AGROFORESTRY PLANTATIONS IN INDIA

Document Prepared by Infinite Environmental Solutions Limited

Project title	Agroforestry plantation in India
Project ID	3562
Monitoring period	18-June-2018 to 17-March-2024
Crediting period	18-June-2018 to 17-June-2048
Original date of issue	05-March-2025
Most recent date of issue	24-November-2025
Version	5.3
VCS Standard Version	4.7
Prepared by	Infinite Environmental Solutions Limited

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1 PROJECT DETAILS

1.1 Summary Description of the Project

Agroforestry has always been a paradigmatic example of Agro-ecological land-use systems and it refers to the integration of all farmland ecosystems, including their varied components, to preserve biodiversity, offer ecosystem services and ensures farmers sustainability.[1] There has been much evidence about agroforestry that are found suitable for biodiversity conservation and other ecosystem services. The tropical region is home to the world's diverse and traditional agroforestry systems practiced by several indigenous people who are directly or indirectly proven to provide direct benefits and also have maintained other necessary services.[2] "AGROFORESTRY PLANTATIONS IN INDIA" Project is a VCS AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use) grouped project carried out by the Shivbhadra Agro Private Limited (SAPL) in Gujarat and Rajasthan states of India. Primary aim of the project is carried out work towards community based sustainable implementation and management of Afforestation activity that involves carbon sequestration on degrading land through plantation activity. Therefore, Shivbhadra Agro Private Ltd. (SAPL) has collaborated with farmers to plant a grafted variety of horticultural tree species. The agroforestry approach emphasizes on ecological restoration, carbon mitigation, socioeconomic empowerment of local people, as well as supports ecosystem conservation, rehabilitation, livelihood opportunities for rural communities etc.

Details of project Phases:

Phase	Plantation type	Scale up Capacity of grouped project (ha)	Area planted in PAI-1 (ha)	Number of farmers	Location	Project Start Date	Species	Project proponent
Project Area Instance (PAI) -1	Agroforestry	25,000	502.51	468	Gujarat and Rajasthan	18-June-2018	Pomegranate, Guava, Mahogany and Custard apple	Shivbhadra Agro Private Ltd.

[1] Du, X., Jian, J., Du, C. and Stewart, R.D. (2022). Conservation management decreases surface runoff and soil erosion. International soil and water conservation research, 10(2), 188-196.
[2] Schroth, G., da Fonseca, G.A., Harvey, C.A., Gascon, C., Vasconcelos, H.L. and Izac, A.M.N. eds. (2013). Agroforestry and biodiversity conservation in tropical landscapes. Island Press.

The project (PAI 1) is scattered in multiple small land parcels across 9 block/Tehsil of 5 districts in the Indian states of Gujarat and Rajasthan (Details are provided in section 1.13 of same documents). Project (PAI- 1) activity started in June 2018 and completed in December 2022, by covering 502.51 hectare. The project is designed to continuously increase green cover within the project area, and the number of projects PAI with the expansion of area during the project lifetime is 25,000 ha. The project intervention comprises of restoration of degraded land with low agricultural output which are private lands of farmers through plantation of forest and fruit tree species. The main agroforestry tree species planted by farmers under PAI-1 *are Punica granatum, Psidium guajava, Swietenia macrophylla king* and *Annona squamosa*. The farmers follow block models of plantation. The project capture and store carbon by planting trees and horticultural species on degraded lands, enhancing individual soil health, preventing deforestation, and engaging local communities in sustainable land use practices. These strategies contribute to carbon sequestration, reducing emissions, and promoting sustainable practices that contribute to GHG emission reductions or carbon dioxide removals.

Before the implementation of PAI-1 of the project activity, the land was classified as degraded, characterized by low agricultural output, and this degradation would persist even without the project activity. Before the adoption of agroforestry, the predominant agricultural crops included Wheat, Castor, Bajra, Jowar, Pulses, alongside commercial crops like groundnut[3],[4]. With an India population growth rate averaging 17.64%[5] per decade, the demand for food and forest products, including wood, has surged. To meet these escalating needs, the project developer introduced a social forestry model, incorporating fruit and timber trees for planting on previously unused and wasteland areas. Encouraging farmers to integrate trees into their existing land parcels (degraded/low agricultural output land) served as a catalyst, driving the adoption of agroforestry.

The project (grouped project) estimates the total GHG emission removal for 30 years 4,667,239 tCO_2e and 155,575 tCO_2e annually. After the LTA application Project (grouped project) total GHG emission removal for 30 years 4,824,945 tCO_2e with Annual average 160,831 and after buffer deduction GHG emission removal calculated as 3,908,205 tCO_2e with an annual average of 130,274 tCO_2e.

For the PAI-1 estimates the total GHG emission removal for crediting period are 268,063 tCO_2e and annually 8,935 tCO_2e. After the LTA calculation, PAI-1 total GHG emission removal for 30 years 139,953 tCO_2e with Annual average 4,665 tCO_2e and after buffer deduction GHG emission removal calculated as 113,362 tCO_2e with an annual average of 3,779 tCO_2e.

Current monitoring period the total GHG emission removals by the project activity are 46,669 tCO_2e with Annual average 8,119 tCO_2e. After the buffer deduction GHG emission by project activity is 37,798 tCO_2e with an average of 6,576 tCO_2e.

[3] https://www.indianjournals.com/ijor.aspx?target=ijor:rjhss&volume=11&issue=1&article=007
[4] Hussain, M., 2015. Agro-climatic zones and economic development of Rajasthan. International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Invention, 4(2), pp.50-57.
5Decadal Growth Rate, Census 2011 India (mapsofindia.com)

1.2 Audit History

Audit type	Period	Program	Validation/verification body name	Number of years
Validation	18-June-2018 to 10-December-2022	VCS	4K earth sciences	4 years
verification	18-June-2018 to 17-March-2024	VCS	4K earth sciences	5 Year 8 Month 29 days

1.3 Sectoral Scope and Project Type

The table below with the information relevant for AFOLU projects:

Sectoral scope	14
AFOLU project category[6]	AFOLU
Project activity type	Afforestation, Reforestation, and Revegetation (ARR)

1.4 Project Eligibility

1.4.1 General eligibility

- Section 2.1.1 of the VCS standard 4.7 explains scope of the VCS program. "AGROFORESTRY PLANTATIONS IN INDIA" lead to sequestration/removal of CO_2 (which is one of the Kyoto protocols GHG) in different pools of carbon in the form of AGB, BGB, SOC Litter and Dead wood. Project activity is not excluded from the scope as per the table 1 given in the section 2.1.3 of the VCS standard 4.7.

- Project is listed on 20 July 2022 and shall be validated before 17-06-2026 (As per 8 years deadline for ARR projects of any size). Project has been listed as under validation and no comment were received during the 30 days public comment period.

- The project uses CDM approved A/R Large-scale Methodology: Afforestation and reforestation of lands except wetlands Version 02.0[7] which is eligible under the scope of the VCS program for ARR projects and follows the eligibility requirements as specified by this methodology. As per the VCS Eligible ARR projects may include timber harvesting in their management plan. The project area shall not be cleared of native ecosystems within the 10-year period prior to the project start date.

The grouped project activities had not resulted in clearance or conversion of any native ecosystems, also they did not include any draining of native ecosystems or degradation of ecological functions.

[6] *See Appendix 1 of the* VCS Standard
[7] https://cdm.unfccc.int/UserManagement/FileStorage/THNRJC15IW4K89UBE6DFZYX23OVP0Q

1.4.2 AFOLU project eligibility

The project is eligible under the scope of the VCS Program as the project includes AFOLU activities (project category ARR), which are supported by a methodology approved under the VCS Program.

- Program guide Version 4.4 [8]
- VCS Standard, Version 4.7[9]
- AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool, v4.2 [10]

The justification of eligibility of the project under the scope of the VCS Program is given in the table below.

Eligible conditions	Justification/description	Proof
1) Eligible ARR activities are those that increase carbon sequestration and/or reduce GHG emissions by establishing, increasing or restoring vegetative cover (forest or non-forest) through the planting, sowing or human-assisted natural regeneration of woody vegetation.	According to the list of eligible AFOLU Projects described in Appendix 1 of VCS Standard Version 4.7, the present activity falls under the Afforestation, Reforestation and Revegetation (ARR) category. The project primary aims to increasing the forest cover through planting various horticultural and timber tree species, which leads to carbon sequestration in aboveground biomass, belowground biomass, litter, dead wood and soil organic carbon.	Please refer section 1.12 of this document.
2) Eligible ARR projects may include timber harvesting in their management plan	Harvesting is included in the management plan of the project. Management plan delineates strata and year wise harvesting and replantation.	Refer Section 1.12 describes the project management plan.
3) The project area shall not be cleared of native ecosystems within the 10 years period prior to the project start date.	The project activity has not cleared any native ecosystem within the 10 years period prior to the project start date.	LULC map is given in section 1.14 of this document.

1.4.3 Transfer project eligibility

Not applicable as project is not being transferred from other GHG program.

[8] VCS-Program-Guide-v4.4.pdf (verra.org)
[9] https://verra.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/VCS-Standard-v4.7-FINAL-4.15.24.pdf
[10] AFOLU-Non-Permanence-Risk-Tool-v4.2-FINAL.pdf (verra.org)

1.5 Project Design

The project is a grouped activity and aims to do afforestation on degraded lands with low agricultural output which are expected to remain degraded or to continue to degrade further in the absence of the project activity. The grouped project activity complies with the requirements of section 3.6 in the VCS standard Ver.4.7

☐ Single location or installation

☐ Multiple locations or project activity instances (but not a grouped project)

☒ Grouped project

Grouped Project Design

The project consists of plantation of multipurpose plant species, which include *Punica granatum, Psidium guajava, Swietenia macrophylla* king and *Annona squamosa* species to established green cover in degraded land or continues degrading land. Initially project has been implemented in Gujarat and Rajasthan states (PAI-1). In future, project activity may further exceed to in Gujarat and Rajasthan states of India. The project operates as a grouped initiative, commencing with Instance 1 covering 502.51 ha. The ARR project activity designed to afforest the degraded land with Horticulture and timber species. Plantation activity is implemented at different locations in the state of Gujarat and Rajasthan.. The project has been designed with farmers for practicing agroforestry and tree planting on their private farm lands.

Project implementation is planned to be implemented in multiple instances; hence the project is a grouped project.

Description	Evaluation
A delineation of the geographic area(s) within which all project activity instances shall occur	As mentioned in Section 1.5, the geographical boundary of the proposed project has been delineated to include two Indian states: Gujarat and Rajasthan. Under PAI-1, 502.51 ha have been planted, with a planned scale-up to 25,000 ha within these two states. For all future instances implemented within this geographical area, the baseline scenario and the additionality justification will remain the same as, or more conservative than, those established for the initial PAIs.
One or more determinations of the baseline for the project activity in accordance with the requirements of the methodology applied to the project	PAI-1, implemented across Rajasthan and Gujarat (with all future instances of the grouped project also restricted to these two states), has established its baseline scenario in accordance with the AR-ACM0003 methodology, considering the land was degraded with low

	agricultural output before intervention. The baseline determination ensures that, without the project, these lands would have remained in a degraded state with minimal carbon sequestration potential. For future instance of the project, the baseline scenario and rationale used will be same or at least as conservative as those determined based on the first PAI.
One or more demonstrations of additionality for the project activity in accordance with the requirements of the methodology applied to the project	The land parcel(s) must demonstrate the additionality explained in section 3.5 of this. For future instance of the project, to demonstrate additionality will be same or at least as conservative as those determined based on the first PAI.
One or more sets of eligibility criteria for the inclusion of new project activity instances at subsequent verification events	In addition, with eligibility criteria mentioned in the section 1.4.2, land parcels included in the project activity: -Must be degrading crop land -Must be in the geographical boundary of Gujarat and Rajasthan states of India. - Shall not be cleared of native ecosystems within the 10 years period form activity start date -Privately owned lands must have clear possession and accessible boundaries, distinct from government-declared protected areas.
A description of the central GHG information system and controls associated with the project and its monitoring	The operation division of PP oversees the governance of the GHG information system, controls, and monitoring associated with the project. Infinite Environmental Solutions Limited, together with its AFOLU team, is responsible for carrying out all Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) activities as required under Section 6.3.

Eligibility criteria for New Project Instances (PAI)-

Eligibility Criteria	Evaluation

1) Meet the applicability conditions set out in the methodology applied to the project.	Each land parcel considered for inclusion in the new Project Activity Instance must fulfil all the applicability conditions outlined in CDM AR-ACM0003, v02.0 methodology. For every new PAI: • The land included is not classified as wetland as per host country/international definitions. • Soil disturbance directly attributable to project activities does not exceed 10 percent of the project area, consistent with methodology limits on significant soil carbon impacts. • Shall also comply with the applicability conditions of the tools contained within the methodology (including AR-TOOLS 02, 03, 08, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19 and the VCS Non-Permanence Risk Tool). These criteria ensure that every PAI remains within the methodological boundaries validated for the grouped ARR project.
2) Use the technologies or measures specified in the project description.	All PAIs implement agroforestry activities categorized under ARR in accordance with the VCS AFOLU requirements, as detailed in Section 1.12 of the project description and deemed eligible under Program Standard 4.7, Appendix 1A.1. The project activities involve the establishment and management of agroforestry and horticultural tree species on degraded or low-productivity cropland located within the predefined grouped-project geographic boundary. While the overall approach remains consistent, the selection of tree species and specific agroforestry models may vary across PAIs based on farmer preferences, local ecological conditions, and site-specific soil characteristic.

3) Apply the technologies or measures in the same manner as specified in the project description.	All new PAIs are implemented following the same overall project design, and monitoring approach established for the initial PAI in the validated project description. This includes maintaining the core agroforestry intervention logic transforming degraded or low-productivity cropland into tree-based systems to deliver climate mitigation benefits and enhance local livelihoods. Variations among PAIs are limited to their specific locations within the predefined geographic boundary and allowable differences in species composition or planting density. These variations do not affect the applicability of the methodology, the baseline scenario, or the additionality assessment.
4) Are subject to the baseline scenario determined in the project description for the specified project activity and geographic area.	For all PAIs, the baseline is degraded or low-productivity agricultural land under private ownership, not natural forest or long-term forestry. Project lands are owned or managed by smallholder farmers with a documented history of land used under agriculture or barren degraded land with no evidence of recent conversion from natural forest. The future PAI according to the AR-TOOL 14, carbon stock in trees in the baseline can be accounted as zero if the following conditions are met: 1.The Baseline trees are neither harvested, nor cleared, nor removed throughout the crediting period of the Project activity. During the commencement of the Project Activity on the various small land parcels, and the land is solely used for the agricultural practices or are left barren. Based on the PRA, satellite imaginary, etc. there should be no evidence of shrub or trees in the bunds/boundary. These areas shall be traditionally used for cultivating annual crops. 2. The Baseline trees shall not suffer mortality because of competition from trees planted in the project, or damage because of implementation of the Project activity, at any time during the crediting period of the project activity;

	In PAI-1, there were no trees in the Project Area prior to the start of the project. In future PAIs if there are trees in the baseline it shall be identified and deducted from the project emission reduction calculation. 3.The Baseline trees are not inventoried along with the project trees in monitoring of carbon stocks but their continued existence, consistent with the baseline scenario, is monitored throughout the crediting period of the Project activity. For PAI-1 there are no pre-project trees in the Project Area. In future if there are any trees (even 1 or 2 in number) it shall be not inventoried along with the project trees in monitoring of carbon stocks but their continued existence, consistent with the baseline scenario, is monitored throughout the crediting period of the Project activity. 4. The land parcels involved in the project undergo degrading cropland with a periodic cycle of trees in the cycle of clearing and regrowing traditional crops, resulting in short duration biomass. Consequently, as per AR-TOOL 14, clause 5.12(f), the change in carbon stock in shrubs ($\Delta C_{SHRUB\_BSL,t}$) in the baseline scenario is considered to be zero. The same shall be ensured in the future PAIs 5.Also baseline deadwood and litter shall be assumed to be zero due to the fact that the baseline scenario will be degraded land, which will not allow accumulation of dead wood and litter in the absence of trees/shrubs. The initial instance covers agroforestry activities across two Indian states. All future instances of the grouped project will also be restricted to these two states and will be included only if they meet the same baseline conditions and follow the additionality rationale established for the initial PAI.

5) Have characteristics with respect to additionality that are consistent with the initial phases for the specified project activity and geographic area.	All future PAIs shall demonstrate additionality using the same or a more conservative approach as applied to the initial PAI, in line with the VCS Standard v4.7 grouped-project requirements for eligibility, baseline establishment, and additionality determination. Each new PAI must meet the following conditions: • No legal mandate: The activity is not required under any national, state, or local laws or regulations. • Carbon finance relevance: Revenues from the planned sale of carbon credits were a significant factor in the decision to implement the activity. • Similar barriers: The PAI is subject to the same types of barriers (investment, institutional, technical, or social) as those identified for the initial PAI. • The activity shall not be a common practice in the given area. The analysis of common practices, regulations, and barriers, historical trends covers the entire geographic area, applying to both the initial and future instances.

Inclusion of New Project Activity Instances

Eligibility Criteria	Evaluation
Occur within one of the designated geographic areas specified in the project description	The Project Proponent confirms that the new project activity instances will fall within the designated geographical area Gujarat and Rajasthan states of India, as specified in the project description.
Conform with at least one complete set of eligibility criteria for the inclusion of new project activity instances. Partial conformance with multiple sets of eligibility criteria is insufficient.	The PP will ensure that the new project activity instances will comply with the complete set of eligibility criteria for the inclusion of new project activity instances mentioned in section 1.5, land parcels included in the project activity:
Be included in the monitoring report with sufficient technical, financial, geographic, and	All the relevant details related to the project activity demonstrate conformance with the

other relevant information to demonstrate conformance with the applicable set of eligibility criteria and enable evidence gathering by the validation/verification body	applicable set of eligibility criteria is provided under section 1.1, ,1.12 and 1.13 of Joint PD MR and section 1.2 of Non-Permanence Risk Report.
Have evidence of project ownership, in respect of each project activity instance, held by the project proponent from the respective start date of each project activity instance	Each new project activity instance will have evidence of project ownership in line with the eligibility criteria, For PA-1Contractual Agreement between PP and Farmer evidences the project ownership held by project proponent from start date of each Project Activity instance-1.
Have a start date that is the same as or later than the grouped project start date	Phases that will be included in the project will have the start date on or after the project start date which is 18-June-2018
Only be eligible for crediting from the later of start date of the project activity instance or the start of the verification period in which they were added to the grouped project, through to the end of the total project crediting period.	The new project activity instances added will be eligible for crediting from the later start date of the project activity instance or the start of the activity. Each land parcel to be included in the new Project Activity instance will be eligible for crediting from the later of start date of the verification period in which they were added to the grouped project, through to the end of the total project crediting period.
Not be or have been enrolled in another VCS project.	Each land parcel eligible for inclusion in the new Project Activity instance must not be enrolled in another VCS project. This requirement is guaranteed through a Contractual Agreement and a specific legal declaration by the land parcel owners/farmers. The PP will ensure that there shall be no double counting of the credits generated from the present as well as the future PAIs from any compliance or voluntary activities/platform.
Adhere to the clustering and capacity limit requirements for multiple project activity instances set out in 3.6.8 – 3.6.9	project activity instances located within a 10-kilometer radius of another instance of the same project activity, managed by the same project proponent, must be considered part of a single project. Instances within this proximity cannot be distributed across multiple projects.
Addition of a new project proponent to the project	Where inclusion of a new project activity instance necessitates the addition of a new PP to the project, such instances shall be included in the grouped project description within two years of the

	project activity instance start date or, where the project activity is an AFOLU activity, within five years of the project activity instance start date. The procedure for adding new project proponents will be in line with VCS Registration and Issuance Process.

1.6 Project Proponent

Organization name	Shivbhadra Agro Private Limited (SAPL)
Contact person	Digvijaysinh Vaghela
Title	Founder and Managing Director
Address	101, Khambhat, Ta. -Khambhat, District-Anand, Gujarat, India-388620
Telephone	7984890007
Email	shivbhadraagro@gmail.com

1.7 Other Entities Involved in the Project

Organization name	Infinite Environmental Solutions Limited
Role in the project	Carbon project developer
Contact person	Jimmy Rajdeo Sah
Title	Chief Operating Officer
Address	Plot Number 128 FB, Ring Road, Sector F, Scheme Number 94, Indore, Madhya Pradesh, India-452016
Telephone	+91-7314050174
Email	Jimmy@infisolutions.org

1.8 Ownership

The project proponent meets the ownership requirements of the VCS Program specifications as detailed in section 3.7 of the VCS Standard v4.7.

Land Ownership- Plantations are being established on private lands owned by individual farmers. The legal titles for these parcels are being held by the farmers and are documented through land certificate records. The project proponent is collecting and physically verifying ownership details in the form of land ownership certificates for all farmers in the PAI-1, with these certificates being

gathered during the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) surveys. Detail of the land ownership (under the PAI-1) has been added in annexure-1.

Project Ownership- The project's plantations are established on private land owned by farmers. These farmers generate carbon credits, which they transfer to the project proponents through a contractual agreement. SAPL has holding exclusive rights to the carbon credits generated from this project. In the initial PAI-1, 100% of the project area is under the project proponent's control. A contractual agreement has been signed between the project proponent and each participating farmer, allowing the project proponent to plan, implement, and monitor project activities throughout the crediting period.

FPIC Process- SAPL's extensive experience in the agriculture and horticulture sector, along with its longstanding presence in the proposed project areas of Gujarat and Rajasthan. The organization has built strong relationships with the farming community by collaborating closely with them. To consult and engage with the community, SAPL employed participatory approaches, including community meetings, group discussions and one-on-one meetings with individual farmers. The initial community meetings were conducted to inform residents about the potential Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) project, assess their interest, and gather information about the communities and potential sites. During these consultations, SAPL informed stakeholders about the impacts on their territories and resources to which they have customary access. This process addressed all stakeholders' queries, ensuring they had a clear understanding of resource ownership.

1.9 Project Start Date

Project start date for implementation AFOLU project activity is the date of implementation of activities that resulted in the generation of GHG emission reductions or removals (e.g., preparing land for seeding, planting, altering agricultural or forestry practices, rewetting, restoring hydrological functions, or implementing management or protection plans) and meet the requirements as stated in Section 3.8 of the VCS Standard Version 4.7. The project start date is 18-June-2018.

Project start date	18-June-2018
Justification	According to the VCS standard 4.7, the project start date is the date on which activities that lead to the generation of GHG emissions reductions or removals are implemented. The start date of the project activity is supported by nursery purchase bills, which show that seedlings were procured on 14/06/2018. This aligns with best practices, where seedlings are typically purchased 2 to 5 days prior to planting. As outlined in the Resource Management Plan—jointly designed and agreed upon by the PP and the landowners—the plantation activities were scheduled to begin in shortly (4 to 5 days

	form procurement). In line with this plan, the seedlings were transported to farmers' fields, and planting commenced shortly after procurement. These documents collectively provide credible and consistent evidence confirming that the project activity started on 18-June-2018.

1.10 Project Crediting Period

Crediting period	☐ Seven years, twice renewable ☐ Ten years, fixed ☒ Other (30 years which can be further renewed. AFOLU ARR projects may have crediting period from 20 years to 100 years)
Start and end date of first or fixed crediting period	18-June-2018 to 17-June-2048

1.11 Project Scale and Estimated GHG Emission Reductions or Removals

Estimated annual GHG emission removals (ERRs) of the project:

☒ < 300,000 tCO_2e/year (project)

☐ ≥ 300,000 tCO_2e/year (large project)

Table below for the first crediting period of Project Activity Instance (PAI-1):

Calendar year of crediting period	Estimated GHG emission reductions or removals (tCO_2e)
18-June-2018 to 31- December-2018	308
01-January-2019 to 31-December-2019	1,044
01-January-2020 to 31-December-2020	5,829
01-January-2021 to 31-December-2021	12,549
01-January-2022 to 31-December-2022	9,213
01-January-2023 to 31-December-2023	13,261
01-January-2024 to 31-December-2024	28,414
01-January-2025 to 31-December-2025	18,513
01-January-2026 to 31-December-2026	25,055

01-January-2027 to 31-December-2027	23,436
01-January-2028 to 31-December-2028	20,502
01-January-2029 to 31-December-2029	24,191
01-January-2030 to 31-December-2030	22,193
01-January-2031 to 31-December-2031	22,293
01-January-2032 to 31-December-2032	23,292
01-January-2033 to 31-December-2033	18,041
01-January-2034 to 31-December-2034	-169,584
01-January-2035 to 31-December-2035	-51,350
01-January-2036 to 31-December-2036	5,967
01-January-2037 to 31-December-2037	-2,115
01-January-2038 to 31-December-2038	13,261
01-January-2039 to 31-December-2039	27,843
01-January-2040 to 31-December-2040	17,469
01-January-2041 to 31-December-2041	23,686
01-January-2042 to 31-December-2042	22,025
01-January-2043 to 31-December-2043	19,028
01-January-2044 to 31-December-2044	22,717
01-January-2045 to 31-December-2045	20,719
01-January-2046 to 31-December-2046	20,819
01-January-2047 to 31-December-2047	21,818
01- January-2048 to 17-June-2048	7,626
Total estimated ERRs during the first or fixed crediting period	**268,063**
Total number of years	**30**
Average annual ERRs	**8,935**

Based on the LTA calculations, the total estimated GHG removals calculated as 139,953 tCO_2e, with an annual average of 4,665 tCO_2e. After applying the buffer deduction, the estimated GHG removals are 113,362 tCO_2e, corresponding to an annual average of 3,779 tCO_2e.

1.12 Description of the Project Activity

The project is a grouped project where various Agroforestry-horticultural plant species will be planted by Shivbhadra Agro Private Ltd. (SAPL) by associating with local farmers at various locations across Gujarat and Rajasthan states of India. The project aims to improve the livelihoods of the farmers as well as reduce atmospheric carbon dioxide through plantation of Agroforestry-horticultural species.

From 2018 to 2022, the PAI-1 (502.51) was implemented in the Indian states of Gujarat and Rajasthan, and its targeted area of plantation will also increase in the near future with in these two states (Gujarat and Rajasthan).

The main aim of project is to restore the degraded land through afforestation and plantation activity. The project aims to convert degraded lands into Agroforestry one which contribute towards forest restoration, climate change mitigation and will provide additional income to farmers through fruit produce, NTFP etc.

Farmers are the major participants of this project activity, were trained and their knowledge was upgraded to maintain the plantation and reduce the soil erosion in the area. The participants were informed about the need of project through the meetings and awareness programme and demonstrated with future impacts of climate change. Project activity changed the pre-project scenario from agriculture to plantation activity. Subsistence farmers voluntarily chose to be a part of this activity. Due to lack of financial support, technical skills and less water availability etc. in the project area project participants shifted their activity from agriculture to agroforestry plantation.

Project has established procedures and guidelines to maintain a sustainable plantation that included plantation management plan, that covers all stages after the land is notified.

Organization Details

Shivbhadra Agro Private Limited (SAPL)

- SAPL is designated to serve as the Project Proponent (PP), undertaking pivotal responsibilities and stewardship in the execution and oversight of the project's initiatives.
- SAPL is actively involved in the Carbon Finance Project's execution and facilitation, offering all support required during the project's planning, execution, and management stages to ensure its successful completion.

- SAPL is committed to assisting Infinite Environmental Solutions Limited and the Auditor Team with essential logistical support during the duration of DOE visits, consultant engagements, and monitoring operations. Furthermore, the organization will actively participate in obtaining appropriate support letters from relevant government agencies as needed, guaranteeing a smooth and effective execution of the project's objectives.

- SAPL is committed to meticulously adhering to the procedural requirements of the chosen standard, as well as meticulously resolving emission attribute modifications mandated in national registries. SAPL also recognizes the importance of ensuring that Emission Reductions (ERs) are not accounted for under the local jurisdiction's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) commitments in response to potential requests from diverse stakeholders, including standards and project buyers. To uphold the highest standards in project implementation and environmental stewardship, the organization is diligent in meeting and, if required, exceeding the expectations of these stakeholders.

- SAPL is devoted to making comprehensive efforts to check and ensure the fulfilment of all project objectives. Adopting a comprehensive approach that includes meticulous monitoring, thorough review, and proactive efforts to address potential difficulties is required. The organization's unwavering commitment to achieving project goals demonstrates its dedication to project management excellence and overall environmental effect.

Infinite Environmental Solutions Limited

- Infinite Environmental Solutions Limited oversees collecting the necessary data in accordance with defined standards and processes. This entails the coordinated documenting of the SAPL planting efforts in the nursery, grouped by year beginning 18-June-2018, and including their corresponding geo-coordinates.

- Throughout the project's crediting term, Infinite Environmental Solutions Limited will be allocated duties for data collection, baseline assessment, carbon stock estimation, and other monitoring requirements.

- The project must be registered with the Verified Carbon Standard (VERRA registry) by Infinite Environmental Solutions Limited. A third-party, independent auditor will also be hired to carry out the project's validation and verification procedures.

- Infinite Environmental Solutions Limited shall aid in undertaking all the required actions in the VERRA.

Management system:

The project activity consists of the plantation that will increase the vegetation cover of the project site. The project activity will create employment for local people by involving them in various

stages of the project activity i.e., land preparation, plantation. GPS is used to have a synoptic view of larger area and to achieve faster as well as more accurate data interpretation. The company uses the multiple online platforms to share the information for better support and reduce the risk of data loss. GPS was used to mark the attributes (Latitude and longitude) for location identification and better accuracy of the plantation location. Apart from these the participant farmers were part of training and management. Budgeting was done and discussed with relevant stakeholders about the future planning and availability of funds for future project management.

Management Plan

- Planning- Site layout, Species selection and suitability, Environment assessments, Stakeholder identification.
- Silviculture- Nursery, Land management, Marking and Pit preparation, Planting.
- Forest protection- Fire control, Pest control, Disease control, Training management

Planning- The project management plan has been developed to aim at continuity of policy action and controlling the plantation activity at the local level. Project management plan covers multiple activities of survey, assessment and revisions on basis of past results and present facts. Planning also includes actions those include actions for future in conformity with long term objectives. Planning activity has multiple provisions of control and maintenance of records (Such as: Number of farmers and contracts) and collection of facts. Planning conducted to implement the actives: Formulation, Draft and implementation of working plan. Species were selected based on the climatic suitability, Rotation period and environment assessment.

The planning is divided in four areas, land mapping and planning, management of natural areas, conservation areas and management of commercial areas. For the first one, Micro Forestry assesses the terrain and examines the basic structure of soils and grass vegetation. Special consideration is given to important land planning issues such as land slope, water bodies, identification of any cultural sites, identification of riparian strips and sites for conservation protection, the existence of agricultural farms, condition of old logging roads, and wildlife habitats. Regarding natural areas, environmentally sensitive and conservation areas are identified during the planning phase of operations and designated as conservation zones which are protected to encourage natural regeneration. It is the Company's policy to enable natural recovery and succession of conservation zones, and as such the primary management activity is to protect these areas, removing alien invasive exotics.

Silviculture- *Punica granatum, Psidium guajava, Swietenia macrophylla King* and *Annona squamosa* species was selected for plantation in this project activity. The company aims to grow high quality trees which produce fruits, sawn timber, transmission poles and wood-based panel products as well as some positive impact on the reduction of the GHG. These species can be suitable for a wide range of climatic conditions and soil types.

The below table consist of tree plantation models and species for Phase 1:

Sr. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Harvesting/non-harvesting	Spacing (meter)
1	Pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	Harvesting	3×3, 3×4
2	Mahogany	*Swietenia macrophylla king*	Harvesting	2×2
3	Guava	*Psidium guajava*	Harvesting	3×3
4	Custard Apple	*Annona squamosa*	Harvesting	3×3, 4×5

The various plantation activities include the following:

Nursery management: The established seedlings will be transported from the nursery to the beneficiary' s land. The plant material will remain for the shortest possible time at the unloading site.

Planting target- For the Project activity instance 1 company targeted plantation of 502.51 ha. SAPL is planning to plant total 25,000 hectare of area by 2030.

Land preparation- Land was prepared 8-10 days before the plantation and weeds were removed manually.

Plantation- Planting is done just before the rainy season for better survival of the plants and it is ensured that 90% survival rate is maintained. All the plants were brought from nursery to field for direct plantation. Plants were planted with multiple spacing according to species. This activity is expected to be completed by the end of October of each planting year depending on the weather where possible. Soil is then placed around the roots, ensuring that the seedling remains in a vertical position and firmed down using the fingertips.

Weed Control- It is noted that common weeds grow faster than newly planted trees and unless the weeds are controlled effectively. Weeding will be performed manually or mechanically or by hand. No chemical weedicide would be applied on the field.

Water Management- Water management is a key component of the project to support healthy plant growth, especially during dry periods. In selected areas, drip irrigation systems are installed to provide targeted watering directly to the root zones, improving water efficiency and plant survival. Farmers are trained in these methods to reduce dependence on external water sources and improve long-term sustainability. These practices are part of the project's overall management plan and contribute to good plant growth.

Forest protection- Forest protection includes both natural resilience as well as anthropogenic resilience system. Natural resilience is the capacity of the biological system to maintain its structure and patterns of behavior with respect to external disturbances thus resilience is the ability of a forest ecosystem to withstand such prospective disturbing forces. Anthropogenic resilience systems, on the other hand, involve human interventions and management practices aimed at enhancing the resilience of forest ecosystems. These practices are implemented to

reduce the impact of human activities, such as deforestation, unsustainable logging, or land-use changes, on forest ecosystems. Anthropogenic resilience systems can include measures such as protected area management, sustainable forestry practices, habitat restoration, and conservation strategies.

By considering and enhancing both natural resilience and anthropogenic resilience systems, forest protection efforts can contribute to the long-term sustainability and conservation of forests, ensuring their continued ecological integrity and the benefits they provide to both humans and the environment.

Fire control- Trainings were given to farmers and tools were provided to prevent the forest fires. Apart from training and tools, plantation area is planned accordingly (also laid down in the management plan) to minimize the tree cover loss and reduce the spread of fires. One more step is also taken by maintaining the soil moisture to mitigate fires.

Pest and disease control– Organic pesticides and traditional methods are used to control pest in the plantation area when required and especially during initial phase of plantation. SAPL (PP) actively employs a range of preventative and control methods (also laid down in the management plan) to combat pests and diseases. It aims to maintain a diversity of planting stock, to ensure that the genetic base of the plantation is wide and varied.

Replantation of tree (timber tree)- Further the project activity also consists the concept of sustained yield that will include the periodic felling after the completion of physical/ economical rotation period (In case of timber tree species). In the case of harvested species, only the above-ground portion of the trees is removed at the end of the rotation cycle, while the root system remains in the field. Additionally, during replanting, soil disturbance is minimal (less than 10%). The harvested areas are replanted with the same species within the same year to maintain continuous forest cover. The project follows the long-term average concept, ensuring that GHG credits are not issued beyond the long-term average carbon stock maintained by the project. Below are the details for harvesting species and their harvesting cycle included in the PAI-1:

Sr. No.	Species Common Name	Scientific Name	Spacing (meter)	Harvesting / Replanting
1	Pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	3×3, 3×4	15 years
2	Custard Apple	*Annona squamosa*	3×3, 4×5	15 years
3	Guava	*Psidium guajava*	3×3	15 years
4	Mahogany	*Swietenia macrophylla king*	2×2	15 years

The grouped project is not located in a boundary that is covered by jurisdictional REDD+ program.

1.13 Project Location

The objective of Shivbhadra Agro Private Ltd. (SAPL) is to implement project activities in various farmer fields that fall under its authority. The grouped project is planned to be implemented across Gujarat and Rajasthan states of India. However, PAI-1 of the project has been implemented in 9 Block/Tehsil of 5 District of Gujarat and Rajasthan. A separate KML file containing the project location and set of geographic coordinates for PAI- 1 is submitted. The project area is located in Gujarat and Rajasthan. Project area located in Banaskantha, Botad, and Bhavnagar districts of Gujarat, at latitude 21°4'28.18"N to 24°36'57.23"N and longitude 71°43'19.28"E to 72° 1'52.16"E. While in Rajasthan, the project area is situated in the Barmer and Jalor districts, between 24°44'22.63"N to 26° 5'6.18"N latitude and 71° 7'38.81"E to 72°15'46.34"E longitude. The state, District and Block/ tehsil wise area are provided in below table.

