

(3) Information Disclosure and Consultation:

JICA requests that proponents disclose information on the environmental and social impact of the Project both to JICA as well as local stakeholders well in advance of implementation. Frameworks for consultation and information disclosure need to be developed and agreed.

3.3 Compatibility with International Standards

JICA confirms that projects do not deviate significantly from the World Bank's Safeguard Policies, and refers as a benchmark to the standards of international development agencies; to internationally recognized standards, or international standards, treaties, and declarations, etc. and to the good practices etc. of developed nations as appropriate.

JICA refers to international policies, procedures and standards such as those of the World Bank in part so as to avoid further proliferation of safeguards approaches and standards. Of relevance to the Project, although JICA has special concerns related to Indigenous Peoples, it does not have a detailed policy with explicit procedures for situations where such peoples are affected by projects and refers to the World Bank Operational Policy 4.10 (OP4.10) on Indigenous Peoples. Thus, the contents and format of the safeguards framework elaborated for the Project follows that indicated in the World Bank OP 4.10, as requested by JICA for the preparation of the Project.

3.4 Project Categorisation by the JICA Guidelines

(1) Categorization of the Project:

The Project is currently categorized as 'FI' in accordance with the JICA Guidelines (2010). The 'FI' classification remains valid for the following reasons:

- 1) JICA's funding of projects will be provided to a financial intermediary or executing agency.

- 2) The selection and appraisal of the sub-projects will be substantially undertaken by the executing agency only after JICA's approval of the funding, so that the sub-projects cannot be specified prior to JICA's approval of funding.
- 3) Sub-projects will be selected in participatory mode by communities and as such cannot be specifically defined at this stage.
- 4) Sub-projects with significant adverse environmental or social impacts requiring environmental clearance will be eliminated through screening procedures. However, certain potential environmental and social impacts are perceived, and there is the potential that the Project may damage protected plants and involve ST, SC and other forest dependents).

The Project is overall expected to have a mainly positive impact on the environment given that its primary objective is to enhance sustainable forest and biodiversity management practices and livelihood improvement in the project areas. Although it is not possible to precisely state exactly what sub-projects will be implemented in which specific location and scale, the Project will exclude "Category A" sub-projects with a significant environmental impacts or risks.

At the time of selection, finalisation and approval of sub-projects, respective sub-projects to be categorised as either "Category B" or "Category C" according to the scope/severity of the environmental and social impacts or risks.

(2) Definition and outline of Sub-Project:

In this document, the word of sub-project is used to represent a bunch of the activities of the Project pursuant to the JICA Guidelines. Screening and categorisation shall be carried out each sub-project and the result shall be submitted to JICA. The list of the sub-projects are shown as below;

1) Sustainable Forest Management

Participatory Land Use Planning

- Land Use Planning of selected site at 1:10,000 Scale
- Facilitation of Land Use Planning at Communities

Restoration of Degraded Forest Areas

- Constitution of JFMC and Preparation for JFMC Micro Plan
- Registration of VRF/CF and Preparation for Resolutions
- Restoration of Timber Resources (ANR with Enrichment Planting)
- Restoration of Natural Vegetation (ANR)
- Afforestation of Barren Land (AR)
- Restoration of Shifting Cultivation (ANR)
- Restoration of Degraded Lands due to Quarrying (ANR)
- Improvement of Corridors (ANR)

Forestry Nursery

- Creation of Permanent Nurseries
- Improvement of Existing Nurseries
- Creation of Community Nurseries

Conservation of Forest in good conditions

- Constitution of Community Reserve (CR) and Preparation for CR Management Plan
- Preparation for Working Schemes
- Establishment of New Check Points

Forest Research

Soil and Water Conservation

- Bench Terracing (Earthen Structures)
- Earthen/Loose Boulder Contour Bunds

- Earthen/Loose Boulder Box Terracing
- Construction of Check Dam
- Construction of Minor Irrigation Check Dam
- Construction of Conservation Pond (which can be also used for fishery)
- Construction of Conservation Pond/Dug Out Pond
- Construction of RCC Water Storage Tank for Drinking Water
- Construction of Spring Tapped Chamber

2) **Community Development and Livelihood Improvement**

Community Mobilization and Gender Sensitization

- Community Mobilization Workshops
- Gender-sensitization Workshop/Gender Training

Micro-planning²⁰⁰

- Training/Workshops on How to Make a Micro Plan
- Conducting Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)
- Planning a Micro Plan Converged with Available National/State Schemes

Entry Point Activities (EPAs)

- Prioritization of EPAs
- Conducting EPAs

SHG Activities

- Selection of SHGs in Each Selected Village
- Micro-credit Activity
- Providing Revolving Fund per Village
- Training/Workshop on Micro-credit Activity
- Income Generation Activities (IGAs)
- Training Needs Assessment/Market Research
- Training and Exposure Visits
- Provision of Seed Money for Each Selected SHG
- Construction of Facility/Infrastructure Necessary for IGAs
- Enterprise Development Activities
- Feasibility Studies & Pilot Projects for Enterprise Development

Soil and Water Conservation for Livelihood Improvement

- Construction of Rainwater Harvesting Structure
- Construction of Drinking Water Tank

3) **Institutional Strengthening**

Capacity Development

- Training Needs Analysis
- Training, Exposure Visits and Workshops
- JICA Forestry Sector Annual Workshop
- NGOs/Resource Organizations

Monitoring and Evaluation

- Baseline Survey
- Setting Target for the Operation and Effect Indicators
- Annual Planning and Review Meetings

²⁰⁰ This micro plan is an integrated development plan of each selected village, composing forest management plan, watershed conservation plan, and income generation plan.

- Concurrent Monitoring
- Statutory Audit
- Mid-term Evaluation
- Terminal Evaluation
- MIS and GIS Monitoring

Infrastructure and Mobility

- Office Buildings
- Vehicles and Motorbikes
- GIS/MIS
- Enhancement of GIS/MIS Facilities
- Map Preparation

PR and Publicity

PMU Establishment

- Establishment of SPMU/DPMU/BPMU
- Employment and Recruitment of Staff
- Establishment of Management Bodies
- Governing Council
- Executive Committee
- External Advisory Committee
- Preparation of manuals and accounting systems

3.5 Requirements by the JICA Guidelines

As per the JICA guidelines, JICA will examine the following conditions in relations to the project implementation. The financial intermediary or the executing agency (MBDA) will be required to comply with the requirements of JICA as stated below.

- 1) Whether the related financial intermediary or executing agency will ensure appropriate environmental and social considerations as stated in the guidelines.
- 2) Whether institutional capacity in order to confirm environmental and social considerations of the financial intermediary or executing agency is sufficient, or if requires adequate measures be taken to strengthen the capacity.
- 3) Whether the financial intermediary or executing agency will examine the potential positive and negative environmental impacts of sub-projects and takes the necessary measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for potential negative impacts, as well as measures to promote positive impacts if any such measures are available.
- 4) JICA will disclose the results of environmental reviews on its website after concluding agreement documents.
- 5) Over a certain period of time, JICA will confirm with the project proponents etc. the results of monitoring the items that have significant environmental impacts. This will be done in order to confirm that the project proponents etc. are undertaking environmental and social considerations for projects that fall under Categories A, B, and FI.

4. Clarifying Definitions and Selection of Safeguards Frameworks

4.1 Defining Environmental and Social Vulnerabilities

(1) Social Vulnerability:

Social vulnerability is the status of a group of people who are typically socially excluded, frequently disadvantaged by discriminatory practices and are limited in their capacity to access benefit of development or opportunities offered in development programs. This often happens because of their

social characteristics such as culture, identity, economic systems and social institutions. They are often victims of environmental vulnerability too since their land-based subsistence and livelihood may be at risk due to change in land use practices, degradation of the environment, etc.

(2) Environmental Vulnerability:

Environmental vulnerability is a condition when ecosystem integrity is threatened by anthropogenic and/or natural hazards. This could happen over spatial or temporal scales of ecosystems. Factors that impact the environment negatively and thereby reduce the resilience of the environment to sustain varies spatially. Vulnerability may increase with the intensity and frequency of human interventions and/or natural hazards.

4.2 Defining Terms

(1) “Indigenous People” in the Context of “Scheduled Tribes and Forest Dependents Plan Framework (STFDPF)” for the Project:

STFDPF is to be prepared referring to the format provided in the World Bank’s OP 4.10 Annex C on Indigenous Peoples Plan Framework (IPPF). In consideration of the Word Bank’s OP 4.10, the Forest (Recognition of Rights) Act 2006, and the Indian/ Meghalaya contexts, following categories of the people who will be affected, particularly adversely affected, by project activities to be regarded as the target of IPPF for the Project.

- Scheduled Tribes (ST)
- Scheduled Castes (SC)

Basically, so called “Indigenous Peoples” as per the Word Bank’s definition, “Forest Dwellers” as per The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, and other forest dependents are included since the proposed Project will be mainly implemented in the forest areas through community institutions which by nature are the forest dependent communities/institutions.

The proposed Project regards tribal communities who reside within and on the fringes of the forest areas and adversely affected by project activities to be the target of Indigenous Peoples Plan Framework (IPPF). Since the targets of IPPF for the Project are not only “Indigenous Peoples” but also “Forest Dependents”, therefore, the term “Scheduled Tribes and Forest Dependents Planning Framework” (STFDPF) will be adopted instead of IPPF. In case there are scheduled tribes and forest dependents who may have adverse impacts of the Projects to be the target of STFDPF, Scheduled Tribes and Forest Dependents Plan (STFDP) to be prepared for such stakeholders.

There are issues related to how tribes, castes and other minorities are defined, which may be academic in nature but have very real implications in terms of who or which groups are actually safeguarded by the national legal and policy framework as well as their eligibility for various social welfare benefits and programmes. Recognizing the historical discrimination and deprivation, list of caste and tribe were identified in government schedule as a target group for reservation policies. Anyone who does not find mention in the list of ST (in terms of Article 342 of the Indian Constitution) is considered a non-tribe and vice-versa. This is important in the case of the Project and this particular safeguard document because it means that by simply following the Government of India’s classification system, some of the disadvantaged and marginalized groups may be left out.

(2) Scheduled Tribes (ST):

The Constitution of India, Article 366 (25) refers to scheduled tribes (ST) as those communities who are scheduled in accordance with Article 342 of the Constitution. According to this Article, STs are the tribes or tribal communities or part of or groups within these tribes and tribal communities which have been declared as such by the President through a public notification.

Meghalaya State is inhabited largely by ST groups of people, which make up 86.15% of the total state population whereas the total population of ST in the entire country make up only 8.6% of the total national population.

(3) Scheduled Castes (SC):

The varna or Jati system segregated the Indian society into 4 main categories or castes; however, one category of the society falls outside the caste system, and occupy the lowest rank in the ritual hierarchy of Indian society, due to the age-old practice of un-touchability resulting due to engagements in offensive vocations, thus leading to social, educational, and economical backwardness.

The population of SC in Meghalaya account for 0.58% of its total population, whereas the population of SC in the entire country makes up compared to 16.6% of the total national population.

Ratio of ST and SC Population in Meghalaya State are shown as in following table. In the state, there are three major ST, namely the Khasis, the Jaintias, and the Garos, which account for 34%, 18.5 %, and 30.5 % of the total population, respectively. The remaining 17 % includes minor tribal groups of Hajong (1.2%), Biate (1.1%), Koch (1.0%), Tiwa (0.9%), as well as immigrants from Bangladesh (7.5%) and Nepal (3.5%).

Table A- 13: Ratio of ST and SC Population in Meghalaya State

District	Total Population	Total ST Population	% of ST Population	% of Rural ST	% of Urban ST	Total SC Population	% of SC Population	% of Rural SC	% of Urban SC
Jaintia Hills	395,124	376,099	95.20	93.10	6.90	1,317	0.33	92.30	7.70
East Khasi Hills	825,922	661,158	80.10	65.40	34.60	5,642	0.68	54.10	45.90
Ri-Bhoi	258,840	230,081	88.90	92.30	7.70	590	0.23	85.40	14.60
West Khasi Hills	383,461	375,097	97.80	88.60	11.40	168	0.04	86.30	13.70
East Garo Hills	317,917	305,180	96.00	87.20	12.80	509	0.16	42.20	57.80
West Garo Hills	643,291	474,009	73.70	88.70	11.30	8,810	1.37	70.90	29.10
South Garo Hills	142,334	134,237	94.30	91.70	8.30	319	0.22	59.90	40.10
Meghalaya	2,966,889	2,555,861	86.15	83.60	16.40	17,355	0.58	66.70	33.30

Source: Statistical Abstract Meghalaya 2016

4.3 Selection of an Appropriate Frameworks for Environmental and Social Considerations

The Project will not involve any sub-projects with significant adverse environmental impacts, nor will involve any loss of land, resettlement or livelihoods, it is proposed to ensure maximum positive and no negative environmental impact, and to guarantee social safeguard measures. Considering these points, for the purposes of developing a safeguards framework suitable to the Project and the local context, ESMSF and STFDPF are found to be appropriate. These frameworks are applicable to a broad range of socially marginalized, vulnerable and forest-dependent community groups. The ESMSF explains for a broad environmental and social framework, while the STFDPF is specifically applicable to the ST and SC found within and surrounding the Project area.

Table A- 14: Required Framework for the Project

Name of Framework	Brief Explanation
1. Environmental and Social Management System Framework (ESMSF)	To meet the requirements of the JICA Guidelines, a broad ESMSF is prepared to ensure that environmental/ social issues are considered and that various socially disadvantaged and forest dependent groups are recognized and consulted; their needs met and their rights recognized.
2. Scheduled Tribes and Forest Dependents Plan Framework (STFDPF)	To meet the requirements of the JICA Guidelines and in reference to OP 4.10 of the World Bank on Indigenous Peoples, STFDPF needs to be additionally prepared to be applied where the Project affects or interacts with such groups identified as “Scheduled Tribes and Forest Dependents” for the Project.

5. Target Group of ESMSF and STFDPF

The ESMSF and STFDPF will be applicable to all forest dependents within the Project area and to all the project components identified within the Project area. The Project must provide its benefits equally to the all affected persons. Followings are the key groups that the ESMSF and STFDPF exercise particular cautions.

- Poor People/ Households
- Women Headed Households
- Landless
- Other Vulnerable People/ Households
- ST and SC
- Immigrants from Neighbouring States/Countries

The table below indicates indicative beneficiary selection criteria of target groups of the ESMSF to address environmental and social considerations.

Table A- 15: Indicative Beneficiary Selection Criteria of ESMSF Target Groups

Activity	Proposed Beneficiary Selection Criteria	Implementing Body
Sustainable Forest Management	1. Fundamental Criteria Needed to be Satisfied: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To have a keen interest in addressing the issues/problems or developing the potentials to utilize the forest resources. - To have a willingness to work as a group and participate fully in the Project activities 2. Additional Selection Criteria Needed to be Matched (at least one): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To be located adjacent the sites where issues and problems²⁰¹ are taking place or there are the potentials to develop and improve the utilization of forest resources. - The distance between the community and the sites should be in principle within the distance reachable by walking in reasonable time. - To be affected by the issues and problems thus suffering from substantial damages on the properties/resources in the community. 	Joint Forest Management Committee (JFMC), Village Reserve Forest Committee, Community Reserve Management Committee,
Community Development and Livelihood Improvement	1. Fundamental Criteria Needed to be Satisfied: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Those who represent any vulnerable group of a village, including women, youths, the landless, and a minor clan - Those women and men who have a keen interest in both making a Micro Plan for community development and taking a leading role in decision-making for micro-planning - Those women and men who have a willingness to work and make a decision for the sake of their village people, specifically more vulnerable groups of people 2. Additional Selection Criteria Needed to be Matched (at least one): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Those women and men who have been selected as a member of any community-development-related committee and worked as a member - Those women and men how have participated in any national or state scheme or mission and experienced in making a plan on activities, implementing them, and monitoring and evaluating their progress 1. Fundamental Criteria Needed to be Satisfied: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Those SHGs whose members have a keen interest in a business activity - Those SHGs whose members have a willingness to work as a group and take a leading role and other necessary roles for other members of the group 2. Additional Selection Criteria Needed to be Matched (at least one):	Self Help Group (SHG) for Income Generation Activities

²⁰¹ Vegetation cover, exposure of soil surface, steep slope, degradation of forest, etc.

Activity	Proposed Beneficiary Selection Criteria	Implementing Body
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Those heads of female-headed households, widows, single mothers - Those women and men with disabilities or those who cannot take part in full day manual labour but can do light work due to a health problem - Those women and men whose unemployed period is more than 3 months in the preceding 12 months 	

6. Existing Environmental and Social Management Systems

6.1 Legal and Policy Framework for Environmental and Social Considerations in India

Overall, environmental and social safeguards policies and related implementing legislation in India do not deviate from the requirements of JICA Guidelines. The following tables outline key legislation and policy in India and Meghalaya State and relevant to the Project.

Table A- 16: Legal and Policy Framework in India

Law/ Policy	Description/ Outline	Responsible Ministry/ Agency
A. Environment Protection and EIA		
Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Amendment 1991	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is an umbrella regulation that concerns all aspects of environmental safeguards. This provides a framework for coordination among various central and state government authorities for protection and improvement of environment and prevention of hazards to human beings, other living creatures and property. • In all it is mandated to prevent environmental pollution in all its forms and to tackle specific environmental problems peculiar to different parts of the country. 	MoEF&CC Central and/or State Pollution Control Boards
Environment (Protection) Rules 1986 and Amendments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Rules provide standards for emissions or discharge of environmental pollutants, prohibitions/ restrictions on the location of industries and on carrying-out processes and operations in different areas, procedure for taking samples and submission of samples for analysis and the form of laboratory report, providing information to authorities and agencies in certain cases, prohibition and restriction on handling hazardous substances in different areas and submission of environmental statement. 	MoEF&CC, Central and/or State Pollution Control Boards
EIA Notification 2006 and Amendments 2007, 2008, 2009, 2011 and 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Notification provides procedures for conditions required for environmental clearance (EC), categorization of projects for EC, activities for EC and stages for EC, for construction of new projects or activities or the expansion or modernization of existing projects or activities listed in the Schedule 	MoEF&CC,
The National Green Tribunal Act 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Act provides for the establishment of a National Green Tribunal to provide specialized medium for effective and prompt clearance of case related to environment protection, conservation of forests and other natural resources. This Act also includes enforcement of any legal right relating to environment and providing relief and compensation for damages caused to people or property due to violation of environmental laws or conditions specified while granting permission. 	National Green Tribunal (NGT; under MoEF&CC)
B. Forest & Wildlife		
Indian Forest Act 1927	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Act was enacted to preserve forest cover and significant wildlife. It defines procedure for declaring Reserved Forest, Protected Forest and Village Forest. • Further, describes power to impose duty on timber and other forest-produce and to make rules to regulate transit of forest-produce, and collection of drift and stranded timber. The Act also has provision to impose penalties and procedures thereof. 	MoEF&CC State level Environment and Forest departments Implementing Agency

Law/ Policy	Description/ Outline	Responsible Ministry/ Agency
The National Forest Policy 1988	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy was prepared with a national goal to have a minimum of 1/3 of the total land area of the country under forest or tree cover. Whilst in the hills and mountainous regions, to maintain 2/3 of the area under such cover to prevent erosion and land degradation and to ensure stability of the fragile eco-system. The Policy provides for maintenance of environmental stability through preservation, restoration of ecological balance impacted by serious depletion of forests, preserving natural forests with vast variety of flora and fauna, check erosions/ degradations, and to minimize pressure to existing forests. 	MoEF&CC, State level Environment and Forest departments
Forest Conservation Act 1980 and Amendment 1988	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Act provides for conservation of forests and lays emphasis on restriction on de-reservation of forests or use of forest lands for non-forest purposes. It also provides that any reserved forest can be reserved, any forest land may be used for non-forest purposes, any forest land could be assigned by way of lease or otherwise to any private person or to any authority, corporation, agency or any other organization, any forest land may be cleared of trees, which have grown naturally, for the purpose of reforestation. 	MoEF&CC, State level Environment and Forest departments
Forest Conservation Rule 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rule is set up following by Section 4 of the Forest Conservation Ac. 1980 to stipulates the procedure for forest clearance etc. 	MoEF&CC, State level Environment and Forest departments
The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Act, commonly known as 'Forests Right Act'. The Act seeks to recognize and bestow the forest rights and occupation in forest land among the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations. Two enabling Rules namely, Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional forest dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights.) Rules, 2008 & Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional forest dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights), (Amended) Rules, 2012 have been formed to facilitate implementation of the provisions of the Act. 	Ministry of Tribal Affairs State Government
Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 and Amendment 1993, 2003, 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Act provides for protection of wild animals, birds and plants, prohibition on hunting any wild animal specified in Schedule I, II, III and IV, prohibition on picking, uprooting, of specified plants, constitution of Sanctuaries, National Parks and Closed Areas, prohibition on trade or commerce of wild animals, in Trophies, Animal Articles derived from Certain Animals. The Act also empowers certain officials to investigate and impose penalties. 	MoEF&CC, State Wildlife department
Biological Diversity Act 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is umbrella legislation aimed at conservation of biological resources and associated knowledge as well as facilitating access to them in a sustainable manner and through a just process. 	National Biodiversity Authority, Chennai State bio-diversity board
C. Water, Air and Pollution		
Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974 and Amendment 1988	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Act provides for prevention and control of water pollution and the maintaining or restoring of wholesomeness of water. For this purpose, it provides for establishment of Boards, and confers them with powers and functions for the prevention and control of water pollution. 	Central and/or State Pollution Control Boards
Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Act provides for prevention, control and reduction of air pollution. The Act further provides for establishment of Boards, and assigning them with powers and functions towards prevention, control and reduction of air pollution. 	Central and/or State Pollution Control Boards

Law/ Policy	Description/ Outline	Responsible Ministry/ Agency
Rules and Notifications framed under the Environment (Protection) Act 1986	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Hazardous Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 1989 amended in 2000 • The Manufacture, Use, Import, Export, Storage of Hazardous Microorganism, Genetically Engineered Organisms or Cells Rules, 1989. • The Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules, 1989, amended in 2000. • The Environment Audit Notification, 1993 • The Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991 • The Chemical Accidents (Emergency Planning, Preparedness & Response) Rules, 1996 • The Biomedical Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 1998 • The Municipal Solid Wastes (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000 • Recycled Plastics Manufactures and Usage Rules, 1998 amended in 1999 • Notification on Flyash (14th September 1999) • The Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control Rules, 2000 • Ozone Depleting Substance (Regulation) Rules, 2000 • Batteries (Management & Handling) Rules, 2001 	Central and/or State Pollution Control Boards
D. Land, Resettlement and Tribes		
The Constitution of India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Fifth Schedule of the Constitution deals with the administration and control of Scheduled Areas as well as of Scheduled Tribes in States other than Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura. The main feature of the administration provided in this Schedule is the constitution of Tribes Advisory Councils. These bodies are mainly advisory in nature, and provide advice on such matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes in the State. • The tribal areas in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram are separately dealt with and provisions for their administration are to be found in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution. These tribal areas are to be administered through autonomous district councils and regional councils. The autonomous districts are not outside the executive authority of the State Government, but these councils have certain legislative and judicial functions. These Councils are essentially representative bodies and they have got the power of law-making in certain specified fields such as management of forests other than a reserved forest, inheritance of property, marriage and social customs, and the Government may also allow these councils the power to try certain suits or offences. 	The Government of India
Assam Reorganization (Meghalaya) Act, 1969.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Act accorded an autonomous status to the state of Meghalaya. The Act which came into effect on 2nd April 1970 enabled the creation of an Autonomous State of Meghalaya within the state of Assam. The introduction of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act on 30th December 1971 paved the way for the establishment of the states of Tripura and Manipur and the Union Territories of Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh (formerly the North East Frontier Agency) by the reorganisation of the state of Assam and conferred full statehood to the autonomous state of Meghalaya. Two districts of Assam viz., the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills and the Garo Hills were integrated to form the state of Meghalaya. The act constitutes the following: Preliminary (PART I), Formation of the Autonomous State of Meghalaya (PART II), The Legislature (PART III), Financial Provisions (PART IV), Assets and Liabilities (PART V), Administrative Relations (PART VI), Transitional Provisions (PART VII), Miscellaneous Provisions (PART VIII) and Schedules 	Legislative Department, Ministry of Law and Justice

Law/ Policy	Description/ Outline	Responsible Ministry/ Agency
The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Act provides for a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition for the purpose of industrialization, development of essential infrastructural facilities and urbanization with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families. • This Act ensures with consultation with institutions of local self-government and Gram Sabhas. • This Act regulates land acquisition and lays down the procedure and rules for granting compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement to the affected families. • It ensures a just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition and makes adequate provisions for their rehabilitation and resettlement. It ensures cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition, and that affected persons become partners in development, thereby leading to improvement in their post-acquisition social and economic status. 	Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development Ministry of Tribal Affairs
Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Act aims to prevent the offences of atrocities against the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. The Act also provides for Special Courts for the trial of such offences and for the relief and rehabilitation of the victims of such offences. 	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment Ministry of Tribal Affairs
National Policy on Safety, Health and Environment at Work Place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of India is committed to regulate all economic activities for management of safety and health risks at workplaces and to provide measures to ensure safe and healthy working conditions for every working man and woman in the nation. This Policy gives leverage to every Ministry or Department to work-out their own detailed policy relevant to their working environment as per the guidelines on the National Policy. • This Policy is devised based on the Directive Principles and international instruments. The Directive Principles described in the Constitution are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Securing the health & strength of employees, men and women • Tender age of children are not abused • Citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter any vocation unsuited to their age or strength • Just & humane conditions of work and maternity relief are provided • Govt. shall take steps to secure participation of employee in the management 	The Ministry of Labor and Employment
Land Acquisition Act 1894 and amendment 1985	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 was put-together by the colonial rule during the British Rule, which governed the process of land acquisition in India. The Government acquired lands for some public purposes after paying the owners of land government-determined compensation to cover losses incurred by landowners from surrendering their land to the agency. • This Act has been replaced by the new Act, “The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013”. However, the stipulations of this law is still effective in some contexts. 	Revenue Department, State Government
National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy (NRRP) 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government, through this Policy, specified processes through people can be compensated as well as minimum levels of compensation that should be paid to the affected families. This Policy provided for benefits and compensation viz., land, house, monetary compensation, skills training and preference for jobs, and the specified criteria for eligibility, to people displaced by land acquisition, or any other involuntary displacement, and created project-specific, state and national authorities to formulate, implement, and monitor the rehabilitation and resettlement process. • This Policy has been replaced by the new Act, “The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013” 	Revenue Department, State Government

Law/ Policy	Description/ Outline	Responsible Ministry/ Agency
A People Centered Service Delivery Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no one single policy or legal regulation at the Centre or States level that can claim to be 'people centred delivery policy'. On the contrary, there are a number of Ministries, such as Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Human Resource Development, and their concerned departments at the Centre and State levels, among others, that extend people centred services through their various programs related to health care, socio-economic development, vocations and employment, education, social justices, etc., especially to the poor and under-privileged citizens of India. 	Various Ministries
Social Audit Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social audits were made statutory in a 2005 Rural Employment Act and government also issued the Social Audit Rules in 2011 under the MGNREGA Act. The Social audits are normally supervised by autonomous bodies consisting of government and non-government representatives. Gram Sabhas were empowered to conduct Social Audits, after the 73rd Amendment of the Constitution, in addition to their other functions. No central policy or regulation exists that makes accounting audit and social audit mandatory. 	Ministry of Rural Development

Table A- 17: Legal and Policy Framework in Meghalaya

Law/ Policy	Description/ Outline	Responsible Ministry/ Agency
A. Environment Protection and EIA		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The State Government will adhere to the National Laws, Rules, and Notifications pertaining to environment protection and EIA. 	Meghalaya State Pollution Control Board
B. Forest, Wildlife and Information Disclosure		
Assam Forest Regulation, 1891 (Assam Regulation 7 of 1891) as applied vide Meghalaya Forest Regulation (Application & Amendment) Act, 1973 (Meghalaya Act 9 of 1973)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These are regulations relating to forest, forest produce and the duty leviable on timber in Assam and composed of Preliminary (CHAPTER I), Reserved Forest (CHAPTER II), Village Forests (CHAPTER III), General protection of forest and forest produce (CHAPTER IV), Duty on imported forest produce (CHAPTER V), Collection of drift stranded and other timber (CHAPTER VII), Penalties and procedure (CHAPTER VIII), Cattle trespass (CHAPTER IX), Forest Officer (CHAPTER X), Supplemental provisions (CHAPTER XI). Besides, CHAPTER IV stipulates that control over forests and waste lands not being the property of Government and makes relation to Protection of forests for special purposes (36-A), Power to assume management of forest (36-B), Expropriation of forests in certain cases (36-C) and Protection of forests at request of owners (36-D). 	Forest and Environment Department
The Meghalaya Forest Regulation (Application and Amendment) Act, 1973	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is an act to provide for the extension and application of, and to amend, the Assam Forest Regulation, 1891 (Regulation 7 of 1891) and the Meghalaya Forest Regulation, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. By virtue of this Act, the Assam Forest Regulation, 1891 has been extended in its application to the State of Meghalaya and the Assam Act, being now named as the Meghalaya Forest Regulation, with certain amendments as detailed in the body of this act. 	Forest and Environment Department
Tree Preservation Act, 1976	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is an act to make provisions for regulating the felling of trees for the purpose of protecting catchment areas and soil from erosion and to preserve the special characteristics of the hilly areas as regards landscape, vegetal cover, and climate, and to provide for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto. 	Forest and Environment Department
Meghalaya Forest (Ejection of Unauthorised Person) Rules, 1979	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These are additional clauses of Assam Forest Regulation and prescribes for the ejection of unauthorised persons. 	Forest and Environment Department
Meghalaya Removal of Timber Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is an act to regulate and control the removal of timber outside the state for the preservation of forests and to prevent their indiscriminate 	Forest and Environment Department