State	District	Taluka	Total area in ha.
Gujarat	Banaskantha	Deodar	19.30
		Lakhni	61.96
		Tharad	319.76
		Vav	49.04
	Bhavnagar	Ghogha	1.08
		Mahuva	12.17
	Botad	Ranpur	24.64
Rajasthan	Barmer	Gudamalani	7.78
	Jalor	Bagoda	6.78
Grand Total			**502.51**

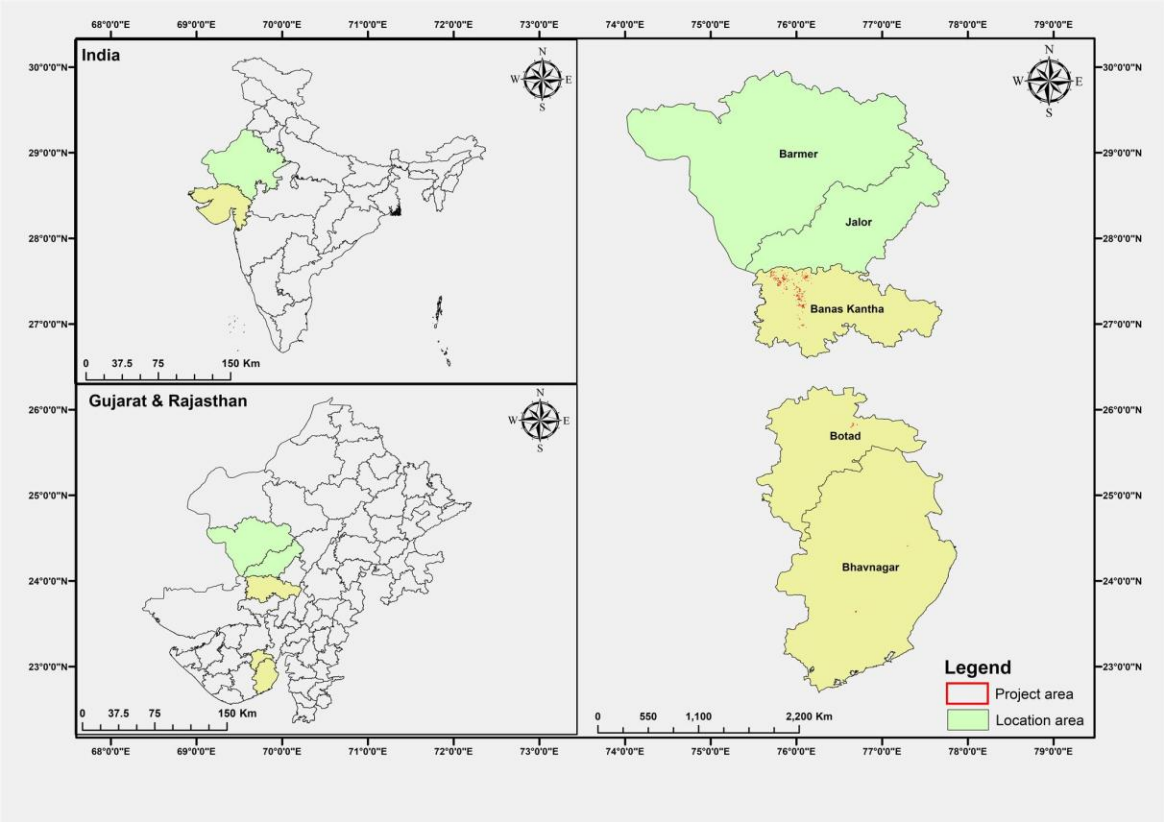


Figure 1: Project location map

1.14 Conditions Prior to Project Initiation

The land before the implementation of the project activity was degraded with low agricultural output owned by farmers. Without the implementation of the project the land would continue to degrade further.

Ecosystem type and Climate: The project area is located in the Indian states of Gujarat and Rajasthan. The climate and type of ecosystem that are present in the project area are shown in the detailed table below.

State	Ecosystem type
Gujarat	State falls in the sub-tropical climate zone and experiences sub-humid climate in southern, moderately humid climate in central Gujarat (between Narmada and Sabarmati rivers), humid and sultry climate in the coastal region (south facing coastal region of Saurashtra), dry climate in regions of central Gujarat (north of Ahmedabad and part of central Saurashtra) and arid and semi-arid climate in north Gujarat and Kutch. The average temperature varies across the State. The summer temperature varies between 25^{0}C and 45^{0}C while the winter temperature ranges between 15^{0}C and 35^{0}C degree[11].

[11] https://ccd.gujarat.gov.in/aboutgujarat.htm#:~:text=The%20State%20falls%20in%20the.of%20Saurashtra)%2C%20dry%20climate%20in

	Due to the climatic conditions, it is home to the largest dry deciduous forest in the entire western region of India. The tree cover includes trees like teak, diospyros, *Boswellia serrata* etc. the arid climate works perfectly in helping the growing of xerophytic vegetation cover as well like *Acacia arabica*, *Capparis Ophylla, Zizyphus Mauratiana* etc. The entire region is home to around 500 different mammals along with over 2,000 astounding bird species complete with a diverse range of insects, fishes, reptiles, amphibians etc[12]
Rajasthan	The climate of Rajasthan keeps varying throughout the state. In the desert areas, it is usually hot and dry in summer and cold during the winters. Coming to the Aravali range, to the west, both rainfall and humidity are low. While to the east, weather can be characterized by high humidity and better rainfall. The hottest of all seasons, summer extends in Rajasthan from April to June. The place has an average temperature of 38 degree Celsius.[13] The natural vegetation is classed as Northern Desert Thorn Forest. These occur in small clumps scattered in a more or less open form. The most prolific vegetation seen in this state is Khejri or *Prosopis cineraria*. This is found majorly in arid zone. Creeper, shrubs, herbs and bushes dot the shallow wetland landscape in Eastern Rajasthan. In various areas of this state, gazellas and antelopes are found. Jodhpur region is widely inhabited by Black Bucks and in sandy deserts, one can find Indian Gazelle. Many migratory birds also visit Rajasthan[14].

Current and historical land-use: Prior to the project activity's implementation, the land in PAI-1 of the project activity was degraded with low agricultural output, and this degradation would continue in the absence of the project activity. The baseline scenarios outlined in section 3.5 of this document were either absent or had not much vegetative cover. If no action were taken, the land would continue to degrade further, exacerbating the existing environmental challenges. Recognizing the ongoing and potential degradation of the land, the project aims to reverse this process by introducing agroforestry- horticultural plantation and other suitable measures.

Overall, the initiative to rehabilitate and restore degraded land through agroforestry-horticultural plantations and other measures demonstrates a thoughtful and comprehensive strategy to improve the condition of the land and promote sustainable land management practices.

[12] https://www.gujaratexpert.com/blog/flora-and-fauna/
[13] https://www.palaceonwheels-booking.com/climate.html
[14] https://rajasthanjourneys.com/flora-fauna-rajasthan.php

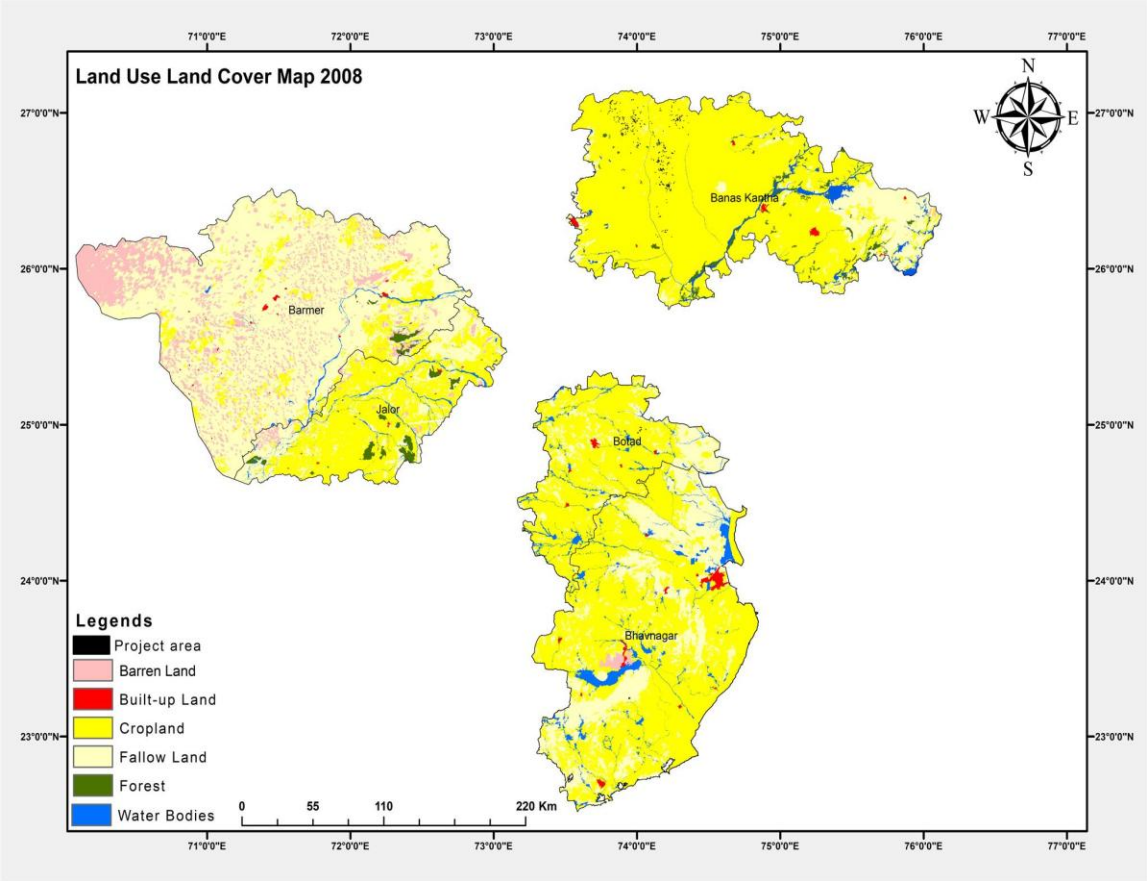


Figure 2: Land use scenario (2008) 10 year prior to project start date

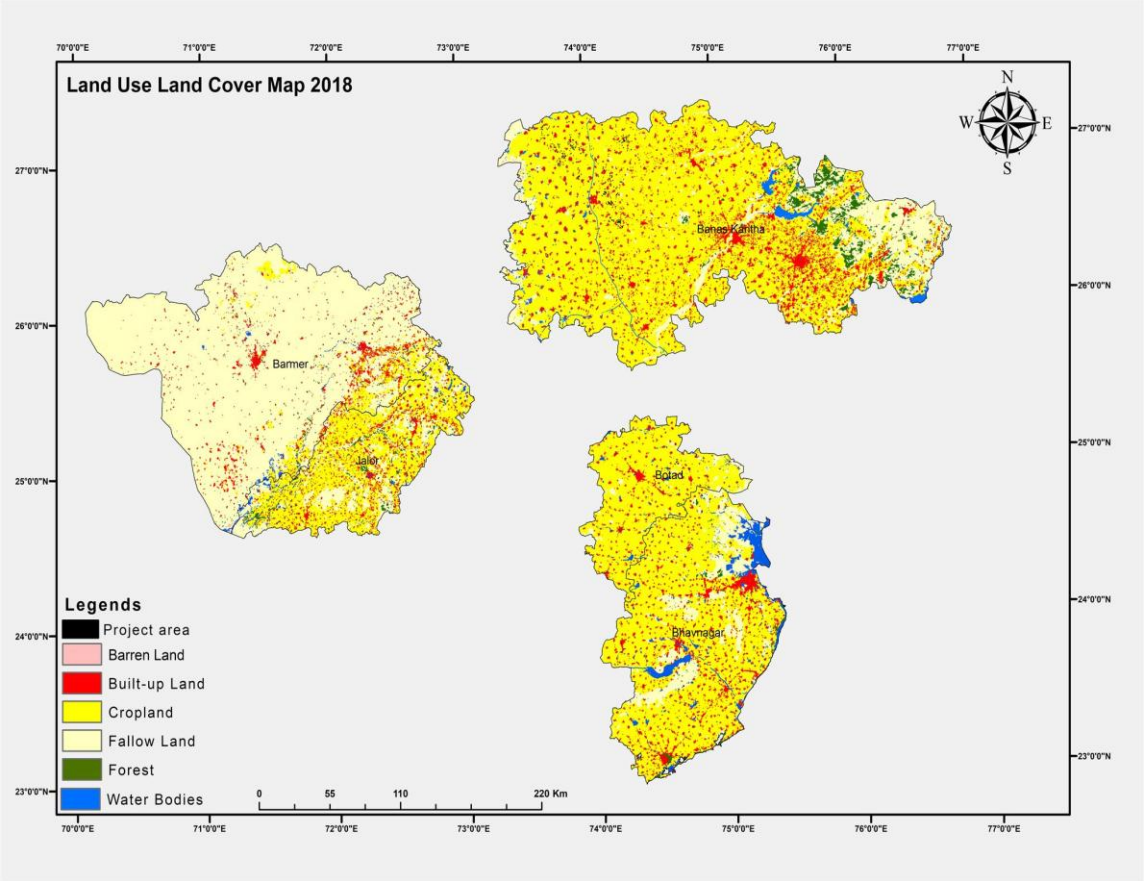


Figure 3: Land use scenario (2018) before the project start date

- **Hydrology and Pedology-**

State	Pedology and Hydrology
Gujarat	**Pedology–** The state is endowed with a wide range of macro and microclimates, physiography, landforms, geology and vegetation that have an influence on the genesis of soil. Black Soil is the most dominant soil type of Gujarat. Clayey and loamy types are predominant in the state under fine and medium textured soils. The soil texture of Kutch region belongs to the sandy class. The soils found in South Gujarat and Saurashtra are predominantly clayey. In Central Gujarat it is sandy loam to loam or clay loam to clay in midland, floodplains and the coastal saline area. The predominant texture of North Gujarat's soil is sandy loam to loam.[15] **Hydrology-** The diverse terrain conditions have given rise to different ground water situations in the State. The high relief area in the eastern and north eastern part occupied by Archaean and Deccan Trap has steep gradient

15 http://www.gujenvis.nic.in/PDF/soil.pdf

	allowing high run-off and therefore have little groundwater potential. The yield of wells in these formations range from 5-10m^3/hr. There are five major aquifers in alluvial sediments out of which the top one has dried up due to over exploitation.[16]
Rajasthan	**Pedology–** The soils of this plain are generally sandy in texture. This soil is fertile but dry in nature. The region has four types of soils –Highly saline desert soil, red desert soil, Yellowish brown sandy soil and Alluvial soil in Luni Basin and Ghaggar plain. Alluvial soil is predominantly deposited in north-east region of Rajasthan whereas sandy soil is found in Thar Desert of western Rajasthan. Black soil is predominantly found in south-east Hadoti region. Black loamy and red-black soil is found in Aravali region. Basic soil is found in canal irrigated region.[17] **Hydrology-** The water resources in Rajasthan State are facing a crucial stage even after average/good rainfall. Due to increasing population and the subsequent increase in agriculture (specifically using groundwater sources) having increased catchment interceptions, there is a regular decreasing trend of surface runoff and surface water availability. The study highlights that, in spite of an increasing trend of rainfall witnessed during the last 100 years, inflow to the surface water resources of the state is decreasing at a fast pace owing to a decrease in the percentage area contributing to surface runoff.[18]

1.15 Compliance with Laws, Statutes and Other Regulatory Frameworks

In India, afforestation and reforestation are not strictly forbidden by any legally binding laws or regulations. Thus, the planting and replanting operations comply with all applicable laws at the local, state, and national levels, rules, and regulations.

India is a member of the UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) and an active member of the ITTO (International Tropical Timber Organization). The Project complies with this regulatory framework, because in the AFOLU scope, Afforestation/ Reforestation is one of several mechanisms by which GHG emissions are expected to be reduced.

In India, there are no specific laws pertaining to the reforestation of privately owned degraded lands or barren community lands. Instead, each state government has its own set of policies that govern afforestation, reforestation, and the promotion of agroforestry. While these policies provide guidelines and regulations, they are not obligatory in nature.

The project is compliant with the entire applicable national and regional legal framework of the Government of India. The development of the project is based on guidelines included in

16 http://cgwb.gov.in/gw_profiles/st_gujarat.htm
17 https://www.toppr.com/ask/content/concept/climate-soil-natural-vegetation-and-animals-of-rajasthan-205960/
18 https://www.researchgate.net/publication/287372431_Rainfall_and_surface_water_resources_of_Rajasthan_State_India

environmental regulations and laws in force in the country. In addition, the project responds to the Government's desire to promote forest plantations and the development of agricultural economic activities. To demonstrate that the project activity is in compliance with all the applicable legal and regulatory requirements, the applicable Central and State Government laws and regulations which are implemented prior to 2017 are scrutinized.

National Government Laws /Policy	
1	Justification
Indian Forest Act, 1927[19]	The Government of India has the authority to regulate within any designated forest or wasteland, as follows: • The fragmentation of land for cultivation refers to sites within the afforestation project activity that were previously barren and were expressly chosen for afforestation rather than agricultural cultivation. • Deliberate setting fire to or clearance of vegetation did not occur or receive endorsement in the lands designated for the afforestation activity, which were barren prior to the project initiation. • The imposition of tariffs on timber and other forest produce is relevant to the project since it involves the sustainable gathering of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs), which is covered by the Forest Rights Act, which protects indigenous people's rights. • The legislation governing the control of timber and other forest produce in transit is limited to occurrences involving the transfer of such commodities and, as such, does not apply to afforestation. Project implementation and management do not violate any section of the policy.
National Forest Policy 1988[20]	Major objectives of the policy which are being enhanced by the project are: • Increasing substantially the forest/tree cover in the country through massive afforestation and social forestry programmes, especially on all denuded, degraded and unproductive lands.

[19] Rahate and Banait, "The Indian Forest Act, 1927."
[20] https://pib.gov.in/newsite/erelcontent.aspx?relid=57051

	• Meeting the requirements of fuelwood, fodder, minor forest produce and small timber of the rural and tribal populations. • Creating a massive people's movement with the involvement of women, for achieving these objectives and to minimise pressure on existing forests. • Minor forest produce provides sustenance to tribal population and to other communities residing in and around the forests. Such produce should be protected, improved and their production enhanced with due regard to generation of employment and income. Project implementation and management do not violate any section of the policy.
Forest Conservation Act 1980[21]	Under the FCA 1980, following sections are relevant to the project. • Restriction on the de-reservation of forests or use of forest land for non-forest purpose. In the section 2.4 of FCA 1980 restricts any forest land or any portion thereof may be cleared of trees which have grown naturally in that land or portion, for the purpose of using it for afforestation. Project implementation and management do not violate the act.
Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992[22]	• The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is a legally binding, framework treaty that has been ratified until now by 180 countries. The CBD has three main thrust areas: conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of biological resources and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their sustainable use. • The Convention on Biological Diversity came into force in 1993. Many biodiversity issues are addressed in the convention, including habitat preservation, intellectual property rights, biosafety, and indigenous peoples' rights. • India's initiatives under the Convention are detailed in the chapter on Biodiversity. These include the promulgation of the Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972, amended in 1991; and participation in several international conventions such as CITES.

[21] Forest Conservation Act 1980 (nbaindia.org)
[22] https://www.cbd.int/doc/legal/cbd-en.pdf

Forest Right Act 2006[23]	Project implementation and management do not violate rights of indigenous peoples and objectives of FRA, 2006.
National Agroforestry Policy, 2014[24]	The Government of India launched the National Agroforestry Policy (NAP) in 2014 under the mandate of the Union Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare to overcome obstacles in the adoption of agroforestry in the country and to provide many benefits, such as increasing food and nutrition, supplying fodder, fuel wood and timber for India's growing population. The NAP has identified various factors which have impeded the growth of the sector like non availability of quality planting material, prohibitive legal framework particularly for felling and transit regulations, inadequate extension mechanism etc.
State Government Laws/ Policy	
Social Forestry Programme 1969-1970 Gujarat [25]	• Social Forestry Programme" for planting trees on non-forest lands and since then the programme has been continuously strengthened and as a result of that the Gujarat State has become a pioneer as also a leading state in this field Project implementation and management do not violate any section of the policy.
Rajasthan state Forest Policy 2010[26]	Major objectives of the policy which are being enhanced by the project are: • Undertaking massive afforestation on Government, Community owned wasteland, privately owned agriculture and non-farm land for expanding the vegetal cover of the State both in rural and urban areas simultaneously to meet the timber, fuel wood and non-timber produce demands of the society. • Combating desertification (through Shelterbelt plantations, Block plantations, Sand dune stabilization and Agro-forestry in desert areas) and preventing all kinds of land degradation. • The principal aim of forest policy is environmental stability and ecological security through increasing vegetal cover which will lead to reduction in soil erosion and consequently dust particle in upper stratosphere. The reduction in stratospheric temperature

23 https://forestrights.nic.in/doc/Act.pdf
[24] National Agroforestry Policy 2014.pdf (agricoop.nic.in)
25https://forests.gujarat.gov.in/developmentsf.htm#:~:text=Under%20these%20circumstances%2C%20in%20the,leading%20state%20in%20this%20field
26 Rajasthan State Forest Policy 2010.pdf

	is likely to increase the possibility of rains. Increased sequestration of carbon from the atmosphere will reduce threats of global warming and climate change problems. Project implementation and management do not violate any section of the policy.
	National Labour Law & Policies
The Payment of Wages Act, 1936	This Act ensures timely wage payment, prevent unauthorized deductions, and enforce penalties for non-compliance, fostering industrial harmony. This approach prioritizes workers' financial well-being while maintaining a productive industrial environment
The Minimum Wages Act, 1948[27]	It is an act of parliament concerning Indian labour law that sets the minimum wages that must be paid to skilled and unskilled workers.
The Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986[28]	An Act that bans the employment of children in all types of work and prohibits adolescents from being engaged in hazardous jobs and processes, along with related matters.
The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970[29]	The act regulates the employment of contract labor and allows for its abolition in certain situations. It applies to establishments with 20 or more contract workers and contractors employing 20 or more workers in the preceding 12 months.

[27] https://maitri.mahaonline.gov.in/pdf/minimum-wages-act-1948.pdf
[28] https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/19582/1/the_child_and_adolescent_labour_(prohibition_and_regulation)_act,_1986_no._61_of_1986_date_23.12.1986.pdf
[29] https://www.icsi.edu/media/portals/22/Article%20on%20CLRA%20with%20comments.pdf

	Indian State of Rajasthan
Rajasthan Minimum Wages Rules, 1959[30]	The Rules set guidelines for fair wages, working hours, and conditions to prevent exploitation in the state. It ensures workers receive minimum wages, regulates working hours (9 hours/day, 48 hours/week), mandates weekly rest, and defines overtime pay. Employers must maintain wage registers and comply with specific deductions, with a focus on protecting workers' rights across various industries.
Rajasthan Payment of Wages Rules, 1961[31]	The Rules govern the payment of wages in factories and industrial establishments. They outline requirements for maintaining wage registers, issuing wage slips, and displaying wage rates. The rules also regulate deductions, fines, advances, and the display of payment dates. Employers must maintain specific records for fines, damages, and advances, and ensure wages are paid according to established timelines. Additionally, guidelines are provided for imposing fines and making deductions for breach of contract.
Rajasthan Amendment in the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970[32]	The Rajasthan Amendment of 2014 increased the minimum number of workmen required for the applicability of the Act in establishments or with contractors, raising the threshold from 20 to 50, while the other provisions remained unchanged.
	Indian State of Gujarat
The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 & Gujarat Rules 1976[33]	This Act provides for the payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for same work or of similar nature work and for the prevention of discrimination on the ground of sex against women in the matter of employment.
The Contract Labour (Regulations and Abolition)	The act regulates the employment of contract labor and allows for its abolition in certain situations. It applies to establishments with 20 or

[30] https://www.greythr.com/wiki/acts/rajasthan-minimum-wages-rules-1959/#:~:text=The%20Act%20applies%20to%20the,overtime%2C%20and%20wages%20for%20overtime.

[31] https://labour.rajasthan.gov.in/actsandrules.aspx

[32] https://labour.gov.in/rajasthan-0

[33] https://col.gujarat.gov.in/e-citizen-equalremmuact.htm

(Gujarat) Rules, 1972[34]	more contract workers and contractors employing 20 or more workers.

1.16 Double Counting and Participation under Other GHG Programs

1.16.1 No Double Issuance

Is the project receiving or seeking credit for reductions and removals from a project activity under another GHG program?

☐ Yes ☒ No

1.16.2 Registration in Other GHG Programs

Has the project registered under any other GHG programs?

☐ Yes ☒ No

1.16.3 Projects Rejected by Other GHG Programs

Has the project been rejected by any other GHG programs?

☐ Yes ☒ No

1.17 Double Claiming, Other Forms of Credit, and Scope 3 Emissions

1.17.1 No Double Claiming with Emissions Trading Programs or Binding Emission Limits

Are project reductions and removals or project activities also included in an emissions trading program or binding emission limit? See the *VCS Program Definitions* for definitions of emissions trading program and binding emission limit.

☐ Yes ☒ No

1.17.2 No Double Claiming with Other Forms of Environmental Credit

Has the project activity sought, received, or is planning to receive credit from another GHG-related environmental credit system? See the *VCS Program Definitions* for definition of GHG-related environmental credit system.

☐ Yes ☒ No

1.17.3 Supply Chain (Scope 3) Emissions

[34] https://karmamgmt.com/wecheckbetav0.1/acts_pdf/hr/State/Gujarat/The%20Contract%20Labour%20(Regulation%20And%20Abolition)%20(Gujarat)%20Rules,%201972.pdf

Do the project activities specified in Section 1.12 affect the emissions footprint of any product(s) (goods or services) that are part of a supply chain?

☐ Yes ☒ No

Is the project proponent(s) or authorized representative a buyer or seller of the product(s) (goods or services) that are part of a supply chain?

☐ Yes ☒ No

1.18 Sustainable Development Contributions

1.18.1 Sustainable Development Contributions Activity Description

The project intends to promote holistic development and enhance the quality of life of the population. The project development plan defines the objectives of economic growth with employment generation and overcoming poverty and inequality, as well as the elimination of hunger. This requires the sustainable use of natural resources to ensure the well-being of future generations, the protection of natural resources, adaptation to climate change and comprehensive disaster risk management. Within this framework, the country is promoting actions aimed at afforestation, which is aligned with the practices of the project.

SDG	SDG GOALS
	The project contributes to reducing the proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by creating employment opportunities for diverse groups, including women, youth, and marginalized communities. By providing stable jobs and fair wages in both urban and rural areas, the project helps improve livelihoods and economic stability, thereby addressing poverty across various demographics and geographic locations.
	The project facilitates the creation of alternative livelihoods by providing employment opportunities and food security, thereby addressing the nutritional needs of individuals in poverty engaged in project implementation and management.
	The project activity will provide employment to many people including men, women, and young people. The benefits of Project employment will be maximized through prioritizing local employment; working to align employment opportunities with local agricultural cycles, and ensuring that employment opportunities are equitably distributed within Project community timely training to the farmers for optimum survival rate, good productivity of plantation.
	The project activity will sequester tonnes of Carbon Dioxide (a major greenhouse gas) resulting in positive impacts on the environment. improve

	soil health, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and aligning with the objective of SDG 13, which focuses on climate action.
	Improved management of land as a result of adoption of good practices – thereby increasing the adaptive capacity of the plantation to climate change impacts. The plantation of trees of different species in the barren uplands of individual farmers will not only provide additional income to the farmers but will also help in improving the biodiversity of the entire area and hence the life on land. In addition, Trees hold on to the top layer of soil preventing its erosion and support further growth and survival of vegetation contributing to SDG 15 of 'Life on Land'

In addition to the aforementioned UNSDGs, the project activities also contribute to India's SDG targets[35] in the following ways.

Goal	Target of India	Project Activity Contribution
	Global SDG target 1.1.2 aims to reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	The project generates direct employment for local community members at agreed plantation labor wages, contributing to India's SDG target of reducing the proportion of people living in poverty by at least half.
	Global SDG target 8.5 aims to achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities	The project generates direct employment for local community members at agreed plantation labor wages, contributing to India's SDG target of reducing the proportion of people living in poverty by at least half achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people.
	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 13.1 which aims to strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters. The target has been set	This project contributes to the India SDG target 13.1 by enhancing resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters. By improving local ecosystems and providing

[35] Target_Justification_2020-21.pdf (niti.gov.in)

	to 0 to imply that all States/UTs must be adequately prepared to ensure that no human life is lost due to extreme weather events	sustainable livelihoods, the project helps ensure that communities are better prepared to withstand extreme.

1.18.2 Sustainable Development Contributions Activity Monitoring

The project focuses on sustainable development in forestry production, with quantifiable impacts on multiple areas. It aligns with specific SDGs, strengthening efforts towards sustainability. Monitoring activities are conducted to track contributions to sustainable development before each verification event. The project activity contributed to the following SDGs during this monitoring period.

Table 1: Sustainable Development Contributions

Row number	SDG target	SDG indicator	Net impact on SDG indicator	Current project contributions	Contributions over project lifetime
1)	8.5	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Implemented activities to increase	During the current monitoring period, the PAI-1 project has benefited 110 farmers and local communities, generating 1,073 man-days of employment for man and women through activities such as land preparation, planting, regular plantation maintenance, and project management. Using the proxy of 8 hours/day reported average hours per day by ➢ Thomas B. and Bhatia R. (2012)[36], Gujarat: Laborers under the MGNREGA scheme work an average of 8 hours/day[37]. ➢ Behara D.K. (2014)[38], Gujarat: Agricultural laborers typically work 8 hours/day. ➢ Rajasthan[39]: Agricultural laborers generally work 8 hours/day under normal conditions, This equates to a total of 8,584 hours of employment (1,073 × 8). The daily wage paid under the project is	It is expected that over 2,000 farmers and local communities will get 20,000 man-days of employment opportunities through the project activity in the project's lifespan. This equates to a total of 160,000 hours of employment (20,000 × 8). The daily wage paid under the project is INR 350/day (in future it may be increased). This translates to an average of INR 43.75/hour (350 ÷ 8).

[36] https://www.researchgate.net/publication/330497483_Impact_of_NREGA_Scheme_A_Study_on_the_overall_Quality_of_Life_of_Its_Beneficiaries_A_Study_Undertaken_among_beneficiaries_of_3_districts_of_Gujarat_State

[37] schedulefile

[38] Behera, D., 2014. Socio-Economic Condition of Agricultural Labour: A Case Study of Mahesana District in Gujarat. *Behera, DK (2014). Socio-Economic Condition of Agricultural Labour: A Case Study of Mahesana District in Gujarat. Man & Development*, *36*(3), pp.65-74.

[39] https://eands.da.gov.in/AWIS/AWI%207-8/Rajasthan%207-8.pdf

				INR 350/day, which exceeds standard government schemes such as MGNREGA[40]. This translates to INR 43.75/hour (350 ÷ 8).	
2)	13.2	13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year	Implemented activities to decreased	The ultimate objective of the Climate Change Convention (UNFCCC) is to achieve the stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. By plantation of 502.51 ha of land the PAI-1 has successfully removed 46,669 tCO_2 of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere during the current monitoring period.	Over the entire Project Activity lifespan, it is expected to sequester 4,667,239 tons of CO_2 eq from the atmosphere over the project lifetime.
3)	15.1.	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	Implemented activities to increase	The project has converted the 502.51 ha. degrading (non- forest) land in to forest land.	In total lifetime of the project, 25,000 ha. Degrading land will be converted in to the forest land.
4)	15.2	15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	Implemented activities to increase	The project has protected, restore and reverse the 502.51 ha degrading land.	In total lifetime of the project, project will be protected, restore and reverse the 25,000-ha degrading land.

[40] https://agriculture.vikaspedia.in/viewcontent/agriculture/policies-and-schemes/rural-employment-related-1/mgnrega/state-wise-wage-rate-for-unskilled-manual-workers-under-mgnrega?lgn=en

1.19 Additional Information Relevant to the Project

Leakage Management

This project is implemented to increase the vegetation cover on degraded with low agricultural output. The project plantation establishment did not result in displacement of agriculture activity or grassland. The project will economically sustain the community groups around the project region and at the same time contribute to the removals /reductions of the GHG emissions, thus aiding in climate change mitigation of the area.

There is no displacement of agriculture activities and leakages are considered to be nil. As a result, the overall leakage for the project is nil.

Commercially Sensitive Information

The public version of this Project description and Monitoring report includes all relevant information and commercially sensitive information has been excluded from the public version of these documents. All the documents were provided to the audit team during the onsite visit. The list of commercial sensitive documents is mentioned below-

- Land ownership documents
- Agreements between the PP and farmer community
- Agreements between the Project developer and PP
- Benefit sharing mechanism

Further Information

There is no any other further information in this project. Hence, this is not applicable.

2 SAFEGUARDS AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

2.1 Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation

2.1.1 Stakeholder Identification

Stakeholder Identification	The process of identifying the stakeholder impacted by the project activity following steps were taken: a) **Identification of the area for project-**

The PP, having worked in agriculture and related fields in Gujarat and Rajasthan for over a decade, possesses a thorough understanding of the region's geographical and climatic intricacies. Leveraging this expertise, in conjunction with detailed ground assessments carried out with help local experts and experienced farmers, the PP had identified the optimal area for project implementation.

b) **Identification of the stakeholder**

The process was begun with the PP conducting an internal assessment of various factors such as soil type, water availability, cropping patterns, farming practices, climate conditions, and hydrogeology to select an appropriate meeting location within the Project Area. Following this, an initial engagement session was held with local people and communities, to introduce the project and its benefits to small landholding farmers. After a successful initial engagement, an invitation letter was sent informing them about the local stakeholder consultation meeting,

This invitation, written in the local language, was then communicated to the farmers. The invitation letter included details such as the meeting date, venue, subject briefing on "Agroforestry plantation,". It also outlined the format of the meeting, which includes presentations and feedback from stakeholders were recorded. A stakeholder response team furthered connects with attendees to assess their understanding of the meeting content. Any inputs or requests received during the meeting were duly incorporated into the project's processes and standard procedures.

After complete understanding about the project interested farmers register their name in register of SAPL via phone call, voluntary person or visiting to the SAPL office.

List of stakeholders/Group of stakeholders identified

- Farmers/Local farming communities
- Daily wages labor

Representatives from

- Communities outside the project area

	❖ Institutions including Sarpanch, Secretary, Ward Member ❖ Agriculture department ❖ Horticulture Department ❖ Other NGOs
Legal or customary tenure/access rights	The agreement stipulates that carbon rights will be transferred to SAPL for 40 years (18-June-2018 to 17-June-2048) as per the signed agreement with the farmer. This implies a legal arrangement where the ownership or rights related to carbon credits are transferred to SAPL. Majority of the farmlands are held by Individual farmers or the family of the farmers which are private lands in nature. Further, during the onboarding of the farmers we also ensure that the project area is free from any legal or customary disputes. Thus, there are no conflicting rights pertaining to land tenure identified in the project area.
Stakeholder diversity and changes over time	Social diversity: The social diversity among stakeholders is significantly influenced by the types of farming practices prevalent in the region. Practices such as subsistence farming, extensive cereal cultivation, mixed farming, etc., are deeply intertwined with the regional social structure. Additionally, factors such as education, political development, political influences, and government policies also play pivotal roles in shaping social diversity. As a result, different entities are actively involved within project areas to address this diversity. The primary stakeholder group of the project consists of farmers with low to medium-sized landholdings and local daily wage laborers, who exhibit diversity in income levels, which in turn affects their social lives. Financial variety: Stakeholders display a spectrum of economic statuses. Farmers encompass both those with small landholdings grappling with financial challenges and those with medium-sized farms experiencing relatively consistent incomes. Similarly, local daily wage laborers experience differing levels of economic stability influenced by factors like job availability, wages, and seasonal variations. This economic disparity affects stakeholders'

	access to resources, employment prospects, and overall financial well-being. Cultural variety: The project has been implemented in the states of Rajasthan and Gujarat highlighted the differences between these two cultures. During stakeholder identification, there was no bias based on caste, religion, or language, people from diverse backgrounds came together, forming mutual bonds to collaboratively advance the project's development. The implementation of the project had served as a catalyst for positive changes in social, economic, and cultural diversity within the stakeholder community. By promoting inclusive participation, equitable opportunities, and respect for diverse perspectives and traditions, the project had contributed to the development of a more cohesive, resilient, and vibrant community. Despite these differences, various project activities bring them together from diverse social and cultural backgrounds, fostering collaboration and the sharing of cultural experiences. This interaction contributes to a rich tapestry of social, cultural and financial diversity within the project community
Expected changes in well-being	The project activities directly contribute to improved well-being by addressing key environmental and socio-economic challenges faced by the local community. By implementing sustainable land management and conservation practices, the project helps to restore and maintain critical natural resources such as soil, water, and biodiversity. Sustainable agricultural practices promoted under the project improve soil fertility and structure, leading to increased agricultural productivity and long-term land viability.In addition, project activities bolster water security by improving water retention in the soil and reducing erosion and runoff, thus maintaining water quality and availability for both agriculture and household use. Improved farming techniques and enhanced resource management contribute to greater food security by increasing yields and reducing the risks associated with climate variability. Regular engagement with local stakeholders, especially farmers, encourages the adoption of these practices, building a sense of ownership and long-term commitment. As a result, the project enhances the

	economic, social, and environmental well-being of the community while mitigating the negative impacts that would have occurred under the baseline scenario.
Location of stakeholders	The stakeholders are located within and around the project area, which serves as the focal point of the project's activities.
Location of resources	Major Districts: Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Botad, Barmer and Jalor. During the entire grouped project lifetime, all districts across Gujarat and Rajasthan will be considered for the plantation activities where farmer and communities are situated. For the first project instance, total 5 districts across Gujarat and Rajasthan are distributed into major and minor based on area covered.