Law/ Policy	Description/ Outline	Responsible Ministry/ Agency
Act, 1982	destruction, and for the matters connected therewith and incidental thereto. The act constitutes the following: Removal of timber outside the State (Chapter 3), Application for licence and its disposal (Chapter 4), Licence fee and period of its validity (Chapter 5), Appeal (Chapter 6), Penalty (Chapter 7), Power to direct submission of report or return (Chapter 8), Power to enter, search, arrest and detain (Chapter 9), Searches and arrests how to be made (Chapter 10), Production of persons arrested and things seized (Chapter 11), Report of arrest and seizure (Chapter 12), Erection of check-posts (Chapter 13), Penalty for refusal to produce things or furnish information (Chapter 14), Power to compound offence (Chapter 15), When Court to take cognizance of offence (Chapter 16), Bar of suit in Civil Courts (Chapter 17) and Suit, etc., against authority, officers or persons acting in good faith (Chapter 18).	
Forest Based Industries - Rules, 1988	• These are rules that regulate licensing of the wood processing industry throughout the state and is composed of the following: Procedure for Obtaining License, Grant of License, Period of Validity of License, Renewal of License, Revocation of License, Fees for Grant or Renewal of License, and Exception. It also includes a Form for Application or for Grant of License (SCHEDULE - I).	Forest and Environment Department
Appeal & Procedures Rules, 2007 (Notification No IPR.112/96/Pt.IV/331 dt 1-Aug-2007)	• This provides procedures for information disclosure and constitutes the following: Appeal (Rule 3), Documents to accompany appeal (Rule 4), Procedures in deciding appeal (Rule 5), Service of notice by Commission (Rule 6), Personal presence of the appellant or complainant (Rule 7), Order of the State Information Commission (Rule 8), and Payment of the penalty amount imposed by the Commission (Rule 9).	Forest and Environment Department
Meghalaya Biodiversity Rules, 2010	• These provides rules regarding organizational operations of Meghalaya Biodiversity Board (Rule 3 - 16 and 23), Procedure for access to/collection of biological resources (Rule 17), Revocation of access/approval (Rule 18), Restriction on activities related to access to biological resources (Rule 19), Operation of State Bio-diversity Fund (Rule 20), Annual Report and Annual Statement of Accounts (Rule 21), Establishment and Management of Bio-diversity Heritage Site (Rule 22), Local Bio-diversity Fund (Rule 24), Appeal for settlement of disputes (Rule 25) and Interpretation of Rules (Rule 26).	Meghalaya Biodiversity Board
Meghalaya Biological Diversity Amendment Rules, 2015	• In Rule 23 of the Meghalaya Biological Diversity Rules, 2010 mentioned above, in sub-rule (1), for the words "or any other similar body recognized by the Khasi Hills Autonomous District Council, Jaintia Hills Autonomous District Council and Garo Hills Autonomous District Council as well as at Municipality and Municipal Corporation level", the following words shall be substituted: "or at the village level, recognized by the Government of Meghalaya or the Autonomous District Councils in the State as well as at the Municipality and Municipal Corporation level".	Meghalaya Biodiversity Board
C. Water and Air		
	• The State Government will adhere to the National Laws, Rules, and Notifications pertaining to water and air pollution control.	Meghalaya State Pollution Control Board
D. Tribes		
The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989 and Rules, 1995	• This is an Act to prevent the commission of offences of atrocities against the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, to provide for Special Courts for the trial of such offences and for the relief and rehabilitation of the victims of such offences and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The act constitutes the following: Preliminary (PART I), Offences of Atrocities (PART II), Extermination (PART III) and Special Courts (PART IV).	Social Welfare Department
E. Others (Autonomous District Council)		
The Assam Autonomous District (Constitution of District Councils) Rules, 1951	• The rules provide the framework for the administration of Autonomous District Councils. These Rules have been amended by respective Autonomous District Councils to meet administrative exigencies of time. To carry -out the provisions of the Sixth Schedule, Autonomous District Councils have three organs of administration - the legislative, the executive and the judicial. The legislative organ of an Autonomous District Council comprises of all the elected members and one nominated member who take an oath of office similar to that	Law Department

Law/ Policy	Description/ Outline	Responsible Ministry/ Agency
	<p>prescribed in the Third Schedule of the Constitution of India. The legislative organ has a Chairman and Deputy Chairman who are appointed from among the elected members. The Chairman conducts the proceedings to this legislative body and in his/her absence the proceedings will be conducted by the Deputy Chairman. In addition, the legislative organ of an Autonomous District Council also has a Secretary who is the Chief Official of the Autonomous District Council. The Secretary assists the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman in discharging their administrative functions. The proceedings of the Autonomous District Council legislature are conducted in accordance with standard parliamentary practice. The provisions under which the Autonomous District Councils can make laws are contained in paragraph 2(7), 3, 4, 6, 8 and 10 of the Sixth Schedule. Autonomous District Councils are empowered to legislate on a range of subjects relating to land usage for economic development, establishment of a framework for the administration of village councils and town committees, establishment of a framework for the codification of social practices and establishment of a framework to regulate the appointment and succession of chiefs or headmen. There are two categories of law that Autonomous District Councils can make. The first category as specified in paragraphs 4(4) and 6 of the Sixth Schedule require the previous approval of the Governor of the particular state. The second category as specified in paragraphs 2(7), 3, 8 and 10 of the Sixth Schedule do not require the previous approval of the Governor of that particular State. The laws, rules and regulations made by an Autonomous District Council under the Sixth Schedule should be published in the Official Gazette of the state, only then f 10 can they have the force o Jaw .</p>	

6.2 Environmental Related Clearance Procedures in India

The proposed Project may not require any environmental / forest clearances. However, the general processes of the environmental clearance and the forest clearance are described hereunder

(1) Environmental Clearance

Under EIA notification 2006, all projects and activities requiring “Environmental Clearance” (EC) are broadly categorized into two categories - Category A and Category B, based on the spatial extent of potential impacts and potential impacts on human health and natural and man-made resources.

Category ‘A’ projects/ development activities necessarily have to carry-out EIA studies along with conducting the “Public Hearing” as per the procedure stipulated in the notification, and the environmental clearance is needed from the Central Government or MoEF&CC.

Category ‘B’ projects goes to the state authority as mentioned in EIA notification 2006 and decentralized procedure is done. The Government of India has constituted the State Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC) and State Environmental Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) committee for decentralized procedure of environmental clearance. The category ‘B’ projects are further divided into category ‘B1’ (projects that require submitting an EIA report) and ‘B2’ project activities which don’t require EIA report.

Following table shows the example of the list of projects or activities which require prior EC.

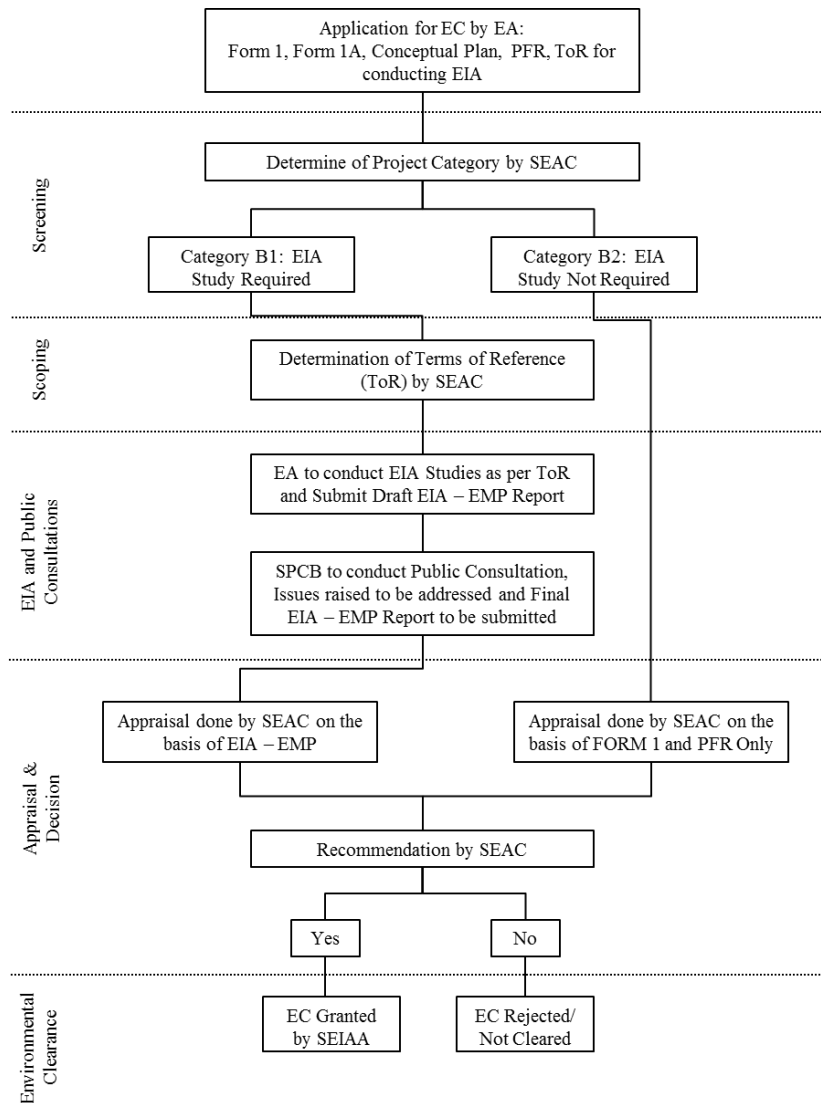
Table A- 18: List of Projects or Activities Requiring Prior Environmental Clearance

Project or Activity	Category with threshold limit		Conditions
	A	B	
1. Mining, extraction of natural resources and power generation			
1(c) River valley projects	(i) 50 MW or more Hydroelectric power generation; (ii) 10,000 ha or more of culturable command area	(i) 25 MW or more and less than 50 MW hydroelectric power generation; (ii) less than 10,000 ha of culturable command area	General Condition shall apply
7. Physical Infrastructure including Environmental Services			
7(f) Highways	(i) New national High ways; (ii) Expansion of National High ways 30 km or more, involving additional right of way 20 m or more involving land acquisition and passing through more than one state.	(i) New national High ways; (ii) Expansion of National/State High ways 30 km or more, involving additional right of way 20 m or more involving land acquisition.	General Condition shall apply
8. Building/Construction projects/Area Development projects and Townships			
8(a) Building and Construction Projects		20,000 sq. metres or more and less than 150,000 sq. metres of built-up area#	# built-up area for covered construction; in the case of facilities open to the sky, it will be the activity area
8(b) Townships and Area Development projects		Covering an area 50 ha or more or built-up area 150,000 sq metres or more#	#All projects under item 8(b) shall be appraised as Category B1
General Condition: Any project or activity specified in Category B will be treated as Category A, if located in whole or in part within 10km from the boundary of (i) Protected Area notified under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, (ii) Critically Polluted areas as notified by the Central Pollution Control Board from time to time, (iii) Notified Eco-sensitive areas, (iv) inter-State boundaries and international boundaries.			

Source: EIA Notification, 2006

The Project may construct check dams including minor irrigation purpose, conservation ponds (which can also be used for fishery), dug out ponds, RCC water storage tanks for drinking water, spring tapped chambers, rainwater harvesting structures and office buildings for the institutional strengthening activities, however, these structural objects will not be listed as projects which require EC under the EIA Notification. If office buildings to be developed is greater than 20,000 square meters, EC is required. But the proposed buildings are supposed to be much smaller than the limited size.

For the reference, the detailed stages prior to environmental clearance are highlighted below.



Source: EIA Guidance Manual for Building, Construction, Townships and Area Development Projects 2010, MoEF

Figure A- 1: Prior Environmental Clearance Process for Category B Project

(2) Forest Clearance

Under the Forest Conservation Act 1980, Forest Clearance from the statutory authority will be required if forest area is to be used for non-forest purposes. For this purpose, application is submitted to the State Government, which in turn recommends the case to MoEF&CC.

The Forest Conservation Act stipulates the definition of non-forest purpose;

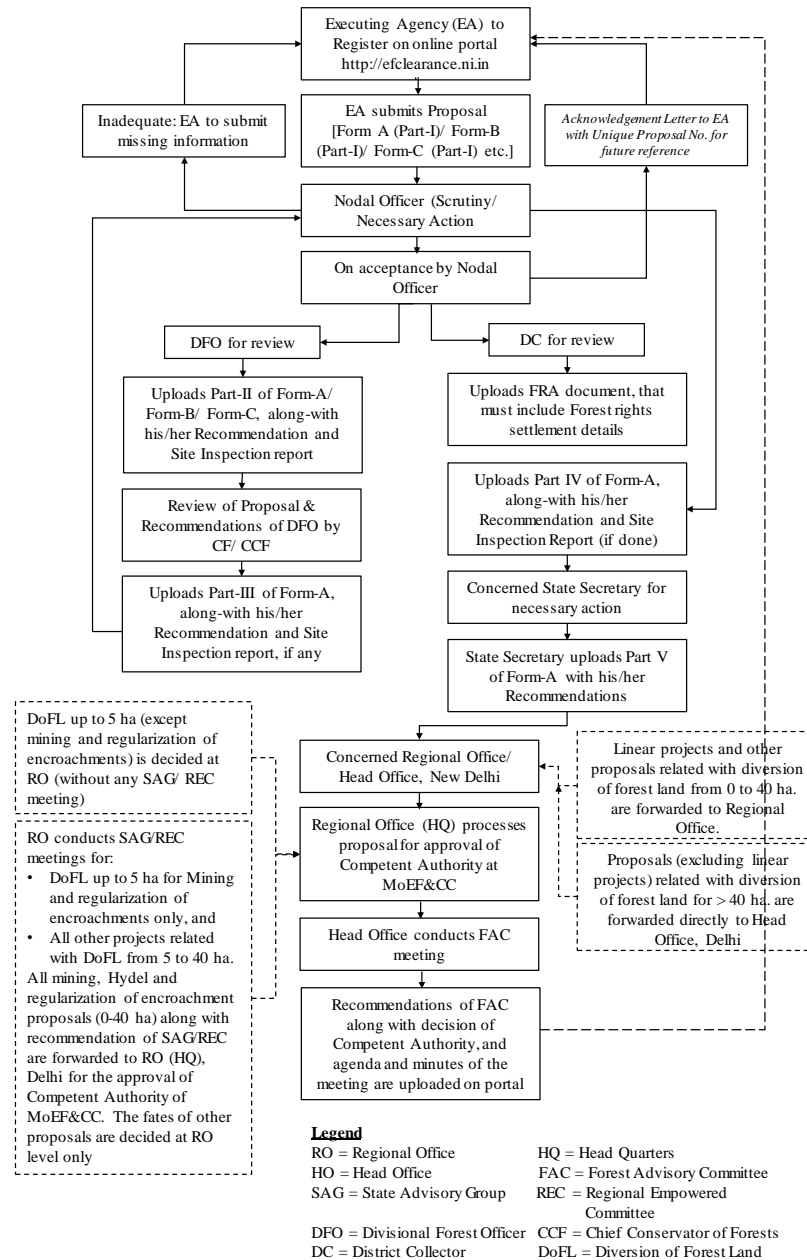
“ Non-forest purpose means the breaking up or clearing of any forest land or portion thereof for;

- (a) The cultivation of tea, coffee, spices, rubber, palms, oil-bearing plants, horticultural crops or medicinal plants;
- (b) Any purpose other than re-forestation;

But does not include any work relating or ancillary to conservation, development and forest and management of forests and wildlife, namely, the establishment of check-posts, fire lines, wireless communications and construction of fencing, bridges and culverts, dams, waterholes, trench marks, boundary marks, pipelines or other like purposes. ”

The Project may construct the check dams and the office buildings mentioned above, however, these sub-projects will be carried out for soil and water conservation and institutional strengthening for forest management under the SWCD and FED. Thus, forest clearance may not be required.

For the reference, the process of forest clearance is shown in following figure.



Source: Online submission & monitoring portal site of MOEF&CC

Figure A- 2: Forest Clearance Process

(3) Wildlife Clearance

Section 29 and 35 of Wildlife Protection Act 1972 stipulates that “No person shall destroy, exploit or remove any wildlife including forest produce from a sanctuary or destroy or damage or divert the habitat of any wild animal by any act whatsoever or divert, stop or enhance the flow of water into or outside the Sanctuaries/national Parks, except under and in accordance with a permit granted by the Chief Wildlife Warden, and no such permit shall be granted unless the State Government being satisfied in consultation with the Board that such removal of wildlife from the Sanctuaries/National

Parks or the change in the flow of water into or outside the Sanctuaries/National Parks is necessary for the improvement and better management wildlife therein, authorises the issue of such permit”.

According to the interview of MSPCB and FED, if such activities have included the management plan for the Sanctuaries/National Parks, the wildlife clearance is not required.

Hence, if the Project implements some activities in and around the Sanctuaries or national Parks and the activities are not included in the management plans, the discussion with the Chief Wildlife Warden, Meghalaya Biodiversity Board and/or Wildlife Clearance might be required.

Following time lines will be adhered by all the officials responsible for the activities indicated.

Table A- 19: Wildlife Clearance Process

1	DFO/Wildlife Warden	i. Initial scrutiny in 5 days of receipt of the proposal ii. 30 days after receipt of complete proposal for site inspection, consultation with Conservator of Forests/Chief Conservator of Forests/Addl. Principal Chief Conservator of Forests and forwarding to the Chief Wildlife Warden
2	Chief Wildlife Warden	20 days from receipt of proposal for scrutiny and recommendation to the State Government for placing before the State Board for Wildlife.
3	Consultation with State Board for Wildlife and recommendation of State Government	The activity involves decision of the State Government, consultation with State Board for Wildlife and thereafter, recommendation of State Government to Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change enclosing the copy of the minutes of the State Board for Wildlife. Therefore, this stage may take up to 90 days (3 months), as the State Board for Wildlife is chaired by Hon’ble Chief Minister.
4	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	i. Initial scrutiny in 5 days of receipt of the proposal ii. 30 days after receipt of complete proposal for Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife.
5	Consultation with Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife	Meetings of Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife are ordinarily convened once in 3 months.

Source: Guidelines for seeking recommendations of standing committee of national board for wildlife for activities in protected areas.

6.3 Environmental and Social Management System of the Executing/Related Agencies

(1) Meghalaya Basin Development Authority (MBDA):

The executing agency (EA) for the project will be the Meghalaya Basin Development Authority (MBDA), a society functioning under the Planning Department, which has the experience both of implementing EAPs and undertaking livelihood and forestry related works like managing community nurseries, conducting integrated natural resource planning in rural areas and the like. The Meghalaya Institute of Natural Resources (MINR) is also part of the MBDA and is the State nodal agency for Climate Change related issues. Further, the agency has been tasked by the Hon’ble National Green Tribunal as the nodal agency for restoration of landscapes degraded by coal mining. The MBDA also has a state-of-art GIS lab, which is the repository all geo-spatial information relating to the State. Hence, the MBDA itself has evolved as the nodal agency for various forestry and natural resource management activities, which are done by the Forest and Environment Department in other States. SPMU for implementing the JICA Project should be located at the MBDA.

MBDA was set up in April, 2012. It is headed by the Chief Secretary, Government of Meghalaya. MBDA has identified that natural resources and river basins provide ideal opportunities for providing multi-livelihoods to people in the rural areas.

While MBDA already has experience in implementing externally-aided projects, particularly those requiring coordination with various government departments and institutions, it is an organization established under the Planning Department. The strength of MBDA lays in its authority and ability to strike synergies with other stakeholders. On the other hand, keeping in mind that it is a forestry sector Project and that there will be a need for the operation and maintenance of various assets created in the Project beyond its implementation period, FED’s (as well as the ADC’s and

communities’) ownership in the Project will be most essential. Therefore, a joint effort of MBDA and FED appears to be acceptable. The Project should be regarded as driven by FED under the brand banner of MBDA.

MBDA will be responsible for entire project implementation, while the JFMCs control and support project activities in their lands from community perspective. While certain safeguard elements/procedures are included in on-going government programs in accordance with Indian legislations, MBDA does not have a comprehensive ESMS in place for the screening, management and monitoring of environmental and social risks of its standard operations and programmes.

(2) Forest and Environment Department (FED):

In the Project, Forest and Environment Department (FED), Soil and Water Conservation Department (SWCD) and Autonomous District Councils (ADCs) will have key roles for activities of sustainable forest management, community development and livelihood improvement as Project Implementing Units (PIU) for the different project components. FED will have a larger role than the other PIU departments.

FED has been established to ensure effective supervision of activities for protection, management, improvement of forests including scientific and sustainable harvesting and utilization of the forestry resources available in the State of Meghalaya, ensure clean and green environment, sustainable use of medicinal plants resources and all other connected matters. Mission of the Forests & Environment Department, Government of Meghalaya is to endeavour to achieve the goals set by the National Forest Policy, 1988.

FED, as a key stakeholder, is actually responsible for project implementation as well as MBDA, while the JFMCs control and support project activities in their lands from community perspective. As mentioned above, since PCCF–HoFF of FED doubles as Chair of MSPCB, staff members are also familiar with environmental/social considerations and acquisition procedures of Environmental Clearance (EC) and Forest Clearance (FC) for various constructions.

Besides, the following table summarises the strengths and weaknesses of each institution in the light of the Project.

Table A- 20: Comparison of FED and MBDA as Implementing Body

	FED	MBDA
Strength	Custodian of certain forest areas in the state Can maintain the assets created in the Project after Project completion	Experience on EAP projects Nodal agency for scheme convergence and synergy
Weakness	Limited authority on convergence with other departments	Not actually an implementing organization

Source: Study Team

(3) Soil and Water Conservation Department (SWCD):

Soil & Water Conservation Department, Meghalaya originated as the Jhum Control Wing under the Forest Department in the erstwhile composite State of Assam. It was subsequently created as an independent Department during 1959-60. As a major Department of the State, the Department has been striving towards the conservation of the three most vital natural resources - soil, water and vegetation by implementing various conservation measures under various schemes and projects funded by different agencies. SWCD has experienced implementation of State Plan Schemes (Soil & Water Conservation in General Areas and Watershed Management Programme) and Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP) and Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP).

SWCD will be one of the major stakeholder to The Project implementation and responsible for the soil and water conservation activities since soil erosion prevention and water storage in the dry season are so important issues in Meghalaya State.

(4) Autonomous District Councils (ADCs):

As links between the Project and communities, the ADCs will have an important role to play. However, in some places, the ADCs have had limited involvement due to a paucity of funds and other resources. Empowering the ADCs through active participation will be a key. To do so, components of the Project where the ADCs can take leadership must first be identified. As the authority held by ADCs, and the relationships they have with, their communities are unique, their interventions will not be necessarily the same. The kind of intervention and the quantum of work to be carried out by the ADCs will be determined individually.

In terms of fund flow from SPMU, it will have two channels; a) for non-land based activities, the fund will be transferred to respective departments/institutions, while b) the fund for land-based activities will be transferred from SPMU to DPMU, and then to BPMU to the JICA Project Implementation Committee of VEC (Village Employment Council) to be described below.

(5) Village Employment Council (VEC):

There are several existing village level committees or interest groups created under ongoing or past development schemes and such village level institutions can be used or revitalized for the project. Because Village Employment Council (VEC) is in existence in every village across the State, VEC will be used for project implementation. A separate sub-committee of VEC will be created known as Village Project Implementation Committee (VPIC). Using VEC as community level project implementation body is just one of main options and does not rule out the use or involvement of other committees such as JFMC or Watershed Committee in case implementing the project through such alternative bodies is found feasible. The mandate of VPIC is to guide and supervise the project implementation in the respective village and to manage the project account which will be opened exclusively for the project. Members of the committee are suggested below; however, adjustment may be made based on the size, demography, and condition of each selected village.

6.4 Review of Environmental and Social Considerations of the "Tripura State Forest Environment Improvement and Poverty Reduction Project (TFIPAP)"

(1) Outline of the Project

JICA supported ODA loan "Tripura State Forest Environment Improvement and Poverty Reduction Project (TFIPAP)" was implemented between 2007 and 2017. By the TFIPAP, 463 Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) were formed and created livelihood alternatives to shifting cultivation. Also afforestation as well as assisted natural regeneration with useful non timber forest produce (NTFP) species (e.g. bamboo, broom grass, Gandhaki) was conducted to increase forest cover. Benefit sharing mechanism as well as processing NTFP products were strengthened. Many earthen check dams were constructed to enhance moisture conditions in soil and to carry out aquaculture.

(2) Review of Environmental and Social Considerations of TFIRAP

Standard Management Manual for JFMC of Tripura JICA Project, 2009/Microplanning Guidelines, 2009:

Standard Management Manual for JFMC and Micro-planning Guidelines was developed in the TFIPAP. Followings are principles for formation of JFMC and creation of Micro Plan.

- JFMC will be formed in a hamlet/habitation or a group of hamlets/habitations
- JFMC should be formed through a participatory and consultative process involving different stakeholders – villager community, PRI, forest officials, village level

organizations such as youth clubs, SHGs, village committee, local development NGOs etc.

- Each family living within the jurisdiction of the hamlet/village or a group of hamlets/villages will be eligible for membership in JFMC. From each family a male and a female representative will be included in the General Body of the JFMC (for example both husband and wife). At least 33% members of the Executive Committee shall be women.
- The committee will have tenure of one year. A forest area will be identified, demarcated and allotted to the JFMC for protection, regeneration, management and conservation.
- Micro Plan will be an overall village development plan for a 5-year period, built on the community's vision itself, encompassing activities pertaining to natural resource development and livelihood development
- Micro Plan should make special effort to benefit socially and economically marginalised groups, such as poor women (especially female-headed households), shifting cultivators, and the landless or asset-less
- A copy of the approved Micro Plan document, written in the preferred local language and script, should be kept with JFMC
- Membership of specific Focus group discussions (FGDs) may be largely or exclusively comprised of the group of women, very poor, tribals, women headed, and physically challenged etc.

Actual Situation of JFMC

Based on the assessment study report of the TFIPAP which carried out targeting 46 JFMC villages (equivalent to 10% of the number of JFMC covered under the Project) with 262 persons, actual situation of JFMC is summarized as follows:

- The Key informant interview result states that 39 (84.78%) of the JFMCs conduct regular Executive Committee (EC) meetings. However, during checking of the minute's book it is found that monthly meeting resolutions are not updated in 10 (25.64%) cases.
- Almost all (98.09%) the respondents have mentioned that they participate in the JFMC meetings.
- Upon reviewing the points of discussion, it is found that forestry related activities, livelihood related activities, loan distribution and repayment are the main agenda in most of the cases. However, in about only 22% cases conflict management and about 20% benefit sharing are issued.
- There are 246 (93.89%) respondents who have taken part in different ways in JFMC election process.
- Even though all the JFMCs have women members in the EC, there are 31 (67.39%) JFMCs where there are no women office bearers in the EC.
- Among the respondents 250 (95.42%) said that they participate in the JFMC activities.
- At the household survey level 241 (91.99%) respondents said there is a Micro Plan in the JFMC and they have participated in preparation of the Micro Plan.
- An overwhelming majority of 94.60% of the respondents have mentioned that the activities under the Micro Plan are selected through active participation of the JFMC following participatory exercises
- In seven JFMCs, no provision to incorporate women's views was mentioned.

6.5 Key Gaps between Indian Environmental Legislation and JICA Guidelines

In addition to compliance with the Indian environmental laws and regulations, differences with the JICA Guidelines 2010 are described in the table below to meet the requirements for obtaining a Japanese ODA loan to implement the project.

Table A- 21: Comparison between JICA Guidelines and EIA Notification in India

Content	JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations 2010	Environment Impact Assessment Notification 2006 and its Amendment in 2012	Gap between JICA Guidelines and Indian legislations /Action to be taken
Introduction	N/A	N/A	No gap.
Executive Summary	Concisely discusses significant findings and recommended actions.	APPENDIX III A: The Summary EIA shall be a summary of the full EIA report condensed to ten A-4 size pages at the maximum. It should necessarily cover in brief the following Chapters of the full EIA report.	No gap.
Legal framework on environmental and social considerations	Confirms that projects do not deviate significantly from the World Bank's Safeguard Policies and refers as a benchmark to the standards of international financial organizations.	SCHEDULE: List of Projects or Activities Requiring Prior Environmental Clearance	A few gaps: 1) Indian legal provisions regarding environmental conservation, e.g. Forest Conservation Act (1980), Supreme Court Order (1996), National Environment Policy (2006), etc., should be explained. 2) The EIA guidelines and standards in global treaties, international organizations and/or international development partners should be referred to.
Environmental Impacts	Predicts and assesses the project's likely positive and negative impacts in quantitative terms, to the extent possible. It identifies mitigation measures and any negative environmental impacts that cannot be mitigated and explores opportunities for environmental enhancement. It identifies and estimates the extent and quality of available data, essential data gaps and uncertainties associated with predictions, and it specifies topics that do not require further attention.	- Paragraph 7 - APPENDIX III: Generic Structure of Environmental Impact Assessment Document 4 Anticipated Environmental Impacts & Mitigation Measures	A few gaps: 1) The process leading up to the scoping and background of EIA item selection needs to be explained. 2) The degree of uncertainty in EIA and additional future environmental impact caused by such uncertainty needs to be mentioned. 3) Some environmental/social information can be added based on the final scoping drafts and results of the supplemental survey.
Analysis of Alternatives	Systematically compares feasible alternatives to the proposed project site, technology, design, and operation including "Zero-Option" (without project) situation in terms of the following: the potential environmental impacts; the feasibility of mitigating these impacts; their capital and recurrent costs; their suitability under local conditions; and their institutional, training, and monitoring requirements. For each of the alternatives, it quantifies the environmental impacts to the extent possible.	- Paragraph 7 III. Stage (3) - Public Consultation (vii) - APPENDIX III: Generic Structure of Environmental Impact Assessment Document 5 Analysis of Alternatives (Technology & Site)	A few gaps: 1) "Zero-Option" (without project) needs to be examined. 2) The degree of environmental impact of each alternative plan needs to be assessed in a quantitative manner.

Content	JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations 2010	Environment Impact Assessment Notification 2006 and its Amendment in 2012	Gap between JICA Guidelines and Indian legislations /Action to be taken
	and attaches economic values where feasible. It also states the basis for selecting the proposed project design and offers justification for recommended emission levels and approaches to pollution prevention and abatement.		
Mitigation Measures	Identifies mitigation measures and any negative environmental impacts that cannot be mitigated and explores opportunities for environmental enhancement.	- APPENDIX III: Generic Structure of Environmental Impact Assessment Document 5 Analysis of Alternatives (Technology & Site)	No gap.
Environmental Management Plan	Describes mitigation, monitoring, and institutional measures to be taken during construction and operation to eliminate adverse impacts, offset them, or reduce them to acceptable levels.	- Paragraph 10. Environment Management Plan	No gap. However, in the case of monitoring items being added or changed based on supplementary findings, it is necessary to deal with the plan
Budget, financial sources and implementation arrangements	Appropriate follow-up plans and systems, such as monitoring plans and environmental management plans, must be prepared; the costs of implementing such plans and systems, and the financial methods to fund such costs, must be determined. Plans for projects with particularly large potential adverse impacts must be accompanied by detailed environmental management plans.	- APPENDIX III: Generic Structure of Environmental Impact Assessment Document 6 Environmental Monitoring Program	No gap. However, in the case of mitigation measures and/or monitoring items being added or changed based on supplementary findings, it is necessary to modify the cost.
Public Consultation with Stakeholder Meeting	In preparing EIA reports, consultations with stakeholders, such as residents, must take place after sufficient information has been disclosed. Records of such consultations must be prepared.	- Paragraph 7 III. Stage (3) - Public Consultation (vii) - APPENDIX IV Procedure for Conduct of Public Hearing	A few gaps: 1) Another stakeholder meeting needs to be conducted at the preparation stage of scoping drafts.
Information Disclosure	Discloses the results of such categorization on its website—including the name of each project and its country, location, project outline, category, and its reason—before making the decision to undertake preparatory surveys.	- APPENDIX IV Procedure for Conduct of Public Hearing 2.0 The Process	No gap.

Source: Study Team

7. Environmental and Social Risks and Mitigation Measures

The Project will have mainly positive environmental and social impacts. The below describes broad project benefits and positive environmental and social impacts.

- a. Forest / Natural and Physical Capital Benefits
 - Improved forest quality and quantity
 - Increased production
 - Improved environmental services derived from forests such as improved watershed protection, reduced soil erosion
 - Construction/Improvement of community infrastructure and facilities
 - Better awareness toward forest protection
- b. Social Capital Benefits
 - Strengthened community institutions
 - Improved connections and networks for SHGs
 - Empowerment and reduced drudgery of women
 - Judicious use of land, water, and etc. due to the project interventions safeguarding the environment
 - Contributing to Gender empowerment
- c. Financial Capital Benefits
 - Increased incomes
 - Direct and indirect employment opportunities arising from project activities
 - Diversification of income sources and reduced financial risk
 - Value addition and better marketing for their produces
- d. Human Capital Benefits
 - Increased technical capacity for sustainable management of forests
 - Increased entrepreneurial and business management capacity of SHGs
- e. Improved Structures and Processes
 - Increased participation in community development planning and activities
 - Increased participation of local people in forest management
 - Improved capacity of government departments and extension service delivery

However, the Project potentially could also bring a number of adverse environmental impacts. The following table presents environmental and social risks and mitigation measures by component.

Table A- 22: Summary of Adverse Environmental / Social Risks and Mitigation Measures

Activities	Potential Environmental and Social Impact	Possible Mitigation Measures
Planning (Project Planning, JFMC formation, micro-planning)	<p><u>Social Impact:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conflicts at community level - Micro planning could lead to increased conflict over the sustainable usages of natural resources and women may be excluded from planning process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participatory procedures for micro-planning, screening of sub-projects and avoidance of major impacts -Procedural steps for ensuring adequate consultation and participation of vulnerable groups in micro-planning, ensuring women's contribution in micro-planning - Promotion of best-practice participatory approaches in the micro-planning - Prioritization of vulnerable groups as beneficiaries
Forest Management and Biodiversity Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Use of invasive species may lead to a loss of indigenous species and biodiversity, and other adverse impacts on forest ecology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The project will exclusively promote the planting of native species for forest restoration - If any invasive species are needed to be used for technical reasons, invasive species which is popularly used for the plantation in India shall be used and shall be carried out the monitoring to confirm the invasive species are not propagating outside of the plantation area.

Activities	Potential Environmental and Social Impact	Possible Mitigation Measures
	<u>Social Impact:</u> - Possible loss of customary/religious/traditional knowledge/ resource usage management/practices as communities are trained in formal management approaches and standard technical silvicultural practices - Loss of customary and religious land/resource access and use - Increased developmental dependency	- Documentation and integration of traditional forest management practices, knowledge in the Micro Plan. - Participatory selection of planting species - Community-based/participatory land/resource use planning - Local regulations
Infrastructure Development	<u>Environmental Impact:</u> - Loss of endangered species and important habitats (nursery, spawning ground, nest)	- Participatory procedures for micro-planning, screening of subprojects and avoidance of major impacts - Carrying out of ecological baseline survey - Proper design and planning of infrastructure activities to minimize environmental risks - Community-based/Participatory land/resource use planning
	- Litter/waste, soil/water pollution from building or processing facilities	- Specific measures and disposal for dealing with litter and other waste produced
	- Water quality deterioration (especially siltation) by check dam - Change of ground water level	- Carrying out water quality and ground water level monitoring
	<u>Social Impact:</u> - Potential loss of customary/religious/traditional knowledge as communities are trained in formal management approaches - Loss of customary and religious land/resource access and use - Resource use conflicts e.g. over wells and other water supply/sanitation facilities - Increased developmental dependency - Possibility of loss of access to customary lands and resources	- Participatory procedures for planning, social assessment, screening of sub-projects and avoidance of major impacts - Proper design and planning of activities to minimize environmental risks - No use of private land or resettlement for Community infrastructures - Community involvement and employment in all aspects of construction, operation and maintenance - Prioritization of vulnerable groups as beneficiaries - Local regulations
Livelihoods Improvement	<u>Environmental Impact:</u> - Unsustainable exploitation of NTFPs	- Participatory development of sustainable harvesting quotas and regulations
	- Water quality deterioration by livestock wastes - Water quality deterioration by fish farming	- Proper treatment or recycle as fertilizer etc - Proper control of feeding and capacity
	<u>Social Impact:</u> - Denial of basic rights - Increased dependency - Loss of traditional livelihood - Loss of traditional knowledge/skill - Social exclusion/elite capture - Inequitable benefit sharing - Resource use conflicts e.g. over wells and other water supply/sanitation facilities - Increased developmental dependency - Gender issues	- Community involvement and employment in all aspects of construction, operation and maintenance - Corpus fund to ensure sustainability of investment - Clear and equitable beneficiary selection and prioritizing forest dependent poor and vulnerable households - Selection of female beneficiaries with deliberate attempts to empower women - Documentation and utilization of traditional knowledges/ practices
	- Encroachment - Loss of common property resources - Loss of property, houses and other physical assets - Loss of other customary land/resource access and use - Disempowerment of customary institutions	- Strict delineation and survey of forest boundaries - Stringent action against encroachment - Increased awareness programs - Participatory procedures for screening of subprojects and avoidance of major impacts - No use of private land or resettlement for Community infrastructures - Ensure members of the community participation in council such as Dorba

Source: developed by Study Team

8. Framework and Procedures of ESMSF

8.1 Overview of the ESMSF Procedures

The proposed procedure for environmental and social considerations in the Project is summarised in the table below.

Table A- 23: Overview of ESMSF Procedures

No.	Project Stage	Safeguard Activity	Suggested Guidance to be Developed	Developer of Guidance
1	Target village selection, and preliminary consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beneficiary Selection - Explanation of the Project overview - Information Disclosure and Free Prior Informed Consultation - Establishment of broad community support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Village Level Committees Management Manual - Guidance Note to ensure social and environmental safeguard. - Selection criteria reflecting the social-environmental safe guard perspective - Selection to be done in a public meeting of people's institution placed by the Project (e.g., JFMC) 	- SPMU will develop required guidance documents with an expert of Project Management Consultant
2	Baseline Surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social Assessment - Biodiversity Assessment (at construction site) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social Assessment Plan - Biodiversity Assessment Plan 	
3	Sub-project Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Process of Micro Plans to be participatory to reflect on the voices of the community members - Screening and selection of the activities with reference to the subproject exclusion criteria - Subproject categorisation as per the JICA Guidelines. - Participatory environmental and social assessment for confirmation of the screening results and finalization of the activities to be undertaken by JFMCs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Micro-planning Manual - Participatory Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) Plan (if necessary) - Screening criteria 	
4	Approval of sub-project	- Activities in sub-projects shall be reviewed by RMU from the viewpoints of environmental and social safeguard and submit to SDMU for review and DMU for approval.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Screening criteria - Guidance Note to ensure social and environmental safeguard 	
5	Sub-project Implementation	- Community participation in project activities	- Guidance Note to ensure social and environmental safeguard.	
6	Monitoring and Reporting	- Through participatory M&E mechanism the impact of the project activities will be monitored by the executing agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guidance Note to ensure social and environmental safeguard. - Monitoring Sheet 	
7	Grievance Procedures	- Through the project's institutional structure	- Institutional responsibilities for addressing grievances	

Source: developed by Study Team

8.2 Institutional Framework for ESMSF

ESMSF will be implemented through existing institutional structure of the Project. The table below highlights institutional structure for ESMSF with key environmental and social management roles and responsibilities. The implementation structure for the Project is shown in Attachment 1.

Table A- 24: Institutional Structure for ESMSF

Institution	Role in the Project	Role and/or Responsibility in ESMSF
Governing Body (GB)	- Decision making body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitation and coordination with various line departments and other agencies - Review functioning of SPMU, DPMU, BPMU with regards to implementation of environment and social assessments, management plans and monitoring programs - Approve APO and annual budget prepared by EB - Approve/ change/modification/revision in project components/sub components on the proposal prepared and submitted by EB before submission to JICA for concurrence
Executive Committee (EC)	- Supervision and monitoring of all activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop Operational Manual for the project which describes and provides guidelines for preparation of Micro Plan, annual plan, fund management etc. - Prepare APO in consultation with field level offices of SPMU, DPMU, BPMU - Closely monitor the physical and financial progress of the Project by organizing regular meeting with field level offices - Prepare modifications and/or changes in components/sub components of the project with justification, when required, and submit to GB for onward submission to JICA, GoI for concurrence and approval
Project Management Unit (PMU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project implementation, supervision and monitoring of all activities. - Documentation and reporting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Owner and implementation of the ESMSF/ STFDPF - Report to concerned departments in the State Government as well as to JICA in relation to environmental and social consideration in Annual Report in case environmental negative impact identified. - Information disclosure including elaboration of project information brochures and project homepage. - Consultation and guidance to DPMU/BPMUs, and field level officers on information disclosure and consultation. - Ensure free, prior and informed consultation. - Development of Management Information System (MIS). - Development of approach and guidance for micro-planning. - Training on micro-planning to field level officers. - Technical guidelines for beneficiary selection, design of component technical approaches, safeguard checks/guidelines for particular activities (if required) - Development of monitoring forms, review of monitoring data, reporting, assistance with evaluations - Review of participatory Environmental and Social Assessments - Performance of due diligence follow-up - Guide, instruct, prepare guidelines, establish and operate M&E, GIS/ MIS, dissemination of project information, hand-holding support in the field for all project activities
District Level Project Management Unit (DPMUs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assist SPMU in implementation of project activities - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supervise project activities of BDMUs - Supervise works carried-out by partner NGOs and Resource organizations - Report the result of categorization of subprojects by the monitoring form, to SPMU - Facilitate convergence at divisional level
Block Level	- Assist DPMUs and SPMU	- Undertake project monitoring and reporting, provide logistical

Institution	Role in the Project	Role and/or Responsibility in ESMSF
Project Management Unit (BPMUs)	in implementation of project activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> support for independent evaluations. - Coordinate with Gram Sabha to select sub-projects with screening procedures and to conduct participatory Environmental and Social Assessments (ESA). - Support and encourage the target villages for micro-planning at village levels, finalization of Micro Plans. - Conduct free, prior and informed consultation, and due diligence checks
Village Project Implementation Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assist the Project in selecting target beneficiaries - Clarify local needs and expectations on the Project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conceive and raise local awareness on environmental and social considerations. - Provision of support in micro-planning activities at village level. - Participating in Environmental and Social Assessments (ESA). - Supporting the Project for free, prior and informed consultation, and due diligence checks.

Source: developed by Study Team

Overall coordination and support for ESMSF will be provided through the SPMU at The Project and information related ESMSF will be centrally managed by the SPMU. SPMU will be responsible to report to concerned departments in the State Government as well as to JICA in relation to environmental and social consideration

Within The Project, the Project Director (PD) will serve as Environmental and Social Safeguard Director and hold central responsibility for ensuring ESMSF in the Project. Additional Project Director will serve as Environmental and Social Safeguard Manager to conduct overall management of ESMSF monitoring and ESMSF related information for the Project at the SPMU level.

Further, selected DPMU Chiefs will serve as Environmental and Social Safeguard DMU Chief for the project implementation at DPMU level. Selected BPMU Chiefs will serve also as Environmental and Social Safeguard BPMU Chief for the project implementation at BPMU level to provide hands-on assistance to members of VPIC who will be the Environmental and Social Safeguard Focal Person.

Table A- 25: Individual Role and Responsibility for ESMSF

Organization	Position	For ESMSF	Role and Responsibility
SPMU	Project Director	Environmental and Social Safeguard Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overall coordination and promotion of ESMSF compliance - Overall responsible for ensuring ESMSF in the Project. - Responsible to centrally manage information related to ESMSF. - Responsible to report to concerned departments in the State Government as well as to JICA in relation to environmental and social consideration
SPMU	Additional Project Director	Environmental and Social Safeguard Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Responsible for implementation of ESMSF for their activities in each designated work field. - Responsible for monitoring all the field level activities relating ESMSF. - Responsible for examination of safeguards compliance.
DPMU	DPMU Chief	Environmental and Social Safeguard DMU Chief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Responsible for conducting overall management of ESMSF monitoring and ESMSF related information within DPMU. - Responsible for regular collection of ESMSF information as a part of MIS format.
BPMU	BPMU Chief	Environmental and Social Safeguard BPMU Chief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Responsible for regular collection of ESMSF information as a part of MIS format at BPMU level - Providing hands-on assistance to SHGs, JFMCs and Working Groups regarding ESMSF. - Closely communicating with the Environmental and Social Safeguard Focal Person for timely action if necessary.

Organization	Position	For ESMSF	Role and Responsibility
VEC/VPIC	VEC/ VPIC	Environmental and Social Safeguard Focal Person	- Support the Project for compliance of ESMSF from the perspective of PRI. - Encourage beneficiaries to participate in activities relating ESMSF.

Source: developed by Study Team

The project's Management Information System (MIS) will include collection of safeguards-related data and the Project will also be subject to periodical evaluation and review, which will include examination of safeguards compliance. Through the Environmental and Social Safeguard Chiefs at DMU level, information will be regularly collected as a part of MIS format by the Environmental and Social Safeguard Manager who will be responsible for management of ESMSF monitoring and ESMSF related information of the Project.

8.3 Detail Procedures of ESMSF

(1) Free, Prior and Informed Consultation (FPIC)

Beneficiary groups will be preliminarily selected based on the defined criteria, thereafter their participation in the Project must be confirmed through a process of free, prior and informed consultation with the VEC/VPIC. If broad community support does not exist and/or the village actively does not wish to participate in the Project, then another village may be selected.

Table A- 26: Consultation for Broad Community Support

Purpose/Objective:	Establishing broad community support for the project implementation
Consultation Topic:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Basic information about the Project including area, location, purpose/objectives, key activities, stakeholders involved, target beneficiaries. - Expected role and involvement of communities. - An overview of possible environmental and social risks. - Necessity of Scheduled Tribe and Forest Dependent Plan
Participants:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Members of VEC/VPIC and SHGs - Gram Panchayat members - Other important individuals
Process:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Following beneficiary group formation, community meeting will be held using simple language. - Opportunities for open discussion of the Project should be provided. - Opportunities and facilities to facilitate participation of women, elders and other vulnerable. - Adequate time should be provided following the meeting for the participants to digest the information. - Field level officers will visit individuals who have expressed their criticism on any aspect of project implementation. - Decide if they do not wish to participate. - Presentation and discussion with VEC/VPIC - Field level officers will participate in general community meeting to discuss concerns.
Material Required:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of simple/easy to read project brochures in Bengali and/or other languages which are usually used among the regions. - Consultation and Participation Monitoring Sheets
Individual Responsibility:	
PD	- To call a meeting.
Environmental and Social Safeguard Directors/ Manager/ DPMU Chiefs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To propose and organize meetings. - To present the Project
Environmental and Social Safeguard BPMU Chiefs	- To record participants and meeting minutes.
Environmental and Social Safeguard Focal Person	- To encourage participation of local communities.

(2) Social Assessment

1) Purpose of Social Assessment

Social Assessment is a tool to help understanding key social issues and risks, and to determine social impacts on the target population of the proposed sub-project. There are many social variables that potentially affect the impacts and success of projects and policies—such as gender, age, language, displacement, and socioeconomic status. Through data collection and analysis, The social assessment enables the Project in consultation with other stakeholders to prioritize critical issues and determine how to address them. The social assessment will serve a number of purposes:

- a. Establish the baseline socio-economic situation of “the Scheduled Tribes and Forest Dependents “ in the project area to act as a reference for measuring project impact;
- b. Assess and opportunities to avail of basic social and economic services,
- c. Provide a basis for identifying appropriate community development and livelihoods interventions under the project
- d. Determine the short and long-term, direct and indirect, and positive and negative impacts of the project on the socio-cultural and economic status of particular vulnerable groups, including women, poor households, female-headed households, landless, SCs/STs and others as may be considered relevant
- e. Highlight key social issues present, particularly those that are underscored in the JICA guidelines (e.g. relating to human rights, involuntary resettlement, loss of livelihoods, indigenous peoples, gender etc.)
- f. Provide a basis for developing recommendations for addressing the various concerns and issues of projects that affect them

The social assessment itself will be implemented, basically when, STs and SCs which may have negative impact and require preparation of STFDP are identified. In case there are no such targets, but certain adverse social impacts are anticipated, the implementation of the social assessment shall be conducted.

During the micro-planning process, gathering of socio-economic related information will be conducted using similar methodologies as the social assessment described in this document. Information of the social assessment can be used for the micro-planning process and additional information will be taken if it is required.

If the socio-economic baseline survey is carried out in the any activities of the Project at the target area, the social assessment for the ESMSF/STFDPF can be omitted.

2) Social Assessment Approach and Task

The social assessment involves the participation of the members of the community to determine their needs and priorities, to obtain their views on the design and proposed implementation mechanisms of a particular project, and also to build capacity and involvement. It assists the executing agency in reaching the vulnerable and the poor and ensures that the project objectives are acceptable to the intended beneficiaries. The social assessment can be included in the micro planning process.

The social assessment plan will be prepared by EA to provide a reasonably detailed outline of the objectives, contents, methods and implementation schedule. ST, SC and other forest dependents shall be identified as target group and consulted independently in the social assessment and micro planning process. The table below specify key tasks for the social assessment.

Table A- 27: Tasks for Social Assessment

	Tasks	Descriptions
1	Description of the socio-cultural, institutional, historical, and political context	It explains the extent of socio-cultural fragmentation or homogeneity. It will also address the macro-policy context of the Project. Broader questions such as the traditional and cultural norms regarding the use of the resources and how these relate to relations between and among stakeholder groups can be determined.

2	Consideration of the legal and regulatory environment	It looks at the legal and regulatory environment of the Project, especially in relation to standing ownership and access arrangements and what their implications are for different stakeholder groups, especially the poor and vulnerable.
3	Relevance of core aspects of social development to the Project	It describes the potential outcomes of the proposed project in terms of social opportunities, constraints, impacts, and risks, such as socio-cultural diversity, gender, institutions, rules, stakeholder's interests, social risk and vulnerability.
4	Development of a strategy to achieve social development outcomes	It analyses the opportunities for community involvement in project preparation and implementation, the existing and proposed framework for property rights/access to resources, and sustainable management alternatives to achieve the desired social development outcomes.
5	Recommendations for project design and implementation arrangements	It reviews proposals for project design and provide guidance to the implementing agency on participatory alternatives and institutional strengthening measures appropriate to the socio-cultural characteristics of the project area(s). This will provide a basis for integrating the social analysis of the core elements into a proposal for implementation arrangements.
6	Development of a monitoring plan	The monitoring system needs to have local participation in the generation and refinement of indicators over the project cycle in order for the affected communities to be involved in balancing their own interests in the management of resources for conservation and productive purposes.

Source: Social Analysis Guidelines in Natural Resource Management (2005), World Bank

3) Reporting of Social Assessment Results

A social assessment report shall include at least following contents.

Table annex 1: Indicative Contents of Social Assessment Report

Chapter	Descriptions
Introduction	To define the basic purpose of the Social Assessment, its scope and a brief outline of how the report is organised.
Sub-Project Description	To provide brief details of the sub-project – rationale, objectives, area, key activities, the proposed implementation schedule etc.
Approach and Methodology	To describe the methods used in conducting the assessment, both quantitative and qualitative.
Socio-economic Baselines	To provide brief profiles of the target area.
Description of Sub-Project Impacts	Based on consideration of the sub-project's objectives and activities as well as the socio-economic/livelihoods assessment, to describe potential positive and negative impacts of the sub-project.
Vulnerable Groups:	To identify and describe particularly vulnerable groups within the community and how they may be affected by the Project.
Public Consultation and Information Disclosure	To document and present results of public consultation events with the communities.
Conclusion and Recommendations	To provide overall conclusions and recommendations.
Mitigation Measures	To identify specific measures to avoid, minimize and/or compensate for sub-project activities with adverse impacts on communities and particularly vulnerable groups.
Monitoring	To provide the developed monitoring plan including monitoring mechanism and monitoring implementation arrangements

Source: developed by Study Team

(3) Biodiversity Assessment

If the Subproject includes the construction of infrastructures such as check dams, roads and buildings, and ecological impact is anticipated by the construction, biodiversity assessment shall be carried out in and around the construction sites and affected areas (e.g. submerged area by a check dam).

Biodiversity assessment includes but not limited to, following items.

- Identification of endangered species under IUCN Red List (especially Vulnerable, Endangered, Critically Endangered), India's Red List of threatened species of fauna and flora or scheduled under the Wildlife Act (1972)
- Identification of important habitat area for the endangered species

(4) Micro-planning and Subproject Planning

1) Micro-planning

The NGOs hired by the Project will undertake the activity of making a Micro Plan as a learning process of participatory community development in all selected villages. This Micro Plan is an integrated development plan of each selected village, composing forest management plan, watershed conservation plan, and income generation plan. The Project/SPMU will make and provide necessary GIS maps to each selected village as a pre-condition for micro-planning. Based on the maps provided, each selected village is supposed to make a land-use plan in a participatory way as described previously. Within the process of micro-planning, the Project, specifically the NGOs hired, should prevent a village head/Nokma, members of traditional community institutions, or other village authority from dominating the decision-making processes of making a Micro Plan. For this purpose, the NGO hired first needs to facilitate each selected village to newly establish VPIC under Village Employment Committee (VEC) developed for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in all villages of the state and the country. VPIC should be consisted of representatives of diverse groups in each selected village, specifically socio-economically disadvantaged groups, such as women, youths, landless people, and a minor clan.

2) Selection and Screening

Sub-projects are selected based on the priority needs identified in the Micro Plans or other plans. Specific sub-projects will be selected on the basis of community preferences. However, certain exclusion criteria are required to ensure that the Project does not include sub-projects with potentially significant adverse environmental impacts such as EIA required projects (i.e., No Category 'A' or 'B' projects as per Indian EPA (1986) and the EIA Notification (2006)).

Sub-project selection and screening will be firstly carried out by VEC/VPIC for the Micro Plan and Range officers for the beat action plan. Each activity in the sub-project shall be screened and then the highest category among the activities will be the category of the sub-project. For example, if the infrastructure development activity falls into category B while other activities fall into category C, the sub-project shall be categorized as B. Then, the screening results are submitted to DPMU with the screening result format attached in Attachment 2 of this document.

The sub-project categorisation as per the JICA Guideline and finalisation of the exclusion criteria will be conducted by SPMU prior to the commencement of the Project or at the early stage (before the JFMC selection and consultation) of the preparatory work. In accordance with the JICA guidelines, various other exclusion criteria have also been developed and are shown in the table below.

Table A- 28: Subproject Exclusion Criteria

Component	Exclusion Criteria
1. Overall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sub-projects which involve diversion of forest land - Sub-projects that involve acquisition of private land - Sub-projects that cannot demonstrate the broad community support - Sub-projects likely to have major adverse impacts on the environment - Sub-projects which will fall into "Category A" as per the JICA Guideline - Sub-projects which will fall into "Category A" as per the EIA Notification, 2006
2. Forest and Natural Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sub-projects to be conducted inside protected areas and will not contribute to environmental protection/ conservation of the selected protected areas. - Sub-projects which are not in accordance with principle of sustainable forest management including biodiversity conservation - Sub-projects that substantially alter basic composition of forest, especially natural forest. - Sub-projects likely to cause damage to wildlife and their habitats - Sub-projects which involve felling of trees on Reserved Forest or PA unless ancillary to conservation and management of forests and wildlife defined in the working plan (e.g. fire breaks, thinning etc.)

Component	Exclusion Criteria
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sub-projects involving the collection, processing and sale of NTFP species listed under CITES, India's Red List of threatened species of fauna and flora or scheduled under the Wildlife Act (1972) - Sub-projects involving the use of fertilizers and pesticides banned by WHO (Classes IA, IB and II)
3.Social Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sub-projects that involve child labour - Sub-projects or activities which could lead to the exploitation of women - Sub-projects which involve acquisition of private land and/or resettlement - Activities that could cause damage to places of religious importance, historical monuments or cultural properties

Source: developed by Study Team

Though sub-projects which fall into the “Category A” as per the JICA Guideline are not anticipated in the Project, following scale of sub-projects are basically regarded as the “Category A” and “Category B”. However, screening criteria might be changed based on its location and social situation.

Category A

JICA Guidelines stipulates that “Proposed projects are classified as Category A if they are likely to have significant adverse impacts on the environment and society. Projects with complicated or unprecedented impacts that are difficult to assess, or projects with a wide range of impacts or irreversible impacts, are also classified as Category A. These impacts may affect an area broader than the sites or facilities subject to physical construction. Category A, in principle, includes projects in sensitive sectors, projects that have characteristics that are liable to cause adverse environmental impacts, and projects located in or near sensitive areas”. Example of the screening criteria is as shown below.

- Conversion or felling more than 100 ha of forest
- Construction of embankments/dams with water reservoir area more than 100 ha
- Development of more than 100 ha agricultural area
- Large-scale involuntary resettlement and land acquisition (more than 100 persons)

Category B

JICA Guidelines stipulates that “Proposed projects are classified as Category B if their potential adverse impacts on the environment and society are less adverse than those of Category A projects. Generally, they are site-specific; few if any are irreversible; and in most cases, normal mitigation measures can be designed more readily.” and no specific criteria is set out. Example of the screening criteria for the project is as shown below.

- Construction of embankments/dams with water reservoir area more than 10 ha
- Development of more than 50 ha agricultural area
- Development of infrastructure or building where endangered species listed in Wildlife Act (1972) or their habitat are existed
- Building more than 20,000 square meters.
- Small-scale involuntary resettlement and land acquisition (more than 1 person)
- Other activities which fall into Category B in EIA Notification (2006)

Example of the endangered species listed Schedule IV (Plant) of Wildlife Act (1972) is shown below.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Beddome's cycad (<i>Cycas beddomei</i>) | 4. Ladies slipper orchids (<i>Paphiopedilum</i> spp.) |
| 2. Blue vanda (<i>Vanda soerulec</i>) | 5. Pitcher plant (<i>Nepenthes khasiana</i>) |
| 3. Kuth (<i>Saussurea lappa</i>) | 6. Red vanda (<i>Ranantnera inschootiana</i>) |

Category C

JICA Guidelines stipulates that “Proposed projects are classified as Category C if they are likely to have minimal or little adverse impact on the environment and society.”

(5) Approval of Micro Plan and Sub-projects

Screening results from BPMU shall be reviewed by DPMU or SPMU from the viewpoints of environmental and social safeguard and then submitted to DMU for approval. DMU officers shall final review the screening results and make a decision for approval.

During the review and approval processes, related organizations shall also take carefully considerations for above mentioned environmental and social safeguarded policy.

In case subprojects which fall into the “Category B” as per the JICA Guideline are identified during the above “Selection and Screening” process and adverse environmental/ social impacts are anticipated from such sub-projects, DPMU shall report to JICA through SPMU at the timely manner and preparation of the EMP and EMoP and their implementation will be required as shown below.

If the sub-project falls into category C, DPMU shall submit the screening result with the screening result format attached in Attachment 2 of this document to JICA through SPMU quarterly together with Project Status Report (PSR) to be prepared for the overall Project

(6) Environmental Management Plan and Monitoring Plan

Sub-projects which require the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and the Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMoP) are not determined at the time of preparation of this document. In case subprojects which fall into the “Category B” as per the JICA Guideline are identified, preparation of the EMP and EMoP will be required and the process indicated below should be followed.

- 1) Screening of subprojects
- 2) Scoping of subprojects
- 3) Environmental and social survey/assessments
- 4) Preparation of EMP and EMoP
- 5) Implementation and monitoring of subprojects based on EMP and EMoP

The sub-project owner (SPMU) and contractors/implementers are the key entities for the implementation of environmental clearance.

The EMP and EMoP shall consist and cover following aspects:

- 1) EMP: Environmental mitigation and consideration measures which shall be taken in the course of the Project implementation in construction and operation phases. The measures shall be examined based on the subproject description and assessment results of environmental, social, health and safety impacts.
- 2) EMoP: Environmental monitoring plan to supervise/examine the implementation of proposed environmental mitigation and consideration measures and to measure the quality of surrounding environments under the influence of the project activities during construction, and operation phases.

In case of community related sub-project activities, contents of the EMP and EMoP shall be included in the Micro Plan to be prepared by the concerned community.

(7) Monitoring and Reporting

The safeguards frameworks require certain outputs relevant to ensuring that environmental and social safeguards have been observed. Therefore, indicators are required to measure the utilization and quality of the safeguard processes. The table below presents monitoring items, their indicators, means of verification, frequency and responsible parties for demonstrating and measuring that safeguards measures have been implemented. Monitoring shall be carried out for each sub-project.

Such monitoring results shall be compiled as monitoring report and submitted to JICA by SPMU. Monitoring form shall be developed also by SPMU so that every sub-project can use same format. Monitoring report shall be submitted to JICA through SPMU quarterly together with Project Status Report (PSR) to be prepared for the overall Project.

Table A- 29: Draft Monitoring Items, Indicators, Means of Verification, Frequency and Responsible Parties

	Item	Indicator	Means of Verification	Frequency	Responsible Party
1.	Information disclosure and establishment of broad community support	- Method, location, and timing of free, prior and informed consultation (FPIC) - No. of men, women, SCs/STs attended at the community meeting - % of interviewees satisfied with information disclosure process	- Minutes of the Meetings - Community resolution - Voting records	For every sub-project. Additional measurement should be carried out whenever need arises during the Project implementation.	SPMU/DPMU
2.	Baseline Surveys	<u>Social Assessment</u> - No. of men, women, SCs/STs <u>Biodiversity Assessment</u> - No. of endangered species and locations	- Social Assessment Reports - Biodiversity Assessment Reports	For every assessment	DPMU/BPMU
3.	Sub-project Planning	- No. of men, women, SCs/STs consulted in micro-planning - % of interviewees satisfied with Micro Plans - Linkage/ convergence with other schemes	- Micro plans - Beat action plans - Other plans	For every sub-project planning	SPMU/DPMU/BPMU
4.	Approval of Sub-project	- No. of excluded sub-projects	- Lists of sub-projects - Reports on the selection and screening	At the time of sub-project selection	SPMU/DPMU
5.	Sub-project implementation	- No. of women, SC/ST beneficiaries - % of interviewees satisfied with beneficiaries selected	- JFMC, SHGs, established - Sub-project Plans	At the time of beneficiary selection At the time of sub-project planning	SPMU/DPMU/BPMU
6.	Monitoring and Evaluation	- No. of men, women, SCs/STs attended community meeting	- Monthly, quarterly, annual monitoring forms - Social audit reports	At least once a year. Additional measurement should be carried out whenever need arises during the project implementation.	SPMU/DPMU/BPMU
		<u>Check dam construction</u> - Ground water level - River flow - Water quality	- Monitoring forms	Pre-construction: once After-construction: at least quarterly	SPMU/DPMU/BPMU
7.	Grievance procedures	- No of grievances submitted - No of grievances resolved - % of interviewees aware of and satisfied with grievance mechanism	- Grievance forms	At least once a year. Additional measurement should be carried out whenever need arises during the Project implementation.	SPMU/DPMU/BPMU

Source: developed by Study Team

(8) Information Disclosure and Grievance Procedures

The executing agency will disclose all information relating environmental and social safeguard of the Project. This will include all the ESMS related documents including social assessment documents, monitoring report and their plans. All information will be made available in a timely manner, in an accessible place, and in a form and language(s) understandable to all stakeholders, including the general public, and affected people, if any, so that they can provide meaningful inputs for further

development of the ESMS. JICA will also make the monitoring result open for the public via their website.