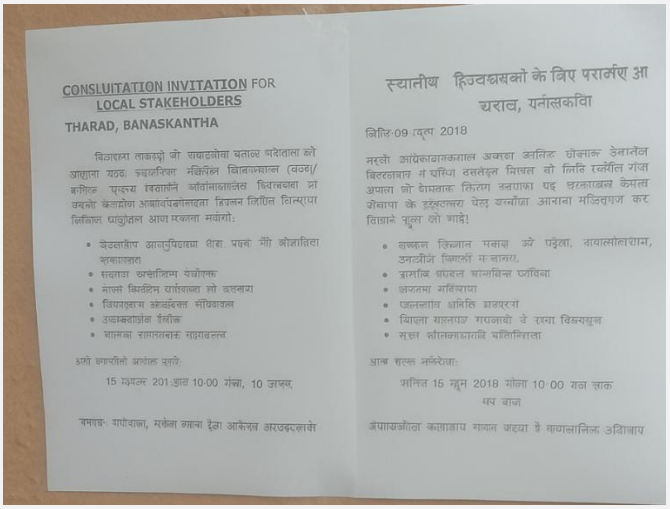
2.1.2 Stakeholder Consultation and Ongoing Communication

Date of stakeholder consultation	Various stakeholder consultation meetings were conducted phase wise in different block between 2018-2020. Please see the below detailed table

Sr. No.	Place	Date
1	Tharad, Banaskhantha	15-June-2018
2	Gudamalani, Barmer	16-June-2018
3	Tharad, Banaskhantha	21-June-2018
4	Vav, Banaskhantha	04-March-2019
5	Tharad, Banaskhantha	17-June-2020
6	Tharad, Banaskhantha	19-February-2020

Stakeholder engagement process	To ensure culturally appropriate and inclusive stakeholder engagement, the PP implemented a structured and phased communication approach targeting all relevant stakeholder groups, especially including local farmers, women, youth. The engagement began with meetings involving local stakeholder leaders, where PP clearly explained the project's objectives, scope, implementation and management plans, as well as expected environmental and socio-economic benefits. After confirming their understanding, these leaders helped disseminate the information within their communities.

After that meeting invitations were issued 8 to 10 days prior through culturally sensitive channels such as community messengers, word-of-mouth, and public notices at the Gram Sabha office. Consultation venues were selected in close coordination with local community leaders to ensure they were culturally appropriate and easily accessible for all participants, including women and youth. Venues such as Gram Sabha offices and community centers were used, as they are familiar, neutral, and acceptable spaces for public gatherings. This approach helped ensure broad and inclusive community engagement, aligned with local customs and social dynamic. Providing all meeting materials in Hindi, English, and local languages, and using clear, simplified formats to accommodate participants with diverse literacy levels and language preferences.



CONSULTATION INVITATION FOR
LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS
THARAD, BANASKANTHA

स्थानीय हितधारकों के लिए परामर्श आ
चराव, बनासकांठा

Photo: Public Notice of Stakeholder Consultation Invitation

To ensure balanced and equitable representation, the PP took deliberate measures to facilitate the active and meaningful participation of all stakeholders, including women and youth, throughout the stakeholder consultation process.

Photo-Local Stakeholder consultation which including all type of stakeholder.

Alongside general stakeholder engagement, specific activities were also carried out to ensure women's voices were heard and their participation strengthened. These measures included: Organizing small-group meetings designed to provide a safe and comfortable space where women. Engaging female facilitators and respected women leaders from within the community to build trust and encourage broader female participation.

Photo: - Small-group consultation with women

Encouraging local youth, to actively participate and share their feedback, suggestion on project.

Photo- Small-group consultation with youth

Between June 2018 to February 2020, initial consultations were held. During these meetings, the PP detailed the project's design—including planting strategies, species selection, roles, responsibilities, and monitoring procedures. Stakeholders were encouraged to share feedback and voice concerns. Their participation and consent were secured through an open consultation process respecting the principles of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC). The discussions covered the project's potential risks, costs, and benefits, such as improvements in biodiversity, soil fertility, water and food security, and overall socio-economic conditions. The PP also shared information about national labor laws and presented its worker rights policy, emphasizing fairness, safety, dignity, and equal opportunity. Stakeholders were reassured that land and property rights would remain protected and that any land-use changes would occur only with the full consent of landholders. Where applicable, benefit-sharing mechanisms were discussed to ensure fair distribution of project advantages. Stakeholders were also informed about the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) validation and verification process, including the independent Validation/Verification Body (VVB) and their site visits. Following these initial consultations, PP

	conducted direct meetings with farmers in small group. These sessions, led by project staff and local facilitators, provided further project details, addressed concerns, and gathered feedback. All meetings and outcomes were carefully documented using attendance records, consultation forms, and meeting minutes to ensure transparency and accountability throughout the consultation process.
Consultation outcome	The consultation process was marked by the active participation of each stakeholder or stakeholder group. Throughout the discussion, the project design and implementation underwent thorough scrutiny, leading to unanimous agreement and consent from all stakeholder groups to partake in the project. Extensive deliberations were held regarding the potential risks, costs, and benefits associated with the project, ensuring that stakeholders gained a comprehensive understanding of the possible impacts. A comprehensive overview of all relevant laws and regulations pertaining to workers' rights in the host country was provided and thoroughly discussed to ensure full compliance and address any concerns raised by stakeholders. As part of the free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) process, stakeholders were briefed on the potential impact to property rights, ensuring they were fully informed and empowered to make decisions. Discussions on benefit sharing were conducted where relevant, emphasizing the importance of an equitable distribution of project benefits among all stakeholders involved. The process of VCS validation and verification, including the logistics of the validation/verification body's site visit, was meticulously explained and discussed between project proponents and stakeholders to ensure clarity and transparency. Overall, the consultation outcome showed positive results, with the majority of stakeholders demonstrating a thorough understanding of the project details, indicative of a successful communication and engagement process. This proactive approach to communication ensured transparency, engagement, and collaboration between project proponents and stakeholders, fostering trust and accountability within the plantation project. As a result of this consultation, the

	majority of stakeholders became well-informed about the project.
Ongoing communication	SAPL has established a structured process to facilitate ongoing communication among stakeholders and address any concerns or issues arising from project activities. The organization is actively engaged with stakeholders in the project area, including a dedicated group of volunteers who play a crucial role in fostering communication. Farmers can easily reach out to SAPL through various channels, including phone calls or direct visits to the SAPL head office, which is conveniently located within the project area. Additionally, SAPL has developed a user-friendly mobile application[41] that allows farmers to communicate directly with the organization, providing them with a convenient platform to share feedback, ask questions, and receive updates. This comprehensive approach ensures that farmers remain informed and engaged throughout the project, enhancing collaboration and trust between SAPL and the community.
Stakeholder input	1. The participants were very optimistic about the project and extended their complete support. 2. Farmers suggested that such stakeholder meetings should be conducted regularly. 3. Farmers agreed to assist the Infinite Environmental Solution Limited team and the DOE during the field visits and provide appropriate data required for the project. 4. Farmers appreciated the environmental benefits, additional monetary benefits, and productivity enhancement due to the implementation of project activities. 5. Stakeholders and farmers reached a consensus that the program carried no potential negative impacts; instead, they acknowledged its role in enhancing area productivity and providing additional advantages to farmers, ultimately positively affecting their livelihoods.

[41] https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.techomega.a3dgreenagro

	Discussion on various carbon credits mechanisms were carried out. The monitoring mechanism as well as carbon stock assessment was discussed and farmers agreed to be part of the sampling measures that would be implemented during the entire period. Sharing of carbon credits was explained and they were happy to be part of such a positive initiative

2.1.3 Free Prior and Informed Consent

Obtaining consent	The property and land use rights of the local stakeholders have not been violated and free prior and informed consent has been obtained from the enrolled farmers in the form of a Farmer's agreement. The farmer has signed a consent form with the project proponent that the proponent would have the sole right to generate the credits from the referenced farmland. They would have the end-to-end responsibility to enable verification, audit, and issuance. The landowner commits to not have sold in the past, to not sell in the future, any GHG reductions or removals from plantation plantations to any party other than the proponent, and has agreed to provide all its legal rights under any applicable carbon standard. A copy of the signed agreement has been shared with the validation/verification body.
Outcome of FPIC	As part of the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) process, PP ensured that all stakeholders were thoroughly informed about the potential impacts on property rights associated with the project. This involved providing detailed information regarding how the project might affect their land, resources, and livelihoods. By facilitating open discussions and addressing any concerns, PP empowered stakeholders to fully understand their rights and the implications of their participation. This transparency fostered trust and encouraged meaningful dialogue, enabling stakeholders to make well-informed decisions about their involvement in the project. Ultimately, the FPIC process aims to respect the rights and perspectives of all parties, ensuring that their voices are heard and considered in the decision-making process.

2.1.4 Grievance Redress Procedure

Development process	Development mechanisms to ensure continual communication and consultation with local stakeholders, including a grievance redress procedure to resolve any queries and conflict that may develop between the project proponent and local stakeholders. PP has formed a stakeholder response team comprising of expert members of all related fields to ensure transparent, impartial and culturally appropriate communication with stakeholders. Resultant to help to discuss the grievance redressal mechanism, outlining the process for farmers to report any issues or concerns associated with project. Therefore, proper designated channels were formed to submit their grievances, which is ensuring that all reports are documented and addressed promptly. The grievance mechanism includes the following steps: 1. Stakeholders can file grievances through many channels, including in-person, Grievance portal (https://shivbhadraagro.com/lodge-your-grievance/) phone, text message, social media platforms, mail, email, The PP team regularly checks the Grievance portal (online-https://shivbhadraagro.com/lodge-your-grievance/) via which also grievances can be filed and resolved with each farmer. 2. A database of grievances submitted through the 'Lodge Your Grievance' portal is maintained online and managed at the Project Proponent's (PP) head office website. 3. The grievance system is required to respond to concerns quickly and efficiently, in a transparent manner that is culturally acceptable and easily accessible to all project impacted parties, at no cost and without retaliation. 4. During stakeholder engagement initiatives, the PP shall educate impacted parties about the grievance process and provide a public record of replies to grievances received

	5. Users of a grievance mechanism may not be subject to retaliation, abuse, or any kind of discrimination. 6. All grievances to be treated confidentially, impartially, objectively, and in a timely manner.
Grievance redress procedure	PP has developed a structured and transparent grievance redress procedure to address any disputes or concerns raised by local stakeholders during project planning and implementation, crediting period. This includes issues related to benefit sharing, safeguard compliance, and other stakeholder engagement aspects as outlined in Sections 3.18 and 3.19 of VCS standard v4.7. To ensure inclusive, accessible, and culturally appropriate communication, the PP has established a Response Team consisting of expert members from relevant fields. This team is responsible for continuous consultation with local stakeholders and for managing grievance submissions through multiple designated channels. Grievances can be submitted in person or via phone, SMS, email, postal mail, social media platforms, or through the official online portal: https://shivbhadraagro.com/lodge-your-grievance. All grievances are recorded in a central database maintained at the PP's head office, ensuring that every submission is documented and tracked for resolution. The grievance process follows a three-stage resolution mechanism: **Amicable Resolution:** The PP shall make every effort to resolve grievances amicably through direct engagement with the complainant and issue a written response in a timely and culturally sensitive manner. Efforts are made to resolve grievances within 15–30 days, but complex cases may take up to 100 days. **Mediation:**If a grievance cannot be resolved through amicable negotiations, it is referred to mediation by a neutral third party, as required under the VCS Standard. Neutral mediators may include respected community figures such as the Panchayat head, agricultural experts, or other locally recognized impartial individuals. All mediation processes are conducted in a culturally appropriate and fair manner to ensure balanced resolution.

Legal Recourse: If mediation fails, the grievance may be escalated either to formal arbitration (where legally applicable) or to the competent local court. This is without prejudice to the right of any party to approach a supranational adjudicatory body, where relevant.

The grievance system guarantees that no person submitting a complaint will face retaliation, discrimination, or abuse. All concerns are treated confidentially, impartially, and resolved within a reasonable time frame. Stakeholders can file grievances through multiple channels, including in-person meetings, phone calls, text messages, social media, email, and online platforms. Recognizing that concerns may occasionally require immediate attention; PP has established a Grievance Redressal System to ensure prompt and efficient resolution.

Stakeholders experiencing issues, inconveniences, or dissatisfaction are encouraged to submit their grievances using the provided contact details or by filling out the online grievance form. PP has also developed an online portal for grievance submissions, accessible at https://shivbhadraagro.com/lodge-your-grievance/.

The project proponent (PP) regularly monitors the Grievance with each farmer, maintaining a comprehensive database of grievances at the PP's head office. The grievance system is designed to address concerns quickly and efficiently, ensuring transparency and cultural appropriateness, while being easily accessible to all affected parties at no cost and without fear of retaliation. During stakeholder engagement initiatives, the PP educates impacted parties about the grievance process and maintains a public record of responses. The multi-tiered resolution approach includes amicable negotiations, mediation by a neutral third party, and, if necessary, escalation to arbitration or competent courts, ensuring all grievances are handled fairly and in compliance with local legal frameworks.

It is critical that potentially impacted stakeholders understand the purpose of the GRMs, and they have been provided with mentioned channels to raise complaints for the grievances they are encountering. The stakeholders will

	have many choices for voicing their grievances, and from where they may obtain aid and guidance on whether and how to voice a grievance. The channel is followed which is as follow: Acknowledging receipt: The field staff who received the grievance, notified the complainant(s) that their grievance has been received, will be logged and reviewed for eligibility, and will generate an initial organizational response if eligible. Initial acknowledgement should normally arrive within 3-5 days of receipt and will be resolved within the timeframe of 15-30 days at max. Final formalization will be conveyed in the shape of a conventional letter. Evaluating GRM eligibility: This should be a procedural step to confirm that the issue being presented is relevant to the project. It is generally preferable to maintain a low barrier to entry with rapid turnaround rather than to prohibit people from having their concerns addressed. An eligibility determination is just intended to initiate an initial examination and reaction. Assigning responsibility: Complaints are referred to the most appropriate NGOs or field staff. As there are multiple partners who are implementing project activities. Clarity on roles and responsibilities for GRM implementation and response to the complaints is essential. The final step is to close out the grievance. If the response has been successful, the GRM staff will be responsible for documenting the satisfactory resolution, in consultation with the stakeholders. In cases where there have been major risks identified, impacts and/or negative publicity, may be appropriate to include written documentation from the complainant indicating satisfaction with the response Grievance Resolution Involved Following Steps: PP has developed grievance resolution procedure which includes processes for receiving, hearing, responding and attempting to resolve grievances within a month period, considering culturally appropriate conflict resolution methods by including the stages of amicable resolution, mediation and arbitration. The stage included all staff and PP expert member. This multi-tiered approach ensures that all grievances are addressed transparently and fairly,

	allowing escalation when necessary while maintaining compliance with local legal frameworks.

Grievances received	Resolution and outcome
No comment has been received on the grievance mechanism	No comment has been received on the grievance mechanism for current monitoring period therefor no action is required.

2.1.5 Public Comments

Public comments if received shall be addressed by project proponent.

Comments received	Actions taken
No comments received within public comment period	No action required as there are no comments received.

2.2 Risks to Stakeholders and the Environment

2.2.1 Management Experience

The management of this project is a collaborative effort between SAPL and Infinite Environmental Solutions Limited, combining each organization's unique expertise. SAPL specializes in implementing plantation projects and engaging with communities, while Infinite Environmental Solutions Limited contributes extensive knowledge of carbon standards and methodologies. Together, they manage daily activities with a focus on detailed planning and rigorous monitoring, which strengthens the project's effectiveness. This partnership enables a holistic approach to project management, greatly enhancing the likelihood of a successful and impactful outcome.

2.2.2 Risk Assessment

	Risks identified	Mitigation or preventative measure taken
Natural and human-induced risks to stakeholders' wellbeing	No risk identified	The project design includes measures to mitigate any foreseeable risks, ensuring that stakeholder safety and wellbeing are not compromised. As a result, stakeholders can engage with the project

		confidently, knowing that their health and safety are safeguarded
Risks to stakeholder participation	No risk identified	No risk involves for project participant. The project proponent has not identified any natural and human-induced risks to local stakeholder. All local stakeholders were consulted during the Local Stakeholder Committee (LSC) meetings, and their concerns were addressed before they actively participated in the project. The project design includes measures to mitigate any foreseeable risks, ensuring that stakeholder safety and wellbeing are not compromised. As a result, stakeholders can engage with the project confidently, knowing that their health and safety are safeguarded.
Working conditions	No risk identified	No risk involves for current project working conditions. PP having HR policies and Code of conduct against the working condition.
Safety of women and girls	No risk identified	The project proponent confirms that no entity (project proponent or any other entity) involved in any form of discrimination or sexual harassment during current monitoring period as well PP have strict HR policies regarding safety of women and girls.
Safety of minority and marginalized groups, including children	No risk identified	Conducted awareness programs focusing on safety, health, and potential risks associated with the project, educate both adults and children about safety practices and potential hazards to minimize risks. Ensure that the rights and interests of minority groups, including children, are respected and protected throughout the project duration. This includes safeguarding against exploitation, ensuring fair compensation, and preserving their access to resources.
Pollutants (air, noise, discharges to water, generation of waste, and release of hazardous materials and	No risk identified	No development activity which harms the environment and stakeholders. The are no use of synthetic fertilizers and plant protectors in the project, ensuring a more natural approach to cultivation. Additionally, it does not generate

chemical pesticides and fertilizers)		hazardous waste or materials, promoting a safer and more sustainable environment.

2.3 Respect for Human Rights and Equity

2.3.1 Labor and Work

	Risks identified[42]	Mitigation or preventative measure(s) taken
Discrimination	No risk identified	Discrimination-related incident was not reported. The project proponent affirms that neither the project proponent nor any other entity engaged in project design or implementation has been implicated in any instances of discrimination, PP have strict HR policies regarding sexual harassment.
Sexual harassment	No risk identified	Sexual harassment -related incident was not reported. The project proponent affirms that neither the project proponent nor any other entity engaged in project design or implementation has been implicated in any instances of sexual harassment, PP have strict HR policies regarding sexual harassment.
Equal pay for equal work	No risk identified	Equal pay for equal work ensures that individuals performing the same job with similar responsibilities and qualifications receive the same compensation, eliminating wage disparities. This practice upholds fairness and promotes a transparent, equitable workplace, reinforcing trust and employee satisfaction.
Gender equity in labor and work	No risk identified	The project's sustainable practices are poised to bring about environmental enhancements and bolster the socio-economic well-being of the stakeholders. Consequently, a commitment to upholding gender equity and fair compensation for labor and work is inherent in the project's approach, with equal opportunities having been already provided or planned for in this regard.

[42] The identified risks and commensurate mitigation or preventative measure(s) for forced labor, child labor, and human trafficking, must be inclusive of staff and contracted workers employed by third parties.

Forced labor	No risk identified	The project strictly adheres to the principle of not engaging or permitting the use of victims of forced labor, both currently and in the future.
Child labor	No risk identified	The project strictly adheres to the principle of not engaging or permitting the use of victims of child labor, both currently and in the future.
Human trafficking	No risk identified	The project strictly adheres to the principle of not engaging or permitting the use of victims of human trafficking, both currently and in the future.

2.3.2 Human Rights

Risks identified	Mitigation or preventative measure(s) taken
No risk Identified	The property and land use rights of local stakeholders remain intact, with the project ensuring that free, prior, and informed consent has been diligently obtained from enrolled farmers through the execution of a Farmer's Agreement. Consequently, the project is committed to acknowledging, upholding, and advocating for the protection of the rights of Indigenous Peoples (IPs), Local Communities (LCs), and customary rights holders, in full alignment with relevant international human rights laws.

2.3.3 Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage

Risks identified	Mitigation(s) or preventative measure taken
No risk Identified	Project staff, partners, and stakeholders had received cultural sensitivity training to promote respect and knowledge of the customs, beliefs, and practices of the local community and also developed guidelines and protocols for ensure that project operations are conducting in a way that respects and doesn't impede cultural customs and sensitive locations.

2.3.4 Property Rights

Risks identified	Mitigation or preventative measure(s) taken
No risk Identified	The current ARR project has been implemented in the private farm land which has clear title rights of the local farmers. The property rights and

	resources right are goes to land owner of particular plantation areas. The legal documents of land right are available with each farmer which justify the real ownership. Indigenous Peoples (IPs) & Local Communities (LCs) have the rights of Indigenous Knowledge/Technical Knowledge for long-term conservation of the traditional and indigenous knowledge.

2.3.5 Benefit Sharing

Process used to design the benefit sharing plan	The agreement for the carbon rights sharing has been signed with individual farmer involved in the project. During the stakeholder consultation, carbon revenue sharing and other benefits were discussed with beneficiaries with considering in align with VCS standard, based on the outcomes of discussion the agreement has been developed and signed with stakeholder.
Summary of the benefit sharing plan	A transparent benefit-sharing agreement (commercial sensitive) has been signed with the farming community and SAPL. According to the terms of the signed agreement, the farming community will receive direct benefits from the current project via the SAPL. It is the responsibility of SAPL and the farming community to secure documents and sensitive data in accordance with project requirements.
Approval and dissemination of benefit sharing plan	The Farmer and SAPL sign a transparent agreement wherein the former share the rights to generate carbon credits for the development of carbon projects. At community group meetings, farming groups are presented with the agreements, and all terms are accepted by the community. The SAPL staff will readily provide the agreement upon the community's official request.
Benefit sharing during the monitoring period	The actual benefit sharing of the received carbon credit finance will be directly deposited in the bank account of the farmer through the SAPL.

2.4 Ecosystem Health

	Risks identified	Mitigation or preventative measure(s) taken

Impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems	No risk identified	In project implementation, none of the activities were followed, which are created a negative impact on biodiversity and ecosystems.
Soil degradation and soil erosion	No risk identified	The project was executed with minimal soil disturbance (less than 5%), ensuring the preservation of soil structure and fertility. Additionally, the selected planted species had no adverse (allelopathic) effects on the soil, allowing for natural regeneration and improved soil health. Through afforestation, reforestation, and sustainable land management practices, the project enhances moisture retention, stabilizes degraded lands, and promotes long-term ecosystem resilience in the regions.
Water consumption and stress	No risk identified	The project activity addresses water consumption and stress in arid and semi-arid conditions with low and erratic rainfall. To mitigate water scarcity, drought-resistant species adapted to local agroecological zones were planted, ensuring resilience to varying rainfall and temperature patterns. These species require minimal water input post-establishment, reducing strain on natural water sources while improving soil moisture retention and groundwater recharge. Through sustainable plantation practices, the project enhances water balance and promotes long-term ecosystem resilience.

2.4.1 Rare, Threatened, and Endangered species

Is the project located in or adjacent to habitats for rare, threatened, or endangered species?

☐ Yes ☒ No

2.4.2 Introduction of species

Species introduced	Classification	Justification for use	Adverse effects and mitigation
Pomegranate	Non-Native	Pomegranate is native from Iran to the Himalayas in northern India and has	In India, pomegranate is grown on large scale

		been cultivated and naturalized over the Mediterranean region and the Caucasus region of Asia since ancient times. Pomegranate adapts to all kinds of soil and climate. is mainly confined to the tropics and subtropics and grows well in arid and semi-arid climates. Favourable growth takes place where winters are cool and summers are hot. It has the ability to withstand frosty conditions[43]. Which are same agroecological zone of the project area.	in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan states.[44] Which clear indicate that species has adopt the climate of India and adverse effect on climate as well as no risk involved in its plantation.
Mahogany	Non native	Mahoghany is exotic to India, native form Tropical America. In India, planted in various states, including West Bengal, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Orrisa, Bihar, and Mysore.[4546] This successful plantation shows that this species is adopted the climate of India.	This species adopted the climate of India and there is no risk in plantation this species.
Guava	Non native	Guava is native form tropical America[47] but Guava can be successfully grown in sub-tropical and tropical condition. It does well up to an altitude of 1,000-1,500 meters. Optimum temperature requirement is 23-28^{0}C growth and development[48].	Guava occupies fifth place in area and fourth in fruit production in India. It is growing in almost all states; however, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and West Bengal are the leading guava growing states in India[49] so there is no risk in plantation this species.
Custard apple	Non native	Custard Apple are native tropical region of West Indies[50] and Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, and Tamil Nadu[51].	Custard apple adopted India climate well there is no risk involved in planation

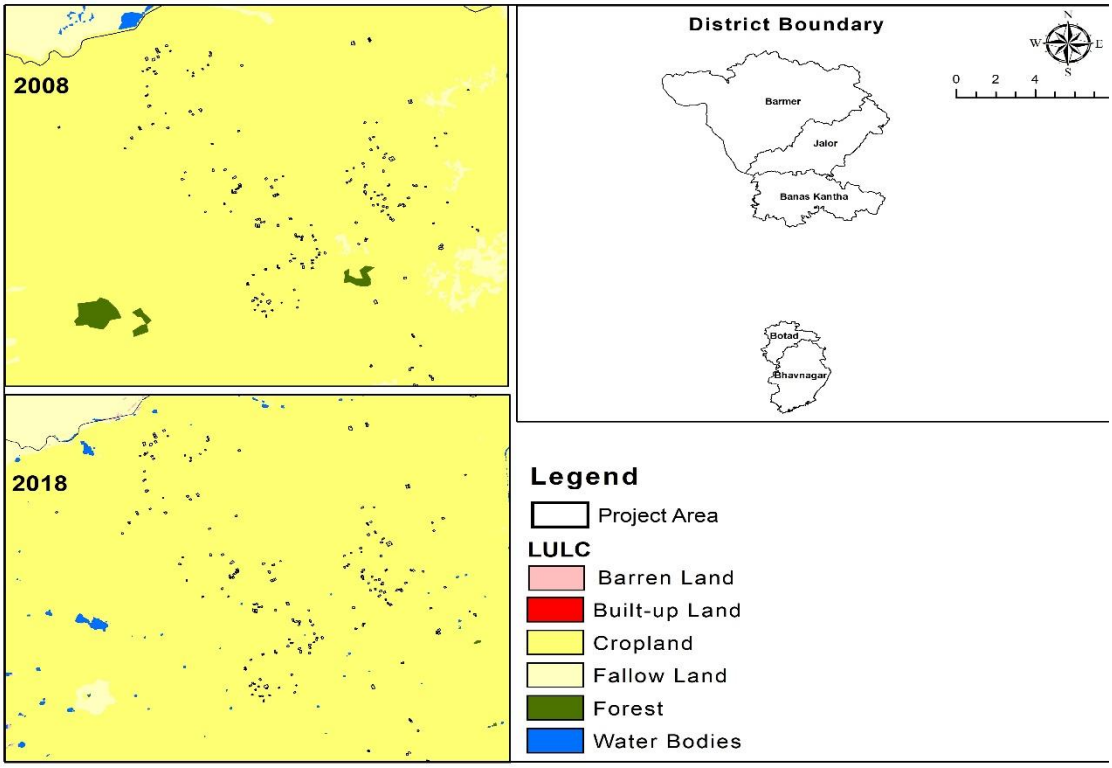
[43] Microsoft Word - Pomegranate manual FInal 2 3 2008.doc (ucanr.edu)
[44] 01N-PL Saroj.vp (researchgate.net)
[45] https://registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/2479
[46] (PDF) Mahogany (Swietenia macrophylla King): a suitable timber species for agroforestry (researchgate.net)
[47] (PDF) A short review on a Nutritional Fruit : Guava (researchgate.net)
[48] (PDF) High Density Planting: Cultivation of Guava (researchgate.net)
[49] (PDF) GUAVA PRODUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT IN INDIA: AN OVERVIEW (researchgate.net)
[50] (PDF) Fruit Morphology and Quality Parameter Studies of Global Custard Apple (Annona squamosa) Germplasms (researchgate.net)
[51] (PDF) A REVIEW ON INTEGRATED NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT IN CUSTARD APPLE (researchgate.net)

Where invasive species exist in the project area, list such species in the table below and demonstrate that the project activity will not allow the species to thrive.

Existing invasive species	Mitigation measures to prevent the spread or continued existence of invasive species
There is no any invasive species	Not Applicable

2.4.3 Ecosystem conversion

The project activity has not cleared the native ecosystems within last 10 years from its start date. Following map showing there is no ecosystem conversion in past 10 years- Plantation was carried out in degraded land parcels with low agricultural output.



	Risks identified	Mitigation or preventative measure(s) taken
Ecosystem conversion	No risk identified	Not Applicable

3 APPLICATION OF METHODOLOGY

3.1 Title and Reference of Methodology

The CDM consolidated methodology AR-ACM0003: Afforestation and reforestation of lands except wetlands -Version 02.0 is applied.

Type (methodology, tool or module).	Reference ID, if applicable	Title	Version

Methodology	AR-ACM0003	AR-ACM0003: Afforestation and reforestation of lands except wetlands[52]	02.0
Tool	AR-Tool 02	AR-TOOL02: Combined tool to identify the baseline scenario and demonstrate additionally in A/R CDM project activities[53]	01
Tool	AR-Tool 03	Calculation of the number of sample plots for measurements within A/R CDM project activities[54]	02.1.0
Tool	AR-Tool 08	Estimation of non-CO2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions resulting from burning of biomass attributable to an A/R CDM project activity[55]	04.0
Tool	AR-Tool 12	Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks in dead wood and litter in A/R CDM project activities[56]	03.1
Tool	AR-Tool 14	Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks of trees and shrubs in A/R CDM project activities[57]	04.2
Tool	AR-Tool 15	Estimation of the increase in GHG emissions attributable to displacement of pre-project agricultural activities in A/R CDM project activity[58]	02.0
Tool	AR-Tool 16	Tool for estimation of change in soil organic carbon stocks due to the implementation of A/R CDM project activities[59]	1.1.0
Tool	AR-Tool 19	Demonstration of eligibility of lands for A/R CDM project activities[60]	02.0

[52] https://cdm.unfccc.int/UserManagement/FileStorage/THNRJC15IW4K89UBE6DFZYX23OVP0Q
[53] https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/ARmethodologies/tools/ar-am-tool-02-v1.pdf
[54] https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/ARmethodologies/tools/ar-am-tool-03-v2.1.0.pdf
[55] https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/ARmethodologies/tools/ar-am-tool-08-v4.0.0.pdf
[56] https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/ARmethodologies/tools/ar-am-tool-12-v3.1.pdf
[57] https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/ARmethodologies/tools/ar-am-tool-14-v4.2.pdf
[58] cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/ARmethodologies/tools/ar-am-tool-15-v2.0.pdf
[59] https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/ARmethodologies/tools/ar-am-tool-16-v1.1.0.pdf
[60] https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/ARmethodologies/tools/ar-am-tool-19-v1.pdf

Tool	NA	VCS AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool (Version 4.2)[61]	4.2

3.2 Applicability of Methodology

Methodology ID	Applicability condition	Justification of compliance
AR-ACM0003	A) This methodology is applicable under the following conditions: a) The land subject to the project activity does not fall in wetland category b) Soil disturbance attributable to the project activity does not cover more than 10 per cent of area in each of the following types of land, when these lands are included within the project boundary I. Land containing organic soils II. Land which, in the baseline, is subjected to land-use and management practices and receives inputs listed in appendices 1 and 2 to this methodology	a) Wetlands are defined as lands that are covered or saturated by water for all or part of the year (e.g., peatland) and that does not fall into the forest land, crop land, grass land or settlements categories[62]. In the section 1.14, LULC map have been provided for the Project area which concludes that project area does not fall under wetland category. b) As per implementation plan, dimensions of pits have been fixed at 0.3 x 0.3m. Plantation density remained less than 1200 plants per hectare throughout the project area. Activity results total 0.3 x 0.3 m x 1200 (maximum density of plant per hectare) = 108 m^2 soil disturbance per hectare. It concludes that total soil disturbance occurred due to project activity is 1.08%. c) The project activity complies all the applicability condition of this methodology as well applied tool.

[61] AFOLU-Non-Permanence-Risk-Tool-v4.2-FINAL.pdf (verra.org)
[62] Chapter 7 Wetlands, Volume 4, 2006 IPCC Guidelines (iges.or.jp)

	A project activity applying this methodology shall also comply with the applicability conditions of the tools contained within the methodology and applied by the project activity.	
AR-CDM Tool 02	This tool is applicable under following condition. a) Forestation of the land[1] within the proposed project boundary performed with or without being registered as the A/R CDM project activity shall not lead to violation of any applicable law even if the law is not enforced. b) This tool is not applicable to small scale afforestation and reforestation project activities.	a) Refer section 1.15 herein, which enumerates that the Project Activity and First Project Activity Instance is in compliance with all local, national laws and regulations and does not lead to violation of any applicable law, even if the law is not enforced. b) The First Project Activity Instance being part of the Project Activity is a large-scale Project as the Project Activity leads to sequestration of more than 16,000 tons of CO_2 per year as per the CDM Methodology Booklet.[63]
AR-CDM Tool 03	This tool has no internal applicability conditions.	Not applicable
AR-CDM Tool 08	a) The tool is applicable to all occurrence of fire within the project boundary. Non-CO_2 GHG emissions resulting from any occurrence of fire within the project boundary shall be accounted for each incidence of fire which affects an area	a) As detailed in section 5.2, the farmers participating in the Project Activity and the First Project Activity Instance not using biomass burning or fire for site or land preparation. b) As mentioned in section 5.2 herein, the Project Activity and First Project Activity Instance is not: I. Using fire for site preparation

[63] https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/documentation/meth_booklet.pdf

	greater than the minimum threshold area reported by the host Party for the purpose of defining forest, provided that the accumulated area affected by such fires in a given year is ≥5% of the project area.	ii. Using fire to clear the land of harvest residue prior to replanting of the land iii. Subjected to fire risk, as detailed in Non-Permanence Risk Report
AR-CDM Tool 12	This tool has no internal applicability conditions	Not applicable
AR-CDM Tool 14	This tool has no internal applicability conditions.	Not applicable
AR-CDM Tool 15	This tool is not applicable if the displacement of agricultural activities is expected to cause, directly or indirectly, any drainage of wetlands or peat lands.	The Project Activity does not result in the displacement of any agricultural activity; therefore, this aspect is not applicable.
AR-CDM Tool 16	a. The areas of land to which this tool is applied: I. Do not fall into wetland category II. Do not contain organic soil as defined in "Annexure A: glossary" of the IPCC GPG LULUCF 2003 III. Are not subject to any of the land management practices and application of inputs as listed in the Tables 1 and 2	a) I) Project lands are not wetlands or peatlands. II. The project area is characterized as degraded land with low agriculture output. The type of soil in the project area are loamy, sandy[64] and sandy loam soils.[65] Such lands under tropical conditions have less carbon compared to plantations and forest cover. III. The lands of Table 1 refer to cropland in which soil disturbance is restricted. Project area does not classify as land listed in Table 1. The lands of Table 2 refer to grassland in which

[64] http://www.gujenvis.nic.in/PDF/soil.pdf
[65] https://www.toppr.com/ask/content/concept/climate-soil-natural-vegetation-and-animals-of-rajasthan-205960/

	b. The A/R CDM project activity meets the following conditions: I. Litter remains on site and is not removed in the A/R CDM project activity II. Soil disturbance attributable to the A/R CDM project activity, if any • In accordance with appropriate soil conservation practices, e.g., follows the land contours Limited to soil disturbance for site preparation before planting and such disturbance is not repeated in less than twenty years.	soil disturbance is restricted. There are no grasslands in the project area with the use of any inputs. Therefore, the project area does not classify as land listed in Table 2. b) i) Litter is not removed. ii) Soil disturbances are limited to site preparation (digging of holes to plant seedlings). There is no soil disturbance after the project activity implementation.
AR-CDM Tool19	This tool has no internal applicability conditions	Not applicable
VCS Non-Permanence Risk Tool	Applicable on all AFOLU projects	Project is an AFOLU project.

3.3 Project Boundary

The carbon pool selected for accounting of carbon stock changes are shown in table below-

Carbon Pool	Whether selected	Justification/Explanation
Above-ground biomass	Yes	This is the major carbon pool subjected to project activity
Below- ground biomass	Yes	Carbon stock in this pool is expected to increased due to the implementation of the project activity
Dead wood, Litter and Soil organic carbon	Yes	Carbon stock in this pool is expected to increased due to the implementation of the project activity

Identify the relevant GHG sources, sinks and reservoirs for the project and baseline scenarios are listed table below-

Source	Gas	Included?	Justification/Explanation
Burning of woody biomass	CO_2	No	As there is no burning considered in the pre and post project scenario, no burning of woody biomass is considered. Hence emissions are zero.
	CH_4	Yes	
	N_2O	Yes	

The Project Activity Instance (PAI) -1 encompasses numerous small land parcels situated across Gujarat and Rajasthan states in India, as outlined in section 1.13. Total grouped project, it spans 25,000 hectares of land and is anticipated to engage 20,000 farmers, across Gujarat and Rajasthan states in India . The initial instance of the Project Activity (PAI-1) pertains to 502.51 hectares of land parcels, engaging 468 farmers across five districts of Gujarat and Rajasthan state. The KML file is provided separately.

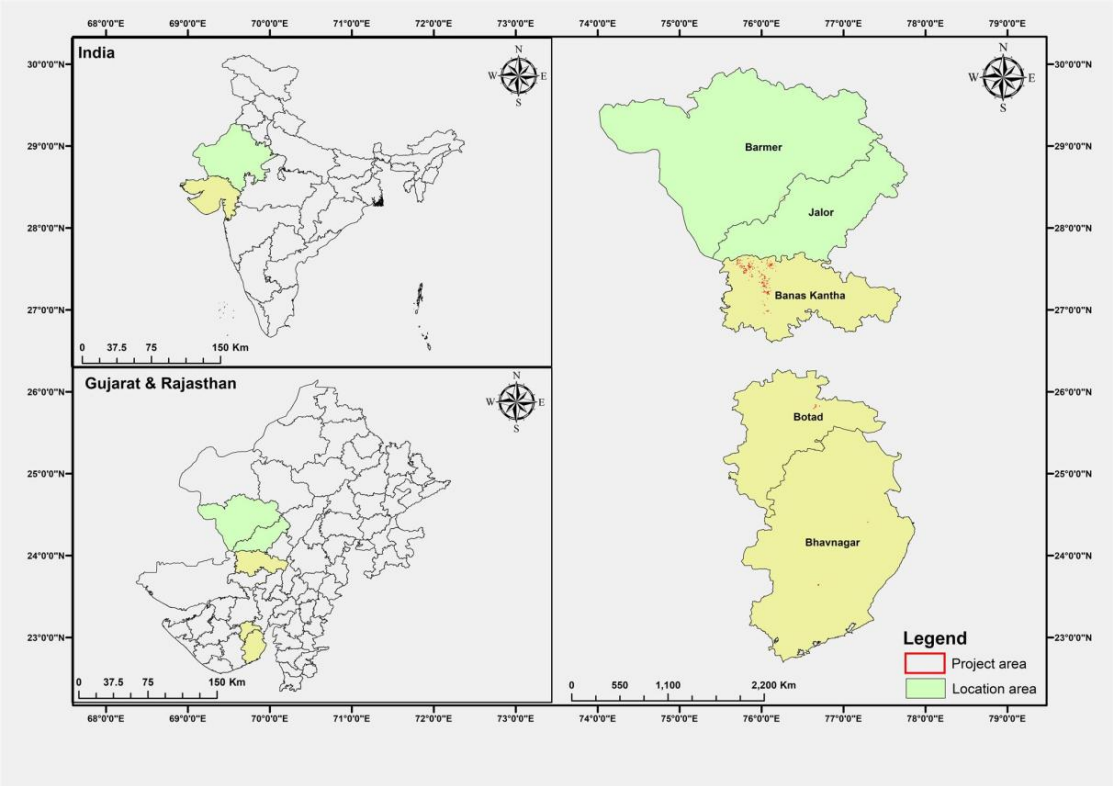


Figure 4: Project Boundary map

3.4 Baseline Scenario

The AR-AM Tool 02, "Combined Tool to Identify the Baseline Scenario and Demonstrate Additionality in A/R CDM Project Activities, Version 01," was used to identify alternative scenarios and assess the project's additionality. The methodology detailing the steps involved in this process is described in Section 3.5. The methodology necessitates providing a

rationale for considering the pre-project land use (which could be barren, grasslands, or croplands) as the most probable baseline scenario for the large-scale A/R CDM project activity as per the baseline survey conducted (PRA).

While the geographical boundary of the grouped project covers Gujarat and Rajasthan states of India, as outlined in Section 3.3 of this document.

Based on the observations conducted in the baseline field assessment, as outlined in the "Conditions prior to project initiation" section, it is evident that the project areas primarily consist of degraded and agricultural lands with low output. In the absence of the project activity, the baseline scenario for the project area, specifically the farmland locations in Gujarat, Rajasthan districts, is as follows:

- The project areas are private lands owned by subsistence farmers conducting the project activity. They have a history of farming and use of the land, other than natural forest or long-term forestry practice.

- Prior to project implementation, the land earmarked for the PAI-1 a longstanding agricultural farming. In Banaskantha, the primary crops cultivated are bajra, caster, and various cereal crops cash crop[66]. In Bhavnagar, the main food crops of the district are Bajra, Wheat and Maize. The main non-food crops are Cotton, Groundnut, Til and Fodder.[67]In the Barmer district of Rajasthan, pearl millet reigns as the primary crop of the region, closely followed by cluster beans and moth beans. Additionally, sesame and green gram play pivotal roles as important kharif oilseed and pulse crops, respectively.[68] In the Jalore district of Rajasthan, bajra, sorghum and castor beans reign as the primary crops of the region.[69]

- Gujarat is the fourth most affected state in India for desertification and land degradation relative to its total area, with soil erosion being a particularly severe issue. This erosion leads to the loss of essential water and nutrients, high salinity[70], ultimately degrading the soil and reducing crop productivity. The main contributors to land degradation in Gujarat include water erosion, salinity from inadequate irrigation, vegetative degradation due to loss of cover, and wind erosion in arid regions[71].The primary causes of land degradation in Rajasthan include the conversion of medium- to low-productivity agricultural land for industrial uses and intensive farming practices. Other contributing factors are climate conditions like high evaporation and drought, soil characteristics such as slope and texture, management issues like improper land use and excessive chemical application, and socio-economic factors including population pressure, poverty, and ineffective land

[66] https://banaskantha.nic.in/about-district/
[67] https://www.cgwb.gov.in/old_website/District_Profile/Gujarat/Bhavnagar.pdf
[68] https://www.barmer1.kvk2.in/district-profile.php
[69] https://jalore.kvk2.in/district-profile.php
[70] https://www.researchgate.net/publication/360187410_Management_of_Salt-Affected_Soils_A_Photographic_Mini-Review
[71] https://gec.gujarat.gov.in/files/2022/3/product%20land%20-%20apr17.pdf

policies[72]. These challenges often compel farmers to alter cropping pattern or even abandon agriculture activities. Addressing land degradation in Gujarat and Rajasthan requires sustainable land management practices and plantation activities ensures the long-term environmental benefits.

3.5 Additionality

Additionality of the project has been analysed using AR-CDM tool "Combined tool to identify the baseline scenario and demonstrate additionally in A/R CDM project activities" (Version 01)

Project participants shall apply the following five steps:

STEP 0. Preliminary screening based on the starting date of the A/R project activity

STEP 1. Identification of alternative scenarios: alternative land use scenario has been analysed and justified with the help of PRA responses/secondary data (research reference) collected from the project area.

STEP 2. Barrier analysis: Barrier analysis has been justified with the help of PRA responses secondary data (research reference) collected from the project area.

STEP 3. Investment analysis (if needed): Not applicable.

STEP 4. Common practice analysis: Similar type of project in the project area in respect of similar scale and nature has been identified for common practise analysis

3.5.1 Regulatory Surplus

Is the project registered or seeking registration in an UNFCCC Annex 1 or Non-Annex 1 country?

☐ Annex 1 country ☒ Non-Annex 1 country

Are the project activities mandated by any law, statute, or other regulatory framework?

☐ Yes ☒ No

If the project is located inside a Non-Annex 1 country and the project activities are mandated by a law, statute, or other regulatory framework, are such laws, statutes, or regulatory frameworks systematically enforced?

☐ Yes ☒ No

As described in Section 1.15 of the PDMR, the project activities are not required under any existing laws, statutes, or regulatory frameworks, including any systematically enforced regulations applicable in UNFCCC non-Annex I countries. This is applicable across the geographical boundary (Gujarat and Rajasthan states of India) of this project . While the project is consistent with the broader legal and policy framework supporting forest conservation and

[72]https://www.researchgate.net/publication/285206773_Land_degradation_and_sustainable_agriculture_in_Rajasthan_India

biodiversity protection—as outlined in Section 1.15—its specific activities go beyond what is legally required. The project delivers additional environmental benefits that are not mandated by government programs or policies, thereby fulfilling the regulatory surplus requirement.

3.5.2 Additionality Methods

The demonstration and assessment of the additionality of the project is made in accordance with the applied AR-CDM tool 02 "Combined tool to identify the baseline scenario and demonstrate additionality in A/R CDM project activities" version 01) following the steps of the "Combined tool to identify the baseline scenario and demonstrate additionally in A/R CDM project activities" (Version 01)

STEP 0. Preliminary screening based on the starting date of the A/R project activity

The planting activity was conducted from June 2018, which is before the registration date and after 28 December 1999. The starting date of the A/R project was 2018, which was after 31 December 1999.

Each land parcel is included in the Grouped Project Activity after collecting following evidences to confirm meeting all the applicability and eligibility criteria:

a) Provide evidence that the starting date of the A/R CDM project activity was after 31 December 1999,

- Last 10 years' satellite images form the part of each Farmer Eligibility for inclusion in First Project Activity Instance
- Project Activity and First Project Activity Instance Land Title/Rights Document for each land parcels which categorize the land use type and evidenced of cropping activity before plantation.

b) Provide evidence that the incentive from the planned sale of CERs was seriously considered in the decision to proceed with the project activity. This evidence shall be based on (preferably official, legal and/or other corporate) documentation that was available to third parties at, or prior to, the start of the project activity.

- During the local stakeholder consultation process, generating carbon credits through the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) was highlighted as a key agenda. Farmers were briefed about the concept of carbon credits and their economic benefits. The Project Proponent (PP) has communicated extensively with stakeholders through one-to-one consultations, demonstrative presentations, leaflet distribution, and social media, emphasizing the economic advantages of carbon credits for participating farmers in the Plantation Project. Given this, carbon credits play a vital role in farmers' decision-making process, influencing them to integrate plantation activities into their traditional cropping framework to secure an additional sustainable revenue stream. The agreement between the PP and farmers outlines the process of carbon credit generation and the resulting revenue. Consequently, the

potential income from the planned sale of Verified Carbon Units (VCUs) was a significant factor in the farmers' decision to proceed with the Project Activity.

STEP 1. Identification of alternative land use scenarios to the proposed A/R CDM project activity

Sub-step 1a. Identify credible alternative land use scenarios to the proposed CDM project activity

The following alternatives to the project activity will be evaluated:

❖ Land Use Scenario A - Continuation of the pre-project land use

- Climate change and variability pose a serious threat to agriculture sector as the sector is highly volatile towards any change in climatic parameters. The sector reports year to year fluctuation in agricultural production and particularly in the production of food grains. This indicates that the sector has an inherent vulnerability which does not allow it to with stand with climatic shocks and threats [73]. Without the intervention of the project activity communities extremely vulnerable to weather related losses of life, livelihood, and food security[74].

- The project activity is implemented across multiple small, privately owned land parcels, where traditional cropping systems are expected to continue. Crop selection is influenced by government support prices, neighboring farm practices, and seasonal economic viability. However, these lands often suffer from low productivity, declining soil fertility, and economic constraints, highlighting the need for sustainable land management. By integrating afforestation with carefully selected species, the project aims to restore degraded land, improve soil and water conservation, and enhance long-term agricultural and economic resilience. The aforementioned land use scenario aligns with all mandatory laws and policies of both the state and central governments.

❖ Land Use Scenario B- Afforestation of the land with in Agroforestry system without being registered as the A/R CDM project activity

- Agroforestry represents a dynamic and ecologically-based approach to natural resource management. It involves integrating trees into farms and agricultural landscapes to diversify and sustain production. This practice aims to enhance social, economic, and environmental benefits for land users across all levels.[75]

- The current project area is suitable for cultivating commercial/horticulture trees, aligning with the objectives of the National Agroforestry Policy launched by the Ministry of

[73] https://iigeo.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/7_Measuring-Vulnerability-of-Agricultural-Sector-towards-Climate-Change.pdf
[74] https://journal.gnest.org/sites/default/files/Submissions/gnest_01376/gnest_01376_published.pdf
[75] https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Shuaibu-B/publication/273945390_Journal_of_Horticulture_and_Forestry_Agroforestry_practices_and_concepts_in_sustainable_land_use_systems_in_Nigeria/links/55109df50cf2a8dd79be7902/Journal-of-Horticulture-and-Forestry-Agroforestry-practices-and-concepts-in-sustainable-land-use-systems-in-Nigeria.pdf

Agriculture, Government of India in 2014[76]. This policy aims to increase tree cover to 33%, as outlined in the National Forest Policy of 1988, which currently stands at less than 25%.

The Forest Survey Report of 2021[77] has been released, revealing a notable increase of 2,261 square kilometers in the total forest and tree cover of the country over the past two years. This highlights the emergence of a credible alternative land use option.

❖ If applicable, forestation of at least a part of the land within the project boundary of the proposed A/R CDM project at a rate resulting from:

- Legal requirements;
- Extrapolation of observed forestation activities in the geographical area with similar socio-economic and ecological conditions to the proposed A/R CDM project activity occurring in a period since 31 December 1989 as selected by the PPs

The Project Area does not comprise any land designated for forestation due to legal obligations, and the rate of forestation activities in geographical areas with similar socioeconomic and ecological conditions to the proposed project activity is very low, almost negligible. Therefore, this scenario is not applicable.

Outcome of Sub-step 1a: Below is the list of credible alternative land use scenarios that would have occurred on the land within the project boundary of the A/R CDM project activity

- Land Use Scenario A - Continuation of the pre-project land use
- Land Use Scenario B- Afforestation of the land with in Agroforestry system without being registered as the A/R CDM project activity

Sub-step 1b. Consistency of credible alternative land use scenarios with enforced mandatory applicable laws and regulations

The identified alternatives fully comply with existing laws and regulations governing alternative land use scenarios. Consequently, they adhere to all applicable legal and regulatory requirements both presently and in the foreseeable future.

The following are the list of such laws:

1) The Indian Forest Act, 1927[78]
2) The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
3) Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 with Rules[79]

[76] National Agroforestry Policy 2014.pdf (agricoop.nic.in)
[77] https://moef.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Forest-Survey-report-2021-released.pdf
[78] Rahate and Banait, "The Indian Forest Act, 1927."
[79] indiacode.nic.in/indiacode/bitstream/123456789/19018/1/water_act_1974.pdf

4) Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980[80]
5) Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986[81]
6) Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992[82]
7) Noise Pollution (regulation and Control) Rules, 2000[83]
8) Forest Right Act 200684
9) National Agroforestry Policy, 2014[85]

All the aforementioned policies have been carefully considered during the evaluation of alternatives to the Project Activity and First Project Activity Instance. The listed alternatives provided are fully compliant with applicable laws and regulations.

Identified Alternative Scenarios	Permitted/Not permitted
Land Use Scenario A - Continuation of the pre-project land use	Permitted
Land Use Scenario B- Afforestation of the land with in Agroforestry system without being registered as the A/R CDM project activity	Permitted

Outcome of Sub-step 1b: Here is the compilation of plausible alternative land use scenarios to the A/R CDM project activity, ensuring compliance with mandatory legislation and regulations. This assessment considers their enforcement within the region or country, as well as decisions by the Executive Board (EB) regarding national and/or sectoral policies and regulations.

- Land Use Scenario A - Continuation of the pre-project land use
- Land Use Scenario B- Afforestation of the land with in Agroforestry system without being registered as the A/R CDM project activity

STEP 2. Barrier analysis

Sub-step 2a. Identification of barriers that would prevent the implementation of at least one alternative land use scenarios.

The proposed project activity and First Project Activity Instance face a number of investments, technological, and social barriers to its implementation described as below: Barrier analysis matrix

[80] Forest Conservation Act 1980 (nbaindia.org)
[81] https://cpcb.nic.in/displaypdf.php?id=aG9tZS9lcGEvZXByb3RlY3RfYWN0XzE5ODYucGRm
[82] https://www.cbd.int/doc/legal/cbd-en.pdf
[83] https://www.corpseed.com/knowledge-centre/the-noise-pollution-regulation-and-control-rules-2000
84 https://forestrights.nic.in/doc/Act.pdf
[85] National Agroforestry Policy 2014.pdf (agricoop.nic.in)

Land use scenarios	Investment	Institutional	Technological	Local tradition	Prevailing practice	Ecological conditions	Social conditions
Continuation of the pre-project land use							
Afforestation of the land with in Agroforestry system without being registered as the A/R CDM project activity	X		X				X

Investment Barrier-

I. The absence of private capital availability is due to the perceived risks associated with investing in the plantation of degraded or agricultural land. Consequently, investors opt for short-term investments with high returns. This barrier significantly hinders the implementation of alternative land use scenarios B (Afforestation of the land with in Agroforestry system without being registered as the A/R CDM project activity). Access to credit remains challenging, and a significant number of agricultural households experience high levels of indebtedness. The following data illustrates the average amount (INR) of outstanding loans per agricultural household and the percentage of agricultural households in PAI-1 that are indebted.

States	Survey (July 2018 - December 2018)[86]	
	Average Amount of Loan Outstanding Per Household (INR)	% of Indebted Agriculture Households
Gujarat	56,568	42.5
Rajasthan	1,13,865	60.3

ii) High upfront investment: The forestry/horticulture plantation necessitates a substantial initial investment encompassing expenses such as the cost of seedlings, labor and drip irrigation systems. This investment is further compounded by a longer payback period as compared to agriculture, particularly when there is no visibility of immediate sales of farm produce or revenue from environmental attributes. Consequently, this financial burden forms a significant investment barrier for farmers.

[86] Page no.170, https://mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/Report_587m_0.pdf

A survey was conducted between July 2018 and June 2019, by National Statistical Office (NSO) monthly gross income and expenses for farmers and the same has been shown below:

The below table indicates the average monthly expenses and monthly receipts for farmers:

States	July 2018-June 2019[87]	
	Average Monthly Paid out Expenses (INR/ha)	Average Monthly Receipts (INR/ha)
Gujarat	2,417	7,143
Rajasthan	2,361	6,290

No private capital is available from domestic or international capital markets due to risks associated with investments in plantation projects also the banks in India are conservative and have stringent lending guidelines and high-interest rates for this kind of forestry plantation due to environmental risk factors and no returns[88]. As a case, some bank has an interest rate from 7-13 percent for the agriculture segment[89]. This barrier prevents the alternative land scenario B (Afforestation of the land with in Agroforestry system without being registered as the A/R CDM project activity).

As per survey was conducted between July 2018 and June 2019, by National Statistical Office (NSO)[90], more than 80% of farmers in both Gujarat and Rajasthan own less than 2 hectares of land, with the majority having less than 1 hectare, indicating that most project participants are small or marginal farmers. This aligns with the NSSO (Agriculture Census 2015-16), over 86% of Indian farmers are small or marginal, owning less than 2 hectares of land[91]. A NABARD survey indicates that around 52% of agricultural households are indebted, relying heavily on credit—including high-interest informal loans that disproportionately impact small and medium farmer[92], with many relying on high-interest informal loans—especially small and marginal farmers. These farmers often face significant financial barriers in adopting plantation activities due to high upfront costs for seedlings, and other inputs.

States	% Distribution of Agriculture Households
	Size Class of Land Possessed (Hectare) as of 2018-19

[87] [87] https://mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/Report_587m_0.pdf
[88] Dhamija, N. (2008). Foreign institutional investment in India: An exploratory analysis of patterns across firms. Margin: The Journal of Applied Economic Research, 2(3), 287-320.
[89] Golait, R. (2007). Current issues in agriculture credit in India: An assessment. Reserve Bank of India.
[90] https://mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/Report_587m_0.pdf
[91]https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/ess/ess_test_folder/World_Census_Agriculture/WCA_2020/WCA_2020_new_doc/IND_REP_ENG_2015_2016.pdf
[92] https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/half-of-farm-households-indebted-nabard-study/article24731947.ece

	<0.01	0.01-0.40	0.41-1.00	1.01-2.0	2.01-4.00	4.01-10.0	+10.0	Total (%)
Gujarat	1.1	33.1	32.7	17.6	11.3	3.9	0.4	100
Rajasthan	0.4	18.7	34.9	22.2	14.7	8.0	1.0	100

The project actively supports farmers in overcoming the significant financial barriers typically associated with forestry and horticulture plantations. It provides high-quality seedlings to farmers at reduced or subsidized rates, allowing them to establish plantations without the heavy upfront investment usually required. In addition, farmers receive comprehensive training and continuous technical support on best planting practices, crop management, and soil conservation techniques, enabling them to maximize productivity while minimizing the need for expensive external inputs. The project also installs drip irrigation systems (reduced rates), which improve water use efficiency, reduce labor requirements, and ensure the healthy growth of plantations. These irrigation systems not only lower operational costs but also help farmers adapt to water scarcity conditions.

Collectively, these interventions substantially reduce the overall financial burden on farmers. Ensuring project continuity over the entire crediting period including ongoing monitoring, protection, and governance of the plantation areas is not feasible under the baseline scenario. In the absence of carbon finance farmers face substantial challenges in maintaining plantations over the long term. Without a guaranteed economic return, they are unlikely to continue engaging in maintenance and protection activities properly. Consequently, there is a high risk that plantation areas may be neglected, degraded, or converted back to low-productivity agricultural use, particularly during periods of financial or environmental stress. The activities implemented by the PP, while essential, are not sufficient on their own to ensure the long-term sustainability of the project under baseline conditions. It is the integration of financial, technical, and institutional mechanisms—particularly the incentive provided by carbon revenues—that enables the plantations to be effectively protected, managed, and monitored throughout the crediting period. The study conducted by Navdeep Singh *et al*. (2024)[93] underscores that the long-term maintenance of agroforestry plantations in India is not viable without sustained external financial support. The authors emphasize that farmers often lack the financial capacity to continue plantation management and protection activities in the absence of reliable economic returns. The integration of carbon finance is identified as a key enabler, offering performance-based incentives that support the ecological sustainability and long-term viability of agroforestry systems beyond the initial establishment phase. The inclusion of carbon revenues is therefore critical to the long-term success of the project, as these results-based payments provide farmers with a sustained financial incentive to remain engaged and adhere to best practice.

[93] https://www.arccjournals.com/journal/agricultural-science-digest/D-6066?utm_source

Technological barrier:

i. Dearth of quality planting material: One of the primary challenges encountered by farmers in adopting new tree plantation (Agroforestry) practices is the scarcity of quality seedling material.[94,95] It's estimated that only approximately 10% of available planting material meets high-quality standards, leaving the majority lacking any guarantee of quality assurance. This issue primarily stems from inadequacies in the production, handling, distribution, as well as planting and supervision processes associated with high-quality planting material.[96]

This barrier prevents the alternative land scenario B (Afforestation of the land with in Agroforestry system without being registered as the A/R CDM project activity).

Social condition

i. Demographic pressure on the land: As the population continues to rise, landholdings are diminishing due to land fragmentation. Landless and marginal farmers now constitute over 80% of rural households, with agriculture proving insufficient to support them. The table below illustrates the operational land holdings per household for the year 2018-19[97]. Also,2/3 of Indian farmers are small and marginal land owned farmers.[98]

States	No. of Operational Holdings	Average Area Per Operational Holding (ha)	Average Area Operated Per Holding (ha)
Gujarat	41,35,800	0.984	0.945
Rajasthan	68,52,500	1.688	1.55

The fragmentation and dispersal of land holdings, as commonly observed in many marginal and small farms across India, hinder the efficient utilization of farm resources and the adoption of technology by farmers. Consequently, this poses a challenge to economic productivity. Furthermore, it impedes the diversification process, which is deemed essential for enhancing farmers' income. High population density and competing land uses create significant demographic pressure on land, which impedes the adoption of agroforestry projects. In the absence of carbon finance to cover costs and offer financial incentives, these projects encounter further difficulties and resistance, complicating the implementation of sustainable land management practices.

States	% Distribution of Agriculture Households

[94] https://mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/Report_587m_0.pdf
[95] https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Manoj-Sharma-38/publication/372100772_Journal_of_Krishi_Vigyan_12_1/links/64a421878de7ed28ba746634/Journal-of-Krishi-Vigyan-12-1.pdf#page=32
[96] https://www.phytojournal.com/archives/2017/vol6issue6S/PartV/SP-6-6-241.pdf
[97] https://www.im4change.org/docs/Situation%20Assessment%20of%20Agricultural%20Households%20and%20Land%20and%20Livestock%20Holdings%20of%20Households%20in%20Rural%20India%202019.pdf
[98] . Kumar Y, Thakur TK, Thakur A. Socio-cultural paradigm of Agroforestry in India. Int. J Curr. Microbiol. App. Sci. 2017; 6(6):1371-1377.

	Size Class of Land Possessed (Hectare) as of 2018-19							
	<0.01	0.01-0.40	0.41-1.00	1.01-2.0	2.01-4.00	4.01-10.0	+10.0	Total (%)
Gujarat	1.1	33.1	32.7	17.6	11.3	3.9	0.4	100
Rajasthan	0.4	18.7	34.9	22.2	14.7	8.0	1.0	100

ii. Lack of skilled labour/or properly skilled labour force: The dominant barrier primarily preventing the adoption of alternative land use scenario B is the transition from traditional farming patterns to climate-smart agriculture, specifically the shift from conventional agriculture to agroforestry practices. This transition is predominantly hindered by two major constraints: firstly, the lack of knowledge about adaptive practices associated with Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA); and secondly, the non-availability of skilled labor required for the effective adoption of CSA technologies. These challenges collectively impede the successful implementation of climate-resilient agricultural practices, thereby limiting the widespread adoption of agroforestry systems.[99]

Outcome of Step 2a: List of barriers that may prevent one or more land use scenarios identified in the Step 1b

- Investment Barrier
- Technological barrier
- Social condition

Sub-step – 2b Elimination of land use scenarios that are prevented by the identified barriers

The following table shows the summary of barriers hindering land-use option scenarios

Alternative Land Use Scenario	Barriers Limiting the Scenario
Land Use Scenario A - Continuation of the pre-project land use	-
Land Use Scenario B- Afforestation of the land with in Agroforestry system without being registered as the A/R CDM project activity	**Investment Barrier** ✓ Access to credit is difficult and level of indebtedness ✓ High upfront investment ✓ Barriers due to Technological barrier

[99] Frontiers | Climate smart agriculture technologies adoption among small-scale farmers: a case study from Gujarat, India (frontiersin.org)

	Technology Barrier ✓ Dearth of quality planting material **Social condition** ✓ Demographic pressure on the land ✓ Lack of skilled labour/or properly skilled labour force

Outcome of Sub-step 2b: Land use scenario A – Continuation of Pre-Project Land Use, the only alternative scenario is not prevented by any barrier.

Sub-step 2c. Determination of baseline scenario

This sub step consists of applying the decision tree from the tool. As demonstrated above, land use scenarios that are not prevented by any barrier contains only one land use scenario (A) is considered as baseline scenario. As such step 3 of Investment Analysis is not needed. Therefore, according to the decision tree of sub step 2c of the combined tool, it is concluded that Land Use Scenario A, Continuation of pre project land use, is the baseline scenario and Step 4: "Common practice test" is the next step in the analysis.

STEP 4. Common practice analysis

Analysis of the extent to which forestation activity changes in the geographical area of the proposed Project Activity Instanse-1 is shown below:

State	Geographical Area (Sq. Km)	2023		2009		Diffusion	
		Forest Cover (Sq.km)[100]	Tree Cover (Sq.km)[101]	Forest Cover (Sq.km)[102]	Tree Cover (Sq.km)[103]	Forest Cover Change in area with respect to 2009 (sq. km)	Tree Cover Change in area with respect to 2009 (sq. km)
Gujarat	196,244	15,016.64	6,632.29	14,620	8,390	394.64	-1,757.71
Rajasthan	342,239	16,548.21	10,841.12	16,036	8,274	512.21	2,567.12

The project area includes several similar forestation projects, in which some are listed below.

[100] https://fsi.nic.in/uploads/isfr2023/isfr_book_eng-vol-2_2023.pdf
[101] https://fsi.nic.in/uploads/isfr2023/isfr_book_eng-vol-1_2023.pdf
[102] india_sfr_2009.pdf
[103] india_sfr_2009.pdf

The National Agroforestry Policy[104] (2014)

Gujarat[105]

- Strip Plantation
- Gram Vatika (Irrigated) G-1
- Gram Vatika (un-irrigated) G-2
- Harit van path Vavetar
- Panchratna Gram Vatika Vavetar
- Amrut Sarovar Farte Panchratna Vavetar
- Hariyalu Gram Yojana
- Paryavaran E-model
- RDFL (plantation on degraded land)
- Van kavach
- Agroforestry Yojana

Rajasthan[106]

- Rajasthan forestry and biodiversity Project Phase-2
- NABARD Funded Tree plantation Project
- Rajasthan CAMPA
- Parya varan Vaniki
- Reforestation of disturbed forest
- Climate change and check Desertification
- Bhakhada and Ganganhar Plantation
- Seedling Distribution
- National Afforestation Program
- Joint Forest Management Refinement
- Narmada Canal Project

While the schemes, programs, and policies listed above reflect government efforts to promote afforestation and forest conservation, there is no substantial evidence that these initiatives have been effectively or widely implemented within the project area. An analysis of forest cover and tree cover change between 2009 and 2023, as presented in the table above, shows a net decrease of 1,757.71 sq. km in Gujarat, which constitutes over 90% of the total project area. This trend clearly demonstrates that, despite the presence of supportive policies, the ground realities reflect persistent

[104] https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/ind203552.pdf
[105] Social forestry brochure
[106] forest.rajasthan.gov.in/content/dam/raj/forest/ForestDepartment/PDFs/annual-reports/Forest Department Annual Report_2023-24.pdf

land degradation and limited natural regeneration, particularly in Gujarat. Despite existing government afforestation and social forestry schemes, Gujarat state has shown a net decline in tree cover over the past decade. The spatio-temporal study conducted by Holly Dehingia and P. Surendra[107], based on data from 2001 to 2019, reveals a consistent decline in forest and tree cover across multiple regions of Gujarat—clearly demonstrating that ground-level trends reflect a different reality, marked by ongoing forest loss and widespread land degradation, thereby underscoring the urgent need for targeted afforestation and restoration interventions in the state. The study conducted by Sharma *et al*. (2021)[108] for the state of Rajasthan indicates that over 67% of the state's land area is affected by land degradation and desertification. The reported increase in green cover in Rajasthan may largely be attributed to monoculture plantations or limited agroforestry interventions, which not sufficient to long-term ecological resilience. Also, A latest report mentions that All states in India recorded a net loss in forest cover during 2015 - 2019, according to the research.[109]

Furthermore, findings from the baseline survey indicate that government-led initiatives have been largely inactive or ineffective in the project area. In some instances, saplings were distributed, but they were often not of the farmers' preferred species or of good quality. Distribution was inconsistent, with many farmers not receiving any saplings, and even when they did, there was no follow-up in terms of maintenance or technical support.

Given these gaps, there is a critical need for diverse, locally appropriate afforestation and restoration interventions across both Gujarat and Rajasthan to address land degradation and promote long-term landscape sustainability.

This limited change strongly indicates that these existing schemes have had negligible or no measurable impact on land use patterns or forest regeneration within the project boundary. Therefore, it is evident that the project activity is not a common practice in the region, and the existing schemes have not contributed to significant improvements in forest cover or tree regeneration. Although such schemes are in operation, farmers in the project area face several barriers that hinder their participation. These include a lack of awareness and education about the programs, limited access to planting materials and technical training, and low financial incentives, all of which contribute to a knowledge and implementation gap. As a result, the adoption of afforestation activities under these schemes remains minimal. Furthermore, all of the referenced programs primarily fall under social forestry initiatives, which are focused on meeting basic human needs such as providing fuelwood, fodder, and non-timber forest products through tree cultivation on private lands, community lands, and government-designated non-forest areas. These efforts are not equivalent to the comprehensive, measurable, and verifiable activities undertaken by the project.

[107] https://sciresol.s3.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/srs-j/bu_journals/GE/pdf/volume-9/Issue-2/GE_v9i2_Dec_2020_10.pdf
[108] https://www.researchgate.net/publication/285206773_Land_degradation_and_sustainable_agriculture_in_Rajasthan_India
[109] India biodiversity | India lost 18 times more forest than it gained, TN, Bengal led deforestation: IIT study - Telegraph India

However, current VCS AFOLU project activity implements with aimed of promoting sustainable economic, social, and environmental land management through agroforestry practices by including pomegranate, custard apple, guava, and mahogany. A key activity involves the integration of selected tree species into agricultural systems, where farmers plant approximately 1,100 trees per hectare within a block plantation system The current VCS AFOLU project activity addresses the constraints mentioned above by offering comprehensive support. This includes engaging farmers through awareness programs, facilitating plantation activities, and providing ongoing assistance for effective plantation management. Moreover, the distinctive feature of this project is its focus on long-term, sustainable land management and economic diversification.

However, without financial support and incentives from carbon investment mechanisms, the project's long-term viability would be compromised (due to above mentioned barrier), and effective monitoring practices would be difficult to implement. Transitioning from traditional agricultural practices to an agroforestry model within a carbon finance framework offers a more sustainable, economically viable, and environmentally beneficial alternative. This model supports global climate change mitigation efforts while providing farmers with diversified income opportunities.

Nonetheless, without the financial backing from carbon credits, such projects would be rare and unsustainable. Therefore, the project activity cannot be considered a common practice, as it relies heavily on these critical financial supports to ensure its success and longevity.

Outcome of Step-4: The proposed Project Activity is not the baseline scenario; hence, it is additional.

3.6 Methodology Deviations

There are no methodological deviations.

4 IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

4.1 Implementation Status of the Project Activity

The project PAI-1 plantation began in June,2018 and completed in December 2022, encompassing 9 blocks across 5 districts across 2 states (Gujarat and Rajasthan)in India. Initially, four species were planted. The area planted under the PAI-1 are 502.51 ha with 468 farmers. Year and species wise area planted under PAI-1 are mentioned in the table below:

Year	Species	Planted Area (ha)
2018	*Psidium guajava*	12.84
2018	*Swietenia macrophylla king*	12.17
2018	*Punica granatum*	169.72
2019	*Annona squamosa*	11.80
2019	*Swietenia macrophylla king*	1.08

2019	*Punica granatum*	148.31
2020	*Punica granatum*	110.98
2021	*Punica granatum*	14.26
2022	*Punica granatum*	21.35
Total		**502.51**

- In the upcoming planting season, dead seedlings had been replaced with healthy ones to keep the plantation's mortality rate below 10%.
- Necessary practices' including manual weeding, fire prevention etc. were adopted in project area to manage and foster the plant for productive and sustainable growth during the year.

Events Impacting GHG Emission Reductions or Removals and Monitoring

There is no loss of carbon stock during the current monitoring period which is 18/06/2018 to 17/03/2024.

Project proponent of the project has adopted some measure to the prevent and combat fires which includes:

- Ensuring the implementation of prevention measures through groups that monitor the absence of objects that would generate fires, the presence of personnel from outside of the village, etc.
- Regular weeding, opening of fire belts and having the necessary equipment for fire controlling
- Although it is difficult to mitigate the impacts droughts but several adaptation measures have been taken place to avoid the damage on the plantations.
- Tree replacement: The tree plantation program contemplates planting additional trees to compensate for expected mortality.

Leakage and Non-Permanence Risk :

- During the current monitoring period, no activities or events have occurred that would result in leakage or risk non-permanence of carbon stocks. PP has actively monitored potential leakage through regular ground surveys and field assessments. In addition, carbon stock changes and potential losses have been monitored using remote sensing techniques to ensure accuracy and early detection of any risks. Farmers have effectively managed the plantations through routine monitoring, ensuring healthy growth and minimizing any risks of leakage. The on-ground situation confirms that no leakage has occurred during the current monitoring period as a result of project activities. The project is implemented on clearly defined, privately

owned lands that have been under cultivation for generations, with no history of grazing activities. Farmers strictly confine their practices to their own lands and do not expand into non-owned or uncultivated areas. Furthermore, most of the project areas consist of previously degraded agricultural land with no prior grazing use. Therefore, both agricultural and grazing-related leakage has not happened during the monitoring period.

- Furthermore, no carbon loss has occurred due to natural risks such as fire, storms, or geological events. No harvesting has taken place during this monitoring period; it will be conducted as per the approved management plan, with species in PA-1 scheduled for harvest after 15 years, ensuring long-term carbon sequestration and permanence.

5 QUANTIFICATION OF ESTIMATED GHG EMISSION REDUCTIONS AND REMOVALS

5.1 Baseline Emissions

The baseline net GHG removals by sinks shall be calculated according to the A/R Large-scale Consolidated Methodology - Afforestation and reforestation of lands except wetlands version 2.0, (sectorial scope 14) as follows -

The baseline net GHG removals by sinks shall be calculated as follows (equation 1 of AR-ACM0003 methodology)::

$C_{BSL,t} = C_{TREE\_BSL,t} + C_{SHRUB\_BSL,t} + C_{DW\_BSL,t} + C_{LI\_BSL,t}$

Where:

$C_{BSL,t}$ = Baseline net GHG removals by sinks in year t; t CO_2-e

$C_{TREE\_BSL,t}$ = Change in carbon stock in baseline tree biomass within the project boundary in year t, as estimated in the tool “Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks of trees and shrubs in A/R CDM project activities”; t CO_2-e

$C_{SHRUB\_BSL,t}$ = Change in carbon stock in baseline shrub biomass within the project boundary, in year t, as estimated in the tool “Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks of trees and shrubs in A/R CDM project activities”; t CO_2-e

$C_{DW\_BSL,t}$= Change in carbon stock in baseline dead wood biomass within the project boundary, in year t, as estimated in the tool "Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks in dead wood and litter in A/R CDM project activities"; t CO_2-e

$C_{LI\_BSL,t}$ = Change in carbon stock in baseline litter biomass within the project boundary, in year t, as estimated in the tool "Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks in dead wood and litter in A/R CDM project activities"; t CO_2-e

The baseline emissions estimation is carried out using the A/R Methodological AR-TOOL 14 "Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks of trees and shrubs in A/R CDM project activities Version 04.2"

According to the AR-TOOL 14, carbon stock in trees in the baseline can be accounted as zero if all of the following conditions are met:

1) The Baseline trees are neither harvested, nor cleared, nor removed throughout the crediting period of the Project activity.