Formal grievance mechanism will be in line with existing policies, strategies, and regulations on grievances as defined by GoI (i.e., Guidelines for Redress of Public Grievances (2010)). However, it is expected that project related grievances can be dealt with through the proposed institutional structure of the Project. Thus, the grievance mechanism will be institutionalized in each level of project implementation, from the community to the executing agency.

Key principles for grievance redress in The Project are described hereunder:

1. The rights of all project participants are respected and their interests protected
2. Concerns of project participants arising from the project implementation process are adequately addressed and in a prompt and timely manner
3. Entitlements or livelihood support for project participants are provided on time and in accordance with the relevant GoI and JICA safeguard policies and applicable legal framework
4. Project participants are aware of their rights to access and to realize access to grievance procedures free of charge
5. The grievance mechanism will be institutionalized in each village by the Village Council

9. Framework and Procedures of STFDPF

9.1 Preparation of Scheduled Tribe and Forest Dependents Plan

(1) Process

The Scheduled Tribe and Forest Dependents Plan shall be prepared at the VEC/VPIC when adverse impacts of the Project to the ST and Forest Dependents are anticipated. The content of the Scheduled Tribe and Forest Dependents Plan should be a part of the Micro Plan or other sub-project plan to be prepared. The Scheduled Tribe and Forest Dependents Plan should be prepared by the lead of field officers/ animators and with active participation of ST and Forest Dependents of the village/ habitation. The indicative steps for preparation of the Scheduled Tribe and Forest Dependents Plan have been described at the table below.

Table A- 30: Processes for Preparation of Scheduled Tribe and Forest Dependents Plan

Step	Safeguard Activity, Methods, Processes
Screening and Basic Information Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultation and confirmation of whether the plan is necessary to prepare or not. - Collection of basic information on the village/habitation such as status of ST and forest dependents; possibility of forest dwellers' participation of ST and forest dependents in the project; potential impact of the project on ST and forest dependents.
Social Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessments of needs and priorities of ST and forest dependents by participatory rural appraisal tools
Consultation with ST and Forest Dependents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Workshops and discussion for identification of mitigation measures and other support activities
Drafting and Approval of the Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparation based on workshop/discussion activities - Meeting of JFMCs

Source: developed by Study Team

(2) Contents of Scheduled Tribe and Forest Dependents Plan

The Scheduled Tribe and Forest Dependents Plan shall include at least following contents.

Table A- 31: Indicative Contents of Scheduled Tribe and Forest Dependents Plan

Chapter	Descriptions
Introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To define the basic purpose of the plan, its scope and a brief outline of how the report is organised. - To define Scheduled Tribe and Forest Dependents
Sub-Project Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To provide brief details of the sub-project – rationale, objectives, area, key activities, the proposed implementation schedule etc.
Socio-economic Baselines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To provide brief profiles of the target area. - To provide baseline information on the demographic, social, economic and cultural characteristics of ST and Forest Dependents - Baseline information on the natural resources (land, water and forest) managed and used by the ST and Forest Dependents.
Summary of the Social Assessment and Free, Prior and Informed Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To identify key project stakeholders - To describe consultation with the ST and forest dependents - To assess the potential adverse and positive effects of the project
Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To identify measures to be taken up for avoiding and/ or mitigating the potential adverse effects of the Project - To identify activities to be carried out for supporting the ST and forest dependents to participate in the Project
Public Consultation and Information Disclosure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To document and present results of public consultation events with the communities.
Cost estimates and financing plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To provide activities wise budget and possible sources of finance
Monitoring Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To provide details of monitoring mechanism upon implementation of Scheduled Tribe and Forest Dependents Plan

Source: developed by Study Team

(3) Institutional Framework for STFDPF

In principle, the institutional framework for ESMSF will be applied for implementation of STFDPF

9.2 Detail Procedures of STFDPF

(1) Free, Prior and Informed Consultation

It is important that the target population (ST and Forest Dependents) of the Project are consulted in the process of establishing broad community support for the Project at local levels. At the preparatory stage, the locations where each of these communities live and derive a livelihood will be mapped. It should be ensured that these communities are adequately represented in consultation meetings and during the preliminary information disclosure. In consultation meetings and disclosing information including written materials, language of communication should be Bengali and/or other languages which are usually used among the regions. Contents of written materials should be simple enough for everyone to follow. Also, opportunities and facilities to facilitate participation of women, elders and other vulnerable should be considered. It should be the responsibility of the animators/ field officers to make sure that visualization and visual presentations are used as much as possible. A well designed program would benefit from well documented consultations with indigenous communities.

(2) Social Assessment and Sub-Project Planning

Social assessment and sub-project planning process shall involve specific procedures ensuring that the needs and priorities of vulnerable groups are reflected in subprojects under the Project.

In principle, the social assessment for STFDP should follow the procedure determined in the ESMSF. However, in case, there are targets of STFDP, following issues should be also covered in the Social Assessment.

- a. Demography, cultural and political characteristics of affected ST & Forest Dependents.
- b. Lands which affected ST & Forest Dependents have been traditionally possessing or customary using/occupying.
- c. Natural resources which affected ST & Forest Dependents rely on for their social as well as economic bases.

(3) Selection and Screening of Subprojects

Selection of subprojects will be prioritized keeping in mind the target beneficiaries (ST and Forest Dependents) will face no/minimum negative impacts by the project activities. All subprojects to be supported by the Project need and to be finalized through participatory consultation processes and vulnerable communities will be an integral part of this process. Target beneficiaries will have preferential treatment even during the project implementation stage.

(4) Monitoring and Reporting

Basically the monitoring and reporting related to the STFDP to be monitored through regular Project monitoring and evaluation system together with ESMSF. The Project will include participatory monitoring where identified ST and forest dependents should be consulted separately. In this process, they are a part of the beneficiary community, ensuring that they have a fair opportunity to provide feedback on project implementation.

(5) Grievance Procedures

Grievance procedures for ST and forest dependents are the same as that of other vulnerable groups provided in the ESMSF. However, if deemed necessary, it is important to establish a grievance redress committee to respond effectively in a timely and responsible manner.

10. Capacity Development Requirements for ESMSF and STFDP Implementation

The project will not include any sub-projects requiring environmental clearance nor any activities with major social impacts, however as described in the previous sections, there are certain potential impacts and risks. Management and monitoring of environmental and social risks require a certain level of awareness and technical capacity.

Particularly for ESMS, certain specialized knowledge and skills will be required at different management levels for operationalising the procedures for assessing and screening environmental and social impacts as well as implementing and monitoring safeguards measures.

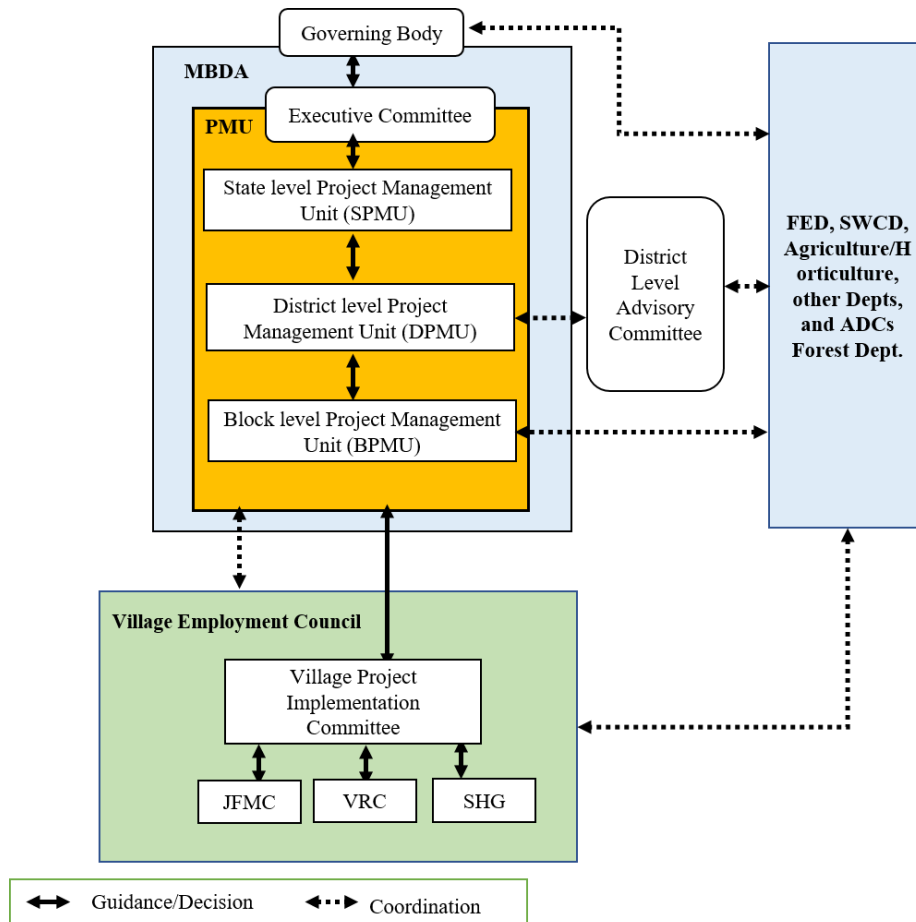
The table below describes indicative key capacity development requirements for implementing the ESMSF and STFDP measures, steps and procedures. Detailed capacity development plan for environmental and social safeguard will be developed by the executing agency in line with the capacity development component of the Project during at the preparation stage.

Table A- 32: Capacity Development Plan for Environmental and Social Safeguards

Module Name	Theme/Topic	Key Participant	Schedule
Management/ Administrative Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - JICA's safeguard policy - Basic introductory concept of safeguard - ESMSF/STFDPF steps and procedures to be applied in the Project - Free and prior informed consent (FPIC) - Monitoring and Evaluation 	- SPMU officers / DPMU/BPMU chief	- One time at the preparatory phase (total one batch)
Field/ Operational Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Basic introductory concept of safeguard - ESMSF/STFDPF steps and procedures to be applied in the Project - Community consultation processes - Free and prior informed consent (FPIC) - Monitoring and evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Representatives from VEC/VPIC - Other representative from VEC/VPIC (if necessary) 	- One time for each district at the preparatory phase (total 3 batches)

Source: developed by Study Team

Attachment 1 Proposed Implementation Structure for the Project



Attachment 2 Sample of Screening Results for Sub-Project

1. General Information of the Sub-Project

Items	Descriptions
Name of Sub-Project	(e.g. Micro Plan of XXX JFMC)
Location	(e.g. XXX Village)
Implementation Organization	(e.g. XXX JFMC)

2. Screening Results of the Sub-Project

Screening Results	Reason for the Screening	Person in Charge for Screening (Name, Position, Organization)
(A, B, C)	(e.g. this sub-project include Category B activity such as check dam construction)	(e.g. Mr. XXX, Chief of ZZZ DMU)

Note: The highest screening result of the activities should be applied for the sub-project

3. Screening Results of Each Activity in the Sub-Project

Component	Name of Activity	Location of the Activity	Description of the Activity	Screening Result	Reason for the Screening
Forest management	(e.g. River bank plantation along XXX River)	(e.g. from Lat. XXX Long. XXX to Lat. YYY to Long YYY, Distance ZZZ km)	(e.g. 100 bamboos will be planted along the XXX river to protect river bank)	(e.g. C)	(e.g. Plantation will be carried out in the government owned land and no land acquisition of private land will be required. This activity will improve riparian area and ecosystems and mitigate soil erosion)
Soil and water conservation	(e.g. Check Dam Construction)	(e.g. Lat. XXX, Long XXX,)	(e.g. one RCC check dam with catchment area of 15 ha and submerged area of 5ha will be constructed)	(e.g. B)	(e.g. some endangered species listed on Wildlife Act(1972) such as <i>cycas beddomei</i> were found at the construction sites based on the biodiversity assessment results. Endangered species will be transplanted outside of the submerged area)
Livelihood Improvement					
Institutional Strengthening					

(2) Draft Environmental Checklist

Draft Environmental Checklist

Information as of 19 July, 2019

Category	Environmental Item	Main Check Items	Yes: Y No: N Not Clear: NC	Confirmation of Environmental Considerations (Reasons, Mitigation Measures)
1 Permits and Explanation	(1) EIA and Environmental Permits	(a) Have EIA reports been already prepared in official process?	N	Project for Community-Based Forest Management and Livelihoods Improvement in Meghalaya (hereinafter referred to as “the Project”) include any activities which require the EIA process according to the Indian EIA notification 2006. Environmental and Social Management System Framework (ESMSF) and Scheduled Tribe and Forest Dependents Plan Framework (STFDPF) are prepared to avoid adverse environmental and social impacts. The activities which may have significant environmental and social impacts will be eliminated based on the ESMSF/STFDPF.
		(b) Have EIA reports been approved by authorities of the host country's government?	N	ditto
		(c) Have EIA reports been unconditionally approved? If conditions are imposed on the approval of EIA reports, are the conditions satisfied?	N	ditto
		(d) In addition to the above approvals, have other required environmental permits been obtained from the appropriate regulatory authorities of the host country's government?	N	Other environmental permits are also not required for the Project.
	(2) Explanation to the Local Stakeholders	(a) Have contents of the project and the potential impacts been adequately explained to the local stakeholders based on appropriate procedures, including information disclosure? Is understanding obtained from the Local stakeholders?	Y	Specific stakeholder consultation meetings/workshops are not planned yet. However, series of meetings/workshops are to be held with various stakeholders in relation to project formulation. Comments of local stakeholders will be integrated into design of subprojects and activities prior to their implementation following social assessment and consultation processes.

Category	Environmental Item	Main Check Items	Yes: Y No: N Not Clear: NC	Confirmation of Environmental Considerations (Reasons, Mitigation Measures)
		(b) Have the comment from the stakeholders (such as local residents) been reflected to the project design?	Y	Since majority of the project activities to be implemented through communities, comments of local stakeholders will be integrated into design of subprojects and activities prior to their implementation following social assessment and consultation processes.
	(3) Examination of Alternatives	(a) Have alternative plans of the project been examined with social and environmental considerations?	Y	The project location and components have not been fully determined yet. However social and environmental considerations to be factored into project design (through exclusion/selection criteria for project activities). If the activities which may have some environmental and social impacts, mitigation measures including alternatives will be studied based on the ESMSF/STFDPF.
2 Pollution Control	(1) Air Quality	(a) Do air pollutants, such as dust, soot and dust, sulfur oxides (SO _x), nitrogen oxides (NO _x), and organic chemical substances emitted from various sources, such as logging operations, forest products manufacturing processes, and incinerators comply with the country's emission standards and ambient air quality standards? Are any mitigating measures taken?	NC	No significant serious impacts by the Project are predicted. However, if any impact may be predicted by further studies, as required, necessary measures will be carried out based on ESMSF.
	(2) Water Quality	(a) Is there a possibility that the use of chemicals, such as fertilizers, and agrochemicals will cause water pollution?	NC	Construction of check dams may temporarily cause siltation and aquaculture in conservation ponds may deteriorate the water quality. However, no significant serious impacts to water quality by the Project are predicted. If some negative impacts are anticipated, mitigation measures and monitoring will be carried out based on ESMSF.
		(b) Where facilities, such as forest products manufacturing facilities are installed, do effluents from the facilities comply with the country's effluent standards and ambient water quality standards?	Y/NC	There will be no large-scale manufacturing facilities of forest products such as bamboo or timber operations planned under The Project. There may be some small-scale manufacturing facilities. However, associated effluents and effects on water sources/supply will be nil or negligible. If some negative impacts are anticipated, mitigation measures and monitoring will be carried out based on ESMSF.

Category	Environmental Item	Main Check Items	Yes: Y No: N Not Clear: NC	Confirmation of Environmental Considerations (Reasons, Mitigation Measures)
	(3) Wastes	(a) Are wastes properly treated and disposed of in accordance with the country's regulations?	Y	There will not be any significant waste associated with the Project activities since there will be virtually no manufacturing. General garbage will be generated in the administration buildings and it will be collected and treated as usual administration procedures. However, if any negative impact may be predicted by further studies, as required, necessary measures and monitoring will be carried out according to national regulations and ESMSF.
	(4) Soil Contamination	(a) Are adequate measures taken to prevent contamination of soil and groundwater by use of chemicals, such as agrochemicals?	N	Any chemicals will not be used under The Project. Thus, no significant serious impacts by the Project are predicted. However, if any negative impact may be predicted by further studies, as required, necessary measures and monitoring will be carried out according to national regulations and ESMSF.
		(b) Are any agrochemicals management plans prepared? Are any usages or any implementation structures organized for proper use of the plans?	N	The Project will not use any chemicals. However, existing guidelines will be adopted or guidelines will be prepared if necessary.
3 Natural Environment	(1) Protected Areas	(a) Is the project site or discharge area located in protected areas designated by the country's laws or international treaties and conventions? Is there a possibility that the project will affect the protected areas?	Y/NC	Two (2) national parks, four (4) wildlife sanctuaries and one (1) biosphere reserve are located in the Meghalaya State and certain parts of the Project area may include the protected areas. Even though, all the proposed project interventions are aimed at promoting sustainable forest management and would contribute to environmental conservation of the area. If any adverse impact may be predicted by further studies, required countermeasures/monitoring will be examined to avoid/mitigate the predicted impacts based on the related laws/regulations and ESMSF.

Category	Environmental Item	Main Check Items	Yes: Y No: N Not Clear: NC	Confirmation of Environmental Considerations (Reasons, Mitigation Measures)
	(2) Ecosystem	(a) Does the project site encompass primeval forests, tropical rain forests, ecologically valuable habitats (e.g., coral reefs, mangroves, or tidal flats)?	Y	Primeval forests and tropical rain forests may be included in the Project sites. If any adverse impact may be predicted by further studies, required countermeasures/monitoring will be examined to avoid/mitigate the predicted impacts based on the related laws/regulations and ESMSF.
		(b) Does the project site encompass the protected habitats of endangered species designated by the country's laws or international treaties and conventions?	N	This project intends to conserve the protected habitats and will not involve any activities which affect them negatively. However, there are the possibilities that endangered plants or habitat for endangered species occur at or around the construction sites of check dams or buildings. Biodiversity assessment will be carried out at or around the construction sites as occasion arises. If any adverse impact may be predicted by further studies, required countermeasures/monitoring will be examined to avoid/mitigate the predicted impacts based on the related laws/regulations and ESMSF.
		(c) Is there a possibility that changes in localized micro-meteorological conditions, such as solar radiation, temperature, and humidity due to a large-scale timber harvesting will affect the surrounding vegetation?	N	There will be no large-scale timber harvesting in The Project.
		(d) Is there a possibility that a large-scale timber harvesting will result in loss of breeding and feeding grounds for wildlife?	N	There will be no large-scale timber harvesting in The Project.
		(e) In the case of reforestation projects, is there a possibility that mono-species plantations will adversely affect wildlife habitats? Is there a possibility that mono-species plantations will cause outbreaks of pests?	NC	There will be reforestation of degraded forest lands in the Project sites. There may be possibilities of mono-species plantations in a small scale but outbreaks of pests are not anticipated.
		(f) If significant ecological impacts are anticipated, are adequate protection measures taken to reduce the impacts on the ecosystem?	N	Significant negative ecological impacts are never anticipated because ecological restoration is one of key subjects of The Project.

Category	Environmental Item	Main Check Items	Yes: Y No: N Not Clear: NC	Confirmation of Environmental Considerations (Reasons, Mitigation Measures)
		(g) Isn't an illegal deforestation associated with the project being carried out, or is an acquisition of the forest certification by the project proponent being carried out?	N	The Project will not involve any deforestation. Small-scale removal of trees associated with small-scale infrastructure development may occur and subject to relevant legislation requiring clearance.
	(3) Hydrology	(a) Is there a possibility that alteration of rainwater runoff and runoff characteristics due to a large-scale timber harvesting and access road construction will cause impacts on the hydrology of the surrounding areas?	NC	There will be no large-scale timber harvesting. The Project should have generally positive impacts on surrounding hydrology due to improvement of degraded forests and check dam constructions. Basically, no significant adverse impact is predicted. However, check dam constructions may cause small changes of river flow and ground water level, so monitoring of relevant items will be carried out based on ESMSF.
		(b) Is there a possibility that decreased water retention capacity due to deforestation will affect the existing drainage patterns of the forest?	N	The Project intends to increase the water retention capacity through improvement of degraded forests. Soil and water conservation measures such as minor irrigation check dams and reforestations are designed and implemented to maintain and improve drainage patterns of the forest.
	(4) Topography and Geology	(a) Is there a possibility that loss of forest stability due to timber harvesting will cause slope failures or landslides?	N	There will be no significant timber harvesting in The Project.
	(5) Management of Abandoned Sites	(a) Are adequate restoration and revegetation plans considered for the harvested areas? In particular, are adequate measures taken to prevent soil runoff from the harvested areas?	N	There will be no significant or large-scale harvesting of timber in The Project.
		(b) Is a sustainable management system for the harvested areas established?	N	ditto
		(c) Are adequate financial provisions secured to manage the harvested areas?	N	ditto
4 Social Environment	(1) Resettlement	(a) Is involuntary resettlement caused by project implementation? If involuntary resettlement is caused, are efforts made to minimize the impacts caused by the resettlement?	N	There will be no involuntary resettlement anticipated. Activities which involve involuntary resettlement should be avoided based on the subproject exclusion criteria on ESMSF.

Category	Environmental Item	Main Check Items	Yes: Y No: N Not Clear: NC	Confirmation of Environmental Considerations (Reasons, Mitigation Measures)
		(b) Is adequate explanation on compensation and resettlement assistance given to affected people prior to resettlement?	N	There will be no involuntary resettlement in The Project.
		(c) Is the resettlement plan, including compensation with full replacement costs, restoration of livelihoods and living standards developed based on socioeconomic studies on resettlement?	N	ditto
		(d) Is the compensations going to be paid prior to the resettlement?	N	ditto
		(e) Is the compensation policies prepared in document?	N	ditto
		(f) Does the resettlement plan pay particular attention to vulnerable groups or people, including women, children, the elderly, and people below the poverty line, ethnic minorities, and indigenous peoples?	N	ditto
		(g) Are agreements with the affected people obtained prior to resettlement?	N	ditto
		(h) Is the organizational framework established to properly implement resettlement? Are the capacity and budget secured to implement the plan?	N	ditto
		(i) Are any plans developed to monitor the impacts of resettlement?	N	ditto
		(j) Is the grievance redress mechanism established?	N	ditto
	(2) Living and Livelihood	(a) Is there a possibility that the project will adversely affect the living conditions of inhabitants? Are adequate measures considered to reduce the impacts, if necessary? Is particular attention paid to the inhabitants whose livelihoods are based on primary industries, such as farming, raising livestock, or hunting and gathering in the forests?	NC	The Project intends to have positive impacts in terms of improving local people's livelihoods/living conditions. However, it is possible that certain forest protection activities could have some negative impact on local people's customary access to natural resources. Such impacts will be addressed through participatory planning and required countermeasures will be examined to avoid/mitigate the predicted impacts based on ESMSF/STFDPF.
		(b) Are adequate measures taken to prevent illegal entry into the forestry resource areas from the outside through newly constructed access roads?	NC	The Project will not construct new access roads in the majority of the Project areas. If any adverse impacts may be predicted by further studies, required countermeasures/monitoring will be examined to

Category	Environmental Item	Main Check Items	Yes: Y No: N Not Clear: NC	Confirmation of Environmental Considerations (Reasons, Mitigation Measures)
				avoid/mitigate the predicted impacts based on the related laws/regulations and ESMSF/STFDPF.
		(c) Is there a possibility that the forest right of common is obstructed?	NC	A key Project objective is to strengthen community-based forest institutions and empower local people to realize their forest management. However, it is possible that certain forest protection activities could have some negative impacts on local people's customary access to natural resources. Such impacts will be addressed through participatory planning and required countermeasures will be examined to avoid/mitigate the predicted impacts based on ESMSF/STFDPF.
		(d) Are considerations given to life of residents before implementation of project?	Y	A key objective of the Project is to improve local livelihoods. Local people will be consulted prior to any Project activities and thus Project activities will be defined by the communities themselves based on ESMSF/STFDPF.
	(3) Heritage	(a) Is there a possibility that the project will damage the local archeological, historical, cultural, and religious heritage? Are adequate measures considered to protect these sites in accordance with the country's laws?	NC	There may be archeological, historical, cultural, and religious heritage sites within the Project area. However, The Project will have no significant impacts on such sites, since the Project carried out in participation manner. If any adverse impacts may be predicted by further studies, required countermeasures will be examined to avoid/mitigate the predicted impacts.
	(4) Landscape	(a) Is there a possibility that the project will adversely affect the local landscape? Are necessary measures taken?	N	Basically, no significant impacts are predicted affecting the landscape since infrastructure under The Project will be on a small scale. Improvement of forest cover and forest resources through the Project interventions may increase the natural beauties of the landscapes.
	(5) Ethnic Minorities and Indigenous Peoples	(a) Are considerations given to reduce impacts on the culture and lifestyle of ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples?	Y	Scheduled Tribe and Forest Dependents Plan Framework (STFDPF) will be prepared to reduce impacts on the scheduled tribe and other forest dependents.
		(b) Are all of the rights of ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples in relation to land and resources respected?	Y	The STFDPF includes measures to ensure that the rights of Scheduled Tribe and Forest Dependents are respected in terms of access to land and resources

Category	Environmental Item	Main Check Items	Yes: Y No: N Not Clear: NC	Confirmation of Environmental Considerations (Reasons, Mitigation Measures)
	(6) Working Conditions	(a) Is the project proponent not violating any laws and ordinances associated with the working conditions of the country which the project proponent should observe in the project?	N	The working conditions such as health and safety will be prioritized in accordance with the Indian legislation.
		(b) Are tangible safety considerations in place for individuals involved in the project, such as the installation of safety equipment which prevents industrial accidents, and management of hazardous materials?	NC	As required, proper instruction and guidance on safety consideration will be given to workers and other individuals involved in tThe Project.
		(c) Are intangible measures being planned and implemented for individuals involved in the project, such as the establishment of a safety and health program, and safety training (including traffic safety and public health) for workers etc.?	NC	ditto (Such activities are relevant for large scale construction or commercial forestry but not for this type of project.)
		(d) Are appropriate measures taken to ensure that security guards involved in the project not to violate safety of other individuals involved, or local residents?	NC	ditto (Security guard will not be required for most of the proposed activities in The Project)
5. Others	(1) Impacts during Construction	(a) Are adequate measures considered to reduce impacts during construction (e.g., noise, vibrations, turbid water, dust, exhaust gases, and wastes)?	NC	Construction will be of small-scale with limited and temporary environmental impacts. If any adverse impacts may be predicted by further studies, required countermeasures/monitoring will be examined to avoid/mitigate the predicted impacts based on the related laws/regulations and ESMSF.
		(b) If construction activities adversely affect the natural environment (ecosystem), are adequate measures considered to reduce impacts?	Y	It is considered that the construction activities will not affect the natural environment adversely in the sites, but adequate measures/monitoring will be adopted to mitigate impacts as required based on the related laws/regulations and ESMSF.
		(c) If construction activities adversely affect the social environment, are adequate measures considered to reduce impacts?	Y	Adverse social impacts of construction are expected to be eliminated through the exclusion/ selection criteria (e.g. resettlement, damage to cultural buildings etc.). However, if required, adequate measures such as detours, etc. will be taken to mitigate impacts to social environment based on ESMSF.

Category	Environmental Item	Main Check Items	Yes: Y No: N Not Clear: NC	Confirmation of Environmental Considerations (Reasons, Mitigation Measures)
	(2) Monitoring	(a) Does the proponent develop and implement monitoring program for the environmental items that are considered to have potential impacts?	Y	Monitoring should be executed, based on a monitoring system to be developed for the Project which includes the monitoring of environmental and social safeguards measures
		(b) What are the items, methods and frequencies of the monitoring program?	Y	The items, methods, and frequencies of the monitoring system will be covered in the ESMSF/STFDPF
		(c) Does the proponent establish an adequate monitoring framework (organization, personnel, equipment, and adequate budget to sustain the monitoring framework)?	Y	ditto. (Also adequate provisions will be made in the Project proposal to cover monitoring requirements)
		(d) Are any regulatory requirements pertaining to the monitoring report system identified, such as the format and frequency of reports from the proponent to the regulatory authorities?	N	The monitoring requirements will be entirely for the purposes of The Project and additional reporting to regulatory agencies will not be required because the Project activities will not require environmental clearance.
6 Note	Reference to Checklist of Other Sectors	(a) Where necessary, pertinent items described in the Agriculture checklist should also be checked.	NC	It is possible that The Project will include some agricultural activities in terms of livelihood improvement but these will be small-scale and no significant impacts are predicted for the Project, However, details needed to be confirmed at further studies for the Project.
	Note on Using Environmental Checklist	(a) If necessary, the impacts to transboundary or global issues should be confirmed (e.g., the project includes factors that may cause problems, such as transboundary waste treatment, acid rain, destruction of the ozone layer, or global warming).	N	The Project will not have any significant global or transboundary impact. It will have a slight positive global impacts due to forest restoration and carbon sequestration.

1) Regarding the term “Country's Standards” mentioned in the above table, in the event that environmental standards in the country where the project is located diverge significantly from international standards, appropriate environmental considerations are required to be made. In cases where local environmental regulations are yet to be established in some areas, considerations should be made based on comparisons with appropriate standards of other countries (including Japan's experience).

2) Environmental checklist provides general environmental items to be checked. It may be necessary to add or delete an item taking into account the characteristics of the project and the particular circumstances of the country and locality in which the project is located.