   During the commencement of the Project Activity on the various small land parcels, and the land is solely used for the agricultural practices. Based on the PRA and satellite imaginary there is no evidence of shrub or trees in the bunds/boundary. These areas were traditionally used for cultivating annual crops. This practice has been a longstanding part of traditional farming. Consequently, there were no trees and shrub in the Project Area prior to the project's start date

2) The Baseline trees do not suffer mortality because of competition from trees planted in the project, or damage because of implementation of the Project activity, at any time during the crediting period of the project activity;

   As previously stated, there were no trees in the Project Area prior to the start of the project

3) The Baseline trees are not inventoried along with the project trees in monitoring of carbon stocks but their continued existence, consistent with the baseline scenario, is monitored throughout the crediting period of the Project activity.

   As indicated above there are no pre-project trees in the Project Area.

4) The land parcels involved in the project undergo degrading cropland with a periodic cycle of trees in the cycle of clearing and regrowing traditional crops, resulting in biomass oscillation between minimum and maximum values every 90 to 180 days. Consequently, as per AR-TOOL 14, clause 5.12(f), the change in carbon stock in shrubs ($\Delta C_{SHRUB\_BSL,t}$) in the baseline scenario is considered to be zero.

5) Also $\Delta C_{DW\_BSL,t}$ and $\Delta C_{LI\_BSL,t}$ are assumed to be zero due to the fact that the baseline scenario was degraded land, which did not allow accumulation of dead wood and litter in the absence of trees/shrubs.

That is why the estimated baseline emissions or removals are considered insignificant and hence accounted as zero

$$C_{BSL,t} = 0$$

5.2 Project Emissions

The actual net GHG removals by sinks are estimated using the equation 2 of the methodology AR ACM0003 (Version 02.0).

$\Delta C_{ACTUAL,t} = \Delta C_{P,t} - GHG_{E,t}$ Equation (2)

Where:

$\Delta C_{ACTUAL,t}$ = Annual actual net GHG removals by sinks at time t; t CO_2-e yr^{-1}

$\Delta C_{P,t}$ = Change in carbon stocks in project, occurring in the selected carbon pools, at time t; t CO_2-e yr^{-1}

$GHG_{E,t}$ = Increase of non-CO_2 GHG emissions within the project boundary as a result of the implementation of the A/R project activity, in year t; t CO_2-e

As Change in the carbon stocks in project, occurring in the selected carbon pools in year t shall be calculated as follows:

$\Delta C_{P,t} = \Delta C_{TREE\_PROJ,t} + \Delta C_{SHRUB\_PROJ,t} + \Delta C_{DW\_PROJ,t} + \Delta C_{LI\_PROJ,t} + \Delta C_{SOC\_AL,t}$

Where:

$\Delta C_{P,t}$ = Change in the carbon stocks in project, occurring in the selected carbon pools, in year t; t CO_2-e

$\Delta C_{TREE\_PROJ,t}$ = Change in carbon stock in tree biomass in project in year t, as estimated in the tool " Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks of trees and shrubs in A/R CDM project activities"; t CO_2-e

$\Delta C_{SHRUB\_PROJ,t}$ = Change in carbon stock in shrub biomass in project in year t, as estimated in the tool " Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks of trees and shrubs in A/R CDM project activities"; t CO_2-e

$\Delta C_{DW\_PROJ,t}$ = Change in carbon stock in dead wood in project in year t, as estimated in the tool " Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks in dead wood and litter in A/R CDM project activities"; t CO_2-e

$\Delta C_{LI\_PROJ,t}$ = Change in carbon stock in litter in project in year t, as estimated in the tool "Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks in dead wood and litter in A/R CDM project activities"; t CO_2-e

$\Delta C_{SOC\_AL,t}$ = Change in carbon stock in SOC in project, in year t, in areas of land meeting the applicability conditions of the tool "Tool for estimation of change in soil organic carbon stocks due to the implementation of A/R CDM project activities", as estimated in the same tool; t CO_2e

Estimation in the changes of carbon stock in tree biomass:

The change in carbons stock in tree biomass was estimated as per the requirements in the methodological tool AR-TOOL 14, "Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks of trees and shrubs in A/R CDM project activities", Version 04.2. According to section 8.2 of this tool, this method is used for ex-ante estimation of the carbon stock in tree biomass. Under this method existing data is used in combination with tree growth models to predict the growth and development of trees over time.

Under the method applied (Difference of two independent stock estimations), the change in carbon stock in trees is estimated as the difference between two successive and independent carbon stock estimations.

The change in carbon stock in trees is estimated as follows:

$\Delta C_{TREE} = C_{TREE,t2} - C_{TREE,t1}$

Where,

ΔC_{TREE} = Change in carbon stock in trees during the period between two points of time t_1 and t_2; t CO_2e

$C_{TREE,t1}$ = Carbon stock in trees as estimated at time t_1; t CO_2e

$C_{TREE,t2}$ = Carbon stock in trees as estimated at time t_2; t CO_2e

The carbon stock estimation uses the following equation:

$$C_{TREE} = \frac{44}{12} \times CF_{TREE} \times B_{TREE}$$

$$B_{TREE} = A \times b_{TREE}$$

$$b_{TREE} = \sum_{i=1}^{M} w_i \times b_{TREE,i}$$

$$u_c = \frac{t_{VAL} \times \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{M} w_i^2 \times \frac{S_i^2}{n_i}}}{b_{TREE}}$$

Where:

C_{TREE}	=	Carbon stock in trees in the tree biomass estimation strata;t CO_2e
CF_{TREE}	=	Carbon fraction of tree biomass; t C (t d.m.)$^{-1}$. A default value of 0.47 is used unless transparent and verifiable information can be provided to justify a different value.
B_{TREE}	=	Tree biomass in the tree biomass estimation strata; t d.m.
A	=	Sum of areas of the tree biomass estimation strata; ha
b_{TREE}	=	Mean tree biomass per hectare in the tree biomass estimationstrata; t d.m. ha^{-1}
w_i	=	Ratio of the area of stratum *i* to the sum of areas of tree biomass estimation strata (i.e. $w_i = A_i/A$); dimensionless
$b_{TREE,i}$	=	Mean tree biomass per hectare in stratum *i*; t d.m. ha^{-1}
u_C	=	Uncertainty in C_{TREE}
t_{VAL}	=	Two-sided Student's *t*-value for a confidence level of 90 per cent and degrees of freedom equal to *n* – *M*, where *n* is total number ofsample plots within the tree biomass estimation strata and *M* is thetotal number of tree biomass estimation strata
s_i^2	=	Variance of tree biomass per hectare across all sample plots instratum *i*; (t d.m. ha^{-1})^2
n_i	=	Number of sample plots in stratum *i*.

For Calculating AGB of the tree following equation where is used-

Pomegranate[110]=Y=$10^{(-0.535+\log10(BA))}$

Guava[111]= Y+3.264X^1.012

Custard Apple[112]=Y=$10^{(-0.535+\log10(BA))}$

Mahogany[113]=Y=exp (-2.302+0.894 Ln(D^2*H)

Where;

BA= Basal area of tree (cm^2)

X= Collar dimeter (cm)

D= Diameter at Breast Height (1.37 m) (meter)

H= Height of the tree (meter)

Estimation in the changes of carbon stock in shrub biomass:

110 METHODS FOR ESTIMATING BIOMASS DENSITY FROM EXISTING DATA (fao.org)

111 Microsoft Word - May25O

112 METHODS FOR ESTIMATING BIOMASS DENSITY FROM EXISTING DATA (fao.org)

113 Development and Evaluation of Species-Specific Biomass Models for Most Common Timber and Fuelwood Species of Bangladesh (scirp.org)

No shrubs were found during the baseline measurements. Therefore, the estimations of changes in existing vegetation are only associated with the carbon stock in the tree biomass.

Calculation of Long-Term Average:

The maximum number of GHG credits a project can generate shall not exceed its long-term average GHG benefit. This benefit is determined by calculating the net difference between the carbon stocks in the project scenario and the baseline scenario, considering all selected carbon pools. Additionally, the calculation is adjusted for project-related emissions, including nitrous oxide (N_2O), methane (CH_4), and fossil fuel-derived carbon dioxide (CO_2), as well as any leakage emissions.

The long-term average GHG benefit shall be determined using the following systematic approach.

The project adopts the Long-Term Average (LTA) approach for estimating net GHG removals, in accordance with VCS Standard v4.7, Section 3.2.30. As required by this section, even-aged management projects must demonstrate at least one complete harvest or cutting cycle, including the final harvest. The species selected under the project follow a defined 15-year harvest cycle; to ensure full compliance, two complete 15-year rotations are modeled for each planting cohort. Harvesting is scheduled at the end of each rotation, followed by immediate replanting to maintain continuous forest cover and avoid disruptions in carbon stock accumulation. Within PAI-1, plantations were established in a staggered manner between 2018 and 2022. Therefore, the modeling period extends to 2052 to accommodate two full rotations across all initial planting years.

$$LA = \frac{\sum_{t=0}^{n} PE_t - BE_t}{n}$$

Where;

LA = The long-term average GHG benefit

PE_t = The total to-date GHG emission reductions and removals generated in the project scenario (tCO_2e). Project scenario emission reductions and removals shall also consider project emissions of CO_2, N_2O, CH_4 and leakage.

BE_t = The total to-date GHG emission reductions and removals projected for the baseline scenario (t CO_2-e)

t= year

n = Total number of years in the established time period; 30 years

Estimation in the changes in carbon stock in dead wood:

Dead wood is expected to remain in the project area and will not be removed. Conservatively, the carbon stock contained in this pool is expected to increase in the project duration. The increase in carbon stock in deadwood is as calculated as outlined in section 6.2 of the AR-CDM Tool 12

Conservative default factor expressing carbon stock in deadwood as a percentage of carbon stock in tree biomass is consider as 2% (table 5 of section 8 of AR-CDM Tool 12).

$$C_{DW,i,t} = C_{TREE,i,t} \times DF_{DW}$$

Where;

$C_{DW,I,t}$ =Carbon stock in deadwood in stratum i at a given point of time in year t; t CO_2e

$C_{TREE,i,t}$ =Carbon stock in trees biomass in stratum i at a point of time in year t, as calculated in tool "Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks of trees and shrubs in A/R CDM project activities"; t CO_2e

DF_{DW} = Conservative default factor expressing carbon stock in deadwood as a percentage of carbon stock in tree biomass; percent

i= 1, 2, 3, … biomass estimation strata within the project boundary

t= 1, 2, 3, … years elapsed since the start of the A/R CDM project activity

Estimation in the changes in carbon stock in litter:

Litter is expected to remain in the project area and will not be removed. Conservatively, the carbon stock contained in this pool is expected to increase in the project duration. The increase in carbon stock in litter is as calculated as outlined in section 7.2 of the AR-CDM Tool 12 Conservative default factor expressing carbon stock in litter as a percentage of carbon stock in tree biomass is consider as 4% (table 6 of section 8 of AR-CDM Tool 12).

$$C_{LI,i,t} = C_{TREE,i,t} \times DF_{LI}$$

Where;

$C_{LI,i,t}$ =Carbon stock in litter in stratum i at a given point of time in year t; t CO_2e

$C_{TREE,i,t}$ =Carbon stock in trees biomass in stratum i at a point of time in year t, as calculated in tool "Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks of trees and shrubs in A/R CDM project activities"; t CO_2e

DF_{LI} = Conservative default factor expressing carbon stock in litter as a percentage of carbon stock in tree biomass; percent

i= 1, 2, 3, … biomass estimation strata within the project boundary

t= 1, 2, 3, … years elapsed since the start of the A/R CDM project activity

Estimation in the changes in carbon stock in soil organic carbon:

Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock estimations are conducted in accordance with the "Tool for the Change in Soil Organic Carbon Stocks Due to the Implementation of A/R CDM Project Activity." According to the tool's recommendations, it is assumed that the project activity will raise the SOC

content of the lands from pre-project levels to those equivalents to the steady-state SOC content under native vegetation. This increase in SOC content is projected to occur at a constant rate over a 20-year period from the year of planting. The project meets the applicability conditions of this tool since:

- The areas of land to where the tool is applied do not fall into wetland category and are not subject to any of the land management practices and application of tool;
- Additionally, in this section details the type of land or category that the project plantations fall, with this it's also demonstrated that the project plantations don't fall in wetland category.
- Litter remains on site and is not removed and soil disturbance is in accordance to appropriate conservation practices, limited to site preparation and not repeated within 20 years.

SOC at the beginning of the project ($SOC_{INITIAL,i}$) is estimated by multiplying the factors in Table by the reference SOC. As per the tool, a loss in SOC ($SOC_{LOSS,i}$) is applied in the case that soil disturbance occurs on more than 10 per cent of the land area, for the case of the project activity this is not the case, therefore $SOC_{LOSS,i}$ is zero. The following methodological formula is used for calculating the annual change in SOC stock.

$$dSOC_{i,t} = \frac{SOC_{REF,i} - (SOC_{INITIAL,i} - SOC_{LOSS.i}}{20\ years}$$

Where;

$dSOC_{i,t}$ = The rate of change in SOC stock in stratum i of the area of land, in year t; tC/ha/year

$SOC_{REF,i}$= Reference SOC stock corresponding to the reference condition in native lands by climate region and soil types applicable to stratum i of the area of land; tC/ha

$SOC_{INITIAL,i}$= SOC stock at the beginning of the A/R project activity in stratum i of the areas of land

$SOC_{LOSS.i}$ = Loss of SOC caused by soil disturbance attributable the A/R project activity, in stratum i of the areas of land; tC/ha

The values of $SOC_{REF,i}$,$f_{LU,i}$, $f_{MG,I}$ and $f_{In,I}$ are taken form the table 3 to 6 of Tool 16 (Tool for the Change in Soil Organic Carbon Stocks Due to the Implementation of A/R CDM Project Activity).

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Source (SOC estimation tool, V01.1.0)
Reference SOC (tC/ha)	$SOC_{REF,i}$	38	Table 3: HAC soils, Tropical dry.
Land use factor	$f_{LU,i}$	0.58	Table 4: Long -term cultivated
Management factor	$f_{MG,i}$	1.00	Table 4 Full tillage
Input factor	$f_{IN,i}$	0.95	Table 5 Low

Initial SOC stock at the start of the project is estimated as follows:

$SOC_{INITIAL,i} = SOC_{REF,i} * f_{LU,i} * f_{MG,i} * f_{IN,i}$

Where:

$SOC_{INITIAL,i}$= SOC stock at the beginning of the A/R project activity in stratum i of the areas of land

$SOC_{REF,i}$= Reference SOC stock corresponding to the reference condition in native lands (i.e. non-degraded, unimproved lands under native vegetation – normally forest) by climate region and soil type applicable to stratum i of the areas of land;t C ha-1

$f_{LU,I}$ = Relative stock change factor for baseline land-use in stratum i of the areas of land; dimensionless

$f_{MG,i}$ = Relative stock change factor for baseline management regime in stratum i of the areas of land; dimensionless

$f_{IN,I}$ = Relative stock change factor for baseline input regime (e.g. crop residue returns, manure) in stratum i of the areas of land; dimensionless

i= 1, 2, 3, … strata of areas of land; dimensionless

As per the tool 16, $dSOC_{i,t}$ is not considered more than 0.8 t C/ha/yea. The result of $dSOC_{i,t}$ is 0.8 t C/ha/year, therefore this is the value of the increase of the soil organic carbon.

Estimation of GHG emissions within the project boundary

Following the methodology and the "tool for non-CO_2 GHG emissions resulting from burning of biomass attributable to an A/R CDM project activity (v04.0.0)" under $GHG_{E,t}$ only the non-CO_2gases N_2O and NH_4 need to be quantified.

The Project Activity and First Project Activity Instance is not

I. Using fire for site preparation

II. Using fire to clear the land of harvest residue prior to replanting of the land

Therefore, $GHG_{E,t}$ is zero.

5.3 Leakage Emissions

According to the baseline survey, prior to the project implementation, the project area is degraded land with low agricultural output, there are no grazing activities, so leakage emission attributable to the displacement of grazing activities is accounted as zero.

As per Tool 15, leakage is estimated as follows:

$$LK_t = LK_{AGRIC,t}$$

Where: LK_t = GHG emissions due to leakage, in year t; tCO_2-e

$LK_{AGRIC,}$ = Leakage due to the displacement of agricultural activities in year t, as estimated in the tool "Estimation of the increase in GHG emissions attributable to displacement of pre-project agricultural activities in A/R CDM project activity"; tCO_2-e

The calculations for leakage are determined through Tool AR0015: Estimation of the increase in GHG emissions attributable to displacement of pre-project agricultural activities in A/R CDM project activity, leakage emission resulting from displacement of the activities is composed of decrease in carbon stock in the carbon pools of the land and change in soil organic carbon stock due to land-use change in the land.

$LK_{AGRIC,t} = (44/12) \times (\Delta C_{BIOMASS,t} + \Delta SOC_{LUC,t})$ (Equation 4)

$\Delta C_{BIOMASS,t} = [1.1 \times b_{TREE} \times (1+R_{TREE}) + b_{SHRUB} \times (1+ RS)] \times CF \times A_{DISP,t}$(Equation 5)

$\Delta_{SOCLUC,t} = SOC_{REF} \times (f_{LUP} \times f_{MGP} \times f_{INP} - f_{LUD} \times f_{MGD} \times f_{IND}) \times A_{DISP,t}$(Equation 6)

Where;

$LK_{AGRIC,t}$ = Leakage emission resulting from displacement of agricultural activities in year t; t CO_2e

$\Delta C_{BIOMASS,t}$ = Decrease in carbon stock in the carbon pools of the land receiving the activity displaced in year t; t d.m.

CF = Carbon fraction of woody biomass; dimensionless.

$A_{DISP,t}$ = Area of land from which agricultural activity is being displaced in year t; ha.

b_{TREE} = Mean above-ground tree biomass in land receiving the displaced activity; t d.m. ha^{-1}.

R_{TREE} = Root-shoot ratio for trees in the land receiving the displaced activity; dimensionless.

b_{SHRUB}= Mean above-ground shrub biomass in land receiving the displaced activity; t d.m. ha^{-1}.

RS = Root-shoot ratio for shrubs in the land receiving the displaced activity; dimensionless.

$\Delta SOC_{LUC,t}$ = Change in soil organic carbon (SOC) stock due to land-use change in the land receiving the displaced activity in year t; tC ha^{-1}.

SOC_{REF} = SOC stock corresponding to the reference condition in native lands by climate region and soil type applicable to the land receiving the displaced activity; t C ha^{-1}.

f_{LUP},f_{MGP}, f_{INP} = Relative SOC stock change factors for land-use, management practices, and inputs respectively, applicable to the receiving land before the displaced activity is received; dimensionless.

f_{LUD}, f_{MGD}, f_{IND} = Relative SOC stock change factors for land-use, management practices, and inputs respectively, applicable to the receiving land after the displaced activity has been received; dimensionless.

t = 1, 2, 3 …years elapsed since the start of the A/R CDM project activity.

As per Para 9 of section 6 in AR-Tool 15[114] "Displacement of an agricultural activity by itself does not result in leakage emission. Leakage emission occurs when the displacement leads to an increase in GHG emissions relative to the GHG emissions attributable to the activity as it exists within the project boundary". Farmers involved in the project have defined area which is privately owned by them and it is completely under cultivation since generations. Farmers have no rights to cultivate the land which is not owned by them. So, there is no shifting of agriculture over the land which is not under cultivation. Also, Increase in GHG emission occurring outside the project boundary attributable to the secondary effects of the project activity (e.g. changes in demand, supply or price of goods) are considered insignificant for the purpose of this tool and hence accounted as zero. Additionally, the project is integrated with agriculture in an agroforestry planting regime, and no activities are displaced as per the PRA responses collected. As there is no displacement of agricultural activity within the project boundary as a result of the project activities, leakage emissions are considered to be zero for the life of the project. According to Paragraph 10 of Section 6 in Tool 15, leakage emissions resulting from the displacement of grazing activities are considered nil. In addition, the lands on which project implementation will occur are not and have not been grazing lands. Most of the project areas are degraded agriculture land, grazing is not a common practice in the area. These lands have no prior history of grazing. Therefore, there is no displacement of agricultural activities as a result of project activities and leakage has been estimated to be zero.

5.4 Estimated GHG Emission Reductions and Carbon Dioxide Removals

The ex-ante estimation of tree biomass in the first group of instances and the grouped was performed taking into account the initial studies of the project proponent.

The net anthropogenic GHG removals by sinks are calculated as follows, according to the "A/R Large-scale Consolidated Methodology - Afforestation and reforestation of lands except wetlands version 02.0, sectorial scope 14" (equation 5 of AR-ACM0003 methodology):

$$\Delta C_{AR\text{-}CDM,t} = \Delta C_{ACTUAL,t} - \Delta C_{BSL,t} - LK_t$$

where:

$C_{AR\ CDM,t}$ =Net anthropogenic GHG removals by sinks, in year t; tCO_2-e

$C_{ACTUAL,t}$ =Actual net GHG removals by sinks, in year t; tCO_2-e

$C_{BSL,t}$ =Baseline net GHG removals by sinks, in year t; tCO_2-e

[114] ar-am-tool-15-v2.0.pdf (unfccc.int)

LK_t = GHG emissions due to leakage, in year t; tCO_2-e

Since baseline removals and emissions due to leakage were considered zero,

$LK_t = 0$

Net anthropogenic removals are expressed according to the formula:

$\Delta C_{AR\text{-}CDM,t} = \Delta C_{ACTUAL,t} - \Delta C_{BSL,t}$

Project proponent applied a discount reserve of 19% to cover the aspects related to the risk of non-permanence. The complete non-permanence risk analysis can be referred from the non-permanence risk report.

Based on data and parameters monitored detailed under section 6.2 below are the estimated net GHG emission removals for 502.51 ha of land parcels in First Project Activity Instance

Vintage period	Estimated baseline emissions (tCO_2e)	Estimated project emissions (tCO_2e)	Estimated leakage emissions (tCO_2e)	Estimated buffer pool allocation (tCO_2e)	Estimated reduction VCUs (tCO_2e)	Estimated removal VCUs (tCO_2e)	Estimated total VCU issuance (tCO_2e)
18-Jun-2018 to 31-Dec-2018	0	0	0	58	0	308	249
01-Jan-2019 to 31-Dec-2019	0	0	0	198	0	1,044	846
01-Jan-2020 to 31-Dec-2020	0	0	0	1,107	0	5,829	4,721
01-Jan-2021 to 31-Dec-2021	0	0	0	2,384	0	12,549	10,165
01-Jan-2022 to 31-Dec-2022	0	0	0	1,750	0	9,213	7,462
01-Jan-2023 to 31-Dec-2023	0	0	0	2,520	0	13,261	10,741

01-Jan-2024 to 31-Dec-2024	0	0	0	5,399	0	28,414	23,015
01-Jan-2025 to 31-Dec-2025	0	0	0	3,518	0	18,513	14,996
01-Jan-2026 to 31-Dec-2026	0	0	0	4,760	0	25,055	20,295
01-Jan-2027 to 31-Dec-2027	0	0	0	4,453	0	23,436	18,983
01-Jan-2028 to 31-Dec-2028	0	0	0	443	0	2,331	1,888
01-Jan-2029 to 31-Dec-2029	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-Jan-2030 to 31-Dec-2030	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-Jan-2031 to 31-Dec-2031	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-Jan-2032 to 31-Dec-2032	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-Jan-2033 to 31-Dec-2033	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-Jan-2034 to 31-Dec-2034	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-Jan-2035 to 31-Dec-2035	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01-Jan-2036 to 31-Dec-2036	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-Jan-2037 to 31-Dec-2037	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-Jan-2038 to 31-Dec-2038	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-Jan-2039 to 31-Dec-2039	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-Jan-2040 to 31-Dec-2040	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-Jan-2041 to 31-Dec-2041	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-Jan-2042 to 31-Dec-2042	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-Jan-2043 to 31-Dec-2043	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-Jan-2044 to 31-Dec-2044	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-Jan-2045 to 31-Dec-2045	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-Jan-2046 to 31-Dec-2046	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-Jan-2047 to 31-Dec-2047	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01-Jan-2048 to 17-June-2048	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**26,591**	**0**	**139,953**	**113,362**
Annual average	**0**	**0**	**0**	**886**	**0**	**4,665**	**3,779**

Calculation of Long-Term Average:

Long Term Average Calculations: for 1st PAI

The Long-Term Average (LTA) has been calculated by following the VCS Guidelines of Section 3.2.30 of VCS Program Standard v4.7 and AFOLU Guidance: Example for Calculating the Long-Term Average Carbon Stock for ARR Projects with Harvesting.[115]

Where;

$$LA = \frac{\sum_{t=0}^{n} PE_t - BE_t}{n}$$

LA = The long-term average GHG benefit

PE_t = The total to-date GHG emission reductions and removals generated in the project scenario (tCO_2e). Project scenario emission reductions and removals shall also consider project emissions of CO_2, N_2O, CH_4 and leakage.

BE_t = The total to-date GHG emission reductions and removals projected for the baseline scenario (t CO_2-e)

t= year

n = Total number of years in the established time period; 30 years

As per VCS standard 4.7, para 7 under section 3.2.30 The number of buffer credits to withhold is based on the change in carbon stocks only (not the net GHG benefit), as such the buffer credits will be based on the long-term average change in carbon stock. The amount of buffer credit (19%) that need to be withheld is calculated using non-permanence risk assessment tool provided in Verra hub (19%) and multiplied with change in carbon stock.

[115] https://verra.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/VCS-Guidance-Harvesting-Examples_0.pdf

Vintage period	Baseline Scenario: to date GHG emission reduction and removal at year t, tCO_2e (BE)	Project scenario: to date GH emissiom reduction and removal at year t (tCO_2e) (PE)	Annual change in GHG benefit (tCO_2e) (PE_t-Pe_{t-1})	Leakage Emissions (tCO_2e)	Expected net GHG benefit to date (tCO_2e) (PE_t-BE_t)	Total credit available each year (tCO_2e/Yr)	Buffer pool (19%)	Total number of VCUs for issuance
18-Jun-2018 to 31-Dec-2018	0	308	308	0	308	308	58	249
01-Jan-2019 to 31-Dec-2019	0	1,352	1,044	0	1,352	1,044	198	846
01-Jan-2020 to 31-Dec-2020	0	7,180	5,829	0	7,180	5,829	1,107	4,721
01-Jan-2021 to 31-Dec-2021	0	19,730	12,549	0	19,730	12,549	2,384	10,165
01-Jan-2022 to 31-Dec-2022	0	28,943	9,213	0	28,943	9,213	1,750	7,462
01-Jan-2023 to 31-Dec-2023	0	42,203	13,261	0	42,203	13,261	2,520	10,741
01-Jan-2024 to	0	70,617	28,414	0	70,617	28,414	5,399	23,015

31-Dec-2024								
01-Jan-2025 to 31-Dec-2025	0	89,131	18,513	0	89,131	18,513	3,518	14,996
01-Jan-2026 to 31-Dec-2026	0	114,186	25,055	0	114,186	25,055	4,760	20,295
01-Jan-2027 to 31-Dec-2027	0	137,622	23,436	0	137,622	23,436	4,453	18,983
01-Jan-2028 to 31-Dec-2028	0	158,124	20,502	0	158,124	2,331	443	1,888
01-Jan-2029 to 31-Dec-2029	0	182,315	24,191	0	182,315	0	0	0
01-Jan-2030 to 31-Dec-2030	0	204,508	22,193	0	204,508	0	0	0
01-Jan-2031 to 31-Dec-2031	0	226,801	22,293	0	226,801	0	0	0
01-Jan-2032 to 31-Dec-2032	0	250,094	23,292	0	250,094	0	0	0
01-Jan-2033 to 31-Dec-2033	0	268,135	18,041	0	268,135	0	0	0

01-Jan-2034 to 31-Dec-2034	0	98,551	-169,584	0	98,551	0	0	0
01-Jan-2035 to 31-Dec-2035	0	47,201	-51,350	0	47,201	0	0	0
01-Jan-2036 to 31-Dec-2036	0	53,168	5,967	0	53,168	0	0	0
01-Jan-2037 to 31-Dec-2037	0	51,053	-2,115	0	51,053	0	0	0
01-Jan-2038 to 31-Dec-2038	0	64,314	13,261	0	64,314	0	0	0
01-Jan-2039 to 31-Dec-2039	0	92,157	27,843	0	92,157	0	0	0
01-Jan-2040 to 31-Dec-2040	0	109,626	17,469	0	109,626	0	0	0
01-Jan-2041 to 31-Dec-2041	0	133,311	23,686	0	133,311	0	0	0
01-Jan-2042 to 31-Dec-2042	0	155,336	22,025	0	155,336	0	0	0
01-Jan-2043 to	0	174,365	19,028	0	174,365	0	0	0

31-Dec-2043								
01-Jan-2044 to 31-Dec-2044	0	197,081	22,717	0	197,081	0	0	0
01-Jan-2045 to 31-Dec-2045	0	217,801	20,719	0	217,801	0	0	0
01-Jan-2046 to 31-Dec-2046	0	238,619	20,819	0	238,619	0	0	0
01-Jan-2047 to 31-Dec-2047	0	260,438	21,818	0	260,438	0	0	0
01-Jan-2048 to 31-Dec-2048	0	277,005	16,567	0	277,005	0	0	0
01-Jan-2049 to 31-Dec-2049	0	105,947	171,058	0	105,947	0	0	0
01-Jan-2050 to 31-Dec-2050	0	48,664	-57,283	0	48,664	0	0	0
01-Jan-2051 to 31-Dec-2051	0	42,019	6,645	0	42,019	0	0	0
01-Jan-2052 to 17-Jun-2052	0	30,691	-11,328	0	30,691	0	0	0

Total Expected net GHG benefit to date (tCO_2e) (PE_t-BE_t)	4,198,598			
Total number of years in the established time period	30			
Long term average (LA)	139,953			

The Long-Term Average for the 1st Project Activity Instance is estimated to reach in 11th year of the first crediting period considering final harvest cut.

6 MONITORING

6.1 Data and Parameters Available at Validation

Data / Parameter	Location of project area- Latitude and longitude
Data unit	Degree decimal
Description	GPS co-ordinates of the project boundary and sample plots
Source of data	GPS
Value applied:	As per Work Sheet, field data
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Direct measurement of latitude and longitude of a point within a project area using a GPS. Used to provide a simple location of a discrete project area.
Purpose of Data	Calculation of project emissions
Comments	None

Data / Parameter	Total area of project
Data unit	Hectare
Description	Size of the area where the project activity has been implemented.

Source of data	Data is provided by Project proponent
Value applied:	502.51
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	The eligible area for the project activity was determined by collecting multiple GPS location points of the land parcel. Using these points, individual land parcel KML files were then extracted with Google Earth.
Purpose of Data	Calculation for emission reduction both estimated and actual
Comments	None

Data / Parameter	CAI (Current annual Increment in monitoring period)
Data unit	ton/ha
Description	Total Biomass (Above and Below ground biomass)
Source of data	Refer to the Ex-Post Emission Reduction sheet
Value applied:	

Sr.No	Stratum Name	Total Biomass (ton/ha)
1	2018 Guava	37.34
2	2018 Mohogany	57.29
3	2018 Pomegranate	61.94
4	2019 Custard Apple	34.42
5	2019 Mohogany	167.42
6	2019 Pomegranate	38.67
7	2020 Pomegranate	26.23
8	2021 Pomegranate	24.64
9	2022 Pomegranate	9.84

Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	The total biomass (ton/ha) value calculated during the current monitoring period has been utilized to develop the growth curve (Ex-ante ER estimation). The actual monitoring data not only

	provides precise ER calculations but also establishes a robust basis for predicting future ER expectations.
Purpose of Data	Calculation of estimated emissions reduction
Comments	None

Data / Parameter	Root-to-Shoot Ratio (R)
Data unit	Dimensionless (Ratio)
Description	Root-shoot ratio appropriate for biomass stock
Source of data	AR Tool 14- Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks of trees and shrubs in A/R CDM project activities
Value applied:	0.25
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	The ratios of belowground to aboveground biomass (root-to-shoot ratio) is used to account for belowground biomass in living biomass estimations as it is not possible to estimate BGB through measurement for a living tree species. So, as per the Tool 14 default value 0.25 are taken.
Purpose of Data	Calculation of project emission removals
Comments	None

Data / Parameter	DF_{DW}
Data unit	Percentage
Description	Conservative default factor expressing carbon stock in dead wood as a percentage of carbon stock in tree biomass
Source of data	AR Tool 12- Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks in dead wood and litter in A/R CDM project activities
Value applied:	2%

Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	According to Tool 12, the value 2% is taken because the project is located in tropical region with <2000m elevation and 1000 mm yr^{-1}.
Purpose of Data	Calculation of project emission removals
Comments	None

Data / Parameter	DF_{LI}
Data unit	Percentage
Description	Conservative default factor expressing carbon stock in litter as a percentage of carbon stock in tree biomass
Source of data	AR Tool 12- Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks in dead wood and litter in A/R CDM project activities
Value applied:	4%
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	According to Tool 12, the value 4% is taken because the project is located in tropical region with <2000m elevation and 1000 mm yr^{-1}.
Purpose of Data	Calculation of project emission removals
Comments	None

Data / Parameter	Carbon Fraction (CF tree)
Data unit	tC/t.d.m
Description	Carbon fraction of tree biomass
Source of data	AR Tool 14- Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks of trees and shrubs in A/R CDM project activities
Value applied:	0.47

Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	According to the applied tool "Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks of trees and shrubs in A/R CDM project activities" IPCC default value of 0.47 is used
Purpose of Data	Calculation of project emissions
Comments	None

Data / Parameter	Conversion C to CO_2
Data unit	t CO_2/t C
Description	Factor applied to convert the tree carbon sequestered to tree CO_2e sequestered
Source of data	IPCC default value.
Value applied:	44/12=3.67
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	IPCC default value.
Purpose of Data	Calculation of project emissions removal
Comments	None

Data / Parameter	Soil Organic Carbon (SOC)
Data unit	Tonnes C/ hectares
Description	Soil organic carbon (SOC) refers only to the carbon component of organic compounds.
Source of data	AR-Tool 16 applied for the SOC calculations and total area is multiplied with the dSOC value obtain from the tool spreadsheet.
Value applied:	dSOC value applied as 0.8 tC/ha/yr

Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	This value is taken as per the AR-Tool 16. For calculating the value of the dSOC following factor are considered-

$SOC_{REF,i}$	$f_{LU,i}$	$f_{MG,i}$	$f_{IN,i}$	$SOC_{INITIAL,i}$	$SOC_{LOSS,i}$
38	0.58	1.00	0.95	20.94	0.00

Purpose of Data	Calculation of estimated emissions reduction
Comments	None

Data / Parameter	Project trees
Data unit	Count of tree in numbers
Description	The number of five tree species year wise for each project area provided by Project proponent
Source of data	Please refer to the Master of farmer's detail.
Value applied:	526,854 (for PAI-1)
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Data records for number of saplings planted were procured at the time of plantation activity.
Purpose of Data	Calculations of estimated emissions reductions/removals
Comments	None

Data / Parameter	W_i
Data unit	Dimensionless
Description	Relative weight of the area of stratum i, the area of the stratum i divided by the total project area.
Source of data	As per the Winrock's CDM A/R sample plot calculator spreadsheet tool

Value applied:	Summation of W_i is 1 **Stratum Name** / **W_i** 2018 Guava: 0.03 2018 Mohogany: 0.02 2018 Pomegranate: 0.34 2019 Custard Apple: 0.02 2019 Mohogany: 0.00 2019 Pomegranate: 0.30 2020 Pomegranate: 0.22 2021 Pomegranate: 0.03 2022 Pomegranate: 0.04
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Calculation of sample plots and project GHGs removal after allocating sample plots to each stratum.
Purpose of Data	Calculation of project emissions
Comments	None

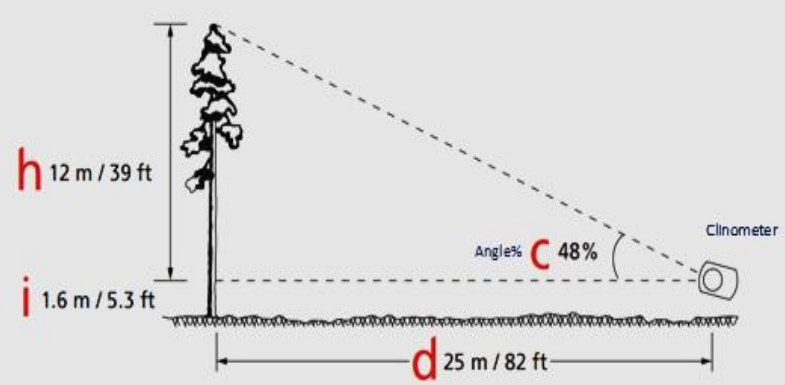
Data / Parameter	Permanent Sample Plot (PSP)
Data unit	Number
Description	Sample plots are chosen randomly from each stratum representing the plantation of respective stratum. Project Activity monitoring is based on the PSPs.
Source of data	Calculated, please refer sample plot calculator excel sheet
Value applied:	48
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	PSPs has established on the basis of Wi and Std, dev. of each stratum in PAI-1. Established PSPs based on A/R Methodological Tool 'Calculation of the number of sample plots for measurements within A/R CDM project activities' (Version

	02.1.0). PSPs are selected form project area planted parcel by random point generated through Q GIS.
Purpose of data	Calculation of project emissions
Comments	None

6.2 Data and Parameters Monitored

Data / Parameter	Collar diameter Collar Girth/Diameter at breast height
Data unit	Centimeter (cm)
Description	Near to the ground level (5-10cm form ground level)/1.37m for DBH
Source of data	Field measurements in Permanent Sample Plots (PSPs)
Description of measurement methods and procedures applied	DBH is measured at 1.37 m above ground and Collar Girth is measured near to the ground level (5-10cm form ground level) over the bark by the diameter Tape. Measurement of all the trees in the sample area of 12x12 meter grid in permanent sample plots.
Frequency of monitoring/recording	At the end of each monitoring period.
Value applied	Please refer to the monitoring data sub sheet in Ex-post Emission Reduction sheet
Monitoring equipment	Measuring Tape
QA/QC procedures applied	Standard operating procedures are made to ensure the correct and validating data collection for each of the monitoring parameters
Purpose of data	Calculation of actual project emissions
Calculation method	Diameter is calculated using the formula Diameter= Girth/(π)
Comments	None

Data / Parameter	Tree Height
Data unit	Meter (m)
Description	Height of the trees
Source of data	Field measurements in Permanent Sample Plots (PSPs)

Description of measurement methods and procedures applied	i. Height is measured with Clinometers. The measurement involves the following: Angle/degree percentage observation through clinometers ii. Distance in meter of the observer from point of observation to the tree iii. Height of the observer in meter (measured by using Measuring Tape, Make – Freemans Fibra (https://www.freemansgroup.com/about-fmi-ltd) All the trees in the sample area of 12x12 meter grid in permanent sample plots are measured. Below illustrated figure shows method applied to calculate the height of the tree:  Total height measurement with the help of clinometer
Frequency of monitoring/recording	At the end of each monitoring period.
Value applied:	Please refer to the monitoring data sub sheet in Ex-post Emission Reduction sheet
Monitoring equipment	Sunnto Clinometers.
QA/QC procedures applied	Standard operating procedures are made to ensure the correct and validating data collection for each of the monitoring parameters
Purpose of data	Calculation of actual project emissions
Calculation method	N/A
Comments	None

Data / Parameter	Ai
Data unit	Hectares (ha)

<table>
<tr><td>Description</td><td>Area of Stratum i</td></tr>
<tr><td>Source of data</td><td>Refer Excel sheet containing Latitude and Longitude of the Project Area using Geographical Information System (GIS)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Description of measurement methods and procedures applied</td><td>Strata area is selected and mapped in the software as .KML file</td></tr>
<tr><td>Frequency of monitoring/recording</td><td>During each verification</td></tr>
<tr><td>Value applied:</td><td>Project Stratification for first Project Activity instance is based on the year of plantation. Strata wise total area for the first Project Activity instance using GIS is given in below table:
<table>
<tr><th>Stratum Name</th><th>Area (Ha.)</th></tr>
<tr><td>2018 Guava</td><td>12.84</td></tr>
<tr><td>2018 Mohogany</td><td>12.17</td></tr>
<tr><td>2018 Pomegranate</td><td>169.73</td></tr>
<tr><td>2019 Custard Apple</td><td>11.80</td></tr>
<tr><td>2019 Mohogany</td><td>1.08</td></tr>
<tr><td>2019 Pomegranate</td><td>148.31</td></tr>
<tr><td>2020 Pomegranate</td><td>110.98</td></tr>
<tr><td>2021 Pomegranate</td><td>14.26</td></tr>
<tr><td>2022 Pomegranate</td><td>21.35</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Monitoring equipment</td><td>GPS instrument.</td></tr>
<tr><td>QA/QC procedures applied</td><td>Standard operating procedures are made to ensure the correct and validating data collection for each of the monitoring parameters</td></tr>
<tr><td>Purpose of data</td><td>Calculation of actual project emissions</td></tr>
<tr><td>Calculation method</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td>Comments</td><td>None</td></tr>
</table>

Data / Parameter	Standard Deviation
Data unit	t/ha

Description	Assumed standard deviation of biomass stock in stratum i
Source of data	Assumed
Description of measurement methods and procedures applied	
Frequency of monitoring/recording	During presurvey before the monitoring of the project
Value applied:	As per calculation
Monitoring equipment	It is calculated for every stratum
QA/QC procedures applied	N/A
Purpose of data	Calculation of actual project emissions
Calculation method	N/A
Comments	None

Stratum Name	Std. dev (t.d.m/ha)
2018 Guava	9.83
2018 Mohogany	10.85
2018 Pomegranate	7.93
2019 Custard Apple	17.72
2019 Mohogany	8.04
2019 Pomegranate	8.04
2020 Pomegranate	3.97
2021 Pomegranate	3.39
2022 Pomegranate	1.17

Data / Parameter	Size of Each PSPs in the Stratum i ($A_{Plot\ i}$)
Data unit	Hectares (ha)
Description	An area of 12-meter x 12-meter size (measuring 0.0144 ha) is measured and marked within each sample land parcel.

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>The selection of 0.0144 ha PSP is based on the CDM manual[116] for “Measurements for Estimation of Carbon Stocks”.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Source of data</td><td>Measured in the PSPs</td></tr>
<tr><td>Description of measurement methods and procedures applied</td><td>The area is measured with the help of using a measuring tape, measuring out 12 meters from each reference point in opposite directions to establish the four corners of the PSP.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Frequency of monitoring/recording</td><td>During each verification</td></tr>
<tr><td>Value applied:</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Stratum Name</th><th>Number of permanent sample plot</th><th>Size of each PSPs (ha)</th></tr>
<tr><td>2018 Guava</td><td>1</td><td>0.0144</td></tr>
<tr><td>2018 Mohogany</td><td>1</td><td>0.0144</td></tr>
<tr><td>2018 Pomegranate</td><td>18</td><td>0.0144</td></tr>
<tr><td>2019 Custard Apple</td><td>2</td><td>0.0144</td></tr>
<tr><td>2019 Mohogany</td><td>1</td><td>0.0144</td></tr>
<tr><td>2019 Pomegranate</td><td>16</td><td>0.0144</td></tr>
<tr><td>2020 Pomegranate</td><td>6</td><td>0.0144</td></tr>
<tr><td>2021 Pomegranate</td><td>2</td><td>0.0144</td></tr>
<tr><td>2022 Pomegranate</td><td>1</td><td>0.0144</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Monitoring equipment</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td>QA/QC procedures applied</td><td>Measurement, Verification and Reporting (MRV) personnel have been trained to measure the Sample Area of 0.0144 ha.

PP has designed MRV SOP for field measurement in line with Field Manual by CDM for ‘Measurement for Estimation of Carbon Stock’ (https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/publications/cdm_afforestation_fieldmanual_web.pdf</td></tr>
<tr><td>Purpose of data</td><td>Calculation of actual project emissions</td></tr>
</table>

[116] 0 https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/publications/cdm_afforestation_field-manual_web.pdf

Calculation method	N/A
Comments	N/A

Data / Parameter	Land Title Records
Data unit	None
Description	Land ownership document of each individual farmers involved in First Project Activity instance.
Source of data	Land ownership document of each individual farmer in the form of land record
Description of measurement methods and procedures applied	The land title records are certified by government.
Frequency of monitoring/recording	During each verification
Value applied:	None
Monitoring equipment	Land title of document
QA/QC procedures applied	The PP employee checks the data
Purpose of data	For verification of land title ownership of Farmers involved in the First Project Activity instance
Calculation method	None
Comments	None

Data / Parameter	Survival Rate
Data unit	% (percentage)

Description	The number of trees counted in each sample parcel initially after 3-5 months of planting and replantation is carried out immediately
Source of data	Field Measurement
Description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Initial survival checking after 3-5 months of planting. Final survival checking after 2 years of planting and subsequently at each monitoring event.
Frequency of monitoring/recording	At the end of each monitoring period
Value applied:	Please refer the Ex-post Emission Reduction Sheet
Monitoring equipment	N/A
QA/QC procedures applied	N/A
Purpose of data	Calculation of project emission
Calculation method	N/A
Comments	N/A

Data / Parameter	AGB_{tree}
Data unit	t.d.m/ha
Description	AGB of tree species in sample plot of stratum at time t calculated using allometric equations.
Source of data	Allometric equations of each species were taken from peer reviewed publications.
Description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Allometric equation is used for calculate the AGB
Frequency of monitoring/recording	At the start of the project activity and every five years since the initial verification and certification of an A/R project activity.

Value applied:	Please Refer to the Ex-Post emission reduction sheet (Database sheet)
Monitoring equipment	N/A
QA/QC procedures applied	Standard operating procedures are made to ensure the correct and validating data collection for each of the monitoring parameters.
Purpose of data	Calculation of actual project emissions
Calculation method	Each tree species has defined equations to calculate AGB. DBH/collar diameter, height values are used as input to calculate AGB using the respective equations.
Comments	None

Data / Parameter	BGB_{tree}
Data unit	t.d.m/ha
Description	The root-shoot ratio used to determine the proportion of belowground biomass in relation to the aboveground biomass.
Source of data	Refer Ex-post Emission Reduction Sheet
Description of measurement methods and procedures applied	The ratios of belowground to aboveground biomass (root-to-shoot ratio) is used to account for belowground biomass in living biomass estimations as it is not possible to estimate BGB through measurement for a living tree species. So, as per the Tool 14 default value 0.25 is taken.
Frequency of monitoring/recording	During each verification
Value applied:	Refer Ex-post Emission Reduction Sheet
Monitoring equipment	-
QA/QC procedures applied	NA

Purpose of data	Calculation of project emissions
Calculation method	BGB= 0.25 AGB (IPCC, 2006)
Comments	None

Data / Parameter	DF_{DW}
Data unit	Percent (%)
Description	Conservative default factor expressing carbon stock in dead wood as a percentage of carbon stock in tree biomass
Source of data	AR-Tool 12- Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks in dead wood and litter in A/R CDM project activities
Description of measurement methods and procedures applied	During the monitoring time observed to dead wood remains in situ and is not removed from the project boundary through any type of anthropogenic activities.
Frequency of monitoring/recording	At each verification period
Value applied:	2%
Monitoring equipment	N/A
QA/QC procedures applied	Standard operating procedures are made to ensure the correct and validating data collection for each of the monitoring parameters.
Purpose of data	Calculation of project emissions
Calculation method	N/A
Comments	None

Data / Parameter	DF_{LI}

Data unit	Percent (%)
Description	Conservative default factor expressing carbon stock in dead wood as a percentage of carbon stock in tree biomass
Source of data	AR-Tool 12- Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks in dead wood and litter in A/R CDM project activities
Description of measurement methods and procedures applied	During the monitoring time observed to litter remains in situ and is not removed from the project boundary through any type of anthropogenic activities.
Frequency of monitoring/recording	At each verification period
Value applied	4%
Monitoring equipment	N/A
QA/QC procedures applied	Standard operating procedures are made to ensure the correct and validating data collection for each of the monitoring parameters.
Purpose of data	Calculation of project emissions
Calculation method	N/A
Comments	None

Data / Parameter	d_{SOC}
Data unit	tC/ha/yr
Description	The rate of SOC changes within the project boundary under baseline conditions and project scenario
Source of data	Calculated as per the Tool-16

Description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Value of the calculation model "Tool for estimation of changes in soil organic carbon stocks due to the implementation of A/R CDM project activities".
Frequency of monitoring/recording	At each verification period
Value applied:	0.8 tC/h/yr
Monitoring equipment	N/A
QA/QC procedures applied	Standard operating procedures are made to ensure the correct and validating data collection for each of the monitoring parameters
Purpose of data	Calculation of carbon stock density of soil organic carbon (SOC)
Calculation method	N/A
Comments	None

Data / Parameter	$A_{DISP,t}$
Data unit	Ha
Description	Area of land from which agricultural activity is being displaced in the current monitoring period
Source of data	N/A
Description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Standard operating procedures are made to ensure the correct and validating data collection for each of the monitoring parameters.
Frequency of monitoring/recording	At each verification period
Value applied:	0
Monitoring equipment	N/A

QA/QC procedures applied	N/A
Purpose of data	Calculation of actual project emissions
Calculation method	N/A
Comments	None

Data / Parameter	$A_{BURN,l,t}$
Data unit	ha
Description	The land area on fire had occurred and carbon loss in such area.
Source of data	Field measurement or remote sensing measurement
Description of measurement methods and procedures applied	The area shall be delineated either on the ground using GPS or from georeferenced remote sensing data
Frequency of monitoring/recording	At each verification period
Value applied:	0
Monitoring equipment	N/A
QA/QC procedures applied	N/A
Purpose of data	Calculation of actual project emissions
Calculation method	N/A
Comments	None

Data / Parameter	Buffer

Data unit	%
Description	The risk of carbon loss associated with the project activity has been mitigated and secured through the measures implemented by the project.
Source of data	N/A
Description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Calculated as per the VCS Non-Permanence Risk Tool 4.2
Frequency of monitoring/recording	At each verification period
Value applied:	19 %
Monitoring equipment	N/A
QA/QC procedures applied	N/A
Purpose of data	Calculation of actual project emissions
Calculation method	Buffer pool is calculated using the Verra hub portal where non-permanence risk assessment is performed.
Comments	None

Data / Parameter	Uncertainty
Data unit	%
Description	Uncertainty of the estimated carbon stock in a tree
Source of data	Physical Calculation.
Description of measurement methods and procedures applied	It is applied uncertainty discount, if greater than 10% according to the procedure provided in Appendix 2 of the methodological tool using which uncertainty has been calculated.

Frequency of monitoring/recording	At each verification period
Value applied:	0.00 %
Monitoring equipment	N/A
QA/QC procedures applied	N/A
Purpose of data	Calculation of project emissions
Calculation method	Calculation of uncertainty
Comments	None

6.3 Monitoring Plan

As per the requirements of VCS, the Project will describe the process and schedule for obtaining, recording, compiling and analyzing the monitored data and parameters set out in Section 6.2 (data and parameters monitored) above. The following details should be included:

Roles and Responsibilities:

The management structure of the plantation project of Shivbhadra Agro Private Limited and Infinite Environmental Solutions Limited is represented as follows:

Organization	Roles	Reporting	Designation
Infinite Environmental Solution Limited	Project plan; designing & execution Financial management; Budgeting; Project accounting; Checks & controls Project Monitoring & Reports Supervision of carbon credit project Addressing all legal procedures	Infinite Environmental Solution Limited -Operation Director	Consultant
Shivbhadra Agro Private Limited	Project implementation General administration Coordination with the field staff Develop & maintain the MIS Intermittent Site visits	Shivbhadra Agro Private Limited	Project Proponent (PP)

Plantation supervisors	Total field Assistance to the Administrators Nursery raising Land development Labor management & allocation Site monitoring On-site management Compilation of inventory and reporting	Shivbhadra Agro Private Limited	Project Proponent (PP)

Establishment of the project boundary

All land parcels subject to plantations under this project activity are delineated using GPS tracking function. For this, an extensive training is conducted and up-to-date GPS portable devices are available (Garmin etrex 10x GPS). A step-wise guidance of this tracking procedure is provided in the SOPs Each planting plot, having assigned a unique ID, is tracked and the tracks are downloaded and recorded as Google Earth pro .KML file, as shape file and as Excel file. This allows for further processing of the tracks via GIS applications. The activities that allow for proper management and monitoring of the project areas are:

- Review of all project boundaries to assess potentially on-going afforestation activities, site by site.
- Geo-referencing (latitude and longitude) of each land parcel, which is part of the project.
- Periodic verification of at least 10% of recorded boundary tracks to ensure that the project boundaries correspond to the boundaries laid out
- There will be periodic verifications of the project area boundaries, during the crediting period. If the boundaries present changes within this period due to natural (pests, diseases, fire, etc.) or anthropogenic damages (harvests or deforestation), these areas will be located and their extent determined, making an assessment of the carbon loss. These areas will be treated as different strata from those initially established. The modified boundaries will be reported during the subsequent verification; the deforested lands will be excluded from the project and the VCUs issued for these areas will be deducted.
- Similarly, the areas where planting fails, or the use of the land changes, will be documented.
- Analysis of the field information obtained using a GIS system (ArcGIS), calculating the areas incorporated by tree stand model and year of planting, and those affected by disturbances will be carried out.

Stratification

Stratification of the areas will correspond to the guidelines established by methodology AR ACM0003 "Afforestation and reforestation of lands except wetlands" Version (2.0). During the project, the number and boundaries of the strata defined ex-ante may change during the crediting period (ex-post). For this reason, strata will be monitored periodically. If a change in the number and area of the project strata occurs, the sampling framework will be adjusted accordingly through the following procedure for monitoring strata and the sampling framework. A stratification is proposed according as a function of the carbon sinks and disturbances identified, taking into account the following elements:

- The results of biomass accumulation;
- Planting dates;
- Unexpected disturbance occurring during the crediting period (e.g., fire, pest or disease outbreaks);
- Since this project activity instance 1 is rolled out over a 5 years period, planting different tree species groups, the database is updated periodically capturing the following information:
- Unexpected disturbances occurring during the crediting period (e.g., due to fire, pests or disease outbreaks), affecting differently different parts of an originally homogeneous stratum or stand;
- Forest management (cleaning, planting, re-replanting and harvesting, if any) may be implemented at different intensities, dates and spatial locations than mentioned in the PDMR
- Two different strata may be similar enough to allow their merging into one stratum.

The stratification identification procedure and the final stratification for this monitoring period are described below:

Identification of pre-stratification scenario: Infinite environmental solutions limited monitoring team identified possible stratification variables apart from planting years such as species planted, plantation model, climatic zone (as per project inventory database).

Sampling design, sampling size and random sample point selection

The sampling design is first of all driven by the precision requirements as outlined in the methodology. The targeted precision level for biomass estimation shall be ± 10% of the mean at a 90% confidence level. The survey sample size is determined by the variability of biomass within the samples and the precision level required in the methodology (90/10 precision level). The tool "Calculation of the number of sample plots for measurements within A/R CDM project activities"

(Version 02.1.0)"[117] as well as the Sampling Calculator (Walker et al. 2007)[118] is used to estimate the number of permanent sample plots needed (project total as well as No. plots per stratum i) for monitoring changes in carbon pools at a desired precision level and to determine the plot locations. Based on this, Ex ante as well as std.dev. assumed by the expert was to determine variability of carbon stocks of trees and to determine the required sample size.

It was agreed to fix the sample size at an uncertainty level of 10% and to apply the discounting procedure presented in Appendix 2 of the A/R Methodological tool 'estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks of trees and shrubs in A/R CDM project activities' (Version 4.2). The sample plot selection and location equally follow the guidance of the "Calculation of the number of sample plots for measurements within A/R CDM project activities" (Version 02.1.0) selecting a stratified random sampling procedure with a Square (12m*12m) sample plot design. The random selection of planting plots for the sampling was done proportionally to the size of the plots. The different steps of this process are outlined below, for a full description it is referred to the Infinite Environmental Solutions Limited SOPs provided in the supporting documentation. The location of the center point of the 12 m*12 m permanent sample square is determined randomly using an automatic ArcGIS function.

- **Pilot Inventory:** Plantation plots for each preliminary stratum were randomly selected. Calculation of biomass (In major carbon pool) per hectare and variability applying the AR methodology tool 'estimation of carbon stock and change in carbon stocks of the trees and shrubs in A/R CDM project activity'. inputs of win-rock model are given below:

Sr.No.	Stratum Name	Area (Ha.)	Mean AGB (t.d.m/ha)	Std.Dev. (t.d.m/ha)
1	2018 Guava	12.84	24.58	9.83
2	2018 Mohogany	12.17	54.27	10.85
3	2018 Pomegranate	169.73	22.05	7.94
4	2019 Custard Apple	11.80	44.31	17.72
5	2019 Mohogany	1.08	40.2	8.04
6	2019 Pomegranate	148.31	17.88	8.04
7	2020 Pomegranate	110.98	11.33	3.97
8	2021 Pomegranate	14.26	6.77	3.39
9	2022 Pomegranate	21.35	2.93	1.17

[117] https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/ARmethodologies/tools/ar-am-tool-03-v2.1.0.pdf
[118] Winrock International » Winrock Sample Plot Calculator Spreadsheet Tool

Determination of sample size for this monitoring period:

Due to high variability of carbon and very low carbon densities during this early stage of the project, sample size is determined for a 10% uncertainty. The following minimum number of sample plots is required for the eight strata:

Sr.No.	Stratum Name	Area (Ha.)	Mean AGB (t.d.m/ha)	Std.Dev. (t.d.m/ha)	Number of permanent sample plot	Adjusted PSP
1	2018 Guava	12.84	24.58	9.83	1	1
2	2018 Mohogany	12.17	54.27	10.85	1	1
3	2018 Pomegranate	169.73	22.05	7.94	18	18
4	2019 Custard Apple	11.80	44.31	17.72	2	2
5	2019 Mohogany	1.08	40.2	8.04	0	1
6	2019 Pomegranate	148.31	17.88	8.04	16	16
7	2020 Pomegranate	110.98	11.33	3.97	6	6
8	2021 Pomegranate	14.26	6.77	3.39	1	2
9	2022 Pomegranate	21.35	2.93	1.17	0	1

- **Random planting plot selection and permanent sample point allocation:** Using the project database, the respective number of plots was randomly selected proportionally to size of the planting plots (see SOP 'PILOT INVENTORY & SAMPLING'). The center point of the square measurement point is randomly selected within these planting plots.
- **Permanent sample point design:** Following "Measurements for Estimation of Carbon Stocks in Afforestation and Reforestation Project Activities under the Clean Development Mechanism A Field Manual"[119], a sample plot size should be determined in a way to measure around 20 trees per plot. Based on the av. tree density (800-1111 trees per ha) in this project, each square should cover an area of approx. 144 m^2, i.e., with dimensions 12 m*12 m (conservatively)
- The pilot plots can be integrated into the total sample size since both the stratified random plot selection procedures as well as the parameters collected from the permanent sample circles are identical to the subsequent sampling. The Excel file with all plots randomly

[119] cdm_afforestation_field-manual_web.pdf (unfccc.int)

selected including a shape file with the exact circle point locations is attached as supporting information.

Data collection, recording and analysis:

Data parameters	Data generation	Recording	Storage	Responsible persons
Area of plantation	The data will be generated through tracking of prerecorded way points with GPS	The way points will be recorded in .KML format	The data will be stored centrally in electronic format	The data will be collected by PP team project officers
Area of sampling	The area sampled will be calculated with the help of applicable tool for sampling. The area will be updated annually	The area to be sampled is recorded by consultant	The data is stored centrally in electronic format	The data will be calculated by Project Manager
a) Collar Diameter	These parameters are calculated for all the trees in the designated sample plots which are permanent for the crediting period of the project. The measurement is taken annually for individual tree in the sample plots.	The records will be maintained by consultant	The data will be stored centrally in electronic format	Infinite Environmental Solutions limited will carry out monitoring of plots for Collar Diameter.
b) DBH	These parameters are calculated for all the trees in the designated sample plots which are permanent for the crediting period of the project. The measurement is taken annually for individual tree in the sample plots.	The records will be maintained by consultant	The data will be stored centrally in electronic format	Infinite Environmental Solutions limited will carry out monitoring of plots for Collar Diameter.

c) Height	These parameters are calculated for all the trees in the designated sample plots which are permanent for the crediting period of the project. The measurement is taken annually for individual tree in the sample plots.	The records will be maintained by consultant	The data will be stored centrally in electronic format	Infinite Environmental Solutions limited will carry out monitoring of plots for Collar Diameter.
Survival of trees	The survival of trees will be noted visually for the first three years after plantation	The records will be maintained by consultant	The data will be stored centrally in electronic format and appropriate action in case of more than expected mortality	Infinite Environmental Solutions limited
Area affected by Natural Disaster	Any plantation area affected by natural disasters and consequent loss of carbon stock will be noted calculated	The records will be maintained by PP	The data will be stored centrally in electronic format	Infinite Environmental Solutions Limited (PP)

Leakage and Carbon Loss monitoring: PP has created a clear plan to monitor possible risks of leakage and carbon loss in the project area. Leakage means that the project activities could accidentally cause farming or grazing to move into nearby areas. To address this, the PP has implemented several preventive and monitoring measures. To avoid this, the PP will conduct field surveys and talk to local stakeholders to make sure farming and grazing are not being pushed outside the project area.

As detailed in Sections 4.1 and 5.3, the project is carried out exclusively on land that has been used for agricultural purposes for many years, with no involvement of grazing land. Farmers continue cultivating their legally owned plots in other parts of the area, thereby sustaining their livelihoods and ensuring that no agricultural displacement—and hence, no leakage—has occurred. Grazing practices in the region are stall-fed, and there are no free-ranging cattle on the project land. Additionally, the baseline condition of the project area consisted of degraded agricultural land with no history of grazing activity. PP will also ensure that, throughout the crediting period, the implementation of project activities does not lead to any displacement of agricultural or grazing practices.

For carbon loss, the PP will monitor risks such as fires, storms, illegal tree cutting, land disputes, unclear land ownership, or opposition from the community. These risks will be tracked using satellite images and field checks. The PP team will also visit the project area regularly and speak with local people to catch any issues early. If problems are found, they will take quick action—such as replanting trees or improving protection measures. All risks and issues will be discussed during ongoing meetings and consultations held between the PP and local stakeholders. In addition, stakeholders will have the option to report or raise any concerns they identify during the crediting period using a dedicated website of PP[120]. All findings and updates will be recorded, and yearly reports will be prepared to ensure transparency and accountability.

A detailed description of the field data collection procedures can be found in the SOP 'Infinite Environmental Solutions Limited - SOP FIELD MONITORING' (supporting documentation). The field measurement procedure has been standardized from the early beginning of this project and the main steps are summarized as follows:

Field work safety: This includes equipment checking, calibration of measurement equipment; organization of field teams; and general office preparations prior to field work.

Field measurement planning: This step is to train new members of the survey teams or to update all team members on any new technologies (such as tree measurement smartphone APP, etc.). A standard itinerary has been developed for this.

Orientation and training of standard field procedures: This includes standard rules on navigation and locating of sample point locations, and to fix and establish the square point center.

Navigating to and between sample points in the field: Standard activities according to a given workflow include three levels of data collection; (1) Plantation plot parameters; (2) Measurement plot specific parameters and (3) Tree specific parameters.

Sample point measurement activities: Standard activities according to a given workflow include three levels of data collection; (1) Plantation plot parameters; (2) Measurement plot specific parameters and (3) Tree specific parameters.

Field data transfer, verification and project carbon inventory database: The plot-wise data are entered into a standard database Excel template which uses excel based features to ensure/ verify the correct entry of data (conditional formatting to identify outliers/ wrong entries, provision of drop-down lists to avoid spelling errors, etc.). The survey team-wise data are then compiled in the total project carbon database.

Sample point layout

[120] https://shivbhadraagro.com/lodge-your-grievance/

Square shape permanent sample plots are established which are easy to locate, and its boundary can be established with less effort. Considering the planting density in this project the size of the measurement circle is defined to capture at least 15-20 trees per plot. The formula used to calculate this is shown below.

A_{min} = 10,000 × n_{min} ÷ne

m^2 = m^2/ha × $trees$ ÷$trees/ha$

Where;

A_{min} = minimum circle area size in m^2

n_{min} = number of minimum trees required to measure within one measurement circle (at least 20)

ne = number of trees per ha planted which are expected to reach maturity stage

The table below summarizes the status information of the 8 project strata and the assessment of square shape.

Parameters collected and measured in the field

1) **Collar Diameter:** Collar diameter for each sampled tree has been calculated from the girth values measured in the field near the tree base (Up 10 cm). Tailors tape has been used for the girth measurement

   Diameter=Girth/3.14

2) **Diameter at Breast Height (DBH):** DBH for each sampled tree has been calculated from the girth values measured in the field near the tree (at 1.37m). Tailors tape has been used for the girth measurement

   Diameter=Girth/3.14

3) **Tree Height:** Tree height is measured with the help of clinometer as follows-

   - Position Yourself: Stand a known distance away from the tree. A common method is to stand a distance equal to the tree's expected height or a multiple of it (e.g., if the tree is anticipated to be 30 feet tall, stand 30 feet away).
   - Calibrate the Clinometer: Hold the clinometer at eye level.
   - Focus the device on the topmost point of the tree.
   - Take Angle Measurements: Read the angle indicated on the clinometer. This angle should be the angle from your line of sight to the top of the tree.
   - Calculate Tree Height: Use trigonometry to calculate the tree's height. The basic formula is: Height = Distance × tan(angle).
   - Ensure that the clinometer measures in degrees; if not, convert the angle to degrees before calculating the height.

Procedures for internal auditing and QA/QC

As stated in the IPCC GPG for LULUCF (page 4.111) monitoring requires provisions for quality assurance (QA) and quality control (QC) to be implemented via a QA/QC plan. The plan will be part of project documentation and cover procedures as described below for:

- Collecting reliable field measurements;
- Verifying methods used to collect field data;
- Verifying data entry and analysis techniques; and
- Data maintenance and archiving. Especially this point is important, as time scales of project activities are much longer than technological improvements of electronic data archiving.

Procedures to ensure reliable field measurements

Collecting reliable field measurement data is an important step in the quality assurance plan. Those responsible for the measurement work are trained in all aspects of the field data collection and data analyses. It is good practice to develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for each step of the field measurements, which should be adhered to at all times. These SOPs describe in detail all steps to be taken of the field measurements and contain provisions for documentation for verification purposes so that future field personnel can check past results and repeat the measurements in a consistent fashion. To ensure the collection and maintenance of reliable field data:

- Field-team members are fully aware of all procedures and the importance of collecting data as accurately as possible;
- Field teams install test plots if needed in the field and measure all pertinent components using the SOPs to estimate measurement errors;
- The document lists all names of the field team and the project leader will certify that the team is trained; and new staff is adequately trained.

Procedures to verify field data collection

To verify that plots have been installed and the measurements taken correctly, it is good practice to remeasure independently every 10 plots and to compare the measurements. The following quality targets are achieved for the re-measurements, compared to the original measurements:

- Missed or extra trees- no error within the plot
- Tree species or groups- no error

At the end of the field work independently 10-20% of the plots are checked. Field data collected at this stage is compared with the original data. Any errors found are corrected and recorded. Any errors discovered are expressed as a percentage of all plots that have been re-checked to provide an estimate of the measurement error.

Reliable carbon estimates require proper entry of data into the data analyses spreadsheets. Possible errors in this process are minimized if the entry of field data is cross-checked and, where necessary, internal tests incorporated into the spreadsheets to ensure that the data entries are realistic. Communication between all personnel involved in measuring and analyzing data is used to resolve any

apparent anomalies before the final analysis of the monitoring data is completed. If there are any problems with the monitoring plot data that cannot be resolved, the plot is not used in the analysis.

Data maintenance and storage

Because of the relatively long-term nature of these project activities, data archiving (maintenance and storage) will be an important component of the work. Data archiving should take several forms and copies of all data should be provided to each project participant. Copies (electronic and/or paper) of all field data, data analyses, and models; estimates of the changes in carbon stocks and corresponding calculations and models used; any GIS products; and copies of the measuring and monitoring reports should all be stored in a dedicated and safe place, preferably offsite. Given the time frame over which the project activity will take place and the pace of production of updated versions of software and new hardware for storing data, it is recommended that the electronic copies of the data and report be updated periodically or converted to a format that could be accessed by any future software application.

7 QUANTIFICATION OF GHG EMISSION REDUCTIONS AND REMOVALS

7.1 Data and Parameters Monitored

Data / Parameter	Total area of project
Data unit	Hectare
Description	Total area of small land parcels in which project is implemented
Value applied:	502.51
Comments	None

Data / Parameter	Collar Girth/collar diameter/DBH/GBH
Data unit	cm
Description	Diameter of the tree at the breast height (1.37m). DBH values are collected for each sample plot prior to the verification. Collar girth of tree is measured at up to 10-15 cm form ground level.

Value applied:	Please referee the Ex-post Calculation sheet
Comments	None

Data / Parameter	Height
Data unit	meter
Description	Measured height of all tree within the sample plot with the help of Clinometer (A height measurement instrument). Measured data is initially recorded in the survey sheets which will be later entered in to Excel format for CER calculation.
Value applied:	Please referee the Ex-post Calculation sheet
Comments	None

Data / Parameter	T
Data unit	Year
Description	Time period elapsed between two successive estimations of carbon stock

Value applied:

Stratum	T (years)
2018 Guava	5.71
2018 Mohogany	5.71
2018 Pomegranate	5.71
2019 Custard Apple	5.21
2019 Mohogany	5.21
2019 Pomegranate	5.21
2020 Pomegranate	4.21
2021 Pomegranate	3.21

	2022 Pomegranate	2.21
Comments	None	

Data / Parameter	A_i
Data unit	Hectares (ha)
Description	Area of Stratum i
Value applied:	Project Stratification for first Project Activity instance is based on the year of plantation. Strata wise total area for the first Project Activity instance using GIS is given in below table:

Stratum Name	Area (ha)
2018 Guava	12.84
2018 Mohogany	12.17
2018 Pomegranate	169.73
2019 Custard Apple	11.80
2019 Mohogany	1.08
2019 Pomegranate	148.31
2020 Pomegranate	110.98
2021 Pomegranate	14.26
2022 Pomegranate	21.35

Comments	None

Data / Parameter	Size of Each PSPs in the Stratum i ($A_{Plot\ i}$)
Data unit	Hectares (ha)
Description	An area of 12-meter x 12-meter size (measuring 0.0144 ha) is measured and marked within each sample land parcel.

	The selection of 0.0144 ha PSP is based on the CDM manual[121] for "Measurements for Estimation of Carbon Stocks".
Value applied:	

Stratum Name	Number of permanent sample plot	Size of each PSPs (ha)
2018 Mohogany	1	0.0144
2018 Pomegranate	1	0.0144
2019 Custard Apple	18	0.0144
2019 Custard Apple	2	0.0144
2019 Mohogany	1	0.0144
2019 Pomegranate	16	0.0144
2020 Pomegranate	6	0.0144
2021 Pomegranate	2	0.0144
2022 Pomegranate	1	0.0144

Comments	None

Data / Parameter	AGB
Data unit	t.d.m/ha
Description	AGB of tree species in sample plot of stratum at time t calculated using allometric equations.
Value applied:	Please refer to the Ex-post Emission Reduction Sheet.
Comments	None

Data / Parameter	BGB_{tree}
Data unit	t.d.m/ha

[121] 0 https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/publications/cdm_afforestation_field-manual_web.pdf

Description	The root-shoot ratio used to determine the proportion of belowground biomass in relation to the aboveground biomass.
Value applied:	Refer Ex-post Emission Reduction Sheet
Comments	None

Data / Parameter	$A_{Burn,i,t}$
Data unit	Hectare
Description	Area burnt in stratum i Area burnt under the particular stratum under the current monitoring period. Area burnt is recorded at the time of each monitoring.
Value applied:	See table below
Comments	None

Stratum	$A_{Burn,i,t}$
2018 Mohogany	0
2018 Pomegranate	0
2019 Custard Apple	0
2019 Custard Apple	0
2019 Mohogany	0
2019 Pomegranate	0
2020 Pomegranate	0
2021 Pomegranate	0
2022 Pomegranate	0

7.2 Baseline Emissions

The project activity is being implemented on private farmlands degraded land with low agricultural output. Since there were no trees present (in middle of field) and tree on the

boundary of farm are not harvested in the baseline scenario, therefore under clause "12(d) of AR-Tool 14" the change in the carbon stock in baseline within the project boundary is considered as zero.

$\Delta C_{BSL,t} = \Delta C_{TREE\_BSL,t} = 0$

7.3 Project Emissions

According to the methodology AR-ACM0003 is stated that if biomass distribution over the project area is not homogeneous, stratification should be carried out to improve the precision of biomass estimation (please refer the section 6.3).