(3) Draft Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) Checklist

Draft Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) Checklist

Information as of 18 July, 2019

	Questions	Answer	Improvement Plan
1. Policy (environmental and social policy)			
1	Does the financial intermediary / executing agency have any formal environmental policy or procedures? If yes, please describe them and provide appropriate documentation. If no, does the financial intermediary /executing agency have any plan to set such policy or procedures?	No: The executing agency (EA) does not have own formal environmental policies or procedures to avoid negative impact on the natural and social environment. However, all activities undertaken by EA must be implemented in accordance with the relevant environmental laws, policies and procedures of Indian Government (defined by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change: MoEF&CC and others) and the state government of Meghalaya. For instance, National Conservation Strategy and Policy Statement on Environment and Development (NCS/PSED) provides an overarching policy framework on environmental management, including conservation of natural resources and economic development. Key instruments for promoting environmental change include conducting environmental impact assessments, developing educational campaigns, and ensuring public participation. As the nodal agency, MoEF&CC is responsible for implementing the National Policy on Pollution Abatement (NPPA) and the NCS/PSED.	The existing Indian legal/policy framework is sufficient for the elimination of sub-projects with serious adverse environmental impacts. EA may however involve certain sub-projects with minor environmental impacts (e.g. small-scale infrastructure). Although all such activities shall not require environmental clearance as per the legislations, the Environmental and Social Management System Framework (ESMSF) and the Scheduled Tribe and Forest Dependents Plan Framework (STFDPF), to be prepared will be the principal documents which define measures to avoid adverse environmental and social impact.

	Questions	Answer	Improvement Plan
2	Are there any types of projects in which the financial intermediary / executing agency will not take part due to the environmental risks? (e.g., projects involving handling of hazardous wastes or endangered plants or animals).	No: No types of sub-projects with such environmental risks (e.g., handling of hazardous wastes or endangered plants or animals) are foreseen. However, the project will involve community related sub-projects which will be selected in participatory mode and therefore there is some flexibility for appropriate interventions in accordance with the ground situations. The Project objective implies that the Project shall have mainly positive environmental and social impact.	Sub-projects with serious environmental impacts beyond the mitigation capacity of the Project will be eliminated or avoided. ESMSF/STFDPF is the principal documents which define measures to avoid environmental and social adverse impact. Projects with serious environmental risks beyond the mitigation capacity of the natural environment will be avoided under ESMSF/STFDPF.
2. Procedures (screening, category classification and review procedures)			
3	Does the financial intermediary / executing agency have any environmental procedures such as screening, categorization and environmental review? If yes, please describe.	No: However; clear guidelines and procedures for environmental safeguard exist in Indian legislation system. The EA itself is not responsible for implementation of environmental procedures such as screening, categorization and environmental review as per indicant laws and regulations.	The ESMSF/STFDPF being the principal documents, will clarify the basis for detail procedures for screening, categorization and environmental review of the Project and sub-projects. Additional supplemental documents will be prepared during the preparatory stage of the Project.
4	Please describe how you ensure that your subproject companies and their subprojects are operated in compliance with the national laws and regulations and applicable JICA's requirements.	Basically, EA does not hire companies to execute sub-projects. Activities of the sub-projects are divided into three components: Sustainable Forest Management, Community Development and Livelihood Improvement and Institutional Strengthening, with the Forest and Environment Department (FED), the Autonomous District Councils (ADCs), the Soil and Water Conservation Department (SWCD) and other departments. Under the cooperation of the Joint Forest Management Committee (JFMC), the community, and NGOs, the sub-projects will be implemented by the EA itself. However, EA shall hire companies to implement specific infrastructure construction (e.g. check dams, conservation ponds and water storage tanks, etc.) as	ESMSF will be prepared for addressing issues arising under the Project and sub-projects. STFDPF will be also prepared to cover instances where the Project will directly impact on Scheduled Tribes (ST) and precious few Scheduled Castes (SC). Mitigation measures will be built into project component design and implementation. Overall coordination and support for ESMSF/STFDPF will be provided through the State Project Management Unit (SPMU) in the executing agency. Within the executing agency, the Project Director (PD) at SPMU will hold central responsibility for ensuring ESMSF in the Project, and information related ESMSF will be centrally managed by the PD. Under the supervision of PD, Director of Natural Resource Management Division will hold position as Environmental and Social Safeguard

	Questions	Answer	Improvement Plan
		needed.	Managers for their activities in each designated work field. Further, officers of Division Project Management Unit (DPMU) and Block Project Management Unit (BPMU) will be designated as environmental and social safeguard chiefs to provide hands-on assistance to members of JFMCs/ Self Help Groups (SHGs)/ Village Reserve Forest (VRF) committees/ Community Reserve (CR) committees/Soil and Water Committees who will be the Environmental and Social Safeguard Focal Person.
5	How are environmental considerations taken into account in the credit review and approval process for project loans or equity investments?	N/A	In the proposed ESMSF, subproject exclusion and screening criteria are prepared. The subproject review, selection and approval will be conducted by DPMU/BPMU Chiefs in accordance with the set subproject exclusion and screening criteria.
6	How are environmental issues taken into account in deciding whether to offer or extend commercial credit, working capital finance, trade finance, payment services and other financial services to a company?	N/A	In the proposed ESMSF, subproject exclusion and screening criteria are prepared. The subproject review, selection and approval will be conducted by DPMU/BPMU Chiefs in accordance with the set subproject exclusion and screening criteria.
3. Organization and Staff (institutional framework and staff allocation)			
7	Please provide us with the organization chart of the financial intermediary / executing agency's Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS).	EA does not have ESMS as not required for their present role and responsibility; therefore the organizational chart is not available at the moment. As supplementary information, the chairman of Meghalaya State Pollution Control Board (MSCPB), to which State Environmental Impact Assessment Agency (SEIAA) belongs, is concurrently appointed by Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & Head of Forest Forces (HoFF) in Forest and Environment Department (FED).	Organization structure of EA for ESMSF/STFDPF implementation will be clarified at the initial stage of the Project. The organizational chart will be prepared accordingly. Proposed institutional arrangement for ESMSF/STFDPF is described in "Item 9" hereunder.

	Questions	Answer	Improvement Plan
8	Who is responsible for environmental and social management within the financial intermediary / executing agency? (name/role and title)	Mr. Shri C. P. Marak, IFS Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & HoFF, FED	N/A. There is no improvement plan.
9	Are there any staffs with training for environmental and social considerations in the financial intermediary/executing agency? If so, describe.	Besides Mr. Shri C. P. Marak mentioned above, official board members of MSPCB belong to FED as Chief Conservator of Forests/Conservator of Forests. In addition, key officers are well-trained in the application of the Forest Conservation Act 1980 relating to forest clearance procedures.	In the SPMU, deputies of the PD will serve as Environmental and Social Safeguard Director for activities in each designated work field in cooperation with MSPCB member who belongs to FED. Additional Project Director will serve as Environmental and Social Safeguard Manager to conduct overall ESMSF/STFDPF monitoring and management of ESMSF/STFDPF related information for the Project at the SPMU level. Selected DPMU/BPMU chiefs will serve as Environmental and Social Safeguard Chiefs for the project implementation at DPMU/BPMU levels. Training will be provided by EA to improve understanding of environmental and social safeguards/assessments, screening, monitoring procedures.
10	Are there any technical staffs with an engineering/industry background responsible for technical analysis of credit proposals?	Yes. There are engineers have a background of civil engineering in FED. Also Soil and Water Conservation Department (SWCD) has many civil engineering specialists who well-trained in the field and engaged in the past basin management projects. Furthermore, SWCD is conducting training every year on basic engineering for small scale infrastructures such as minor check dams, drainage line treatments, soil conservation measures, slope stabilization measures etc. in the own training institute.	For small scale community infrastructures development technical training will be provided to EA staffs and other key stakeholders accordingly.
11	What experience, if any, do the financial intermediary/executing agency have of hiring or dealing with	Activities which EA has been involved had minimal environmental impact. Therefore environmental consultant(s) have not been hired so far.	Environmental and Social Safeguard Director and Manager should be assigned in the SPMU to support DPMU/BPMU for preparation and updating of

	Questions	Answer	Improvement Plan
	environmental consultants?		ESMSF/STFDPF. Project management consultants will be contracted for providing the SPMU with overall assistance on technical and managerial aspects and policy initiatives relating to programme implementation including environmental and social consideration issues.
12	What was the budget allocated to the ESMS and its implementation during a year? Please provide budget details including staff costs and training as well as any actual costs. What was the budget allocated to the ESMS and its implementation during a year?	N/A. EA does not have ESMS as such and therefore no budget has been specifically allocated to it.	During the Project, most of the cost associated with environmental and social safeguard will be covered by addressing relevant issues in the Project's approach or technical methodologies. As such they normally do not incur as separate budget lines. Based on necessity, cost for hiring experts in the field of environment and social consideration may be additionally required.
4. Monitoring and Reporting (Reporting procedures and monitoring)			
13	Do you receive environmental and social monitoring reports from subproject companies that you finance?	N/A	There will be limited usage of subproject companies for the project implementation. However, environmental and social monitoring of subproject activities shall be conducted as part of the regular project monitoring.
14	Please describe how you monitor the subproject company and their subprojects' social and environmental performance.	N/A	Environmental and social monitoring/ evaluation of subproject activities will be conducted within the framework of project Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system.
15	Is there an internal process to report on social and environmental issues to senior management?	Yes. Although there is no systematic monitoring and reporting process for environmental and social considerations, issues arising from field-based programs are reported to senior management as and when required (e.g. from Village Level organizations to BPMU, from BPMU to DPMU, from DPMU to SPMU). Particular issues may be highlighted when necessary and dealt with accordingly.	The Project will develop M&E system including Management Information System (MIS) for monitoring and reporting on the project progress, processes and impacts. Safeguards monitoring and reporting will be built into this system.

	Questions	Answer	Improvement Plan
16	<p>Do you prepare any social and environmental reports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For other multilateral agencies or other stakeholders - E&S reporting in the Annual Report 	No. Environmental and social reports have not been prepared systematically by EA.	<p>EA will prepare and submit monitoring reports to JICA at regular basis. These reports shall contain designated sections on environmental and social aspects.</p> <p>The Project will include independent evaluations which will also assess the Project's implementation of the ESMSF/STFDPF and environmental and social issues related to the Project.</p>
5. Experience(results of the environmental and social management)			
17	Has the financial intermediary / executing agency signed any national or international agreements or declarations concerning environmental issues?	No: The EA itself has not signed any international agreements or declarations on environmental issues but such have been signed by the Government of India and are thus applicable to the Project.	N/A
18	Has the financial intermediary/executing agency ever received any criticism of its environmental record? If so, what was the criticism?	No: The EA has not received any criticism.	<p>The Project as a whole is intended to strengthen community-based forestry institutions and implementation by these institutions. The Project will also build the EA's capacity for more collaborative and participatory approaches to forest management.</p> <p>Therefore, the project aims to build better and stronger relationships with communities. The Project will include social safeguards for protecting communities and especially the vulnerable segments of society including women, and poor, ensuring that they are properly consulted and are able to participate and benefit from the Project in appropriate ways.</p>
19	Does the financial intermediary / executing agency carry out environmental audits of its properties to analyze health and safety issues, waste disposal, etc.?	No: The EA itself is not responsible for environmental audit.	N/A
20	Please state any difficulties and/or constraints related to the	The EA, as an organization, still lacks experience in managing and monitoring environmental and social	Through implementing the Project, establishing the proposed safeguards frameworks and measures, and

	Questions	Answer	Improvement Plan
	implementation of the ESMS.	risks in a systematic way will be the principal challenge.	through specific trainings EA will build their capacity and experience for managing and monitoring environmental and social risks.

6. Need of Capacity Development and Improvement Plan(Improvement and the need for capacity building measures)

ESMS requires different knowledge and skills sets at different management levels (i.e. field skills versus administrative/management skills) – these will be drawn out in the environmental and social safeguards capacity development and training programs.

Module Name	Theme/Topic	Key Participant	Schedule
Management/ Administrative Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - JICA's safeguard policy - Basic introductory concept of safeguard - ESMSF/STFDPF steps and procedures to be applied in the Project - Free and prior informed consent (FPIC) - Monitoring and Evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SPMU office - DPMU/BPMU chief 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One time at the preparatory phase (total one batch)
Field/Operational Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Basic introductory concept of safeguard - ESMSF/STFDPF steps and procedures to be applied in the Project - Community consultation processes - Free and prior informed consent (FPIC) - Monitoring and evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Representatives from JFMCs - Other representative from Village Council, Dorbar and Village Employment Council (VEC), if necessary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One time for each district at the preparatory phase (total 3 batches)

(4) Agreement on Environmental and Social Considerations between Planning Department (on behalf of MBDA) and JICA Study Team

Meghalaya Community Forest and Livelihood Improvement Project (MeCFLIP)

Points to be checked on Environmental and Social Considerations

I. Categorization

i Category A

JICA classifies projects into some categories according to the extent of environmental and social impacts, taking into account an outline of project, scale, site condition, etc.

In the classification, proposed projects are classified as "Category A" if they are likely to have significant adverse impacts on the environment and society. Projects with complicated or unprecedented impacts that are difficult to assess, or projects with a wide range of impacts or irreversible impacts, are also classified as "Category A". These impacts may affect an area broader than the sites or facilities subject to physical construction. "Category A", in principle, includes projects in sensitive sectors, projects that have characteristics that are liable to cause adverse environmental impacts, and projects located in or near sensitive areas.

An illustrative list of sensitive sectors, characteristics, and areas is as follows:

1. Sensitive Sectors

Large-scale projects in the following sectors:

- (1) Mining, including oil and natural gas development
- (2) Oil and gas pipelines
- (3) Industrial development
- (4) Thermal power, including geothermal power
- (5) Hydropower, dams, and reservoirs
- (6) Power transmission and distribution lines involving large-scale involuntary resettlement, large-scale logging, or submarine electrical cables
- (7) River/erosion control
- (8) Roads, railways, and bridges
- (9) Airports
- (10) Ports and harbors
- (11) Water supply, sewage, and wastewater treatment that have sensitive characteristics or that are located in sensitive areas or in their vicinity
- (12) Waste management and disposal
- (13) Agriculture involving large-scale land clearing or irrigation

2. Sensitive Characteristics

- (1) Large-scale involuntary resettlement
- (2) Large-scale groundwater pumping

- (3) Large-scale land reclamation, land development, and land clearing
- (4) Large-scale logging

3. Sensitive Areas

Projects in the following areas or their vicinity:

- (1) National parks, nationally-designated protected areas (coastal areas, wetlands, areas for ethnic minorities or indigenous peoples and cultural heritage, etc. designated by national governments)
- (2) Areas that are thought to require careful consideration by the country or locality
- (3) Natural Environment
 - a) Primary forests or natural forests in tropical areas
 - b) Habitats with important ecological value (coral reefs, mangrove wetlands, tidal flats, etc.)
 - c) Habitats of rare species that require protection under domestic legislation, international treaties, etc.
 - d) Areas in danger of large-scale salt accumulation or soil erosion
 - e) Areas with a remarkable tendency towards desertification
- (4) Social Environment
 - a) Areas with unique archeological, historical, or cultural value
 - b) Areas inhabited by ethnic minorities, indigenous peoples, or nomadic peoples with traditional ways of life, and other areas with special social value

➤ In MeCFLIP, any proposed components/activities do NOT fall under the "Category A".

AGREE

ii Category B

Proposed projects are classified as "Category B" if their potential adverse impacts on the environment and society are less adverse than those of "Category A" projects. In the case of "Category B" projects, JICA encourages project proponents etc. to consult with local stakeholders when necessary.

JICA conducts an environmental review in accordance with the project category, and refers to the corresponding environmental checklists for each sector when conducting that review as appropriate. The scope of environmental reviews for "Category B" projects may vary from project to project, but it is narrower than that of "Category A" projects mentioned above. JICA undertakes its environmental reviews based on information provided by project proponents etc.

and others. Environmental reviews for "Category B" projects examine the potential positive and negative environmental impacts and necessary measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for potential negative impacts, as well as measures to promote positive impacts, if any such measures are available. When an environmental impact assessment (EIA) procedure has been conducted, the EIA report may be referred to, but this is not a mandatory requirement. JICA discloses the results of environmental reviews on its website after concluding agreement documents.

- If any sub-projects in MeCFLIP are classified as "Category B" as provided for by the JICA Guideline, implementation of EIA including evaluations of environmental and social impacts, analyses of alternative plans, preparations of adequate mitigation measures and monitoring plans in accordance with Indian laws or guidelines will be led by MBDA as the executing agency.
- MeCFLIP has many sub-projects (activities) in each component. The categorization of the component will be adopted the highest one among the sub-projects. (e.g. If there are sub-projects classified into "Category B" and "Category C" in the same component, EIA will be conducted as "Category B" for the component.)

AGREE

II. Environmental and Social Management System Framework (ESMSF)

i Objective of ESMSF

Environmental and Social Management System Framework (ESMSF) is the primary reference document outlining how environmental and social considerations will be addressed in the project design and implementation. ESMSF helps to establish a process for environmental and social safeguards which will permit the executing agency of the project to identify, assess and mitigate the environmental and social impacts of the proposed interventions. In the process, the framework also determines the institutional measures to be taken during the program implementation. The objectives of the ESMSF are summarized as:

In the classification, proposed projects are classified as "Category A" if they are likely to have significant adverse impacts on the environment and society. Projects with complicated or unprecedented impacts that are difficult to assess, or projects with a wide range of impacts or irreversible impacts, are also classified as "Category A". These impacts may affect an area broader than the sites or facilities subject to physical construction. "Category A", in principle,

includes projects in sensitive sectors, projects that have characteristics that are liable to cause adverse environmental impacts, and projects located in or near sensitive areas. An illustrative list of sensitive sectors, characteristics, and areas is as follows:

- (1) To provide a broad framework for the identification, management and monitoring of potential environmental and social risks arising under the project;
- (2) To enhance the project's positive environmental and social impacts and avoid or otherwise mitigate associated negative impacts;
- (3) To ensure that the rights and needs of forest dependents and their communities affected by or involved in the project, are respected and met in the design and implementation of project interventions; and
- (4) To ensure the protection of local ecosystems and environmental resources in the design and implementation of the project interventions.

ii Structure of ESMSF

The ESMSF of the project is structured as follows:

- (1) **Summary of the Project:** It briefly describes the project framework and sub-projects.
- (2) **Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies of JICA:** It briefly describes JICA's environmental and social safeguard policies and clarifies how the Project shall be categorized and what types of measures will be required.
- (3) **Clarifying Definition and Selection of Safeguard Frameworks:** It analyses and defines the key technical terms and select appropriate safeguard frameworks to be applicable for the Project.
- (4) **Target Groups of ESMSF:** It defines beneficiaries.
- (5) **Existing Environmental and Social Management Systems:** Outline of the legal and policy context for environmental and social safeguard in India as well as in the Meghalaya State.
- (6) **Environmental and Social Risks and Mitigation Measures:** An assessment of potential positive and negative environmental and social impacts associated with the Project, as well as measures for the mitigation of adverse impacts in the project design and implementation.
- (7) **Framework and Procedures/ Detail Procedures of ESMSF:** It indicates the institutional framework and identifies procedures for management and mitigation of environmental and social risks of the project cycle. Social assessment to determine community needs and priorities, to obtain their views on the design and proposed implementation mechanisms of the Project is also covered here.

- (8) Capacity Development Requirements for ESMSF Implementation: The capacity development and training requirements for effective implementation of the ESMSF are identified

- MeCFLIP will be implemented based on ESMSF, and MBDA will report to JICA India Office in advance if the content is significantly changed.
- If JICA judges that the Environmental and Social Management System is not functioning properly, a revision plan will be formulated and implemented between JICA and MBDA.
- Stakeholder meetings will be held in alignment with the ESMSF.
- In MeCFLIP, a project management consultant (PMC) will be hired to assist State Project Management Unit (SPMU) in project management. On this occasion, terms of reference (TOR) of the PMC includes support activities for ESMSF implementation.
- If MeCFLIP will be adopted "Category B" mentioned above, mitigation measures for natural environment conditions such as air quality, water quality, waste, soil pollution and noise/vibration will be taken as occasion arises along with the ESMSF.

AGREE

III. Scheduled Tribe and Forest Dependents Plan Framework (STFDPF)

i Objective of STFDPF

The STFDPF is to be applied as an additional framework that works together with the ESMSF, the primary project safeguards document for the project. The STFDPF is specifically applied in situations where Scheduled Tribes (ST), Scheduled Castes (SC), Other Backward Classes, forest dwellers and other forest dependents are affected by the project activities and provides guidance for specific measures which may be required in addition to the provisions of the ESMSF.

ii Structure of STFDPF

STFDPF is structured in an almost identical way to the ESMSF for easy usage by simply referring the ESMSF. The structure of STFDPF is described hereunder.

- (1) Definition of "Scheduled Tribes and Forest Dwellers" as "Indigenous People" and as Target of STFDPF
- (2) Safeguard Policies of JICA on ST and Forest Dependents
- (3) Legal and Policy Framework for ST and Forest Dependents
- (4) Environmental and Social Risks and Mitigation Measures

- (5) Framework and Procedures/Detail Procedures of STFDPF (Preparation of Scheduled Tribe and Forest Dependents Plan, Prior and Informed Consultation, Social Assessment, Micro planning, Selection and Screening of Sub-project, Monitoring and Evaluation and Grievance Procedures, etc.)

➤ If MeCFLIP includes sub-projects targeting at STFDP, MBDA will submit the monitoring results for STFDP as well as the natural environment monitoring.

AGREE

IV. Reporting and Information Disclosure

MBDA and JICA shall disclose information on environmental and social considerations in order to ensure accountability and to promote the participation of various stakeholders.

- MBDA shall compile annual reports of MeCFLIP and share them with JICA. The reports includes a chapter/section which describes the status of environmental and social considerations for the entire project and implementation of stakeholder meetings.
- MBDA shall disclose the monitoring results locally of MeCFLIP in cooperation with the project management consultant (PMC).
- JICA will also release the monitoring results by MBDA (e.g. the monitoring result of the implementation status of ESMS, the status of environmental and social considerations for the entire project, etc.).

AGREE

(Concluded)

Date: 19th June, 2019.

Signature: _____

(R. Lyngdoh)
Officer on Special Duty & Ex-Officio
Joint Secretary Planning Department
Government of Meghalaya

Annexure 7. Operation and Effect Indicators and Their Monitoring Plan

Indicator		Baseline (2019)	Target	Target year	Monitoring Method	Responsibility
Operation Indicators						
1	Number of Community Reserve/Village Reserve Forest/Community Forest	To be confirmed by baseline survey	500	2029 (project completion)	Record of registration or constitution for CR/VRF/CF/JFMC will be kept and the change in number of registrations will be reported from FED/ADCs to SPMU at the end of each year.	FED/FD of ADCs
2	Area under forest management	-	22,500 ha	2029 (project completion)	FED and FD of ADC will keep record of work done in the Project, and report to SPMU.	FED/FD of ADCs
3	Demarcated community/private owned forests	To be confirmed by baseline survey	22,500 ha of community/private owned forests are demarcated with maps	2029 (project completion)	The extent of community/private owned forests demarcated with maps will be recorded by FED or FD of ADCs.	FED/FD of ADCs
4	Representation of women	-	Minimum 33% of Village Project Implementation Committee members are women	2029 (project completion)	A system of gender-disaggregated data-collection and data-storage will be developed for the Project. Name and sex of Village Project Implementation Committee members will be recorded by the Committees and will be reported to BPMU.	Village Project Implementation Committee
5			To be decided in the time of baseline survey	2031 (two years after project completion)	A system of gender-disaggregated data-collection and data-storage will be developed for the Project. Number/ratio of male/female participants in various activities of the Project (i.e. the Committee meetings, land-use planning, micro-planning, workshops, training, members of self-help group, afforestation etc.) will be recorded.	Village Project Implementation Committee
6	Increase of household income	To be surveyed	30% increase in average annual household income of target villages.	2031 (two years after project completion)	Baseline of the average annual total household income of target villages will be recorded by sample survey at the commencement of the Project. Impact assessment will be also conducted to record the change before the end of the Project.	SPMU

Indicator		Baseline (2019)	Target	Target year	Monitoring Method	Responsibility
7	Number of enterprises developed	-	More than 22 (number) of enterprises are established	2031 (two years after project completion)	Enterprise development will be promoted in the Project based on feasibility study and market research. Enterprises started under the Project will be recorded.	SPMU
8	Use of GIS for planning and monitoring	To be confirmed by baseline survey	100 % of concerned institutions uses GIS related techniques for planning and monitoring	2029 (project completion)	Extent of use and degree of understanding will be checked through interview and questionnaire survey at the beginning of the Project and before the completion of the Project.	SPMU, other departments, ADC
Effect Indicators						
9	Accessibility to water	To be confirmed by baseline survey	40% improve in accessibility to water	2031 (two years after project completion)	Household survey and focus group discussion in the target villages regarding access to tanks, chambers or water sources within 500 m radius from their dwelling. Baseline survey will be conducted at the commencement of the Project, and impact assessment before the end of the Project based on 1 st batch villages.	SPMU, SWCD, FED, ADC
10	Decrease of soil loss	To be confirmed by baseline survey	50 decrease**	2029 (project completion)	Benchmark will be determined based on the result of sample survey on soil runoff at the commencement of the Project. Achievement will be measured annually after the soil and water conservation structures are constructed.	SWCD, DPMU, JPIC

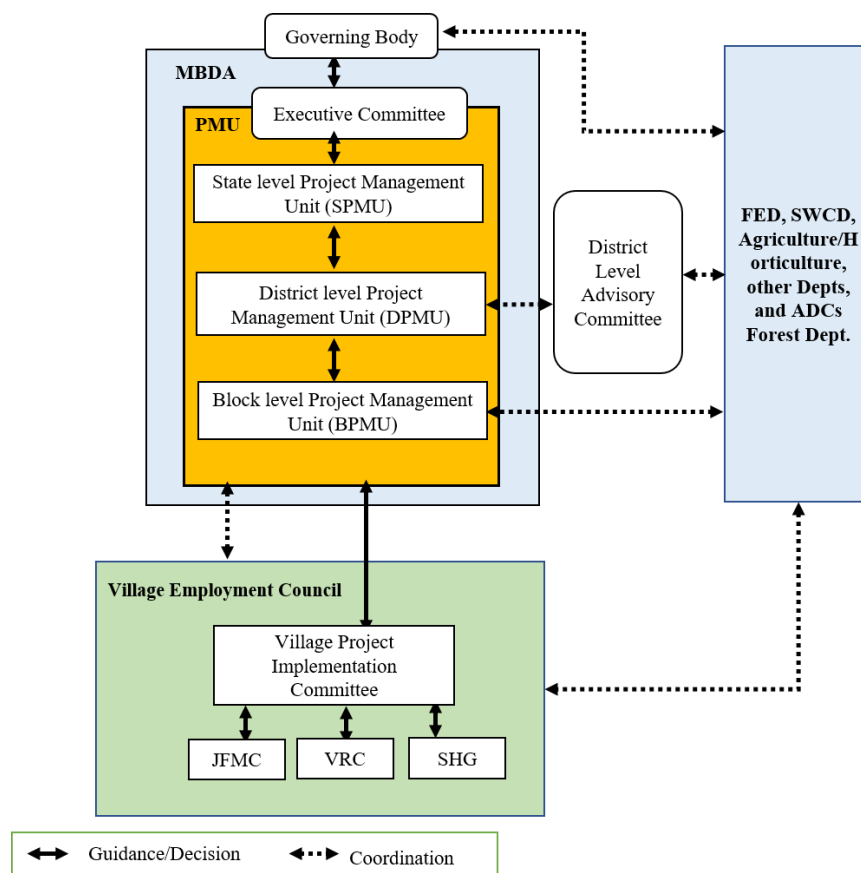
*Source: Pawel Prokop, G. Poręba and Grzegorz Poreba (2011), Estimation of soil erosion on cultivated fields on the hilly Meghalaya Plateau, North-East India GEOCHRONOMETRIA, 38(1), 77-84 .

**In the Project, a) Bench Terracing, b) Earthen/Loose Boulder Contour Bunds, c) Earthen/Loose Boulder Box Terracing, d) Construction of Check Dam, and e) Construction of Minor Irrigation Check Dam are proposed. On average, expected level of preventing soil loss is 80% for a) and c), 50% for b) and 100% for d) and e) of the condition before interventions.

Annexure 8. Institutional Arrangements

Securing an institutional structure for efficient decision making and fund flow is essential for smooth implementation of the Project. It has been witnessed in other development projects that autonomous society facilitates the efficient management process. Project for Community-Based Forest Management and Livelihoods Improvement in Meghalaya will also be implemented by a special purpose vehicle. Since there is an existing society in Meghalaya, namely the Meghalaya Basin Development Authority (MBDA), an overarching institution for scheme convergence, Project Management Unit (PMU) of the project will utilize its coordination power with other government departments/institutions and prior experience of implementing externally aided projects.

While the objective of the project has some overlaps with MBDA, MBDA has its own mandate and the Project has its own goals, targets and plans to meet. A separate unit in MBDA is required in the form of PMU. For establishing a new PMU and serving the goals of the project, some changes need to be made in MBDA's structure and bylaws as well. Overall structure of the Project is as per shown below.



Source: developed by Study Team

Figure A- 3: Implementation Structure

(1) Implementing Bodies

1) State Level Project Management Unit (SPMU)

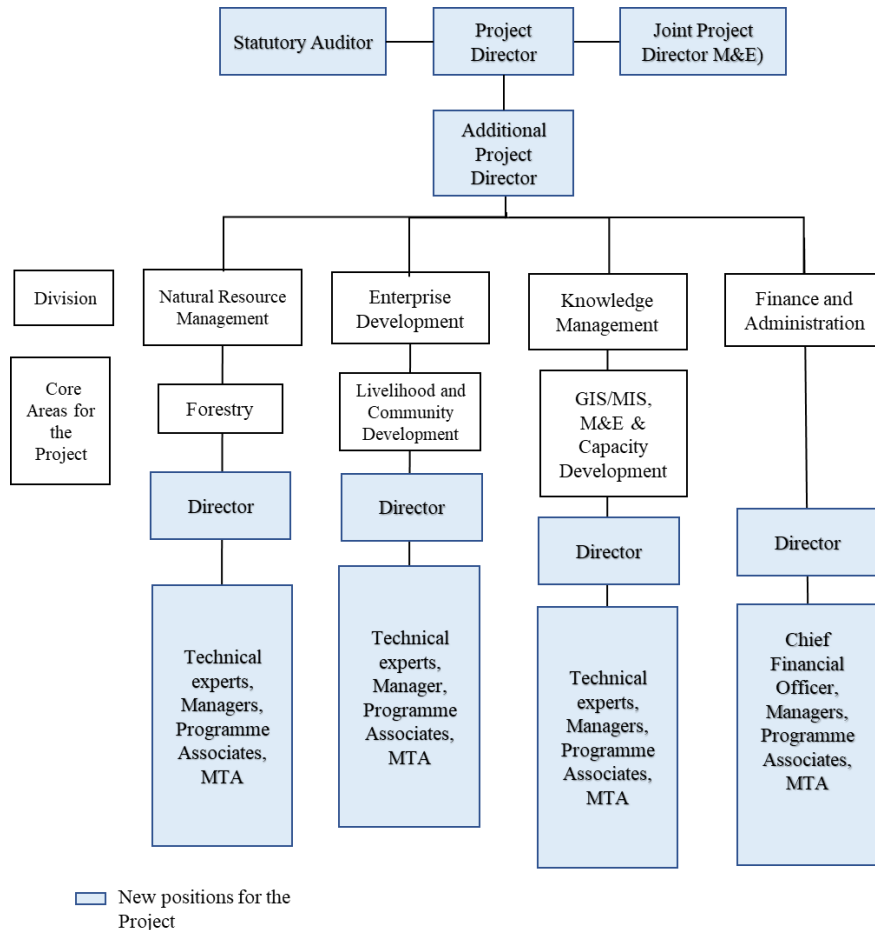
SPMU housed in MBDA will oversee the management and implementation of project at State level. The project will be headed by Project Director. The project director should be appointed on full-time basis ideally, however, it seems to be realistically difficult due to constraints of human resources of GoM. In order to compensate for the shortfall, Additional Project Director shall be

posted on full-time basis.