The actual net GHG removals by sinks shall be calculated as follows (equation 2 in Methodology):

$$\Delta C_{ACTUAL,t} = \Delta C_{P,t} - GHG_{E,t}$$

Where:

$\Delta C_{ACTUAL,t}$ = Actual net GHG removals by sinks, in year t; tCO_2-e

$\Delta C_{P,t}$= Change in the carbon stocks in project, occurring in the selected carbon pools, in year t; tCO_2-e

$GHG_{E,t}$, = Increase in non-CO_2 GHG emissions within the project boundary as a result of the implementation of the A/R project activity, in year t, as estimated in the tool "Estimation of non-CO_2 GHG emissions resulting from burning of biomass attributable to an A/R CDM project activity"; tCO_2-e

Change in the carbon stocks in project, occurring in the selected carbon pools in year t shall be calculated as follows (equation 3):

$$\Delta C_{P,t} = \Delta C_{TREE-PROJ,t} + \Delta C_{SHRUB-PROJ,t} + \Delta C_{DW-PROJ,t} + \Delta C_{LI-PROJ,t} + \Delta SOC_{AL,t}$$

Where:

$\Delta C_{P,t}$ = Change in the carbon stocks in project, occurring in the selected carbon pools, in year t; tCO_2-e

$\Delta C_{TREE-PROJ,t}$ = Change in carbon stock in tree biomass in project in year t, as estimated in the tool "Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks of trees and shrubs in A/R CDM project activities"; tCO_2-e

$\Delta C_{SHRUB-PROJ,t}$ = Change in carbon stock in shrub biomass in project in year t, as estimated in the tool "Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks of trees and shrubs in A/R CDM project activities"; tCO_2-e

$\Delta C_{DW-PROJ,t}$ = Change in carbon stock in dead wood in project in year t, as estimated in the tool "Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks in dead wood and litter in A/R CDM project activities"; tCO_2-e

$\Delta C_{LI-PROJ,t}$= Change in carbon stock in litter in project in year t, as estimated in the tool "Estimation of carbon stocks due to the implementation of A/R CDM project activities", as estimated in the same tool; tCO_2-e

$\Delta SOC_{AL,t}$= Change in carbon stock in SOC in project, in year t, in areas of land meeting the applicability conditions of the tool "Tool for estimation of change in soil organic carbon stocks due to the implementation of A/R CDM project activities", as estimated in the same tool; tCO_2-e

Estimation in the changes of carbon stock in tree biomass:

The change in carbon stock in tree biomass in project in year t is estimated based on the tool "Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks of trees and shrubs in A/R CDM project activities", AR-TOOL14.

The parameters used to determine the biomass of the forest species in the project are Carbon Fraction (CF), Root-to-shoot-ratio (R), and Diameter at breast height (DBH), Collar Girth, Height of tree, DBH, Collar girth and height was measured in the field. CF and R used default values proposed by IPCC.

The plot biomass value (i.e. per-hectare tree biomass at the centre of the plot) is estimated as follows (all time-dependent variables relate to the time of measurement):

Mean tree biomass per hectare in a stratum and the associated variance are estimated as follows: (equation 16 and 17 of tool 14)

$$\Delta b_{TREE,i} = \frac{\sum_{p=1}^{n_i} \Delta b_{TREE,p,i}}{n_i}$$

$$s^2_{\Delta,i} = \frac{n_i \times \sum_{p=1}^{n_i} \Delta b^2_{TREE,p,i} - \left(\sum_{p=1}^{n_i} \Delta b_{TREE,p,i}\right)^2}{n_i \times (n_i - 1)}$$

….

Where,

Δb_{TREEi} = Mean change in tree biomass per hectare in stratum i; t d.m. ha^{-1}

$\Delta b_{TREEp,i}$= Change in tree biomass per hectare in plot p in stratum i; t d.m. ha^{-1}

$S^2_{\Delta,i}$= Variance of mean change in tree biomass per hectare in stratum i; (t d.m. ha^{-1}) ^{2}

ni= Number of sample plots, in stratum i, in which tree biomass was re-measured

Mean carbon stock in trees within the tree biomass estimation strata and the associated uncertainty are estimated as follow: (equation 12 to 15 of tool 14)

$$C_{TREE} = \frac{44}{12} \times CF_{TREE} \times B_{TREE}$$

$$B_{TREE} = A \times b_{TREE}$$

$$b_{TREE} = \sum_{i=1}^{M} w_i \times b_{TREE,i}$$

$$u_C = \frac{t_{VAL} \times \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{M} w_i^2 \times \frac{s_i^2}{n_i}}}{b_{TREE}}$$

Where:

C_{TREE} = Carbon stock in trees in the biomass estimation strata; t CO_2-e

CF_{TREE}= Carbon fraction of tree biomass; t C (t d.m.)$^{-1}$. A default value of 0.47 is used unless transparent and verifiable information can be provided to justify a different value.

B_{TREE}=Tree biomass in the tree biomass estimation strata; t d.m.

A= Sum of areas of the tree biomass estimation strata; ha

b_{TREE}= Mean tree biomass per hectare in the tree biomass estimation strata; t d.m. ha^{-1}

w_i=Ratio of the area of stratum i to the sum of areas of tree biomass estimation strata (i.e.

$w_i=A_i/A$); dimensionless

$b_{TREE,i}$= Mean tree biomass per hectare in stratum i; t d.m. ha^{-1}

uc= Uncertainty in C_{TREE}

t_{val}= Two-sided Student's t-value for a confidence level of 90 per cent and degrees of freedom equal to n – M, where n is total number of sample plots within the tree biomass estimation strata and M is the total number of tree biomass estimation strata

S_i^2= Variance of mean tree biomass per hectare in stratum i; (t.d.m. ha^{-1})^2

n_i= Number of sample plots in stratum i

For Calculating AGB of the tree following equation where is used-

Pomegranate[122]=$Y=10^{(-0.535+\log10(BA))}$

Guava[123]= Y+3.264X^1.012

[122] METHODS FOR ESTIMATING BIOMASS DENSITY FROM EXISTING DATA (fao.org)

[123] Microsoft Word - May25O

Custard Apple[124]=$Y=10^{(-0.535+\log10(BA))}$

Mahogany[125]=$Y=\exp(-2.302+0.894\ \mathrm{Ln}(D^2*H)$

Where;

BA= Basal area of tree (cm^2)

X= Collar dimeter (cm)

D= Diameter at Breast Height (1.37 m) (meter)

H= Height of the tree (meter)

Estimation in the changes of carbon stock in shrub biomass:

The change in carbon stock in shrub biomass in project in year t is estimated based on the tool "Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks of trees and shrubs in A/R CDM project activities", AR-TOOL14. Shrub plantation is not included in the project activity. Therefore, the biomass or change in the biomass of shrubs is considered as zero.

Estimation in the changes of carbon stock in deadwood and litter biomass:

Dead wood is expected to remain in the project area and will not be removed. Conservatively, the carbon stock contained in this pool is expected to increase in the project duration. The increase in carbon stock in deadwood is as calculated as outlined in section 6.2 of the AR-CDM Tool 12 Conservative default factor expressing carbon stock in deadwood as a percentage of carbon stock in tree biomass is consider as 2% (table 5 of section 8 of AR-CDM Tool 12).

Litter is expected to remain in the project area and will not be removed. Conservatively, the carbon stock contained in this pool is expected to increase in the project duration. The increase in carbon stock in litter is as calculated as outlined in section 7.2 of the AR-CDM Tool 12 Conservative default factor expressing carbon stock in litter as a percentage of carbon stock in tree biomass is consider as 4% (table 6 of section 8 of AR-CDM Tool 12).

Estimation in the changes in soil organic carbon (SOC):

Estimations of soil organic carbon (SOC) stocks were done accordance to the "Tool for the change in soil organic carbon stocks due to the implementation of A/R CDM project activity". As suggested by the tool, it is assumed that the implementation of the project activity increases the SOC content of the lands from the pre-project level to the level that is equal to the steady-state of SOC content under native vegetation. The increase in SOC content in the project scenario takes place at a constant rate over a period of 20 years from the year of planting.

124 METHODS FOR ESTIMATING BIOMASS DENSITY FROM EXISTING DATA (fao.org)

125 Development and Evaluation of Species-Specific Biomass Models for Most Common Timber and Fuelwood Species of Bangladesh (scirp.org)

SOC at the beginning of the project ($SOC_{INITIAL,i}$) is estimated by multiplying the factors in Table by the reference SOC. As per the tool, a loss in SOC ($SOC_{LOSS,i}$) is applied in the case that soil disturbance occurs on more than 10 per cent of the land area, for the case of the project activity this is not the case, therefore $SOC_{LOSS,i}$ is zero. The following methodological formula is used for calculating the annual change in SOC stock.

$$dSOC_{i,t} = \frac{SOC_{REF,i} - (SOC_{INITIAL,i} - SOC_{LOSS.i})}{20\ years}$$

Where:

$dSOC_{i,t}$ = The rate of change in SOC stock in stratum *i* of the area of land, in year t; tC/ha/year

$SOC_{REF,i}$= Reference SOC stock corresponding to the reference condition in native lands by climate region and soil types applicable to stratum *i* of the area of land; tC/ha

$SOC_{INITIAL,i}$= SOC stock at the beginning of the A/R project activity in stratum *i* of the areas of land

$SOC_{LOSS.i}$ = Loss of SOC caused by soil disturbance attributable the A/R project activity, in stratum i of the areas of land ; tC/ha

The values of $SOC_{REF,i}$,$f_{LU,i}$, $f_{MG,I}$ and $f_{In,I}$ are taken form the table 3 to 6 of Tool 16 (Tool for the Change in Soil Organic Carbon Stocks Due to the Implementation of A/R CDM Project Activity).

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Source (SOC estimation tool, V01.1.0)
Reference SOC (tC/ha)	$SOC_{REF,i}$	38	Table 3: HAC soils, Tropical dry.
Land use factor	$f_{LU,i}$	0.58	Table 4: Long -term cultivated
Management factor	$f_{MG,i}$	1.00	Table 4 Full tillage
Input factor	$f_{IN,i}$	0.95	Table 5 Low

Initial SOC stock at the start of the project is estimated as follows:

$SOC_{INITIAL,i} = SOC_{REF,i} * f_{LU,i} * f_{MG,i} * f_{IN,i}$

Where:

$SOC_{INITIAL,i}$= SOC stock at the beginning of the A/R project activity in stratum i of the areas of land

$SOC_{REF,i}$= Reference SOC stock corresponding to the reference condition in native lands (i.e. non-degraded, unimproved lands under native vegetation – normally forest) by climate region and soil type applicable to stratum i of the areas of land;t C ha^{-1}

$f_{LU,I}$ = Relative stock change factor for baseline land-use in stratum i of the areas of land; dimensionless

$f_{MG,i}$ = Relative stock change factor for baseline management regime in stratum i of the areas of land; dimensionless

$f_{IN,I}$ = Relative stock change factor for baseline input regime (e.g. crop residue returns, manure) in stratum i of the areas of land; dimensionless

i= 1, 2, 3, … strata of areas of land; dimensionless

As per the tool 16, $dSOC_{i,t}$ is not more than 0.8 t C/ha/year, therefore this is the value of the increase of the soil organic carbon.

Estimation of GHG emissions within the project boundary

The increase in GHG emissions as a result of the implementation of the proposed A/R CDM project activity within the project boundary can be estimated as:

$$GHG_E = \sum_{t=1}^{t^*} GHG_{E,t}$$

Where;

GHG_E= Increase in GHG emissions as a result of the implementation of the proposed A/R CDM project activity within the project boundary; t CO_2-e

$GHG_{E,t}$= Increase in non- CO_2 emissions due to burning of biomass of existing woody vegetation as part of site preparation in year t, as estimated in the tool "Estimation of non-CO2 GHG emissions resulting from burning of biomass attributable to an A/R CDM project activity"; tCO_2e

t= 1,2, 3,….t* years elapsed since the start of the A/R CDM project activity

Initially, the project activity or PAI did not involve any burning activity. Therefore, emissions from burning are considered nil.

7.4 Leakage Emissions

Leakage is estimated using the A/R CDM tool-15 "Estimation of the increase in GHG emissions attributable to displacement of pre-project agricultural activities in A/R CDM project activity" v2.0.

Baseline scenario of the land involved in the project is either degraded land or agricultural land. Leakage associated with the agricultural activity can be estimated using below equation:

$$LK_{AGRIC,t} = \frac{44}{12} * \Delta C_{BIOMASS,t} + \Delta SOC_{LUC,t} = 0$$

$$\Delta C_{BIOMASS,t} = [1.1 * b_{tree} * (1 + R_{tree}) + b_{SHRUB} * (1 + R_s) * CF * A_{DISP,t}$$

$$\Delta SOC_{LUC,t} = SOC_{REF} * (f_{LUP} * f_{MGP} * f_{INP} - f_{LUD} * f_{MGD} * f_{IND}) * A_{DISP,t}$$

$LK_{AGRIC,t}$=Leakage emissions resulting from displacement of agricultural activities in year t; t CO_2e

$\Delta C_{BIOMASS,t}$ =Decrease in carbon stock in the carbon pools of the land receiving the activity displaced in year t; t d.m

CF= Carbon fraction of woody biomass; dimensionless

$A_{DISP,t}$= Area of land from which agricultural activity is being displaced in year t; ha

b_{tree}= Mean above-ground tree biomass in land receiving the displaced activity; t d.m. ha^{-1}

R_{tree}= Root-shoot ratio for trees in the land receiving the displaced activity; dimensionless.

b_{SHRUB}= Mean above-ground shrub biomass in land receiving the displaced activity; t d.m. ha^{-1}

R_s= Root-shoot ratio for shrubs in the land receiving the displaced activity; dimensionless

$\Delta SOC_{LUC,t}$= Change in soil organic carbon (SOC) stock due to land-use change in the land receiving the displaced activity in year t; tC ha^{-1}

SOC_{REF}= SOC stock corresponding to the reference condition in native lands by climate region and soil type applicable to the land receiving the displaced activity; t C ha^{-1}

$f_{LUP}, f_{MGP}, f_{INP}$= Relative SOC stock change factors for land-use, management practices, and inputs respectively, applicable to the receiving land before the displaced activity is received; dimensionless

$f_{LUD}, f_{MGD}, f_{IND}$= = Relative SOC stock change factors for land-use, management practices, and inputs respectively, applicable to the receiving land after the displaced activity has been received; dimensionless

t = 1, 2, 3, …years elapsed since the start of the A/R CDM project activity.

Farmers involved in the project have defined area of land. It is a trend to practise the agriculture over the complete land parcel owned by them. When a farmer is involved in the project and afforest/reforest a part of land owned by them, he/she cannot displace that agriculture outside the land parcel owned by them. So, there is no chance of displacement of agriculture activity outside the project area where agriculture was not being practised. According to Paragraph 10 of Section 6 in Tool 15, leakage emissions resulting from the displacement of grazing activities are considered nil. As stated above, the farmers involved in the project manage privately owned land that had continuously cultivated for generations. There was no grazing activity on this land prior to the project's implementation.

7.5 GHG Emission Reductions and Carbon Dioxide Removals

State the non-permanence risk rating (%)	19

Has the non-permanence risk report been attached as either an appendix or a separate document?	☒ Yes	☐ No
For ARR and IFM projects with harvesting, state, in $tCO_2e$the Long-term Average (LTA).	139,953	
Has the LTA been updated based on monitored data, if applicable?	☒ Yes	☐ No
State, in tCO_2e, the expected total GHG benefit to date	46,669	
If a loss occurred (including a loss event or reversal), state the amount of tCO_2e lost:	NA	

The net GHG emission reductions and removals achieved for this monitoring period is described below. For detailed emission reduction calculation please refer ER sheet.

Vintage period	Baseline emissions (tCO_2e)	Project emissions (tCO_2e)	Leakage emissions (tCO_2e)	Buffer pool allocation (tCO_2e)	Reductions VCUs (tCO_2e)	Removals VCUs (tCO_2e)	Total VCU issuance (tCO_2e)
18-Jun-2018 to 31-Dec-2018	0	0	0	833	0	4,382	3,549
01-Jan-2019 to 31-Dec-2019	0	0	0	1,543	0	8,119	6,576
01-Jan-2020 to 31-Dec-2020s	0	0	0	1,543	0	8,119	6,576
01-Jan-2021 to 31-Dec-2021	0	0	0	1,543	0	8,119	6,576
01-Jan-2022 to 31-Dec-2022	0	0	0	1,543	0	8,119	6,576
01-Jan-2023 to 31-Dec-2023	0	0	0	1,543	0	8,119	6,576

01-Jan-2024 to 17-Mar-2024	0	0	0	321	0	1,691	1,369
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**8,867**	**0**	**46,669**	**37,798**
Annual average	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,543**	**0**	**8,119**	**6,576**

The estimated ex-ante GHG emission reductions and removals and the achieved emission reductions and removals for the monitoring period from 18-06-2018 to 17-03- 2024 is described below:

Vintage period	Ex-ante estimated reductions/ removals	Achieved reductions/ removals	Percent difference	Explanation for the difference
18-Jun-2018 to 31-Dec-2018	308	4,382	(-3.11%)	This project follows a joint validation and verification approach, where the Ex-ante emission reduction estimates were developed using parameters derived from earlier Ex-post monitoring data. To project future biomass growth, a tree growth curve was constructed based on observed trends and extrapolated using a trend-based formula. The growth curve indicates a significant acceleration in biomass accumulation from the third year onward, and by 2024, most strata had surpassed this threshold, leading to a steep rise in expected sequestration. As a result, the Ex-ante estimated removals for the full year 2024 were projected at 28,414 tCO_2e. When adjusted to the period of 01 January to 17 March 2024, the Ex-ante estimate for that interval is 5,916 tCO_2e—substantially higher than the corresponding Ex-post monitored value. This variance is primarily due to the non-linear growth assumptions in the Ex-ante model.
01-Jan-2019 to 31-Dec-2019	1,044	8,119		
01-Jan-2020 to 31-Dec-2020	5,829	8,119		
01-Jan-2021 to 31-Dec-2021	12,549	8,119		
01-Jan-2022 to 31-Dec-2022	9,213	8,119		
01-Jan-2023 to 31-Dec-2023	13,261	8,119		
01-Jan-2024 to 17-Mar-2024	5,916	1,691		
Total	**48,120**	**46,669**		

APPENDIX 1: COMMERCIALLY SENSITIVE INFORMATION

Section	Information	Justification
1.8	Land ownership documents	As this information pertains to stakeholders' private data and may violate their privacy rights, it has been excluded from the public version of the documents.
1.8	Agreements between the PP and farmer community	
1.12	Agreements between the Project developer and PP	
2.3.5	Benefit sharing mechanism	

APPENDIX 2: DETAILS OF FARMERS IN PAI-1

Name of Farmer	District	Name of Block	Name of Village	Year of Plantation	Species Name	Area (ha)	Latitude	Longitude
Patel Mavabhai Hirabhai Rajabhai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Rajkot	2018	Pomegranate	0.76	24.5637	71.5474
Siyod Bababhai Nagabhai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Bhorol	2019	Pomegranate	1.06	24.5542	71.5397
Mavabhai Madhabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Savpura	2018	Pomegranate	1.10	24.5631	71.5543
Patel Ranabhai Rupabhai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Rajkot	2020	Pomegranate	0.54	24.5807	71.533
Patel Hardanbhai Nagabhai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Rajkot	2018	Pomegranate	0.66	24.5983	71.5432
Suthar Shamlabhai Hardashbhai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Rajkot	2019	Pomegranate	0.31	24.6069	71.5458
Patel Mulabhai Ranchodji	Banaskantha	Tharad	Rajkot	2019	Pomegranate	0.46	24.5825	71.5363
Devabhai Ranabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Rajkot	2018	Pomegranate	0.72	24.5695	71.5513
Patel Jogabhai Savabhai Dhanabhai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Rajkot	2019	Pomegranate	0.87	24.6064	71.54
Rameshbhai Dhanabhai Chaudhary	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Limbau	2018	Pomegranate	1.59	24.3168	71.7301
Maganbhai D Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Limbau	2018	Pomegranate	0.51	24.3152	71.7267
Sanvalaram Gigaram Patel	Jalor	Bagoda	Devda Ka Golia	2018	Pomegranate	5.47	25.2177	71.8944
Sanvalaram Gigaram Patel	Jalor	Bagoda	Devda Ka Golia	2018	Pomegranate	1.31	25.2183	71.8925
Jamabhai Devrajbhai Rajput	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Achhvadiya	2020	Pomegranate	0.78	24.3174	71.7339
Patel Maganbhai Devabhai	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Limbau	2020	Pomegranate	0.77	24.324	71.6996
Patel Maganbhai Devabhai	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Limbau	2018	Pomegranate	1.64	24.3246	71.7
Patel Thanabhai Damraji	Banaskantha	Tharad	Rajkot	2020	Pomegranate	0.24	24.5833	71.5414
Arjanbhai Subabhai Rajput	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Limbau	2020	Pomegranate	1.00	24.325	71.7274
Harchandbhai Kesraji Chaudhry	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Limbau	2018	Pomegranate	4.49	24.3081	71.72
Manabhai Agrabhai Rajput	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Achhvadiya	2018	Pomegranate	0.40	24.3155	71.7336
Manabhai Agrabhai Rajput	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Achhvadiya	2020	Pomegranate	0.16	24.3155	71.7333
Ranabhai Agrabhai Rajput	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Achhvadiya	2020	Pomegranate	0.52	24.3145	71.7331
Patel Damarabhai Bhanaji	Banaskantha	Tharad	Saba	2018	Pomegranate	1.00	24.5713	71.4522
Patel Kamabhai Romabhai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Saba	2018	Pomegranate	0.50	24.563	71.4562
Samlabhai Bhanabhai Chaudhary	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Limbau	2018	Pomegranate	0.50	24.3138	71.7246
Samlabhai Bhanabhai Chaudhary	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Limbau	2019	Pomegranate	0.61	24.3139	71.724

Patel Karsanbhai Rupaji	Banaskantha	Vav	Mithavirana	2019	Pomegranate	0.71	24.6264	71.4341
Patel Mavabhai Rupaji	Banaskantha	Vav	Mithavirana	2019	Pomegranate	0.80	24.6252	71.4349
Patel Kalabhai Ladhaji	Banaskantha	Tharad	Saba	2019	Pomegranate	0.59	24.5905	71.4655
Patel Nagajibhai Pachabhai	Banaskantha	Vav	Mithavirana	2021	Pomegranate	1.32	24.634	71.4353
Jagtabhai Savabahai Rajput	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Limbau	2019	Pomegranate	0.80	24.5981	71.4781
Patel Mafabhai Chamanaji	Banaskantha	Vav	Akoli	2019	Pomegranate	0.58	24.5854	71.4225
Patel Lubhabhai Chamanaji	Banaskantha	Vav	Akoli	2018	Pomegranate	1.04	24.5911	71.4255
Patel Karsanbhai Vajabhai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Saba	2019	Pomegranate	1.12	24.577	71.467
Patel Udaji Savaji	Banaskantha	Vav	Tejpura	2018	Pomegranate	1.05	24.6322	71.477
Patel Devrambhai Harsengbhai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Bhapi	2019	Pomegranate	1.13	24.5241	71.644
Vakhtabhai Kuvrabhai Vaghela	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Limbau	2022	Pomegranate	0.72	24.3189	71.7332
Vashrambhai Dhudabhai Rajgor	Banaskantha	Tharad	Kumbhara	2018	Pomegranate	2.19	24.467	71.7034
Vashrambhai Dhudabhai Rajgor	Banaskantha	Tharad	Kumbhara	2019	Pomegranate	1.52	24.4659	71.7036
Bhavabhai Danabhai Chaudhary	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Limbau	2018	Pomegranate	0.86	24.3198	71.7191
Patel Bharatbhai Bhudaraji	Banaskantha	Tharad	Rajkot	2018	Pomegranate	0.68	24.5992	71.5449
Danabhai Bhalabhai Dodiya	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Chalva	2020	Pomegranate	0.58	24.2958	71.7228
Mafabhai Chamanaji Chaudhary	Banaskantha	Tharad	Rajkot	2019	Pomegranate	0.54	24.5765	71.5355
Amraji Harjiji Patel	Banaskantha	Deodar	Rampura	2018	Pomegranate	3.68	24.1943	71.7011
Amaratbhai Kesrabhai Purohit	Banaskantha	Tharad	Kumbhara	2019	Pomegranate	0.34	24.4871	71.6921
Dalaram Kashiram Rajgor	Banaskantha	Tharad	Kumbhara	2019	Pomegranate	1.80	24.4754	71.6965
Karshanbhai Ajabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Bhapi	2019	Pomegranate	0.70	24.5273	71.64
Trikmabhai Darghabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Bhapi	2019	Pomegranate	0.82	24.5597	71.6332
Dilipbhai Sagarambhai Chaudhary	Banaskantha	Tharad	Bhapi	2019	Pomegranate	0.46	24.5105	71.6508
Prabhubhai Nagabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Rajkot	2019	Pomegranate	0.34	24.5976	71.5435
Ashokbhai Chelabhai Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Limbau	2018	Pomegranate	0.97	24.3156	71.7306
Patel Thanabhai Hakmabhai	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Limbau	2019	Pomegranate	0.41	24.3233	71.7306
Patel Thanabhai Hakmabhai	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Limbau	2021	Pomegranate	0.75	24.3229	71.7301
Patel Hamirbhai Bhudaraji	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Limbau	2020	Pomegranate	0.67	24.3277	71.734
Jerambhai Dungarbhai Chaudhary	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Limbau	2018	Pomegranate	0.45	24.316	71.7211
Premjibhai Mavjibhai Nai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Kumbhara	2018	Pomegranate	0.23	24.470409	71.703442

Premjibhai Mavjibhai Nai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Kumbhara	2018	Pomegranate	0.34	24.469616	71.703776
Bharatbhai Subabhai Vaghela	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Limbau	2019	Pomegranate	0.53	24.3193	71.731
Bhalabhai Kuvarabhai Vaghela	Banaskantha	Tharad	Jetada	2018	Pomegranate	0.50	24.3349	71.7568
Pirabhai Karshanbhai Vaghela	Banaskantha	Tharad	Jetada	2018	Pomegranate	0.68	24.33	71.7539
Pirabhai Karshanbhai Vaghela	Banaskantha	Tharad	Jetada	2019	Pomegranate	0.11	24.3295	71.7539
Manabhai Dudabhai Vaghela	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Limbau	2018	Pomegranate	0.58	24.3195	71.7316
Ranabhai Bhikhabhai Aedu	Banaskantha	Tharad	Jetada	2020	Pomegranate	0.79	24.3631	71.745
Danabhai Mansangbhai Chavod	Banaskantha	Tharad	Jetada	2020	Pomegranate	1.06	24.3604	71.7482
Gamanabhai Keshraji Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Limbau	2020	Pomegranate	0.41	24.3214	71.7255
Gamanabhai Keshraji Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Limbau	2019	Pomegranate	0.27	24.3214	71.726
Nagajibhai Heerabhai Edu	Banaskantha	Tharad	Jetada	2020	Pomegranate	0.86	24.3312	71.7331
Bhalabhai Vaghabhai Rajput Aedu	Banaskantha	Tharad	Jetada	2018	Pomegranate	0.47	24.3277	71.7397
Rasengabhai Gangarambhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Bhapi	2019	Pomegranate	0.70	24.5159	71.6432
Bharatbhai Ranchodbhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Bhapi	2019	Pomegranate	0.91	24.517	71.6431
Dasharathabhai Tejabhai Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Deodar	Bhesana	2018	Pomegranate	2.23	24.1329	71.7261
Prahladbhai Jodhabhai Chaudhariy	Banaskantha	Tharad	Bhesana	2018	Pomegranate	0.83	24.1412	71.7375
Jagatabhai Jodhabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Deodar	Bhesana	2018	Pomegranate	0.56	24.1422	71.7355
Bharatbhai Girdharji Patel	Banaskantha	Deodar	Bhesana	2018	Pomegranate	1.13	24.1328	71.7324
Anadaji Naranji Patel	Banaskantha	Deodar	Rampura	2018	Pomegranate	1.05	24.2053	71.6909
Patel Merabhai Mafabhai	Banaskantha	Deodar	Golavi	2018	Pomegranate	1.82	24.231	71.6816
Patel Jogabhai Vanabhai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Patiyasara	2022	Pomegranate	0.59	24.569	71.5494
Solanki Mafabhai Karshanbhai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Rajkot	2020	Pomegranate	0.48	24.5707	71.5476
Ashokkumar Dungarabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Deodar	Kunvata	2022	Pomegranate	0.53	24.2504	71.7269
Bhutabhai Vajabhai Vaghela	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Limbau	2020	Pomegranate	0.88	24.319	71.7071
Laxmanbhai Subabhai Vaghela	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Limbau	2018	Pomegranate	0.59	24.3219	71.7051
Laxmanbhai Subabhai Vaghela	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Limbau	2019	Pomegranate	0.70	24.3225	71.7053
Bharatkumar Ramabhai Rajput	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Achhvadiya	2019	Pomegranate	0.88	24.2979	71.7406
Karsanbhai Vaghabhai Rajput	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Achhvadiya	2020	Pomegranate	0.95	24.3014	71.742
Ramabhai Vaghabhai Chavod Rajput	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Achhvadiya	2018	Pomegranate	0.78	24.3012	71.7412
Udesingh Abhsingh Chauhan	Banaskantha	Tharad	Kumbhara	2018	Pomegranate	2.07	24.4775	71.6958

Bhemjibhai Darghabhai Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Tharad	Janadi	2020	Pomegranate	0.76	24.4458	71.676
Parkhabhai Darghabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Janadi	2019	Pomegranate	0.36	24.4458	71.6742
Shivrambhai Anadabhai Lagdhir Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Tharad	Vadgamda	2018	Pomegranate	1.66	24.4077	71.6756
Ravjibhai Ambabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Karanpura	2019	Pomegranate	1.39	24.464	71.7029
Andabhai Ambabhai Kag	Banaskantha	Tharad	Karanpura	2019	Pomegranate	0.55	24.4636	71.7013
Khemjibhai Ravjibhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Zenta	2019	Pomegranate	0.51	24.4067	71.7281
Sureshbhai Bhemjibhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Zenta	2019	Pomegranate	1.09	24.4065	71.7214
Sureshbhai Bhemjibhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Zenta	2019	Pomegranate	0.99	24.4082	71.721
Rameshbhai Ambabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Zenta	2020	Pomegranate	1.08	24.3989	71.7189
Viraram Sonaram Kalbi	Barmer	Gudamalani	Loonwa Jageer	2018	Pomegranate	0.96	25.2521	71.8746
Parbharam Sonaram	Barmer	Gudamalani	Loonwa Khurd	2018	Pomegranate	0.43	25.2375	71.8539
Navaram Vardharam Kalbi	Barmer	Gudamalani	Bholagar Nagar	2018	Pomegranate	1.23	25.2192	71.8437
Manraram Prabharam Choudhary	Barmer	Gudamalani	Bholagar Nagar	2018	Pomegranate	0.83	25.2046	71.8466
Karmiram Govaram Kalbi	Barmer	Gudamalani	Ukjiki Dhani	2018	Pomegranate	1.16	25.244	71.8696
Nareshbhai Hamirbhai Chaudhary	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Limbau	2018	Pomegranate	1.26	24.318	71.7271
Hareshbhai Hamirbhai Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Limbau	2022	Pomegranate	1.50	24.3173	71.7268
Patel Shamlabhai Jodhabhai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Rajkot	2019	Pomegranate	0.95	24.574	71.543
Narnabhai Talasaji Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Rajkot	2018	Pomegranate	0.88	24.5746	71.5543
Mulabhai Nagjibhai Chavod	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Achhvadiya	2020	Pomegranate	0.87	24.3018	71.7408
Pirabhai Nagjibhai Chavod	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Achhvadiya	2022	Pomegranate	0.68	24.3013	71.7387
Pirabhai Nagjibhai Chavod	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Achhvadiya	2019	Pomegranate	0.47	24.3019	71.7389
Chavod Karsanbhai Nagjibhai	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Achhvadiya	2020	Pomegranate	1.08	24.3047	71.7439
Bhagvanbhai Bhavabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Janadi	2019	Pomegranate	1.46	24.4486	71.6775
Thanabhai Kalaji Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Rajkot	2020	Pomegranate	0.68	24.5676	71.584
Mayaram Kashiram Rajgor	Banaskantha	Tharad	Kumbhara	2019	Pomegranate	4.52	24.4691	71.6971
Dudabhai Rajabhai Chavod	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Achhvadiya	2018	Pomegranate	0.47	24.2999	71.74
Dudabhai Rajabhai Chavod	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Achhvadiya	2020	Pomegranate	0.31	24.2992	71.74
Jagmalbhai Kumpaji Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Limbau	2020	Pomegranate	1.03	24.3228	71.7017

Sureshbhai Jagmalbhai Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Limbau	2018	Pomegranate	1.14	24.3226	71.7011
Ashokbhai Jagmalbhai Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Limbau	2018	Pomegranate	0.62	24.321	71.7042
Ashokbhai Jagmalbhai Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Limbau	2020	Pomegranate	0.50	24.3205	71.704
Rajput Ukabhai Nagjibhai	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Limbau	2018	Pomegranate	1.51	24.3197	71.7253
Vershibhai Kalabhai Chauhan	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Limbau	2018	Pomegranate	0.45	24.3184	71.7224
Khemjibhai Umabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Limbau	2018	Pomegranate	0.75	24.3154	71.7217
Pravinbhai Nanjibhai Chaudhary	Banaskantha	Vav	Kolava	2018	Pomegranate	0.93	24.527	71.4968
Kandali Meghajibhai Nagabhai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Medhala	2019	Pomegranate	0.56	24.5374	71.5228
Madhabhai Devajibhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Medhala	2020	Pomegranate	0.47	24.535	71.5215
Dhanrajbhai Nathabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Medhala	2020	Pomegranate	0.64	24.5318	71.5197
Pirabhai Ambabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Medhala	2019	Pomegranate	0.96	24.5292	71.5197
Patel Arjanbhai Hardasbhai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Medhala	2019	Pomegranate	1.13	24.5448	71.5136
Patel Manjibhai Aambabhai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Medhala	2019	Pomegranate	0.78	24.5438	71.5202
Chaudhary Parbtabhai Mansengabhai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Medhala	2019	Pomegranate	1.27	24.5451	71.5119
Devabhai Panchabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Medhala	2022	Pomegranate	0.51	24.5434	71.5134
Kesrabhai Nagjibhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Medhala	2018	Pomegranate	0.51	24.5337	71.5109
Kesrabhai Nagjibhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Medhala	2020	Pomegranate	0.46	24.5338	71.5102
Chaudhary Mohanbhai Isarabhai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Medhala	2022	Pomegranate	0.43	24.5357	71.509
Devrajbhai Punmabhai Chaudhary	Banaskantha	Vav	Kolava	2018	Pomegranate	0.53	24.5083	71.4945
Premabhai Manabhai Choudhary	Banaskantha	Tharad	Kolava	2018	Pomegranate	0.71	24.5101	71.4958
Rameshbhai Bhavabhai Choudhary	Banaskantha	Vav	Kolava	2022	Pomegranate	0.51	24.5114	71.4938
Jogabhai Bhavabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Vav	Kolava	2022	Pomegranate	0.61	24.5119	71.4929
Ishvarbhai Hirabhai Nai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Kolava	2022	Pomegranate	0.41	24.5057	71.4931
Danabhai Karsanbhai Rajput	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Achhvadiya	2018	Pomegranate	0.42	24.3121	71.7328
Chavod Laxmanbhai Ranabhai	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Achhvadiya	2018	Pomegranate	0.91	24.3133	71.7331
Nagjibhai Bhavabhai Chaudhary	Banaskantha	Tharad	Kolava	2018	Pomegranate	0.79	24.5029	71.499
Vashrambhai Ramsengabhai Narnabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Gadsisar	2019	Pomegranate	1.05	24.5333	71.5195
Bhurabhai Rajabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Medhala	2020	Pomegranate	0.47	24.5362	71.5226
Dudabhai Chamnaji Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Dipda	2020	Pomegranate	0.35	24.6001	71.772

Dharmabhai Vanabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Karnasar	2020	Pomegranate	0.22	24.382	71.6996
Patel Patabhai Chamnaji Chaudhary	Banaskantha	Tharad	Rajkot	2018	Pomegranate	0.61	24.5748	71.5337
Arjanbhai Ambabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Karnasar	2020	Pomegranate	0.28	24.3836	71.6989
Nagajibhai Rupabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Karnasar	2018	Pomegranate	0.50	24.3854	71.7002
Dharmabhai Jethabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Karnasar	2019	Pomegranate	0.50	24.3833	71.7007
Dineshbhai Bhagvanbhai Kihori	Banaskantha	Tharad	Karnasar	2020	Pomegranate	0.74	24.3799	71.7029
Arajanbhai Rupabhai Jaga	Banaskantha	Tharad	Karnasar	2018	Pomegranate	0.34	24.3802	71.7044
Bhagvanbhai Madhabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Karnasar	2020	Pomegranate	0.38	24.3819	71.7008
Patel Shamlabhai Modabhai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Rajkot	2018	Pomegranate	0.45	24.5694	71.5432
Panchabhai Lagdhirbhai Vajir	Banaskantha	Tharad	Vadgamda	2020	Pomegranate	0.30	24.3798	71.6932
Hirabhai Lagdhirbhai Vajir	Banaskantha	Tharad	Vadgamda	2020	Pomegranate	0.48	24.3802	71.6924
Harirambhai Savjibhai Vajir	Banaskantha	Tharad	Vadgamda	2019	Pomegranate	0.77	24.3806	71.6905
Jayantibhai Dharmabhai Vajir	Banaskantha	Tharad	Karnasar	2019	Pomegranate	0.95	24.379	71.6907
Rameshbhai Kalabhai Vajir	Banaskantha	Tharad	Karnasar	2020	Pomegranate	0.30	24.3768	71.6913
Patel Ashokbhai Modabhai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Rajkot	2018	Pomegranate	1.06	24.5703	71.543
Patel Varjagbhai Khengarji	Banaskantha	Tharad	Votdau	2019	Pomegranate	0.82	24.65	71.7321
Patel Malabhai Khengarji	Banaskantha	Tharad	Votdau	2019	Pomegranate	0.47	24.6499	71.7303
Khemabhai Rupabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Karnasar	2020	Pomegranate	0.33	24.3843	71.6989
Harsengabhai Pababhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Malupur	2020	Pomegranate	1.17	24.377	71.6896
Chhaganbhai Gangarambhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Karnasar	2018	Pomegranate	1.18	24.3746	71.6946
Chhaganbhai Gangarambhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Karnasar	2019	Pomegranate	0.42	24.3739	71.6946
Bhemjibhai Virabhai Lambada	Banaskantha	Tharad	Malupur	2018	Pomegranate	0.76	24.3828	71.6889
Savjibhai Virabhai Labada	Banaskantha	Tharad	Malupur	2018	Pomegranate	0.60	24.3841	71.6882
Savjibhai Virabhai Labada	Banaskantha	Tharad	Malupur	2019	Pomegranate	0.42	24.3839	71.6876
Navinbhai Kanjibhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Malupur	2018	Pomegranate	0.52	24.384	71.6866
Bhavabhai Nathabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Malupur	2018	Pomegranate	0.37	24.3838	71.6857
Bhavabhai Nathabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Malupur	2019	Pomegranate	0.63	24.3833	71.6859
Agajibhai Kanajibhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Malupur	2019	Pomegranate	0.72	24.3828	71.6872
Narabatbhai Nathabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Malupur	2018	Pomegranate	0.70	24.3805	71.6877
Chelabhai Mansengabhai Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Tharad	Malupur	2018	Pomegranate	0.86	24.3753	71.6838