Project director will be supported by three Directors and one Chief Financial Officer, who will be managing different units of the project that are divided based on components and managerial section of the project (i.e. forestry management, livelihood, accounts etc.). Director level posts shall be filled by deputation from technical departments.

a. Structure of SPMU

SPMU will be formed using the existing structure of MBDA by placing the personnel for the Project in each of the divisions of MBDA. The structure for SPMU is shown below:



Source: developed by Study Team

Figure A- 4: Structure of SPMU

b. Staffing of SPMU

Manpower requirement for the SPMU to be posted at headquarters in Shillong is indicated in Table 1. Most of the staff for the Project will be recruited on contract basis. However, key position should be occupied by civil servant on deputation basis, posted to the Project full-time. There will be several positions of finance and administration who will be having multiple duties between the Project and other existing duties of MBDA.

Table A- 33: Staffing of SPMU

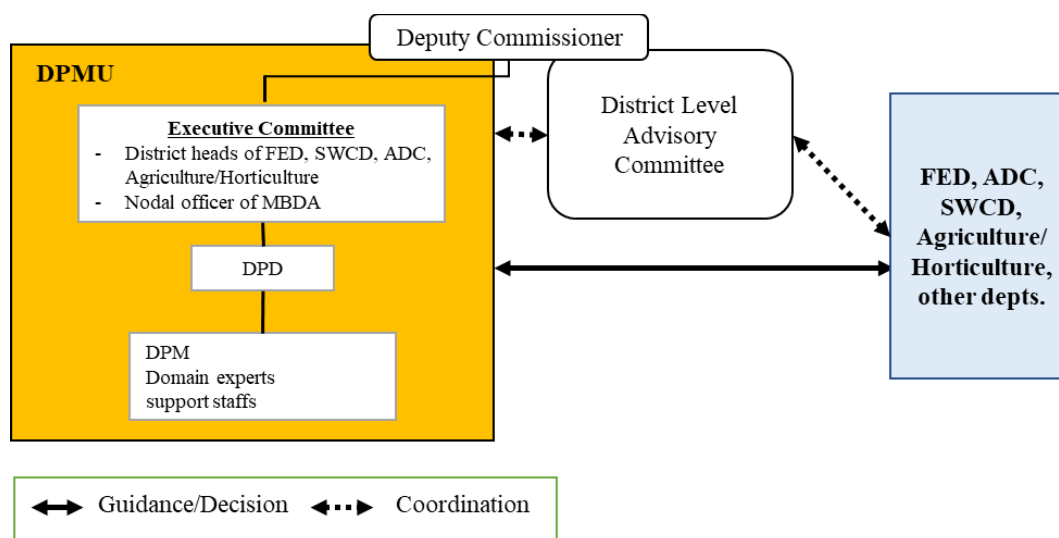
Sl no.	Post	Rank	Remarks
1	Project Director		Deputation
2	Additional Project Director		Deputation/Full time/ Exclusive for the Project
3	Joint Project Director (M&E)		
4	Statutory Auditor		
Finance & Administration Division			
5	Director (Administration)		
6	Chief Financial Officer		
7	Finance Manager	Manager	
8	Compliance officer		
9	Finance Assistant Manager	Assistant Manager	
10	Finance Multi-Tasking Associate (MTA)		
11	Administrative Manager	Manager	
12	Programme Assistant		
13	MTA		
14	Human Resource Sr. Manager	Sr. Manager	
15	HR MTA		
16	Procurement Assistant Manager 1		
17	Procurement Assistant Manager 2		
Enterprise Division			
18	Director/Technical Expert 1	General Manager	
19	Technical Expert 2	Sr. Manager	
20	Technical Expert 3	Sr. Manager	
21	Technical Expert 4	Sr. Manager	
22	Manager		
23	Programme Associate 1		
24	Programme Associate 2		
25	MTA		
Natural Resource Management Division			
26	Director/Technical Expert 1	Deputy Director	Deputation
27	Technical Expert 2	Sr. Manager	One of Technical Experts to be gender coordinator
28	Technical Expert 3	Sr. Manager	
29	Manager		
30	Programme Associate		
31	MTA		
Knowledge Management Division			
32	Director/Technical Expert 1	Assistant General Manager	One of Technical Experts to be double duty with MBDA. Expertise areas: GIS/RS, MIS and Training
33	Technical Expert 2	Sr. Manager	
34	Technical Expert 3	Sr. Manager	
35	Technical Expert 4 (Drone)	Sr. Manager	
36	Programmer	Assistant Manager	
37	GIS Operator 1	Sr. Programme Associate	Deputation, Ranger level
38	GIS Operator 2	Sr. Programme Associate	

Sl no.	Post	Rank	Remarks
39	GIS Operator 3	Sr. Programme Associate	
40 ~51	GIS Operator (12 no.)	Programme Associate	Short-term (18 months) engagement by outsourcing
52	Data Manager	Assistant Manager	
53	Manager (Capacity Development)		
54	M&E Operator 1	Programme Associate	Double duty
55	M&E Operator 2	Programme Associate	
56	M&E Operator 3	Programme Associate	
57	Programme Associate		
58	MTA		
Other			
59	PA to Director	MTA	
60	Driver 1		
61	Driver 2		
62	Driver 3		

Source: developed by Study Team

2) District Level Project Management Unit (DPMU)

DPMU shall be established at District level. Keeping in mind that the Project requires coordination with various stakeholders, the Project will be chaired by Deputy Commissioner at District level. Deputy Commissioners are already heading the Mega-LAMP and CCLAMP at respective district and are also the chairperson for District Level Advisory Committee. The actual implementation will be spearheaded by District Project Director, who will work as a nodal officer under the Deputy Commissioner. District Head of a line department will be appointed as District Project Director. District Project Manager (DPM) will be in-charge of day to day operation of the project under the guidance of Deputy Commissioner and District Project Director, as and when necessary. DPMU will also establish Executive Committee, which will approve and sanction activities posed by District Project Director. Executive Committee will coordinate with concerned departments through District Level Advisory Committee, when technical support is required. A structure of district level implementation is shown below.



Source: developed by Study Team

Figure A- 5: District Level Implementation Structure

a. Staffing of DPMU

Headed by District Project Director, the DPMU will be staffed with personnel having domain experts and administrative staff. Typical staffing pattern of DPMU is indicated below. The exact number of staff in each DPMU office needs to be determined based on the number of target villages falling in their jurisdiction. The members of Executive Committee of DPMU are District Heads of concerned line departments, District Heads of ADCs and District Project Director.

Table A- 34: Staffing of DPMU

Sl no.	Post	Rank	No
1	District Project Director	District Head	1
2	District Project Manager	Sr. Manager/Manager	1
3	Natural Resource Management Manager	Assistant Manager	1
4	Enterprise Development Manager	Assistant Manager	1
5	Finance & Admin Officer	Sr. Programme Associate	1
6	GIS Operator	Programme Associate	1
7	M&E Operator	Programme Associate	1
8	Natural Resource Management	Programme Associate	1
9	Field Engineer		1
10	MTA		1
11	Driver		1

Source: developed by Study Team

3) Block Level Project Management Unit (BPMU)

Office at block level called Block Level Project Management Unit (BPMU) shall be established at at Block level, where frontline officers of the project are stationed. BPMU will be chaired by Block Development Officer (BDO). BDO may appoint a Block Manager, to manage day-to-day operation of the BPMU. While BDO will be responsible to make the decision and coordinate between the Project and government departments, actual implementation at Block level will be taken care by the Block Manager.

a. Staffing of BPMU

BPMU will be headed by Block Manager under the chairmanship of BDO. Typical staffing pattern of BPMU is indicated below. The exact number of staff in each BPMU office needs to be determined based on the number of target villages falling in their jurisdiction.

Table A- 35: Staffing of BPMU

Sl no.	Post	Level	No
1	Block Manager	Assistant Manager	1
2	Finance & Admin Officer	Programme Associate	1
3	Programme Associate (Field Survey & Monitoring)	Programme Associate	1
4	Programme Associate (MIS)	Programme Associate	1
5	MTA	MTA	1
6	Driver	Driver	1

Source: developed by Study Team

4) Community Level Organization

Slight variation among Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills and Garo Hills areas may be made as each of these ADC areas has different degree of traditional community organization exercising their power and have different relationship between the people and the land. In general, Village Council/*Dorbar* or village headman (*Rangbah Shnong* or *Nokma*) should be the first point of contact at the onset of the project implementation. Since they are important traditional institutions, they need to be kept informed of developments in the project whenever the village is selected for the project. Village Council or its headman can guide the project team in convening public meetings, identifying potential beneficiaries and resources. However, they are not the implementing body for the project activities.

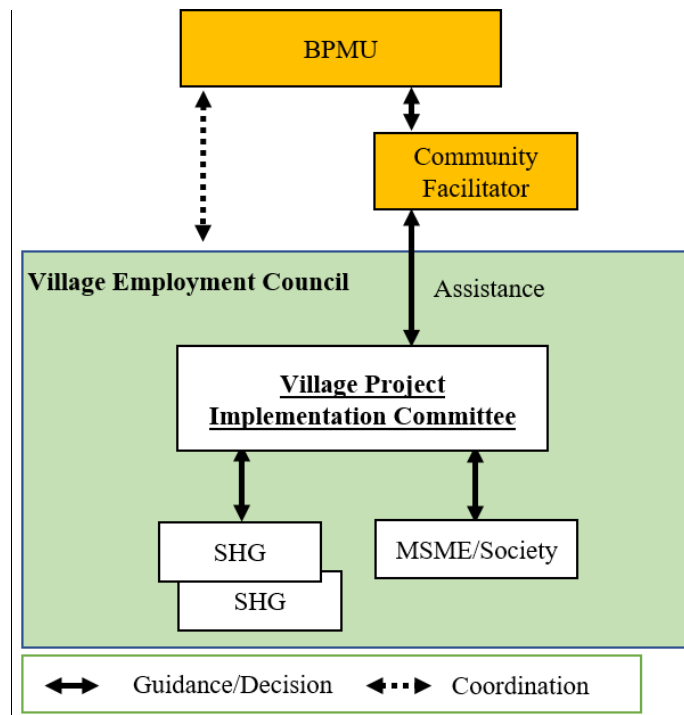
Village Employment Council (VEC) is a body to implement the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) in Meghalaya State, and has been established in every village across the State. The Project shall utilize VEC for project implementation. A sub-committee of VEC will be created known as Village Project Implementation Committee. The mandate of VPIC is to guide and supervise the project implementation in the respective village and to manage the project account which will be opened exclusively for the project. Members of the committee are suggested below; however, adjustment may be made based on the size, demography, and condition of each selected village.

- Village headman
- Field officer of FED (Forester)
- Field officer of MBDA (Programme Associate for EFC)
- Field officer of concerned ADC (Forester)
- Field officer of SWCD (Soil and Water Conservation Demonstrator)
- Field officer of Agriculture (Assistant Agriculture Inspector)
- Community facilitator of the project
- Woman
- Youth
- Representative of SHGs in the village
- Landless
- Landholding beneficiary
- Sub-headman (in case the target village is large in size)

To empower women in decision-making, 50% of Village Project Implementation Committee members represented by villagers shall be reserved for women.

Apart from VPIC, community facilitator shall be appointed to motivate the community, guide and assist the community in project activities and act as a link between the project and the community. Community facilitator will work following instruction by BPMU and report the progress of activities conducted in the villages to BPMU. Community facilitators shall assist in organizing meeting, record keeping, and implementation of activities at village level. These individuals should be youth from the target village. Minimum educational qualification of matriculate is required, with the recommendation of the village he/she belongs to. Community facilitators for the community level institutions will be engaged on short-term basis.

VPIC may have different committees in order to accommodate various activities to be implemented in the village. Committees such as JFMC and Watershed Committee may be required to be created under VPIC for implementation and maintenance of village level activities. For livelihood related activities, SHG shall be identified or formulated through the VPIC. In some villages MSMEs/Societies are also established. Once the project makes entry to the community, potential beneficiaries or promising entrepreneurs can be identified in other ways as well. General structure for community level project implementation is shown below.



Source: developed by Study Team

Figure A- 6: Community Level Implementation Structure

5) Supporting Agencies/Organizations

To provide assistance in project implementation, some external resources such as project management consultant (PMC), NGO/CBO and other institutions will be pulled in.

a. Project Management Consultant (PMC)

To assist SPMU in project management, PMC will be hired. PMC will be procured following the JICA guideline. Main tasks of PMC are envisaged as follow:

- Assist SPMU in managing the project in an effective and efficient manner.
- Assist SPMU in periodically monitoring the project activities with the monitoring formats and improving the project design, framework, and systems based on the monitoring data stored in the MIS/GIS-based monitoring system.
- Assist SPMU in preparing annual work and budget plans based on the appropriate estimation of work quantity as well as unit costs of the respective inputs.
- Assist SPMU in enhancing the capacity of stakeholders in sustainable forest, soil and water conservation, and community development and livelihood improvement
- Assist SPMU in undertaking works and procuring the necessary equipment, goods & services for the project implementation.
- Assist DPMU/ BPMU to strengthen their technical, managerial, and administrative capacities for implementation and management of the project.
- Assist DPMU/ DPMU/ BPMU in providing orientation, technical guidance, and advice to community organizations for the effective implementation of the project activities.
- Facilitation of implementation of Environmental and Social Management System Framework (ESMSF) and Scheduled Tribe and Forest Dependents Plan Framework (STFDPF)

Details of PMC composition and other inputs are described below.

Table A- 36: PMC Team Composition

Sl no.	Position	M/M
Pro A (International)		
1	Co-Team Leader/Community Forestry	16
2	GIS and Remote Sensing	7
Pro B (National)		
3	Team Leader/Livelihood	47
4	Capacity Development and Gender	26
5	MIS and M&E	20
6	Forestry and Biodiversity	14
7	Soil and Water Conservation	11
8	Marketing	16
9	Community-Based Enterprise Development or Ecotourism	11
10	Agriculture/Agroforestry	21
Supporting Staffs		
11	Field Coordinator 1	66
12	Field Coordinator 2	66
13	Field Coordinator 3	66
14	Office Manager	68
15	Office Assistant	68

Source: developed by Study Team

b. NGO

Non-governmental organization (NGO) will be utilized, particularly in mobilization and sensitization of the communities. Their involvement will be essential in facilitating participation of women in the project's community level organization.

c. Other external resources

Other external resources may be utilized as and when needed. For instance, short-term consultant(s) can be procured to develop operation manuals for SPMU whilst procurement for PMC is taking place. Some service providers that are providing specific trainings for capacity building, etc. can be also considered.

(2) Key Features of PMU's Functioning

1) Budgetary Provision

For smooth implementation, the Government of Meghalaya will make sure that required fund is secured and released on time. This applies to not only Japanese ODA loan portion but also for State share. At SPMU and its field offices, exclusive bank accounts for the project will be opened.

SPMU will make request for budgetary provision to the State government based on the Annual Plan of Operation (APO) prepared by SPMU.

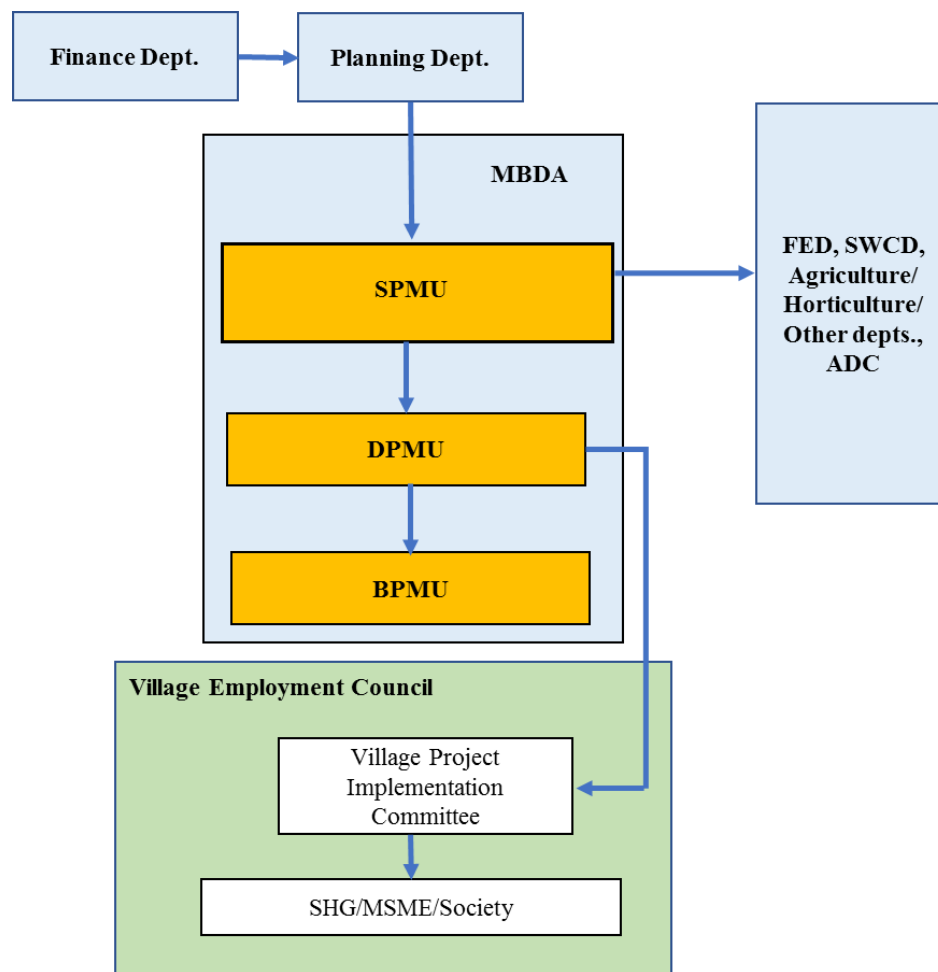
2) Annual Plan of Operation (APO)

SPMU will prepare APO for each financial year starting from first year, and get it approved by the Governing Body prior to commencement of new financial year. SPMU will guide, capacitate and

make efforts to ensure that the plans are prepared in timely manner through a consultative process starting from the lowest level of project implementation. An orientation workshops should be held by SPMU in first two to three years of the project to acquaint field functionaries on how to draft APO at Block and District levels.

3) Fund Flow

From SPMU, fund flow will have two channels; a) fund for procurement and operations at respective departments/institutions, the fund will be transferred to respective departments/institutions, while b) the fund for activities implemented by Village Project Implementation Committee (VPIC) will be transferred from SPMU to DPMU, and then to DPMU to the Village Project Implementation Committee of VEC. Among the various levels and bodies of project implementation, following shows the direction of fund flow.



Source: developed by Study Team

Figure A- 7: Fund Flow

A rule should be made in the operation manual that once the fund is released from one project implementation body to another, maximum number of days it can be parked in the concerned project account so as to ensure fast transfer of funds to the field level. It is deemed that wherever one body is receiving fund from another, the recipient body is obliged to furnish the details of fund utilization and its progress on regular basis as part of project monitoring as well as upon the request of superior body.

4) Compliance to General Finance Rules

Government departments in Meghalaya follows Meghalaya Financial Rules. To comply with the prevailing rules, an experienced finance officer shall be posted to SPMU, a civil servant within the State on full-time basis as Chief Finance Officer.

Chief Finance Officer shall be a key officer in facilitating preparation and submission of Statement of Expenditures (SOEs) to JICA through Controller of Aids, Accounts and Audit (CAAA) of the Ministry of Finance. The officer should be in charge of ensuring coordination among the Finance Department of Meghalaya, CAAA and JICA for getting clearance on reimbursement claims in timely manner.

5) Administrative and Financial Manuals

MBDA has draft Administrative and Financial Rules that are pending the approval of its Governing Body. Since the project will be spearheaded under the aegis of MBDA, the same rules will be applicable to SPMU. These rules are expected to be approved by the Governing Body by mid-2019. The rules should be reviewed and amendments should be made in the context of Project for Community-Based Forest Management and Livelihoods Improvement in Meghalaya, if required any.

Finance and accounting manual needs to be prepared separately pertaining to the project. Specific requirement in terms of JICA procedure should be addressed in the manual. Short-term consultant(s) may be appointed to develop the manual along with other operation manuals at the onset of the project.

6) Accounting Procedures

As mentioned in section 2.1, SPMU, ADC, DPMU will have exclusive bank account for the project. Similarly, separate bank account should be opened for VPIC as well, if they don't have existing account. For the community level implementation bodies, in addition to the committee's president, treasurer and secretary a member-secretary represented by an officer from BPMU should be one of signers for the bank account.

Accounting procedure will be unified based on double accounting system at SPMU and all its field offices. Finance and accounting manuals for the project should be prepared within first six months of the project from the signing of the Loan Agreement.

Funds for the project will be released from SPMU to respective departments/institutions as well as to DPMU on regular basis, based on APO. The fund from SPMU to concerned departments will be transferred to the Director of the department, while the fund from SPMU to ADCs will be in the project account of Chief Forest Officer. DPMU will release fund to Village Project Implementation Committee of VEC.

The funds from the State government to SPMU, as well as its field offices, ADC, concerned department and Village Project Implementation Committee of VEC are provided as grant-in-aid. None of the fund reserved for the project must be used or diverted by SPMU or any of its field offices for purpose other than the project.

Utilization certificates and Statement of Expenditures (SOE) will be submitted from community level institution to DPMU, ADC or concerned departments depending on the nature of work. The same will be submitted from DPMU to SPMU on the regular basis. Utilization certificates and SOE of any funds released to and utilized by ADCs and concerned departments will be submitted by each institution to SPMU. Preparation and submission of utilization certificates and SOE will be made on regular basis.

7) Audits

Transparency, particularly related to utilization of project fund, is important. All levels of implementation bodies (SPMU, DPMU and Village Project Implementation Committee of VEC) in the proposed project must have annual statutory financial audit conducted each year. Qualified chartered accountant firm should be identified and appointed for this purpose. This will be done in compliance with Comptroller and Audit General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Services) Act, 1971.

8) Procurement

Procurement of goods and services for the project will be done in accordance with the "Guidelines for Procurement under Japanese ODA Loans" dated April 2012 and project management consultants will be selected accordance with "Guidelines for Employment of Consultants under Japanese ODA Loans" dated April 2012. The PMU may make use of the state procurement rules, but JICA's guidelines shall overrule whenever such procurement rules are in conflict.

Quality and Cost Based Selection (QCBS) method will be adopted by PMU that generally has following stages of selection, viz., a) Notice publication and invitation for Expression of Interest (EOI), b) Screening of proposals and preparing Short-list, c) Inviting Technical and Financial Proposals through Request for Proposal (RfP), d) Evaluation of Technical proposals, e) Opening and evaluation of Financial Proposal based on the qualifying Technical Score, and f) Inviting top ranked agency/ organization for Negotiations based on the combined Technical and Finance Score. Before, evaluation of technical proposals, sometimes presentation on the Technical Proposal is also requested by the Client, and accordingly reflected in the 'Special Conditions' of the RfP.

9) Revolving Fund

SPMU shall develop elaborate policy and system of accessing and utilizing of revolving funds to be created under the project. The policy will also spell out to deal with the interests earned out of such revolving funds and include it as a section in the Operation Manual. The policy will be approved by the Governing Body, and systematic records of utilization of such funds will be maintained at SPMU and at field offices, as well as community level whenever applicable. The guidelines based on the approved policy will be published and disseminated amongst stakeholders to facilitate access to these funds as well as to keep transparency.

(3) Management Bodies of the Project

1) Governing Body

According to the Societies Registration Act of 1860, management of a society is vested with the Governing Body, which exercises its power and functions as decision-making body. Governing Body is the highest decision-making body within the society. In the case of MBDA, there is an existing Governing Body, and since SPMU will be formed within an existing society, it will be governed by the same Governing Body. At the same time, MBDA has its own mandate and the objective, and requirement in the project may not be fully aligned to that of MBDA. Therefore, following officers are to be added to the members of the Governing Body in addition to existing GB members, when GB makes decision on the Project.

- A representative from the Department of District Council Affairs
- Project Director of JICA funded Meghalaya Sustainable Community Forest Management Project

Composition of Governing Body shall be as follow:

Table A- 37: Composition of Governing Body

Sl. No.	Rank of Officers and Department	Membership
1	Chief Secretary	Chairperson
2	Additional Chief Secretary, Labour Department and SWCD	Member
3	Additional Chief Secretary, Finance/Power Department	Member
4	Principal Secretary, Planning Department	Member
5	Principal Secretary, Forest Department	Member
6	Commissioner and Secretary, Public Health and Engineering Department	Member
7	Commissioner and Secretary, Water Resources Department, SWCD, FED, Planning Department, and Community & Rural Development Department	Member
8	Commissioner and Secretary, Agriculture/Fisheries Department	Member
9	Commissioner and Secretary, Personnel Department	Member
10	Commissioner and Secretary, District Council Affairs Department	Member (new)
11	Project Director (JICA project)	Member (new)
12	JICA representative	Invitee

Source: developed by Study Team

a. Roles and Responsibilities

The main responsibility of the Governing Body is to review the project progress against the annual plans. Monitoring the status of disbursement is another important responsibility. It will review the functioning of the SPMU regularly and any coordination required with other stakeholders at State level will be facilitated for smooth implementation of the project. The key roles and responsibilities of the GB will be as follows:

- Approve the Operation Manual including Financial Rules and Accounting Procedures prepared for SPMU
- Approve annual plan of operation (APO) and annual budget of the project
- Monitor physical and financial progress of the project regularly
- Advise/resolve issues and problems related to fund flow from the Government of Meghalaya to the project, if any
- Facilitate convergence and coordination of project with other government departments and institutions
- Appoint an auditor for SPMU account
- Approve contractual posts, remuneration, and allowances etc., submitted by the Executive Committee.
- Approve policies and guidelines on gender mainstreaming

b. Frequency and Representation

The Governing Body meeting shall be convened half yearly or more frequently, as it has been doing so. More frequency of meeting may be required particularly in the initial stage of the project. In case the members are not available on the day of the meeting, they may nominate senior rank officers in the department as their representatives to attend the meetings with authorization for decision making. Also, based on the agenda of the meetings, representative from non-member departments/institutions can be invited to the meeting as special invitee, if their presence is relevant to the agenda.

c. Quorum and Agenda Circulation

A minimum of 2/3rd members will form the quorum for the Governing Body meetings. Agenda of the meeting and proposals will be circulated by the Member-Secretary well in advance to all members, at least seven days ahead of the meeting date. The proceedings of the meetings will be circulated to all the members/ attendees within reasonable timeframe, after the meeting is concluded.

2) Executive Committee of PMU

While the Governing Body’s responsibility is to look after overall management of MBDA, day to day operation of the project will be entrusted to Executive Committee created specifically catering for the PMU. The Executive Committee will ensure efficient management of the project such as quick decision making, trouble shooting, close supervision etc. Composition for the Executive Committee is shown below. The composition may be adjusted based on the executive positions created in the SPMU and other government departments/agencies that may have significant association to the project.

Table A- 38: Composition of Executive Committee

Sl. No.	Rank of Officers and Department	Membership
1	Project Director	Chairperson
2	Additional Project Director	Member Secretary
3	All Division’s chairperson of SPMU	Members
4	Director, SWCD	Member
5	Chief Forest Officer (CFO), JHADC	Member
6	CFO, KHADC	Member
7	CFO, GHADC	Member

Source: developed by Study Team

a. Roles and Responsibilities

Following will be the key roles and responsibilities of the Executive Committee:

- Develop Operation Manual including Financial Rules and Accounting Procedures
- Develop policies and guidelines on Gender mainstreaming
- Decide and approve proposals on procurement of Goods & Services as required under the project;
- Prepare APO in consultation with field level offices of SPMU;
- Closely monitor the physical and financial progress of the project by organizing regular meetings with field level offices and suggest next plan of actions;
- Prepare modifications and/or changes in components/subcomponents of the project (as described in M/D) with justification, when required, and submit to Governing Body for onward submission to JICA and/or Department of Economic Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, GoI for concurrence and approval

b. Frequency and Representation

The committee will be exclusively for the project and should meet at least once every month, or more frequently if the need arises, particularly during preparatory phase of the project. In case the members are not available on the day of the meeting, they may nominate senior rank officers in the department/section as their representatives to attend the meetings with authorization for decision making.

c. Quorum and Agenda Circulation

As far as possible efforts will be made that meetings are organized when all of the members can participate in EC meetings, however minimum of 2/3rd members will form the quorum of the EC

meetings. Agenda of the meeting and proposals will be circulated by the Member-Secretary well in advance to all members, at least three days ahead of the meeting date. Proceedings of the EC meetings will be circulated to all the members/ attendees within reasonable timeframe, after the meeting is concluded.

(4) Convergence with Other Departments/Agencies

1) District Level Advisory Committee (DLAC)

While Governing Body has function of coordinating with other departments and agencies, at field level, DLAC will be a forum where DPMU can make convergence with other government schemes and coordination. DLAC chaired by respective Deputy Commissioner is already in existence across the State, dealing with convergence issues among various departments. The project can make use of this existing body as a forum to coordinate with other departments at district level, as and when required.

(5) Involvement of Other Major Stakeholders

1) Forest and Environment Department (FED)

Because the Project is a forestry sector project, involvement of FED is essential. Deputation of forest officials to SPMU and DPMU, and working together in areas where FED is operating shall be arranged. Involvement of FED will be important not only in the implementation of the Project, but also to provide support to the communities in the operation and maintenance stage.

2) Autonomous District Councils (ADCs)

As a link between the project and community, ADCs will have important role to play. However, in some places, ADCs have had limited involvement due to paucity of funds and other resources. Empowering ADCs through active participation will be a key. To do so, components of the project where ADCs can take leadership must be first identified. As each ADC's authority and relationship with communities are unique, their intervention will not be necessarily the same. Kind of intervention and quantum of work to be carried out by ADCs will be determined individually.

3) Soil and Water Conservation Department (SWCD)

Another major stakeholder to the project implementation is SWCD. In relation to the volume of work implemented by SWCD, deputation of officer(s) from the department to SPMU needs to be considered.

For all the stakeholders where the project fund will be channelized from SPMU/DPMU to respective office, they will be responsible in keeping records of and reporting the fund utilization to the SPMU/DPMU on regular basis. Fund flow is discussed in subsequent section.

4) Agriculture/Horticulture Department

Agriculture and agroforestry is one of major livelihood activities in the Project. Agriculture/Horticulture Department is expected to provide technical support to beneficiaries. Training on agroforestry for SHG members can be conducted at an experimental farm of the department.

Annexure 9. Operation and Maintenance Structure

The assets created during the project implementation will be managed most by the Project. After the project completion, the responsibility of operation and maintenance (O&M) will rest with different institutions. Summary table on O&M after the completion of the Project is given below:

No.	Infrastructure/ Institutions created under the Project	O&M Institutions	Maintenance Mechanism
Component 1: Sustainable Forest Management			
1	Community nurseries	JFMC/VRC/ CRMC/VEC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community nurseries will be operated only during the project implementation, and hence, will not require maintenance.
2	Permanent nurseries	FD of ADC, FED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial support will be provided to the central nurseries by the project for the duration of its implementation. After the project completion, ADC and FED will allocate their own budget.
3	Private forest where interventions are made by the project	Individuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fund for maintenance for the first five years will be provided by the Project. Thereafter, individual landowner will be responsible for the maintenance of the forest. In case timbers are produced for commercial purpose, profit from timber harvesting will be used for the maintenance activities and replanting of trees. Technical support will be provided by FED and FD of ADC.
4	Community forest where interventions are made by the Project (including restoration of shifting cultivation areas)	Community/ Custodian of the forest/ADC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fund for maintenance for the first five years will be provided by the Project. Thereafter, community that owns the forest will be responsible for the maintenance. Technical support will be provided by FED and FD of ADC.
6	Barren lands where afforestation is made	Community/ FED/ADC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fund for maintenance for the first five years will be provided by the Project. Thereafter, JFMC or communities will be responsible for the maintenance of the forest. Technical support will be provided by FED and FD of ADC.
7	Restored shifting cultivation area	Community/ ADC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities who own the land will be responsible for the maintenance.

No.	Infrastructure/ Institutions created under the Project	O&M Institutions	Maintenance Mechanism
8	Soil and water conservation structures for forest management	VEC/MBDA/ SWCD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • O&M for the first two years will be taken care by the Project fund. • User fees will be collected from the beneficiaries. • Some fund for maintenance will be leveraged by scheme convergence in particular NREGA. • Technical support will be provided by SWCD.
Component 2: Community Development and Livelihood improvement			
9	Infrastructure/assets created under Entry Point Activities (EPA)	VEC/MBDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • User fees will be collected from the beneficiaries and utilized for maintenance and other purposes under the leadership of user group's committee if necessary. • Some fund for maintenance will be leveraged by scheme convergence in particular NREGA.
10	Revolving fund for micro-credit	SHG/VEC/ MBDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revolving fund will be managed by VEC, and will be loaned to members of SHGs with interest for IGA. • Guidelines will be developed to select borrowers and provide them with loan. • Guidelines for managing Revolving Fund and adequate trainings would be ensured by the project during consolidation phase.
	Livelihood activities by SHGs	SHG/VEC/ MBDA/ Department of Agriculture/ Horticulture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihood activities will be conducted by SHGs. • MBDA will coordinate with concerned department in case SHGs need support. • Technical support for agriculture activities will be provided by Department of Agriculture.
11	Soil and water conservation structures for livelihood improvement	VEC/ Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • O&M for the first two years will be taken care by the Project fund. • User fees will be collected from the beneficiaries. • Some fund for maintenance will be leveraged by scheme convergence in particular MGNREGA. • Technical support will be provided by SWCD.
12	Cooperative societies established for enterprise development	MSMEs/ Cooperative societies/ MBDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperative society will be responsible for operation and maintenance for its business activity.
Component 3: Institutional Strengthening			
13	GIS/MIS	MBDA/ADCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GIS/MIS will be utilized in PMU during the project implementation period. • Systems and equipment will be transferred fully to MBDA before the project completion.

No.	Infrastructure/ Institutions created under the Project	O&M Institutions	Maintenance Mechanism
14	Project Management Unit (PMU)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PMU will operate only for the duration of project implementation. • Assets handover manual shall be prepared and accordingly assets shall be handed over by the project to MBDA.
15	Village Project Implementation Committee of VEC		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The committees will function for the duration of the Project.
16	Office buildings	MBDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The property will be transferred to MBDA before the project completion.

Annexure 10. Project Cost Estimation

(1) Project Cost Breakdown

1) JICA PORTION

Component 1: Sustainable Forest Management

Table A- 39: Cost Breakdown of Sustainable Forest Management

<i>Close to the public</i>	
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Close to the public

Component 2: Community Development and Livelihood Improvement

Table A- 40: Cost Breakdown of Community Development and Livelihood Improvement

Close to the public

Close to the public

Component 3: Institutional Strengthening

Table A- 41: Cost Breakdown of Institutional Strengthening

Close to the public

Close to the public

Table A- 42: Cost of the Component 1, 2 and 3

Close to the public

II) Component 4: Project Management Consultant

Table A- 43: Cost of the Project Management Consultant

<i>Close to the public</i>

Table A- 44: Total Cost of the Project

<i>Close to the public</i>

2) BORROWER PORTION

Component 5: Meghalaya Government

Table A- 45: Cost Breakdown of Meghalaya Government

<i>Close to the public</i>

Close to the public

Table A- 46: Total Cost of the Borrower

Close to the public

(3) Annual Fund Requirement

in JPY

Base Year/Month for Cost Estimation: 2019/06 2019 FC, Total million JPY
 Exchange Rate: USD = JPY 110 LC million INR
 USD = INR 69.8
 INR = JPY 1.58
 Price Escalation: FC: 1.72% LC: 3.53%
 Physical Contingency: 5.0%
 Physical Contingency for Consultant: 5.0%

Item	Total			2019			2020			2021			2022			2023			2024			2025			2026			2027			2028			2029		
	FC	LC	Total	FC	LC	Total	FC	LC	Total	FC	LC	Total	FC	LC	Total	FC	LC	Total	FC	LC	Total	FC	LC	Total	FC	LC	Total	FC	LC	Total	FC	LC	Total			
A. JICA PORTION																																				
I) Procurement / Construction	0	6,804	10,750	0	60	94	0	378	597	0	655	1,035	0	678	1,071	0	702	1,109	0	727	1,148	0	752	1,189	0	779	1,231	0	806	1,274	0	835	1,319	0	432	683
Component 1: Sustainable Forest Management	0	3,427	5,415	0	0	0	0	190	301	0	381	602	0	381	602	0	381	602	0	381	602	0	381	602	0	381	602	0	381	602	0	381	602	0	190	301
Component 2: Community Development and Livelihood Improvement	0	786	1,242	0	0	0	0	44	69	0	87	138	0	87	138	0	87	138	0	87	138	0	87	138	0	87	138	0	87	138	0	87	138	0	44	69
Component 3: Institutional Strengthening	0	1,137	1,797	0	57	90	0	114	180	0	114	180	0	114	180	0	114	180	0	114	180	0	114	180	0	114	180	0	114	180	0	114	180	0	57	90
Component 4: Project Management Consultant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Component 5: Meghalaya Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Base Cost for JICA Financing	0	5,351	8,454	0	57	90	0	348	550	0	582	919	0	582	919	0	582	919	0	582	919	0	582	919	0	582	919	0	582	919	0	582	919	0	291	460
Price Escalation	0	1,129	1,784	0	0	0	0	12	19	0	42	66	0	64	101	0	87	137	0	110	174	0	135	213	0	160	253	0	186	294	0	213	337	0	121	191
Physical Contingency	0	324	512	0	3	4	0	18	28	0	31	49	0	32	51	0	33	53	0	35	55	0	36	57	0	37	59	0	38	61	0	40	63	0	21	33
II) Consulting Services	172	258	580	0	0	0	9	16	34	45	49	122	19	42	86	31	48	106	26	28	70	34	29	81	6	27	49	1	11	17	0	6	10	0	2	4
Base Cost	153	213	489	0	0	0	8	15	31	42	43	110	17	36	75	28	39	90	22	23	58	29	23	65	5	20	37	1	8	13	0	4	7	0	2	3
Price Escalation	10	33	63	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	6	11	2	4	9	3	5	11	1	6	9	0	2	4	0	2	3	0	1	1
Physical Contingency	8	12	28	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	6	1	2	4	1	2	5	1	1	3	2	1	4	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (I+II)	172	7,062	11,330	0	60	94	9	394	631	45	704	1,157	19	720	1,157	31	749	1,215	26	755	1,218	34	782	1,269	6	806	1,280	1	817	1,291	0	841	1,329	0	435	687
B. BORROWER PORTION																																				
a Procurement / Construction	0	1,865	2,947	0	78	123	0	162	255	0	167	264	0	173	274	0	179	283	0	186	293	0	192	304	0	199	314	0	206	325	0	213	337	0	110	174
Component 1: Sustainable Forest Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Component 2: Community Development and Livelihood Improvement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Component 3: Institutional Strengthening	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Component 4: Project Management Consultant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Component 5: Meghalaya Government	0	1,486	2,348	0	74	117	0	149	235	0	149	235	0	149	235	0	149	235	0	149	235	0	149	235	0	149	235	0	149	235	0	149	235	0	74	117
Base Cost (out of JICA Financing)	0	1,486	2,348	0	74	117	0	149	235	0	149	235	0	149	235	0	149	235	0	149	235	0	149	235	0	149	235	0	149	235	0	149	235	0	74	117
Price Escalation	0	290	459	0	0	0	0	5	8	0	11	17	0	16	26	0	22	35	0	28	44	0	34	54	0	41	65	0	48	75	0	54	86	0	31	49
Physical Contingency	0	89	140	0	4	6	0	8	12	0	8	13	0	8	13	0	9	13	0	9	14	0	9	14	0	9	15	0	10	15	0	10	16	0	5	8
b Land Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Base Cost	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Price Escalation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Contingency	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c Administration Cost	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Import Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Taxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (a+b+c+d)	0	1,865	2,947	0	78	123	0	162	255	0	167	264	0	173	274	0	179	283	0	186	293	0	192	304	0	199	314	0	206	325	0	213	337	0	110	174
TOTAL (A+B)	172	8,927	14,277	0	138	218	9	555	886	45	871	1,421	19	893	1,431	31	929	1,499	26	940	1,512	34	974	1,573	6	1,005	1,594	1	1,023	1,617	0	1,054	1,666	0	545	861

C. Interest during Construction (IDC)	608	0	608	0	0	0	9	0	9	22	0	22	36	0	36	51	0	51	66	0	66	81	0	81	97	0	97	114	0	114	131	0	131	0	0	0	0
Interest during Construction (Construction)	607	0	607	0	0	0	9	0	9	22	0	22	36	0	36	51	0	51	66	0	66	81	0	81	97	0	97	114	0	114	131	0	131	0	0	0	0
Interest during Construction (Consultant)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D. Front End Fee	23	0	23	0	0	0	23	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C+D)	802	8,927	14,907	0	138	218	41	555	918	68	871	1,444	56	893	1,467	82	929	1,549	91	940	1,577	115	974	1,654	104	1,005	1,691	114	1,023	1,731	131	1,054	1,797	0	545	861	
E. JICA Finance Portion (A)	172	7,062	11,330	0	60	94	9	394	631	45	704	1,157	19	720	1,157	31	749	1,215	26	755	1,218	34	782	1,269	6	806	1,280	1	817	1,291	0	841	1,329	0	435	687	
F. Borrower Finance Portion (B+C+D)	630	1,865	3,577	0	78	123	32	162	287	22	167	287	36	173	310	51	179	334	66	186	359	81	192	385	97	199	411	114	206	439	131	213	468	0	110	174	

Administration Cost = 0.0%
 VAT = 0.0%
 Import Tax = 0.0%
 Other Taxes = 0.0%
 Percentage of Loan Ratio = 76%
 Percentage of Consulting Fee (Select from Dropdown List) Unselected

Price Escalation	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029											
Price Escalation	1	1	1.0172	1.0353	1.0347	1.07185	1.05249	1.10968	1.0706	1.14885	1.08901	1.18941	1.10774	1.23139	1.12679	1.27486	1.14617	1.31987	1.16589	1.36646	1.18594	1.41469
d Price Escalation	0	0	0.0172	0.0353	0.0347	0.07185	0.05249	0.10968	0.0706	0.14885	0.08901	0.18941	0.10774	0.23139	0.12679	0.27486	0.14617	0.31987	0.16589	0.36646	0.18594	0.41469

Loan Interest during Construction (Construction)

Financing Rate	100.00%																					
Interest Rate for JPY Loan	1.30%																					
Temporary Allocation	94	94	597	597	1,035	1,035	1,071	1,071	1,109	1,109	1,148	1,148	1,189	1,189	1,231	1,231	1,274	1,274	1,319	1,319	683	683
Debt at the End of Term	94	692	1,726	2,798	3,907	5,055	6,244	7,474	8,748	10,067	10,750											
Interest during Construction	0	9	22	36	51	66	81	97	114	131	150	167	186	206	227	249	272	297	322	349	376	405

Loan Interest during Construction (Consultant)

Financing Rate	100.00%																					
Interest rate for JPY Loan	0.01%																					
Temporary Allocation	0	0	34	34	122	122	86	86	106	106	70	70	81	81	49	49	17	17	10	10	4	4
Debt at the End of Term	0	34	156	242	349	419	499	548	566	576	580											
Interest during Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Front End Fee

Financing Rate	0.2%																					
Front End Fee Payment Year	2020																					
Front End Fee Payment Year	9																					
Amount of JPY Loan	11,330	11,330	0	11,330	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Front End Fee	0	0	23	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

in INR

Annual Fund Requirement

Base Year/Month for Cost Estimation: 2019/06 2019 FC, Total million JPY
 Exchange Rate: USD = JPY 110 LC million INR
 USD = INR 69.8
 INR = JPY 1.58
 Price Escalation: FC: 1.72% LC: 3.53%
 Physical Contingency: 5.0%
 Physical Contingency for Consultant: 5.0%

Item	Total			2019			2020			2021			2022			2023			2024			2025			2026			2027			2028			2029		
	FC	LC	Total	FC	LC	Total	FC	LC	Total	FC	LC	Total	FC	LC	Total	FC	LC	Total	FC	LC	Total	FC	LC	Total	FC	LC	Total	FC	LC	Total	FC	LC	Total			
A. JICA PORTION																																				
I) Procurement / Construction	0	6,804	6,804	0	60	60	0	378	378	0	655	655	0	678	678	0	702	702	0	727	727	0	752	752	0	779	779	0	806	806	0	835	835	0	432	432
Component 1: Sustainable Forest Management	0	3,427	3,427	0	0	0	0	190	190	0	381	381	0	381	381	0	381	381	0	381	381	0	381	381	0	381	381	0	381	381	0	381	381	0	190	190
Component 2: Community Development and Livelihood Improvement	0	786	786	0	0	0	0	44	44	0	87	87	0	87	87	0	87	87	0	87	87	0	87	87	0	87	87	0	87	87	0	87	87	0	44	44
Component 3: Institutional Strengthening	0	1,137	1,137	0	57	57	0	114	114	0	114	114	0	114	114	0	114	114	0	114	114	0	114	114	0	114	114	0	114	114	0	114	114	0	57	57
Component 4: Project Management Consultant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Component 5: Meghalaya Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Base Cost for JICA Financing	0	5,351	5,351	0	57	57	0	348	348	0	582	582	0	582	582	0	582	582	0	582	582	0	582	582	0	582	582	0	582	582	0	582	582	0	291	291
Price Escalation	0	1,129	1,129	0	0	0	0	12	12	0	42	42	0	64	64	0	87	87	0	110	110	0	135	135	0	160	160	0	186	186	0	213	213	0	121	121
Physical Contingency	0	324	324	0	3	3	0	18	18	0	31	31	0	32	32	0	33	33	0	35	35	0	36	36	0	37	37	0	38	38	0	40	40	0	21	21
II) Consulting Services	172	258	367	0	0	0	9	16	21	45	49	77	19	42	54	31	48	67	26	28	44	34	29	51	6	27	31	1	11	11	0	6	6	0	2	2
Base Cost	153	213	309	0	0	0	8	15	20	42	43	70	17	36	47	28	39	57	22	23	37	29	23	41	5	20	24	1	8	8	0	4	4	0	2	2
Price Escalation	10	33	40	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	1	4	5	2	6	7	2	4	6	3	5	7	1	6	6	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	1	1
Physical Contingency	8	12	17	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	4	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (I+II)	172	7,062	7,171	0	60	60	9	394	400	45	704	732	19	720	732	31	749	769	26	755	771	34	782	803	6	806	810	1	817	817	0	841	841	0	435	435
B. BORROWER PORTION																																				
a Procurement / Construction	0	1,865	1,865	0	78	78	0	162	162	0	167	167	0	173	173	0	179	179	0	186	186	0	192	192	0	199	199	0	206	206	0	213	213	0	110	110
Component 1: Sustainable Forest Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Component 2: Community Development and Livelihood Improvement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Component 3: Institutional Strengthening	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Component 4: Project Management Consultant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Component 5: Meghalaya Government	0	1,486	1,486	0	74	74	0	149	149	0	149	149	0	149	149	0	149	149	0	149	149	0	149	149	0	149	149	0	149	149	0	149	149	0	74	74
Base Cost (out of JICA Financing)	0	1,486	1,486	0	74	74	0	149	149	0	149	149	0	149	149	0	149	149	0	149	149	0	149	149	0	149	149	0	149	149	0	149	149	0	74	74
Price Escalation	0	290	290	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	11	11	0	16	16	0	22	22	0	28	28	0	34	34	0	41	41	0	48	48	0	54	54	0	31	31
Physical Contingency	0	89	89	0	4	4	0	8	8	0	8	8	0	8	8	0	9	9	0	9	9	0	9	9	0	9	9	0	10	10	0	10	10	0	5	5
b Land Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Base Cost	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Price Escalation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Contingency	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c Administration Cost	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Import Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Taxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (a+b+c+d)	0	1,865	1,865	0	78	78	0	162	162	0	167	167	0	173	173	0	179	179	0	186	186	0	192	192	0	199	199	0	206	206	0	213	213	0	110	110
TOTAL (A+B)	172	8,927	9,036	0	138	138	9	555	561	45	871	899	19	893	906	31	929	949	26	940	957	34	974	995	6	1,005	1,009	1	1,023	1,023	0	1,054	1,054	0	545	545

C. Interest during Construction (IDC)	385	0	243	0	0	0	6	0	4	14	0	9	23	0	15	32	0	20	42	0	26	51	0	33	62	0	39	72	0	46	83	0	52	0	0	0
Interest during Construction (Construction)	384	0	243	0	0	0	6	0	4	14	0	9	23	0	15	32	0	20	42	0	26	51	0	33	61	0	39	72	0	46	83	0	52	0	0	0
Interest during Construction (Consultant)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D. Front End Fee	14	0	9	0	0	0	14	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C+D)	571	8,927	9,288	0	138	138	29	555	574	60	871	908	42	893	920	64	929	969	67	940	983	85	974	1,028	68	1,005	1,048	73	1,023	1,069	83	1,054	1,107	0	545	545
E. JICA Finance Portion (A)	172	7,062	7,171	0	60	60	9	394	400	45	704	732	19	720	732	31	749	769	26	755	771	34	782	803	6	806	810	1	817	817	0	841	841	0	435	435
F. Borrower Finance Portion (B+C+D)	399	1,865	2,118	0	78	78	20	162	174	14	167	176	23	173	188	32	179	200	42	186	212	51	192	225	62	199	238	72	206	252	83	213	266	0	110	110

Administration Cost = 0.0%
 VAT = 0.0%
 Import Tax = 0.0%
 Other Taxes = 0.0%
 Percentage of Loan Ratio = 77%

Percentage of Consulting Fee (Select from Dropdown List) Unselected

Price Escalation	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029											
Price Escalation	1	1	1.0172	1.0353	1.0347	1.07185	1.05249	1.10968	1.0706	1.14885	1.08901	1.18941	1.10774	1.23139	1.12679	1.27486	1.14617	1.31987	1.16589	1.36646	1.18594	1.41469
d Price Escalation	0	0	0.0172	0.0353	0.0347	0.07185	0.05249	0.10968	0.0706	0.14885	0.08901	0.18941	0.10774	0.23139	0.12679	0.27486	0.14617	0.31987	0.16589	0.36646	0.18594	0.41469

Loan Interest during Construction (Construction)

Financing Rate	100.00%																						
Interest Rate for JPY Loan	1.30%																						
Temporary Allocation	60	60	378	378	655	655	678	678	702	702	727	727	752	752	779	779	806	806	835	835	835	432	432
Debt at the End of Term	60	438	1,093	1,771	2,473	3,199	3,952	4,730	5,537	6,372	6,804												
Interest during Construction	0	6	14	23	32	42	51	61	72	83	0												

Loan Interest during Construction (Consultant)

Financing Rate	100.00%																						
Interest rate for JPY Loan	0.01%																						
Temporary Allocation	0	0	21	21	77	77	54	54	67	67	44	44	51	51	31	31	11	11	6	6	6	2	2
Debt at the End of Term	0	21	99	153	221	265	316	347	358	364	367												
Interest during Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0												

Front End Fee

Financing Rate	0.2%																						
Front End Fee Payment Year	2020																						
Amount of JPY Loan	7,171	7,171	0	7,171	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Front End Fee	0	0	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Annexure 11. Risk Management

Risk Management Framework

Project Name: Project for Community-Based Forest Management and Livelihoods Improvement in Meghalaya

Country: India

Sector: Forestry

Potential Project risks	Assessment
1. Stakeholder Risk	Probability: M (moderate)
(Description of risk)	Impact: M
<p>- The Project is consistent with Meghalaya Vision 2030, so that it is expected that commitment of the government of Meghalaya, including MBDA, Executive Agency (EA) of the Project, is high. On the other hand, however, commitment of FED which is not EA but given special position in the Project implementation may be low.</p>	<p>Analysis of probability and impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MBDA has been currently implementing two externally aided projects funded by IFAD and World Bank since 2015 and 2018 respectively. The implementation of these projects are in progress without major problems. This situation implies that MBDA will be able to make a commitment to the Project well. - Nearly 90 % of forest belongs to communities or individuals in the state under the management of ADCs and only 10 % of forest are under the management of FED. This situation may discourage FED to be engaged in the Project.
	<p>Mitigation measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Have periodic communication among stakeholders to keep their interests in the Project and make them understand the benefits. - Instruct officers of concerned institutions to report progress and situations periodically. - Deal with grievance when it happens immediately. - Clarify roles and responsibility of FED to be recognized by FED and other stakeholders. - Make FED understand that the Project will also contribute to the achievement of Green India Mission (GIM).
	<p>Action during the implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hold regular meeting with PMUs and stakeholders at all levels. - Make and use Operation Manuals including grievance procedure - Make FED report the achievement of its duties at regular meetings in order to keep their motivation and commitment.
	<p>Contingency plan (if applicable):</p> <p>Not applicable.</p>
	<p>- The Project aims to restore forests and</p>

Potential Project risks	Assessment
<p>improve livelihood by providing alternative livelihood means to shifting cultivation since shifting cultivation with short rotation cycle, which is one of the major drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in the state. Majority of shifting cultivators are aware that land productivity gets lower than before due to increasingly shortened rotation cycle. However, because some of them do not want to change their traditional livelihood, they may not accept the Project.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shifting cultivation with short rotation cycle is a major driver of deforestation and land degradation. As the majority of farmers are aware of lower productivity under shifting cultivation system with short rotation cycle, they may understand that interventions of the Project for restoring forests will benefit communities. - The Project promotes income generation of people in rural areas using local resources, which will be accepted by local people and highly contribute to rural development. - Shifting cultivation is conducted mostly in Garo Hills ADC and some parts of Jaintia Hills ADC areas. Because alternative livelihood means are quite new for the local shifting cultivators, some of them may want to continue shifting cultivation instead of trying new livelihood means.
	<p>Mitigation measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exclude villages that are not willing to participate in the Project and want to keep their traditional way of life from the target of the Project prior to the project commencement.
	<p>Action during the implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Willingness of villagers is examined during site verification. - Have enough discussion and interaction with local community, and make them understand the importance of alternative livelihood means to mitigate adverse impact of shifting cultivation with short rotation cycle on environment.
	<p>Contingency plan (if applicable):</p> <p>Not applicable.</p>
2. Executing Agency Risk	
2.1. Capacity Risk	Probability: M
(Description of risk)	Impact: M
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MBDA is registered as "society" under Planning Department of the government of Meghalaya. This position enables MBDA to make decision timely for smooth implementation of the Project. - While most of MBDA officials for the Project will be newly recruited from outside, permanent staff members of MBDA will be 	<p>Analysis of probability and impact:</p>

Potential Project risks	Assessment
<p>placed to key positions of PMUs. Since many qualified officers are already engaged in two on-going externally aided projects funded by IFAD and World Bank, it may be difficult to deploy qualified officers exclusively to the Project. For the same reason, it may be difficult to recruit qualified persons for new officers.</p>	<p>- MBDA has been implementing two externally aided projects funded by IFAD and World Bank as an Executive Agency (EA) since 2015 and 2018 respectively. MBDA has already deployed qualified permanent officers and recruited qualified staff for these projects. This implies that MBDA may encounter shortage of qualified officers or staff members to the Project.</p> <p>Mitigation measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify a gap between the number of positions with a certain qualification and the number of available officers with the qualification. - Deploy officers in PMUs from other line departments such as FED and SWCD. <p>Action during the implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop capacity of existing MBDA officials and staff members newly employed. <p>Contingency plan (if applicable):</p> <p>Not applicable.</p>
(Description of risk)	Impact: M
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Project is the first Japanese ODA loan Project in the forestry sector for Meghalaya State. For this, it is possible that procurement and reimbursement procedure will not be conducted smoothly at initial stage of the Project. - In the Project, fund will be distributed from MBDA to other line departments and ADCs. There is a concern that some of MBDA officers do not have good financial management skills. - Although MBDA has technical know-how and experience on livelihood improvement as a result of previous project activities, MBDA does not have professional knowledge and techniques on other fields such as forestry and soil and water conservation. 	<p>Analysis of probability and impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MBDA has enough financial skills and knowledge because the full amount of budget sanctioned to MBDA was released during the last several years, and it does not appear that MBDA experienced a shortage of fund. - On the other hand, FED experienced discrepancy in the amount of the allocated budget and its expenditure between 2015 and 2018. This causes concern about FED's capacity for budget management. Because FED may play a certain role in financial management as a special position in the Project, its weak capacity would pose risk to the Project. - Weak financial management capacity of the institutions concerned and a lack of experience with JICA financial rules will delay the planned procurement. - Because some local offices of the line departments and ADCs store and deal with data and information by hard copy, speeds of procurement and funding will be slowed down. This situation also results in increasing risks of loss of data. - The aforementioned donor funded projects focus on livelihood development, and MBDA has already acquired a certain level of technical know-how and accumulated experience on livelihood improvement through these project implementation. On the other hand, MBDA does not have expertise about forest management and

Potential Project risks	Assessment
	<p>soil and water conservation due to a lack of relevant project experience.</p> <p>Mitigation measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop capacity of officials concerned on financial management and procurement. - Establish MIS by using electronic data and encourage PMUs to use them. - Collaborate with FED, SWCD, as well as ADCs to obtain technical inputs in the implementation of project activities. <p>Action during the implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepare operation manuals, accounting and procurement rules/guidelines. - Train officers using these manuals and guidelines. - Monitor and supervise officers to check if they correctly follow the manuals/guidelines. - Provide technical training to concerned officers for use of MIS, including basic computing skills. - Establish PMC at the early stage of the Project to support PMU on various tasks regarding procurements and contracts. <p>Contingency plan (if applicable):</p> <p>Not applicable.</p>
2.2. Governance Risk	Probability: M
(Description of risk)	Impact: M
<p>- The Project involves multiple departments including FED and SWCD as well as ADCs and NGOs in the implementation of the Project and establishes PMU at state, district and block levels. This complicated implementation structure may cause confusion and disagreement and also delay the project progress.</p>	<p>Analysis of probability and impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Although the involvement of ADCs is imperative, government departments and ADCs have limited experience to work together, this situation makes it difficult for the Project to collaborative relationships between the government departments and ADCs. In this regard, appropriate arrangement needs to be made especially at the earlier stage of the Project. - Because a special position is given to FED, efficient coordination and management between MBDA and FED is necessary for smooth operation. <p>Mitigation measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clarify roles and responsibility of each department and officers in PMU. - Prepare operation manuals/guidelines and make all officers understand and follow them. - Strengthen trust relationships between government departments and ADCs.

Potential Project risks	Assessment
	<p>Action during the implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop operation manuals and rules/guidelines - Train officers using the manuals and guidelines. - Organize meetings/workshops to share the progress of each activity and problems or challenges encountered and also exchange opinions among MBDA, government departments, and ADCs.
	<p>Contingency plan (if applicable):</p> <p>Not applicable.</p>
(Description of risk)	Impact: M
There is possibility of the delay of approval for L/A by the parliament.	<p>Analysis of probability and impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There was no serious delay in the two external aided projects regarding financial matters so far, thus, the probability of the delay is minimal.
	<p>Mitigation measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Instruct the Planning Department to make necessary procedure for the implementation of the Project on schedule.
	<p>Action during the implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PMC supports the Planning Department to prepare necessary arrangement to proceed the procedure.
	<p>Contingency plan (if applicable):</p> <p>Not applicable.</p>
2.3. Fraud & Corruption Risk	Probability: L (low)
(Description of risk)	Impact: L
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor capacity in accounting and management of fund will cause inadequate financial management especially at field levels. - In local bidding, inappropriate procedures may be taken due to a lack of experience and supervision as well as insufficient guidelines. - Provision of seed money would cause fraud and get embezzled by both officers and community members due to poor accounting management and supervision. 	<p>Analysis of probability and impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Any fund including seed money will be allocated from DPMU to each JICA Project Implementation Committee (JPIC) through bank account which is open exclusively for the Project. In addition, MBDA, the Executive Agency of the Project, has rules and regulations on financial management and procurement. Moreover, the government of Meghalaya has an internal and statutory audit mechanism. Thus, there is low probability of happening fraud or inappropriate financial management.
	<p>Mitigation measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check accounting documents periodically. - Develop capacity of officers in charge of financial management and procurement.
	<p>Action during the implementation:</p>

Potential Project risks	Assessment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct annual statutory financial audit at all levels. - Make PMC and SPMU check accounting documents periodically. - Develop financial and procurement manuals/guidelines. - Train key officers and staff members for financial management and procurement process based on the manuals/guidelines.
	Contingency plan (if applicable): Not applicable.
3. Project Risk	
3.1. Design Risk	Probability: L
(Description of risk)	Impact: L
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existing and conventional techniques will mainly be adopted in forest management and soil and water conservation. Regarding livelihood improvement, on the other hand, alternative livelihood means and entrepreneurship, which may be new for local people, will be introduced. - Planning and monitoring using GIS and reporting using MIS may be challenging especially for officers in DPMU and BPMU. This may make it difficult for the Project for to achieve smooth project implementation. 	<p>Analysis of probability and impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Project uses local natural and human resources and existing technique in the state and community. - Levels of skill and knowledge of local people including ability to use local materials are highly considered to make the alternative livelihood means and entrepreneurship suitable for the local people. - GIS labs and GIS experts already exist at the MBDA headquarters, however, they are hardly ready at the field level offices and ADCs. <p>Mitigation measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduce user-friendly GIS tools and MIS for field officers. - Conduct capacity development for project staff members who use GIS. <p>Action during the implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct Training Needs Analysis (TNA) at the beginning of the Project. - Provide systematic training about the use of GIS and related tools to project staff members. - Monitor way of work by the field staff members to see if they continue to use the acquired skills after training.
	Contingency plan (if applicable): Not applicable.
(Description of risk)	Impact: M
- The Project consists of necessary components	Analysis of probability and impact:

Potential Project risks	Assessment
to achieve the project objective. Project activities and approaches are in consistent with strategies of Meghalaya Vision 2030. Thus, risks related to project scope are estimated low.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forests in the state have been degraded, and land productivity has become lower. This situation has affected people's forest-dependent livelihood. - The state development policies focus on livelihood improvement in rural areas and natural resource conservation to benefit local people. The project objective is consistent with the policies, and the project will contribute to address existing environmental and socio-economic problems.
	Mitigation measures:
	Not required.
	Action during the implementation:
	Not applicable.
	Contingency plan (if applicable):
	Not applicable.
(Description of risk)	Impact: M
- Since several institutions are involved in the implementation and monitoring of the project activities, monitoring the whole project progress may be challenging. In particular, ADCs do not have responsibility for reporting to the state government. In this regard, there is a possibility that monitoring activities conducted in ADC's jurisdiction areas are not properly conducted.	Analysis of probability and impact:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most of the project activities, especially forest management activities, are carried out on community or private owned lands that are administratively managed by ADCs. ADCs do not have responsibility for reporting to the state government. In this regard, there is a possibility that results of monitoring by ADCs are not integrated in monitoring of the Project as a whole.
	Mitigation measures:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Systematic monitoring method and procedure will be developed and adopted by all concerned institutions including ADCs.
	Action during the implementation:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) and adopt it for monitoring of project activities by all concerned institutions including ADCs.
Contingency plan (if applicable):	Not applicable.
(Description of risk)	Impact: L
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Because only a small portion of the entire project cost is covered by foreign currency, there is a low possibility that the Project will be affected by significant changes in exchange rate. - Because the Project does not include items from foreign markets nor imported materials, the possibilities to be affected by 	Analysis of probability and impact:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The portion of foreign currency of the total project cost is less than 3 %. - Most of all materials and equipment required for the Project will be purchased in local markets in India. - The Project will aim at local markets only.
	Mitigation measures:

Potential Project risks	Assessment
local price fluctuation is estimated quite low.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitor exchange rate and any events that will affect Project cost periodically.
	Action during the implementation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make SPMU periodically monitor exchange rates and any events that may influence the Project cost.
	Contingency plan (if applicable): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not applicable.
3.2. Program & Donor Risk	Probability: L
(Description of risk)	Impact: L
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Project is consistent with development policies of Meghalaya State. - The Project is designed based on some national policies or regulations such as MGNREGA and JFM. These policies and regulations will unlikely change. 	Analysis of probability and impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Project has a common goal with the state development plan and forest conservation policies such as Meghalaya Vision 2030. - MGNREGA, which provides foundation of institutional arrangement at community level and convergence to some activities in the Project, is one of main policies of GoI. For this, there is a low probability to change this policy. - JFM is a principal approach to involve communities in forest management developed by GoI, and GIM aims at enhancing JFM. Therefore, there is a low probability to change JFM policy during the project period.
	Mitigation measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitor any changes in policies and regulations.
	Action during the implementation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make PMC monitor any changes in policies and regulations.
	Contingency plan (if applicable): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not applicable.
(Description of risk)	Impact: L
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is expected to exchange information and share lessons learned with the two donor funded projects since MBDA will become an executing agency in both projects and the Project. 	Analysis of probability and impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Officers in charge of different projects funded by IFAD, World Bank, and the government of Japan can interact each other, so knowledge and experience will be shared for their better project management. - Since the projects funded by IFAD and World Bank also include a livelihood improvement component, experiences and lessons learned related to this component will be shared among these projects and the Project. - There will be no negative impact on the Project by other donors' projects because MeCLIP excludes villages that have been already supported by the other donors.

Potential Project risks	Assessment
	<p>Mitigation measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhance linkage among the projects.
	<p>Action during the implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hold a meeting regularly to exchange information and share lessons learned among the projects funded by IFAD and World Bank, and the Project.
	<p>Contingency plan (if applicable):</p> <p>Not applicable.</p>
3.3. Delivery Quality Risk	Probability: M
(Description of risk)	Impact: M
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Although the proposed indicators are measurable without specific skills, it may be difficult for PMU to collect and compile data. - It is not difficult to measure the area of forests restored by the Project, but it may be difficult to show decrease in the form of ratio of open forest area because the area where the Project conducts interventions is quite small. 	<p>Analysis of probability and impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It will be a challenge for field staff members to collect data using GIS tools and following newly developed SOP because the members are not familiar with these new items. - Only equal to or less than 4% of open forests will be restored by the Project, so that it is difficult to measure the ratio of decrease in open forest at state level.
	<p>Mitigation measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop capacity of PMUs' staff members to collect data accurately. - Develop capacity of the GIS lab to analyze GIS data and satellite imagery in order to quantitatively examine impacts of the Project in terms of forest restoration.
	<p>Action during the implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Train officers and staff members how to use GIS tools for data collection and conduct monitoring following SOP. - Provide advanced training to GIS operators to improve their skills enough to analyze GIS data and satellite imagery.
	<p>Contingency plan (if applicable):</p> <p>Not applicable.</p>
	Impact: M
(Description of risk)	Impact: M
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some forest restoration activities will be conducted on private land. It may be difficult to conserve forests restored by the Project after the termination of the Project especially for the lands belong to private individual owners. 	<p>Analysis of probability and impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Because land owners can use their land of their own accord, there is a possibility that land use on forest restored by the Project will be changed after the termination of the Project. However, land owners need to obtain permission from FED when they cut trees planted by government support. In addition, the Project will make land use zoning in a participatory manner involving land owners before conducting tree planting. This situation

Potential Project risks	Assessment
	<p>can possibly prevent land owners from changing land use freely.</p> <p>Mitigation measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide incentives for land owners to conserve forests. - Make community people including land owners to understand the importance of conservation of the forests. <p>Action during the implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Confirm land owners' intention to conserve forests from a long term viewpoint before implementing forest restoration activities. - Hold village meetings to make villagers understood the importance of forest conservation. <p>Contingency plan (if applicable):</p> <p>Not applicable.</p>
(Description of risk)	Impact: M
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meghalaya State is a multi-hazard state and is prone to natural disasters such as earthquakes, landslides, and cyclonic storms. These natural disasters are capable of damaging the local environment including living environment of local people and transportation, and the significant damages can negatively impacts on the Project. These natural disasters may also affect infrastructure and plantations established by the Project, which also adversely affect the achievement of the Project. - Because the state is stable in terms of security at present, security risks is quite low. 	<p>Analysis of probability and impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The districts close to Bangladesh, such as South West Garo Hills, South Garo Hills, South West Khasi Hills, and West Khasi Hills, fall in a very high cyclonic zone. The western part of the state is prone to flood. Every year, a number of land slides are reported in various localities in the same region. It is possible that these natural disasters will negatively impact on the progress of the Project. - Meghalaya State has less crime rate of 120.7 per one lakh of population compared with the average of the entire India which crime rate is 379.3 per one lakh of population in 2016. - Within the state, West Jaintia Hills District, East Jaintia Hills District, and East Khasi Hills District have a high crime rate. Compared with the national average rates, these districts show a lower crime rate. - Though the number of crimes increased from 2012 to 2015, it decreased in 2016. - There are two insurgent groups in the state, namely Garo National Liberation Army (GNLA) and Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council (HNLC). They are presently inactive according to the results of the security management survey conducted in the preparatory study. However, particular cautions need to be given to Garo Hills area where GNLA used to be active until February 2018. <p>Mitigation measures:</p>

Potential Project risks	Assessment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plan activities which are not affected by heavy rain. - Make SPMU monitor security situation periodically.
	<p>Action during the implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make activity implementation plan considering possibility of natural disasters. - Undertake measurements against insecurity such as collection of information on insurgent groups and arrangement of reliable security guards.
	<p>Contingency plan (if applicable):</p> <p>Not applicable.</p>
(Description of risk)	Probability: L
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Project includes some activities to construct facilities for soil and water conservation and/or livelihood improvement. Facilities for soil and water conservation such as check dams and water reservoirs may not be misused because these facilities do not require active use. On the other hand, facilities for irrigation and drinking water may be misused because these facilities can generate economic benefits through misuse such as monopolization by owners of the lands. Such misuses will reduce motivation of other communities' people to use the facilities properly, and as a result, maintenance cost will arise. 	<p>Analysis of probability and impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The probability of misuse of facilities may be low because these facilities constructed by the Project will be managed by the sub-committee organized for the Project. Therefore, the risk of arising maintenance cost is also low.
	<p>Mitigation measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make clear rules of use and maintenance of the facilities at each village. - Instruct users about proper operation and maintenance of facilities.
	<p>Action during the implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Include use and maintenance rules of the facilities in Micro Plans. - Provide users with training and guidance about how to operate and maintain the facilities. - Develop operation and maintenance manuals. - Monitor the facilities to check if the facilities are properly used.
	<p>Contingency plan (if applicable):</p> <p>Not applicable.</p>
	Impact: L
(Description of risk)	Impact: L
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In Meghalaya State, traditional village councils such as <i>Dorbar and Nokma council</i> are decision making bodies, and they are usually dominated by male members except <i>Dorbar</i> in Jaintia Hills ADC. This decision making system may lead to an unequal distribution of the Project's benefits among villagers. - In Jaintia Hills ADC and Khasi Hills ADC areas, some lands are owned by a small portion of population and many people are 	<p>Analysis of probability and impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A gender perspective is fully integrated in the Project. Thus, the sub-committee, an implementation agency at the village level of the Project, includes women and youth who are usually excluded from decision-making processes for community development implemented by traditional decision-making bodies. Such institutional arrangements aimed at social inclusion enables these socially marginalized groups of people to participate as

Potential Project risks	Assessment
<p>the landless. Under such circumstance, there is a possibility that benefits from the Project's interventions will be enjoyed exclusively by those land owners.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participatory land use planning will be conducted at the earlier stage of the Project to control land use including land that belongs to individuals. This may bring about negative impacts on land owners because the way of using lands is restricted by the land use plan made. 	<p>main actors in decision making. This may also lead an equal benefit distribution and an equal responsibility sharing within a village/community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land owners will also participate in land use planning. If there is a possibility of negative impact on the land owners, measures to avoid the negative impacts will be discussed among village/community people. Thus, risks for negative impacts on land owners may be reduced. <p>Mitigation measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that women and youth are selected as the sub-committee members and their voice and needs are heard in decision-making process of the Project and reflected in land use and Micro Plans. - Facilitate participants in land use planning to carefully make a land use plan in a way land owners can agree on the plan and negative impacts on the land owners can be avoided. - Consider and introduce non-land-based income generation activities for landless people. <p>Action during the implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Instruct NGOs and BPMUs to properly facilitate villagers to form the sub-committee of which members are consisted of a diverse group of people, including women, youths, the landless, and a minor clan. - Instruct NGOs to facilitate participants in land use planning to carefully make a land use plan in a way land owners agree on the plan and negative impacts on the land owners can be avoided. - Introduce non land-based livelihood means for landless villagers. <p>Contingency plan (if applicable):</p> <p>Not applicable.</p>
4. Overall Risk Rating	Probability: L
(Overall comments)	Impact: L
<p>Overall risk for the Project is estimated low. However, since multiple departments and organizations are involved in the project implementation and PMUs are established at several levels, strong coordination and efficient management are required. Poor management will result in delay and/or failure of the Project and also cause financial problems in fund flow and fraud. Moreover, because this is the first Japan ODA loan project in the forestry sector for Meghalaya State, sufficient support and enough capacity building need to be provided to EA and other concerned governmental agencies especially at the initial stage of the project period.</p>	

Annexure 12. List of Materials Collected in Meghalaya State

No.	Items	Remark	Type: Book/Material/ Video/Map/ Photo/etc	Original/ Copy/ Electronic	Publisher/Issuer	Year of Issue	Date of obtain	Source: Web Access URL/ Person/ Organization
A Forest management								
A-1	Raid Umket REDD+ Pilot Project Final PDD CF	About Umket REDD+ Project	Material	Electronic	Working Plan Division, FED	N/A	2019/1/28	FED
A-2	TN National Seminar	About Umket REDD+ Project	Material	Electronic	Working Plan Division, FED	N/A	2019/1/28	FED
A-3	Meghalaya Environmental Concern		Document	Electronic	N/A	N/A	2019/2/8	http://www.megplanning.gov.in/report/vision2030/chapter8.pdf
A-4	Traditional knowledge & Biodiversity Conservation in the Sacred Groves of Meghalaya.		Scientific paper	Electronic	Indian Journal of Traditional knowledge. 5(4): 563-8.	2006	2019/2/10	file:///C:/Users/yamauchi/Downloads/UTK542006563-568.pdf
A-5	Deforestation in Garo Hills and its impact		Report doc	Electronic	Pratidhwani the Echo. I (IV): 152-162	2013	2019/2/10	www.thecho.in
A-6	State of the Environment Report 2005		Document	Electronic	Department of Environment and Forest, Government of Meghalaya	2005	2019/2/11	http://www.moef.nic.in/soer/state/SoE%20report%20of%20Meghalaya.pdf
A-7	Community managed Forests: law, Problems and Alternatives (by Ritwik Dutta)		Document	Electronic	N/A	N/A	2019/2/11	dlc.dlib.indiana.edu/dlc/bitstream/handle/10535/446/dutta020402.pdf
A-8	Forest Management Practices of the tribal People of Meghalaya, north-east India. (By Tiwari, BK; M. Tynsong and MB Lynser, 2010)		document	Electronic	Journal of Tropical Forest Science 22(3): 329-342	2010	2019/2/12	Researchgate
A-9	Patterns of species dominance, diversity and dispersion in 'Khasi hill sal' forest ecosystem in northeast India. (by 15. A. Tripathi & Uma Shankar, 2014)		Document	Electronic	Forest ecosystem	2014	2019/2/12	Forest ecosystem (forestecosyst.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186
A-10	Community composition, structure and management of subtropical vegetation of forests in Meghalaya State, northeast India (by Tripathi, O.P. & R.S. Tripathi, 2010)		Document	Electronic	International Journal of Biodiversity Science, Ecosystem Services & Management, 6:3-4, 157-163.	2010	2019/2/12	wti.org.in/projects/garo-green-spine-conservation- project/
A-11	Structure and function of a sub-tropical humid forest of Meghalaya I. Vegetation, biomass and its nutrients. (By SINGH Jasbir & PS Ramakrishnan, 1982)		Document	Electronic	Proc. Indian Acad. Sci. (Plant Sci.), Vol. 91, Number 3, June 1982, pp. 241-253.	1982	2019/2/13	natureconservation.in/sacred-groves-of-meghalaya
A-12	Joint Forest Management (JFM) in Meghalaya	Notification, No.FOR. 64/99/186	Document	Hard copy	Government of Meghalaya, Foers & Environment Department	2003	2019/1/24	FED
A-13	Forest Development Agency	Notification, No.FOR. 62.2000/239	Document	Hard copy	Government of Meghalaya, Foers & Environment Department	2003	2019/1/24	FED
A-14	Notional Afforestation Programme Revised Operatoin Guideline - 2009		Document	Hard copy	Government of India	2009	2019/1/24	FED
A-15	Sylvan Mosai	Outline of forests and forestry under FED	Book	Original	Government of Meghalaya, Foers & Environment Department	N/A	2019/1/24	FED
A-16	Jaintia Hills Working Scheme (draft)		Document	Hard copy	N/A	N/A	2019/2/15	FD, Jaintia Hills ADC
A-17	Act, Rules, Regulations etc. of the Jaintia Hills Autonomous District Council (1967 -2009)		Book	Original	Publicity Department, Jaintia Hills ADC, Jowai	2010	2019/2/15	FD, Jaintia Hills ADC
A-18	Acts, Rules & Regulations on the Khasi Hills Autonomous District Council		Document	Hard copy	Khasi Hills ADC	2011	2019/2/15	FD, Khasi Hills ADC
A-19	Joint Forest Management in North-East India, A Trainers' Resource Book		Book	Original	Regional Centre, National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board	2004	2019/1/24	FED
A-20	Mission on Shifting Cultivation: towards Transformative Changes		Document	Electronic	NITI Aayog	2018	2019/5/2	http://niti.gov.in/writereaddata/files/document_publication/doc.3.pdf
A-21	The Garo Hills District (Jhum) Regulation, 1954		Document	Hard Copy	The Garo Hills ADC	1954	2019/4/30	Dr. Vincent T Darlong, Martin Luther Christian University
A-22	Basic Statistic of North Eastern Region 2015		Document	Electronic	Government of India, North Eastern Council Secretariat	2015	2019/4/1	http://hdl.handle.net/123456789/10764
A-23	Statistical Hand Book Meghalaya 2017		Document	Electronic	Directorate of Economic & Statistics, Government of Meghalaya	2017	2019/3/23	http://megplanning.gov.in/handbook/2017.pdf
A-24	Homestead Agroforestry Stems Practiced at Kamalgani Upzila of Moulvibazar District in Bangladesh		Document	Electronic	Asian Journal of Research in Agriculture and Forestry 2 (2): 1-8	2018	2019/3/23	file:///C:/Users/yamauchi/Downloads/Singha222018AJRAF44384%20(1).pdf
A-25	The Wildlife (Protection) Ammendment Act, 2002		Document	Electronic	Ministry Low and Justice	2002	2019/2/25	www.envfor.nic.in/legis/wildlife/wild_act_02.pdf
A-26	North East Vision 2020		Document	Electronic	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region, North Eastern Region Council	2008	2019/2/23	file:///C:/Users/yamauchi/Downloads/Singha222018AJRAF44384%20(2).pdf
A-27	Natoinal REDD+ Strategy India		Document	Electronic	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India	2018	2019/1/9	https://redd.unfccc.int/files/india_national_redd_strategy.pdf
A-28	Khasi Hills REDD+ pilot project		Leaflet	Original	NGO (The Federation of Indigenous Traditional Institutions on River Umliam Sub-Watershed Welfare Society)	N/A	2019/5/6	Mr. Tambor Lyngdoh, Secretary/ Chief Community Facilitator

No.	Items	Remark	Type: Book/Material/ Video/Map/ Photo/etc	Original/ Copy/ Electronic	Publisher/Issuer	Year of Issue	Date of obtain	Source: Web Access URL/ Person/ Organization
B	GIS/ MIS/ Selection Criteria							
B-1	ATLAS	Borrowed	Book	Original	SWC departement GoM	N/A	2019/1/18	SWCD
B-2	Forest Density Map 2013		Map (Raster)	Electronic	Forest Survey of India	N/A	2019/5/28	MBDA GIS Lab
B-3	Forest Density Map 2015		Map (Raster)	Electronic	Forest Survey of India	N/A	2019/5/28	MBDA GIS Lab
B-4	Forest Density Map 2017		Map (Raster)	Electronic	Forest Survey of India	N/A	2019/5/28	MBDA GIS Lab
B-5	Subwatershed Map for Vulnerability to Soil Erosion		Map (Shapefile)	Electronic	MBDA GIS Lab	N/A	1905/7/11	MBDA GIS Lab
B-6	Road Map		Map (Shapefile)	Electronic	MBDA GIS Lab	N/A	2019/4/24	MBDA GIS Lab
B-7	Village Map		Map (Shapefile)	Electronic	MBDA GIS Lab	N/A	2019/2/10	MBDA GIS Lab
B-8	Block Boundary Map		Map (Shapefile)	Electronic	MBDA GIS Lab	N/A	2019/2/10	MBDA GIS Lab
B-9	List of Communy Reserve		Digital File	Electronic	FED Wildlife Circle	N/A	2019/4/23	MBDA GIS Lab
B-10	List of Registered Forest in Garo Hills ADC		Digital File	Electronic	Garo Hills ADC	N/A	2019/5/4	GHADC
B-11	List of Registered Forest in Jaintia Hills ADC		Digital File	Electronic	Jaintia Hills ADC	N/A	2019/4/25	JHADC
B-12	List of Registered Forest in Khasi Hills ADC		Digital File	Electronic	Khasi Hills ADC	N/A	2019/4/27	KHADC
B-13	SECC 2011		Digital File	Electronic	Department of Rural Development	N/A	2019/4/26	Ministry of Rural Develoment
B-14	Prioritization of Subwatersheds in the State of Meghalaya using Remote Sensing and GIS		Digital File	Electronic	NESAC	N/A	2019/2/19	MBDA
B-15	Prioritization of Subwatersheds in the State of Meghalaya using Remote Sensing and GIS		Digital Files	Electronic	NESAC	N/A	2019/2/19	MBDA
B-16	List of Target Villages for LAMP		Digital File	Electronic	MBDA (LAMP)	N/A	2019/2/16	MBDA (LAMP)
B-17	List of Target Villages for CLLMP		Digital File	Electronic	MBDA (CLLMP)	N/A	2019/2/18	MBDA (CLLMP)

No.	Items	Remark	Type: Book/Material/ Video/Map/ Photo/etc	Original/ Copy/ Electronic	Publisher/Issuer	Year of Issue	Date of obtain	Source: Web Access URL/ Person/ Organization
L	Livelihoods/Gender							
L-1	Bethany Society Annual Report		Booklet	Copy	Bethany Society	2018	2019/2/2	Director of Bethany Society
L-2	Annual Report 2017 - 2018 NE Network		Booklet	Original	NE Network	2018	2019/2/12	Program Manager of NE Network
L-3	Noth East Network		Leaflet	Original	NE Network	N/A	2019/2/12	Program Manager of NE Network
L-4	Rough Roads to Equality: Women Police in Meghalaya		Book	Original	NE Network	2018	2019/2/12	Program Manager of NE Network
L-5	District Wise Area, Production & Yield of Horticulture Crops for 2015 - 2016		Data	Copy	Directorate of Horticulture, GoM	N/A	2019/2/14	Agriculture Information Officer for Director of Agriculture Department, GoM
L-6	District Wise Area, Production & Yield of Horticulture Crops for 2016 - 2017		Data	Copy	Directorate of Horticulture, GoM	N/A	2019/2/14	Agriculture Information Officer for Director of Agriculture Department, GoM
L-7	District Wise Area, Production & Yield of Agriculture Crops for 2015 - 2016		Data	Copy	Directorate of Agriculture, GoM	N/A	2019/2/14	Agriculture Information Officer for Director of Agriculture Department, GoM
L-8	District Wise Area, Production & Yield of Agriculture Crops for 2016 - 2017		Data	Copy	Directorate of Agriculture, GoM	N/A	2019/2/14	Agriculture Information Officer for Director of Agriculture Department, GoM
L-9	State Level Crop Statistics Report on Kharif Crops, 2016-17		Data	Copy	Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM	N/A	2019/2/14	Agriculture Information Officer for Director of Agriculture Department, GoM
L-10	State Level Crop Statistics Report on Rabi Crops, 2016-17		Data	Copy	Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM	N/A	2019/2/14	Agriculture Information Officer for Director of Agriculture Department, GoM
L-11	Irrigation Statistics for The Year 2016-17		Data	Copy		N/A	2019/2/14	Agriculture Information Officer for Director of Agriculture Department, GoM
L-12	Landuse Statistics		Data	Copy	Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM	N/A	2019/2/14	Agriculture Information Officer for Director of Agriculture Department, GoM
L-13	Compendium of State Plan & Centrally Sponsored Schemes		Booklet	Original	Department of Agriculture, GoM	N/A	2019/2/14	Agriculture Information Officer for Director of Agriculture Department, GoM
L-14	Annual Administrative Report 2016 - 2017		Book	Original	Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department, GoM	2018	2019/2/15	Deputy Director of AH & V Department, GoM
L-15	Report on Integrated Sample Survey for Estimation of Production Milk, Egg, and Meat Year: 2016 - 2017		Book	Original	Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department, GoM	2018	2019/2/15	Deputy Director of AH & V Department, GoM
L-16	Report on Integrated Sample Survey for Estimation of Production Milk, Egg, and Meat Year: 2017 - 2018		Book	Copy	Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department, GoM	2019	2019/2/15	Deputy Director of AH & V Department, GoM
L-17	Meghalaya Agriculture Profile 2006		Booklet	Original	Department of Agriculture, GoM	2006	2019/2/15	Joint Director of Horticulture Directorate, Dept. of Agriculture, GoM
L-18	Fruits Grown in Meghalaya		Booklet	Original	Department of Agriculture, GoM	2011	2019/2/15	Joint Director of Horticulture Directorate, Dept. of Agriculture, GoM
L-19	Agriculture in Meghalaya A Guide Book		Booklet	Original	Department of Agriculture, GoM	N/A	2019/2/15	Joint Director of Horticulture Directorate, Dept. of Agriculture, GoM
L-20	Rural Resource and Training Center Umran		Leaflet	Original	RRTC	N/A	2019/2/18	Director of RRTC Umran
L-21	Illuminance Wangala and Other Rituals of the Garos		Book	Original	Bidawe Media, Tura	2018	2019/5/3	District Soil & Water Conservation Officer, West Garo Hills District
L-22	Meghalaya Tourism Development & Investment Promotion Scheme 2012		Booklet	Original	Tourism Department, GoM	2012	2019/5/10	Director of Tourism Department, GoM
L-23	Explore Meghalaya Travel Guide - Meghalaya Tourism		Book	Original	The Directorate of Tourism, GoM	2014	2019/5/10	Director of Tourism Department, GoM
L-24	Meghalaya - Khasi Hills		Book	Original	The Directorate of Tourism, GoM	2009	2019/5/10	Director of Tourism Department, GoM
L-25	Meghalaya - Rivers		Book	Original	Penguin Random house India Pvt. Ltd.	2018	2019/5/10	Information & Publicity Officer of Tourism Department, GoM

L-26	Meghalaya Investment Potentials		Booklet	Original	Directorate of Commerce & Industries, GoM	N/A	2019/5/15	Deputy Director of Commerce & Industries Department, GoM
L-27	Meghalaya Village Development & Promoting Tourism Co-operative Societies Ltd.		Leaflet	Original	MVDPTCS Ltd.	N/A	2019/5/15	Managing Director of MVDPTCS
L-28	Cooperative Rural Tourism and Community Based Economic Livelihood		Booklet	Original	Managing Director of MVDPTCS Ltd.	N/A	2019/5/15	Managing Director of MVDPTCS
L-29	Basics for Formation of a Cooperative Society		Booklet	Original	Office of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, GoM	N/A	2019/5/15	Managing Director of MVDPTCS
L-30	Organization Profile of GRASSROOT (A Local NGO)		4-pages paper	Original	GRASSROOT	N/A	2019/5/15	President of GRASSROOT
L-31	Meghalaya State Livestock Mission 2017- 2022 (working paper)		Book	Original	MIE (for Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Dpet., GoM)	2017	2019/5/16	Director of Meghalaya Institute of Entrepreneurship (MIE)
L-32	Mission Lakadong 2018 - 2023		Book	Original	MIE (for Directorate of Horticulture, GoM)	2018	2019/5/18	Director of Meghalaya Institute of Entrepreneurship (MIE)
L-33	Mission Jackfruit 2018 - 2023		Book	Original	MIE (for Directorate of Food Processing, GoM)	2018	2019/5/18	Director of Meghalaya Institute of Entrepreneurship (MIE)

No.	Items	Remark	Type: Book/Material/ Video/Map/ Photo/etc	Original/ Copy/ Electronic	Publisher/Issuer	Year of Issue	Date of obtain	Source: Web Access URL/ Person/ Organization
D	Soil and Water Conservation							
D-1	2013 - 2014 Annual Report		Book	Original	SWC department GoM	2014	2019/1/18	SWCD
D-2	2014 - 2015 Annual Report		Book	Original	SWC department GoM	2015	2019/1/18	SWCD
D-3	2016 - 2017 Annual Report	Latest edition, uploaded into DB	Book	Electronic	SWC department GoM	2017	2019/1/25	SWCD
D-4	Estimate for construction og RCC check dam with CC channel	Internal information with photos	Printed material	Photocopy	SWC department GoM	N/A	2019/1/25	SWCD
D-5	Introduction of Conservation Training Institute		Brochure	Original	SWC department GoM	N/A	2019/1/25	SWCD
D-6	Syllabus of Field Assistant Training Course		Material	Copy	SWC department GoM, CTI, Bymihat	NA	2019/5/7	CTI in SWCD

No.	Items	Remark	Type: Book/Material/ Video/Map/ Photo/etc	Original/ Copy/ Electronic	Publisher/Issuer	Year of Issue	Date of obtain	Source: Web Access URL/ Person/ Organization
E	Organizational Development							
E-1	Memorandum of Association for MBDA			Copy	Office of the Registrar	N/A	2019/2/16	MBDA
E-2	Jaintia Hills ADC Details of Revenue and Expenditure			Copy	JHADC	2017/18	2019/2/14	JHADC
E-3	Allocated budget and expenditure for FED			Electronic	FED	N/A	2019/2/2	FED
E-4	Details of Offices of FED			Electronic	FED	N/A	2019/2/2	FED
E-5	FED rank wise posts and vacancies			Electronic	FED	N/A	2019/2/2	FED
E-6	MBDA employee details			Electronic	MBDA	N/A	2019/2/2	MBDA
E-7	MBDA infrastrucutre			Electronic	MBDA	N/A	2019/2/2	MBDA
E-8	MBDA budget			Electronic	MBDA	N/A	2019/2/2	MBDA

No.	Items	Remark	Type: Book/Material/ Video/Map/ Photo/etc	Original/ Copy/ Electronic	Publisher/Issuer	Year of Issue	Date of obtain	Source: Web Access URL/ Person/ Organization
H	Others							
H-1	DISTRICT STATISTICAL HAND BOOK-2015 WEST KHASI HILLS	Presented in the meeting at Kashi Hills ADC	Material	PDF	District Statistical Officer WEST KHASI HILLS DISTRICT	2016	2019/1/31	Email from Mr. Shanborlang Warjri
H-2	DISTRICT PROFILE	Introduction Presentation in the meeting	Material	PPT	WEST KHASI HILLS DISTRICT	-	2019/1/31	Email from Mr. Shanborlang Warjri
H-3	Leaflet of Bethany Society	Visited Bethany Society and given	Leaflet	Original	Bethany Society, NGO	NA	2019/2/2	Bethay society, Mr. Ricky Renthlei