Arajanbhai Adabhai Kandali	Banaskantha	Tharad	Vadgamda	2021	Pomegranate	0.74	24.384	71.6971
Meghajibhai Agajibhai Chaudhary	Banaskantha	Tharad	Padadar	2019	Pomegranate	0.70	24.3694	71.7181
Vaghabhai Ravjibhai Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Tharad	Padadar	2019	Pomegranate	0.43	24.3666	71.7141
Nagjibhai Hajabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Vaghasan	2018	Pomegranate	1.77	24.6296	71.723
Vajeshibhai Ravjibhai Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Tharad	Padadar	2020	Pomegranate	0.31	24.3613	71.7158
Naynabhai Nagjibhai Chaudhary	Banaskantha	Tharad	Padadar	2020	Pomegranate	0.49	24.3671	71.7141
Ajeshibhai Kesharabhai Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Tharad	Karnasar	2018	Pomegranate	0.63	24.3795	71.696
Ajeshibhai Kesharabhai Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Tharad	Karnasar	2020	Pomegranate	0.45	24.3793	71.6955
Premajibhai Purabhai Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Tharad	Malupur	2019	Pomegranate	0.65	24.3805	71.6784
Purabhai Hemarajbjai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Malupur	2018	Pomegranate	0.46	24.3786	71.6794
Barot Modaji Gamjiji	Banaskantha	Tharad	Kashvi	2018	Pomegranate	3.01	24.6473	71.531
Karshanbhai Ambabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Karnasar	2018	Pomegranate	0.29	24.3828	71.6988
Patel Kanabhai Okhaji	Banaskantha	Tharad	Kasavi	2019	Pomegranate	1.21	24.6495	71.5389
Patel Shamlabhai Malaji	Banaskantha	Tharad	Kasavi	2019	Pomegranate	0.94	24.65	71.5393
Ratanshibhai Nanjibhai Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Tharad	Vadgamda	2018	Pomegranate	0.69	24.4164	71.6735
Ratanshibhai Nanjibhai Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Tharad	Vadgamda	2019	Pomegranate	1.37	24.4154	71.6739
Patel Jagabhai Andaji	Banaskantha	Tharad	Savarkha	2019	Pomegranate	2.03	24.6138	71.6677
Jetshibhai Purabhai Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Tharad	Vadgamda	2018	Pomegranate	0.84	24.4171	71.6718
Rameshkumar Ramjibhai Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Tharad	Vadgamda	2020	Pomegranate	1.41	24.4128	71.6766
Shamjibhai Bhemjibhai Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Tharad	Vadgamda	2020	Pomegranate	0.68	24.4104	71.6695
Vakajibhai Ramabhai Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Tharad	Vadgamda	2018	Pomegranate	1.05	24.4106	71.6722
Mansengbhai Ramabhai Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Tharad	Vadgamda	2018	Pomegranate	1.91	24.4082	71.6684
Ishrabhai Parbatbhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Medhala	2018	Pomegranate	0.58	24.5514	71.5175
Okhajibhai Savjibhai Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Tharad	Vadgamda	2019	Pomegranate	0.56	24.4152	71.6901
Chaudhari Valjibhai Savjibhai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Vadgamda	2019	Pomegranate	0.60	24.4154	71.6893
Patel Govabhai Vaghaji	Banaskantha	Tharad	Dipda	2020	Pomegranate	0.47	24.5794	71.7482
Nagjibhai Bhemjibhai Chaudhary	Banaskantha	Tharad	Vadgamda	2018	Pomegranate	1.00	24.4146	71.6891
Dharamashibhai Rakhabhai Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Tharad	Vadgamda	2020	Pomegranate	1.19	24.416	71.6898
Pirabhai Rajabhai Chavod	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Achhvadiya	2020	Pomegranate	0.54	24.299397	71.739478
Pirabhai Rajabhai Chavod	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Achhvadiya	2020	Pomegranate	0.46	24.300665	71.739398

Abhabhai Trikmabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Medhala	2018	Pomegranate	0.83	24.5461	71.5102
Patel Nanjibhai Vaghaji	Banaskantha	Tharad	Dipda	2020	Pomegranate	0.95	24.5786	71.7485
Kesrabhai Ramjibhai Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Tharad	Vadgamda	2018	Pomegranate	0.87	24.4111	71.674
Kesrabhai Ramjibhai Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Tharad	Vadgamda	2019	Pomegranate	0.62	24.4111	71.6731
Patel Rameshbhai Isharabhai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Medhala	2018	Pomegranate	0.60	24.5452	71.5104
Harsengabhai Nagjibhai Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Tharad	Vadgamda	2018	Pomegranate	0.66	24.4071	71.6749
Harsengabhai Nagjibhai Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Tharad	Vadgamda	2020	Pomegranate	0.51	24.4079	71.6749
Harsengbhai Arjanabhai Chaudhary	Banaskantha	Tharad	Vadgamda	2019	Pomegranate	0.43	24.4113	71.6803
Patel Bhanjibhai Raymalbhai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Medhala	2018	Pomegranate	0.74	24.5545	71.5068
Bhurabhai Raymal Chaudhary	Banaskantha	Tharad	Medhala	2018	Pomegranate	1.01	24.5539	71.5071
Patel Chogabhai Karnaji	Banaskantha	Tharad	Dipda	2019	Pomegranate	0.60	24.5775	71.7449
Patel Khemabhai Karnaji	Banaskantha	Tharad	Dipda	2019	Pomegranate	0.35	24.5765	71.7438
Ramesbhai Bhuraji Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Dipada	2019	Pomegranate	0.81	24.5924	71.7616
Nanjibhai Ratnabhai Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Tharad	Vadgamda	2018	Pomegranate	0.70	24.4169	71.676
Nanjibhai Ratnabhai Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Tharad	Vadgamda	2019	Pomegranate	0.43	24.4174	71.6762
Pirabhai Ravjibhai Chaudhary	Banaskantha	Tharad	Gadsisar	2019	Pomegranate	0.90	24.566	71.4991
Chaudhary Meghajibhai Vaghabhai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Gadsisar	2022	Pomegranate	1.31	24.5656	71.4982
Agajibhai Arajanbhai Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Tharad	Vadgamda	2019	Pomegranate	0.63	24.4135	71.6766
Rupabhai Ajaji Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Savarkha	2018	Pomegranate	1.06	24.6136	71.6735
Variben Karshanbhai Vaghela	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Chalva	2018	Pomegranate	2.30	24.3033	71.725
Patel Shankarbhai Nagjibhai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Dipda	2020	Pomegranate	0.68	24.598	71.744
Arjunbhai Danabhai Vaghela	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Limbau	2020	Pomegranate	0.76	24.3073	71.7162
Mangilal Modabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Rajkot	2018	Pomegranate	0.51	24.5707	71.5425
Kalabhai Kalaji Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Votdau	2018	Pomegranate	0.72	24.6545	71.7387
Rajput Vaghjibhai Ramjibhai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Bhorol Ganeshpura	2019	Pomegranate	2.76	24.5136	71.5524
Patel Dalrambhai Rudabhai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Savpura	2019	Pomegranate	1.30	24.5675	71.5528
Ravjibhai Ranabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Ghesda	2019	Pomegranate	0.66	24.4314	71.7099
Patel Parkhaji Naranji	Banaskantha	Tharad	Savpura	2018	Pomegranate	1.02	24.5636	71.5524
Ganeshbhai Virabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Bhordu	2018	Pomegranate	1.10	24.4478	71.7399

Ganeshbhai Virabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Bhordu	2021	Pomegranate	0.82	24.447	71.7399
Rupshibhai Devshibhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Medhala	2019	Pomegranate	1.19	24.5295	71.5153
Narnabhai Meghaji Patel	Banaskantha	Vav	Panesda	2019	Pomegranate	1.10	24.5974	71.443
Agajibhai Meghjibhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Bhordu	2019	Pomegranate	0.89	24.4501	71.7356
Narbatabhai Patabhai Chaudhary	Banaskantha	Tharad	Medhala	2019	Pomegranate	1.00	24.5311	71.5145
Karshanbhai Bhikhabhai Godha	Banaskantha	Tharad	Bhordu	2020	Pomegranate	0.35	24.448	71.7363
Karshanbhai Bhikhabhai Godha	Banaskantha	Tharad	Bhordu	2021	Pomegranate	0.34	24.4477	71.7352
Patel Sendhabhai Maghabhai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Medhala	2019	Pomegranate	1.06	24.5458	71.5188
Shivramabhai Dhanabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Bhordu	2018	Pomegranate	0.51	24.4563	71.7487
Shivramabhai Dhanabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Bhordu	2020	Pomegranate	0.49	24.4568	71.7488
Madhabhai Devshibhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Medhala	2018	Pomegranate	1.04	24.5321	71.5087
Patel Bhurabhai Nagaji	Banaskantha	Vav	Panesda	2018	Pomegranate	0.52	24.6085	71.4334
Jemalbhai Gneshbhai Siyod	Banaskantha	Tharad	Bhorol	2020	Pomegranate	0.82	24.5432	71.5417
Meghajibhai Arjanbhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Kothigam	2018	Pomegranate	0.68	24.4301	71.7219
Meghajibhai Arjanbhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Kothigam	2020	Pomegranate	0.36	24.4299	71.7214
Dinesbhai Bhemaji Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Vav	Takhatpura	2019	Pomegranate	0.50	24.6183	71.431
Siyod Masrubhai Kalabhai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Bhorol	2018	Pomegranate	0.68	24.5451	71.545
Bhagvanbhai Ukaji Patel	Banaskantha	Vav	Panasda	2022	Pomegranate	0.94	24.6137	71.4312
Patel Mfabhai Nagaji	Banaskantha	Vav	Panesda	2018	Pomegranate	1.14	24.6081	71.4326
Savjibhai Rupshibhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Ghesda	2020	Pomegranate	0.34	24.4527	71.691
Patel Mungabhai Ranchodbhai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Rajkot	2020	Pomegranate	0.64	24.5672	71.5461
Hirjibhai Kalabhai Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Tharad	Vadgamda	2020	Pomegranate	1.30	24.4138	71.6797
Karsanbhai Bhalabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Gadsisar	2019	Pomegranate	0.97	24.5661	71.4791
Karshanbhai Vakhatabhai Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Tharad	Gadsisar	2022	Pomegranate	0.70	24.5598	71.4739
Vashrambhai Rajabhai Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Tharad	Vadgamda	2019	Pomegranate	0.47	24.4253	71.6734
Vashrambhai Rajabhai Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Tharad	Vadgamda	2020	Pomegranate	0.44	24.426	71.6734
Karshanbhai Malabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Gadsisar	2019	Pomegranate	1.47	24.5494	71.4906
Vashrambhai Ravajibhai Chaudhary	Banaskantha	Tharad	Gadsisar	2019	Pomegranate	1.55	24.5494	71.4918
Chaudhari Bhagvanbhai Bhanabhai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Gadsisar	2019	Pomegranate	0.96	24.5703	71.4806
Nagjibhai Bhemabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Budhanpur	2019	Pomegranate	1.12	24.4166	71.6527

Shivrambhai Malabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Budhanpur	2020	Pomegranate	1.24	24.4156	71.6532
Patel Mehabhai Rupabhai	Banaskantha	Vav	Sanval	2019	Pomegranate	0.42	24.576	71.5017
Jogabhai Ramshibhai Bhunjar	Banaskantha	Tharad	Gadsisar	2018	Pomegranate	1.94	24.5738	71.4778
Kanjibhai Vakhatabhai Chaudhary	Banaskantha	Tharad	Gadsisar	2019	Pomegranate	0.49	24.566	71.4783
Kalabhai Patabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Vav	Sanval	2019	Pomegranate	0.90	24.5738	71.4984
Kajabhai Vakhatabhai Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Tharad	Gadsisar	2018	Pomegranate	0.84	24.5666	71.4773
Shamlabhai Ranchhodbhai Patel	Banaskantha	Vav	Sanval	2022	Pomegranate	1.07	24.5741	71.4935
Chaudhari Nanjibhai Hemrajbhai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Gadsisar	2019	Pomegranate	0.48	24.556	71.4774
Ratanshibhai Bhikhabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Ganeshpura	2020	Pomegranate	1.13	24.5269	71.566
Hemrajbhai Ragnathbhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Rajkot	2018	Pomegranate	0.88	24.5889	71.5509
Patel Mavjibhai Ramsibhai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Gadsisar	2020	Pomegranate	1.39	24.57	71.4966
Bharatbhai Dudaji Chaudhary	Banaskantha	Tharad	Dipda	2019	Pomegranate	0.65	24.6006	71.7718
Bhagvanbhai Ranchodbhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Karnasar	2020	Pomegranate	0.47	24.3671	71.7058
Arjanbhai Vaghabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Vadgamda	2020	Pomegranate	3.04	24.4001	71.6863
Jemalbhai Rupshibhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Vadgamda	2020	Pomegranate	1.73	24.3969	71.6972
Shivrambhai Hemjibhai Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Tharad	Vadgamda	2019	Pomegranate	0.77	24.4261	71.6765
Shamalabhai Nagaji Patel	Banaskantha	Vav	Arjanpura	2019	Pomegranate	1.55	24.6078	71.4583
Kesharabhai Devshibhai Khagada	Banaskantha	Tharad	Malupur	2020	Pomegranate	1.03	24.3673	71.6637
Patel Tarabhai Chamnabhai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Sanaviya	2018	Pomegranate	1.53	24.3189	71.6914
Arjanbhai Kalabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Valadar	2019	Pomegranate	1.29	24.5606	71.7503
Arjanbhai Kalabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Valadar	2021	Pomegranate	0.31	24.5604	71.7513
Jerambhai Viraji Asal	Banaskantha	Tharad	Patiyasra	2020	Pomegranate	1.85	24.5753	71.5673
Patel Mafabhai Madrupji	Banaskantha	Tharad	Sanaviya	2018	Pomegranate	0.51	24.3199	71.687
Karshnbhai Ravjibhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Zenta	2020	Pomegranate	0.47	24.4037	71.7178
Karshnbhai Ravjibhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Zenta	2019	Pomegranate	0.69	24.4045	71.7191
Patel Dolabhai Bharmalji	Banaskantha	Tharad	Sanaviya	2020	Pomegranate	0.74	24.3224	71.6881
Pirabhai Tejabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Kothigam	2019	Pomegranate	0.63	24.4273	71.7187
Tejabhai Ambabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Kothigam	2020	Pomegranate	0.52	24.4271	71.72
Nanjibhai Ambabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Kothigam	2019	Pomegranate	0.77	24.427	71.7182
Jemalbhai Muljibhai Chaudhary	Banaskantha	Tharad	Vadgamda	2018	Pomegranate	0.86	24.4093	71.6916

Jemalbhai Muljibhai Chaudhary	Banaskantha	Tharad	Vadgamda	2019	Pomegranate	0.78	24.4097	71.6922
Bhikhiben Jemalbhai Chaudhary	Banaskantha	Tharad	Kothigam	2019	Pomegranate	0.94	24.4124	71.7002
Ganeshbhai Ratnaji Patel	Banaskantha	Vav	Mithavi Rana	2019	Pomegranate	1.76	24.6325	71.4331
Patel Tarabhai Padmaji	Banaskantha	Deodar	Makhanu	2018	Pomegranate	0.44	24.2629	71.724
Kanabhai Bhemabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Saba	2018	Pomegranate	0.58	24.555	71.4648
Bhalabhai Tejabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Medhala	2018	Pomegranate	0.70	24.5393	71.5213
Patel Narshibhai Kalaji	Banaskantha	Deodar	Rampura	2018	Pomegranate	0.50	24.1914	71.698
Viradasbhai Lagdhirbhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Dudhava	2019	Pomegranate	1.07	24.4964	71.6706
Ramabhai Adabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Dudhava	2021	Pomegranate	0.53	24.4919	71.6679
Tejabhai Modabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Dudhava	2019	Pomegranate	0.79	24.493	71.6691
Rameshbhai Kesrabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Dudhava	2018	Pomegranate	0.49	24.4979	71.6684
Rameshbhai Kesrabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Dudhava	2020	Pomegranate	0.39	24.4983	71.6683
Laxmanbhai Ramabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Dudhava	2020	Pomegranate	1.86	24.4789	71.6624
Gagadasbhai Ramabhai Kag	Banaskantha	Tharad	Dudhava	2019	Pomegranate	0.63	24.479	71.6632
Laxmanbhai Ramabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Dudhava	2020	Pomegranate	0.57	24.4893	71.6726
Khemajibhai Gsneshbhai Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Tharad	Dudhava	2020	Pomegranate	1.13	24.4886	71.6734
Rameshbhai Ravjibhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Dudhava	2021	Pomegranate	0.86	24.4875	71.6722
Rameshbhai Premabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Dudhava	2018	Pomegranate	0.73	24.4873	71.674
Rameshbhai Premabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Dudhava	2019	Pomegranate	0.59	24.4867	71.6737
Kumpabhai Lakhaji Patel	Banaskantha	Vav	Akoli	2019	Pomegranate	0.60	24.599	71.4354
Kesharabhai Mulabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Dudhava	2019	Pomegranate	0.61	24.4883	71.6727
Mafabhai Hajabhai Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Vav	Akoli	2018	Pomegranate	0.92	24.5968	71.4288
Mafabhai Hajabhai Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Vav	Akoli	2020	Pomegranate	0.84	24.596	71.4294
Somabhai Nagjibhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Dudhava	2020	Pomegranate	1.40	24.4875	71.6822
Patel Bhavabhai Kesaraji	Banaskantha	Deodar	Bhesana	2018	Pomegranate	0.65	24.1354	71.7119
Keshavlal Tejaji Patel	Banaskantha	Vav	Arjanpura	2018	Pomegranate	0.85	24.6052	71.4548
Nagjibhai Vakhatabhai Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Tharad	Dantiya	2019	Pomegranate	0.90	24.5524	71.717
Khengarbhai Vajabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Vav	Panesda	2018	Pomegranate	0.36	24.6051	71.4413
Patel Hakmabhai Bhalaji	Banaskantha	Deodar	Bhesana	2019	Pomegranate	2.10	24.1399	71.7268
Patel Hakmabhai Nagjibhai	Banaskantha	Deodar	Bhesana	2018	Pomegranate	1.07	24.1328	71.728

Patel Hakmabhai Nagjibhai	Banaskantha	Deodar	Bhesana	2019	Pomegranate	0.33	24.1333	71.7283
Savjibhai Ranchodbhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Ghesda	2018	Pomegranate	0.68	24.4325	71.689
Savjibhai Ranchodbhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Ghesda	2020	Pomegranate	0.32	24.4317	71.6883
Chaudhary Mukeshbhai Jivabhai	Banaskantha	Deodar	Bhesana	2018	Pomegranate	1.15	24.1384	71.7169
Narnabhai Hirabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Ghesda	2018	Pomegranate	1.47	24.4358	71.6979
Narnabhai Hirabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Ghesda	2019	Pomegranate	0.79	24.4359	71.6972
Vikrambhai Bhagvanbhai Patel	Banaskantha	Vav	Arjanpura	2018	Pomegranate	1.05	24.6068	71.4533
Karnabhai Pragjibhai Patel	Banaskantha	Vav	Mithavi	2018	Pomegranate	0.76	24.6363	71.461
Chaudhary Mulabhai Nagjibhai	Banaskantha	Deodar	Samla Vadana	2022	Pomegranate	1.03	24.1119	71.6945
Chamnabhai Panchabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Vav	Mithavi Rana	2019	Pomegranate	0.50	24.6292	71.4578
Chaudhary Vasrambhai Hemaji	Banaskantha	Deodar	Dhrandav	2018	Pomegranate	0.36	24.1197	71.6852
Shankarbhai Ganesaji Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Dipda	2020	Pomegranate	1.44	24.5863	71.7524
Samdaben Shakaraji Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Dipda	2020	Pomegranate	1.74	24.5852	71.7528
Devrajbhai Bhemabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Bhorol	2019	Pomegranate	0.55	24.5461	71.5453
Modabhai Ranchodbhai Patel	Banaskantha	Vav	Mithavi Rana	2020	Pomegranate	0.49	24.6268	71.4533
Bharatbhai Hajabhai Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Vav	Mithavirana	2020	Pomegranate	0.58	24.6252	71.4533
Savdanbhai Kalaji Patel	Banaskantha	Vav	Mithavi Rana	2018	Pomegranate	0.26	24.6279	71.4503
Savdanbhai Kalaji Patel	Banaskantha	Vav	Mithavi Rana	2020	Pomegranate	0.13	24.6276	71.4504
Goklabhai Ukabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Vav	Mithavirana	2019	Pomegranate	0.46	24.6314	71.4602
Chaudhary Narsingbhai Amarabhai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Gadsisar	2018	Pomegranate	0.81	24.5501	71.5014
Chaudhary Narsingbhai Amarabhai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Gadsisar	2019	Pomegranate	0.32	24.5507	71.5013
Karshanbhai Hemjibhai Solanki	Banaskantha	Tharad	Motipavad	2018	Pomegranate	0.42	24.3302	71.6922
Nanjibhai Hemajibhai Vajir	Banaskantha	Tharad	Motipavad	2020	Pomegranate	0.46	24.329973	71.694
Nanjibhai Hemajibhai Vajir	Banaskantha	Tharad	Motipavad	2020	Pomegranate	0.56	24.329817	71.693365
Lagadhirbhai Amrabhai Solanki	Banaskantha	Tharad	Motipavad	2020	Pomegranate	0.73	24.3322	71.6957
Manabhai Harabhai Chavod	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Achhvadiya	2022	Pomegranate	0.84	24.3057	71.7329
Harajibhai Savjibhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Pathamda	2018	Pomegranate	0.27	24.3886	71.7434
Dashrathbhai Manabhai Rajput	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Achhvadiya	2020	Pomegranate	0.86	24.3065	71.7328
Nanjibhai Kunvarabhai Vaghela	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Limbau	2020	Pomegranate	1.17	24.3217	71.7342
Rudabhai Nanjibhai Rajput	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Limbau	2018	Pomegranate	1.24	24.3228	71.7347

Savjibhai Bechrabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Idhata	2020	Pomegranate	1.08	24.4678	71.5696
Jetshibhai Trikambhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Idhata	2018	Pomegranate	1.50	24.4699	71.5736
Ishvarbhai Purabhai Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Tharad	Idhata	2018	Pomegranate	0.79	24.4717	71.5747
Karshanbhai Hajabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Idhata	2018	Pomegranate	0.77	24.4686	71.576
Jemalbhai Gagdasbhai Ptel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Idhata	2018	Pomegranate	0.62	24.4758	71.5835
Laxmanbhai Gagdasbhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Idhata	2018	Pomegranate	0.65	24.4751	71.5836
Muljibhai Gagdasbhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Idhata	2018	Pomegranate	0.27	24.4768	71.5825
Muljibhai Gagdasbhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Idhata	2019	Pomegranate	0.51	24.4764	71.5826
Muljibhai Gagdasbhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Idhata	2019	Pomegranate	0.16	24.477	71.5819
Vikramshinh Karshanji Rajput	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Achhvadiya	2022	Pomegranate	1.01	24.2987	71.7412
Patel Chhogabhai Nagjibhai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Pepar	2018	Pomegranate	0.59	24.5502	71.7651
Patel Dalabhai Vaktaji	Banaskantha	Tharad	Dipda	2018	Pomegranate	0.49	24.5915	71.7559
Patel Malabhai Kalabhai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Gadsisar	2019	Pomegranate	0.76	24.5517	71.4943
Raymalbhai Govdabhai Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Tharad	Gadsisar	2018	Pomegranate	1.17	24.5775	71.4728
Tejabhai Hemrajbhai Chaudhary	Banaskantha	Tharad	Gadsisar	2019	Pomegranate	0.45	24.5514	71.4929
Chaudhari Motibhai Shamlaji	Banaskantha	Tharad	Jadra	2019	Pomegranate	1.04	24.5874	71.762
Patel Tejabhai Savaji	Banaskantha	Tharad	Jadra	2020	Pomegranate	1.24	24.5809	71.7673
Patel Shankrabhai Savaji	Banaskantha	Tharad	Jadra	2018	Pomegranate	0.34	24.5816	71.7686
Patel Nagjibhai Vakhataji	Banaskantha	Tharad	Dipda	2018	Pomegranate	0.96	24.6003	71.7508
Patel Nagjibhai Vakhataji	Banaskantha	Tharad	Dipda	2021	Pomegranate	0.39	24.6008	71.7504
Patel Nagjibhai Vakhataji	Banaskantha	Tharad	Dipda	2019	Pomegranate	0.79	24.6014	71.7503
Rameshbhai Purabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Idhata	2020	Pomegranate	0.41	24.4706	71.5746
Laxmanbhai Keshrabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Idhata	2019	Pomegranate	0.54	24.4702	71.5755
Bhalabhai Rupabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Idhata	2018	Pomegranate	0.42	24.4715	71.5761
Savjibhai Rasengabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Mahadevpura	2020	Pomegranate	0.88	24.4795	71.5719
Ramjibhai Bhemabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Budhanpur	2020	Pomegranate	1.06	24.4191	71.642
Ramabhai Kalabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Idhata	2019	Pomegranate	0.59	24.4922	71.5764
Jetshibhai Kesharabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Vav	Pratappura	2018	Pomegranate	0.44	24.4805	71.5527
Nagjibhai Chehrabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Vav	Pratappura	2019	Pomegranate	0.68	24.48	71.5527
Nagjibhai Mansengabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Piluda	2019	Pomegranate	0.90	24.5338	71.6896

Kumpabhai Vajaji Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Dipda	2020	Pomegranate	0.98	24.6008	71.7748
Genabhai Vakhtaji Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Dipda	2020	Pomegranate	0.32	24.5973	71.7673
Rameshbhai Madhaji Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Dipda	2019	Pomegranate	0.86	24.5964	71.7625
Nanjibhai Shamalabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Kesargam	2021	Pomegranate	1.96	24.5818	71.7519
Rabari Somabhai Kalaji	Banaskantha	Tharad	Kesargam	2020	Pomegranate	2.15	24.5823	71.7556
Zerupbhai Nathabhai Kag Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Kesargam	2020	Pomegranate	0.91	24.5812	71.7541
Patel Moniben Ramaji	Banaskantha	Tharad	Vantdau	2020	Pomegranate	0.72	24.6351	71.7221
Patel Ranabhai Okhaji	Banaskantha	Tharad	Vantdau	2018	Pomegranate	1.06	24.6358	71.7227
Lakhamabhai Ajaji Bhand	Banaskantha	Tharad	Dipda	2018	Pomegranate	0.34	24.5929	71.7677
Lakhamabhai Ajaji Bhand	Banaskantha	Tharad	Dipda	2021	Pomegranate	0.55	24.5936	71.7676
Bijalabhai Ganeshaji Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Dipda	2018	Pomegranate	1.32	24.5914	71.7632
Bijalabhai Ganeshaji Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Dipda	2019	Pomegranate	0.28	24.5905	71.7632
Jethaji Pragajibhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Kolava	2022	Pomegranate	0.55	24.5237	71.4909
Shivabhai Venaji Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Tharad	Dipda	2018	Pomegranate	0.79	24.5965	71.7711
Savaji Gomaji Patel	Banaskantha	Vav	Kolava	2019	Pomegranate	0.85	24.5139	71.4964
Patel Ganeshabhai Sagramji	Banaskantha	Tharad	Jadra	2020	Pomegranate	0.78	24.5835	71.7683
Sureshbhai Ratanshibhai Chaudhary	Banaskantha	Tharad	Motipavad	2018	Pomegranate	0.80	24.3481	71.6844
Sureshbhai Ratanshibhai Chaudhary	Banaskantha	Tharad	Motipavad	2019	Pomegranate	1.66	24.3491	71.6843
Patel Rameshbhai Harchandji	Banaskantha	Tharad	Jadra	2019	Pomegranate	0.99	24.5816	71.7604
Dolabhai Premabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Savpura	2019	Pomegranate	0.56	24.5593	71.5552
Dalabhai Paremabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Savpura	2019	Pomegranate	0.26	24.5579	71.5564
Modabhai Premabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Savpura	2018	Pomegranate	0.55	24.5573	71.5566
Devabhai Panabhai Nai	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Achhvadiya	2022	Pomegranate	0.36	24.304	71.7433
Govindbhai Bhagvanabhai Brahman	Banaskantha	Tharad	Mahadevpura	2020	Pomegranate	0.65	24.4806	71.573
Rabari Nagjibhai Ramsibhai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Kesargam	2019	Pomegranate	0.90	24.5855	71.7556
Vajabhai Ramabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Idhata	2019	Pomegranate	0.64	24.4977	71.5717
Hemjibhai Hirabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Savpura	2019	Pomegranate	1.18	24.5542	71.5999
Bhanjibhai Hardasbhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Mahadevpura	2019	Pomegranate	0.48	24.4971	71.5725
Jetasibhai Hardasbhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Mahadevpura	2019	Pomegranate	0.40	24.4966	71.5728
Ratanshibhai Jagatabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Savpura	2019	Pomegranate	0.26	24.5556	71.5972

Ranabhai Rajabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Rajkot	2018	Pomegranate	1.11	24.5925	71.5441
Bhurabhai Hirabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Rajkot	2021	Pomegranate	0.44	24.5729	71.5425
Ajeshibhai Harjibhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Savpura	2018	Pomegranate	0.55	24.5751	71.5726
Rameshbhai Ajabhai Chudhari	Banaskantha	Tharad	Savpura	2019	Pomegranate	0.91	24.5643	71.5627
Rupabhai Masengabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Idhata	2018	Pomegranate	1.31	24.468	71.5746
Karshanbhai Dungarabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Janadi	2019	Pomegranate	0.57	24.4482	71.6786
Koshalabhai Premabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Gagana	2020	Pomegranate	1.31	24.4565	71.6941
Dhanjibhai Bhanjibhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Karanpura	2020	Pomegranate	1.86	24.452413	71.698741
Dhanjibhai Bhanjibhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Karanpura	2020	Pomegranate	1.69	24.450291	71.698331
Ratanshi Bhanjibhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Karanpura	2020	Pomegranate	2.99	24.4533	71.7073
Ghesiya Jorabhai Dhudaji	Banaskantha	Tharad	Motamesra	2020	Pomegranate	0.55	24.5773	71.7256
Punmaji Suraji Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Motamesra	2020	Pomegranate	1.10	24.6007	71.7265
Ramesbhai Punmaji Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Motamesra	2020	Pomegranate	1.04	24.6146	71.7226
Khetaji Pirabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Vav	Kolava	2018	Pomegranate	0.23	24.512	71.5144
Kanaji Savaji Patel	Banaskantha	Vav	Kolava	2018	Pomegranate	0.65	24.5083	71.5139
Khetabhai Dharamabhai Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Vav	Kolava	2019	Pomegranate	0.75	24.5173	71.5118
Hajabhai Kanaji Patel	Banaskantha	Vav	Kolava	2018	Pomegranate	0.57	24.5094	71.4999
Prabhubhai Dharmabhai Chaudhary	Banaskantha	Vav	Kolava	2018	Pomegranate	0.68	24.506	71.5016
Khetabhai Pirabhai Bhalabhai Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Vav	Kolava	2018	Pomegranate	0.55	24.5186	71.4886
Ravjibhai Ganeshbhai Patel	Banaskantha	Vav	Kolava	2020	Pomegranate	0.40	24.5102	71.506
Patel Bhikhabhai Ganeshbhai	Banaskantha	Vav	Kolava	2018	Pomegranate	0.80	24.5289	71.5026
Valajibhai Rancodji Patel	Banaskantha	Vav	Mithavi	2018	Pomegranate	1.28	24.6401	71.439
Achlabhai Tejabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Vav	Mithavi	2018	Pomegranate	0.93	24.6373	71.4346
Mulabhai Devaji Patel	Banaskantha	Vav	Mithavi	2018	Pomegranate	1.16	24.6364	71.4353
Narsengji Gajaji Chaudhary	Banaskantha	Vav	Kolava	2019	Pomegranate	0.55	24.5194	71.4885
Chaudhary Bharatbhai Bhemabhai	Banaskantha	Vav	Mithavirana	2018	Pomegranate	2.16	24.6326	71.4298
Jogabhai Bhalabhai Nai	Banaskantha	Vav	Mithavi	2018	Pomegranate	0.50	24.6374	71.4411
Patel Ajabhai Punmaji	Banaskantha	Tharad	Valadar	2019	Pomegranate	1.24	24.5678	71.7455
Patel Ganeshbhai Panaji	Banaskantha	Vav	Akoli	2022	Pomegranate	0.73	24.5943	71.3892

Patel Kanabhai Darghaji	Banaskantha	Tharad	Valadar	2019	Pomegranate	0.49	24.581	71.7354
Purohit Shedhabhai Prabhurambhai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Dantiya	2019	Pomegranate	0.47	24.5809	71.7332
Patel Nagjibhai Ranchodji	Banaskantha	Tharad	Valadar	2018	Pomegranate	0.80	24.5829	71.7376
Patel Nagjibhai Ranchodji	Banaskantha	Tharad	Valadar	2020	Pomegranate	0.61	24.5825	71.7379
Pilas Nagjibhai Achlaji	Banaskantha	Tharad	Pepar	2020	Pomegranate	0.24	24.555	71.7797
Pilas Chamanabhai Jivaji	Banaskantha	Tharad	Pepar	2018	Pomegranate	0.64	24.5517	71.78
Patel Premaji Meheramji	Banaskantha	Tharad	Ratanpura	2019	Pomegranate	1.93	24.6187	71.5614
Patel Chamnaji Maheramji	Banaskantha	Tharad	Ratanpura	2019	Pomegranate	1.15	24.619	71.5622
Kanabhai Devabhai Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Tharad	Ranpur	2018	Pomegranate	0.74	24.5966	71.5764
Manabhai Nagaji Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Tharad	Ranpur	2019	Pomegranate	0.39	24.6266	71.5898
Patel Ragabhai Madhabhai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Savpura	2019	Pomegranate	1.14	24.5567	71.5578
Ramabhai Dhanabhai Chaudhary	Banaskantha	Tharad	Savarkha	2018	Pomegranate	1.05	24.6151	71.6686
Patabhai Lakhamnabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Vav	Kolava	2018	Pomegranate	0.47	24.5054	71.4982
Nanjibhai Lakhmnbhai Patel	Banaskantha	Vav	Kolava	2019	Pomegranate	1.01	24.5103	71.4917
Mavaji Bhimaji Patel	Banaskantha	Vav	Kolava	2018	Pomegranate	0.59	24.5052	71.4971
Jayeshbhai Chamnaji Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Tharad	Changada	2019	Pomegranate	2.48	24.5266	71.8076
Andaji Hemaji Patel	Banaskantha	Vav	Kolava	2018	Pomegranate	2.96	24.5105	71.4996
Varshaben Maheshbhai Moradiya	Botad	Ranpur	Charanki	2018	Guava	2.51	22.2261	71.8528
Manishbhai Nagjibhai Moradiya	Botad	Ranpur	Charanki	2019	Custard Apple	6.44	22.231	71.8339
Anilbhai Nagjibhai Moradiya	Botad	Ranpur	Charanki	2019	Custard Apple	5.35	22.2247	71.8358
Rajubhai Nagjibhai Moradiya	Botad	Ranpur	Charanki	2018	Guava	6.11	22.2207	71.831
Maheshbhai Mohanbhai Moradiya	Botad	Ranpur	Charanki	2018	Guava	4.22	22.2138	71.8246
Chaudhari Vikrambhai Kajabhai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Savpura	2018	Pomegranate	1.02	24.5686	71.5645
Patel Bhemabhai Govdabhai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Savpura	2019	Pomegranate	1.07	24.5452	71.5828
Bhudarabhai Darghabhai Chaudhary	Banaskantha	Tharad	Savpura	2019	Pomegranate	1.39	24.5443	71.5823
Darghabhai Lalabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Savpura	2019	Pomegranate	1.82	24.5435	71.5826
Parbhubhai Khengarji Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Savpura	2020	Pomegranate	1.86	24.5648	71.5611
Patel Bhemabhai Govdabhai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Savpura	2018	Pomegranate	1.13	24.5611	71.5521
Patel Bhaveshkumar Vaghabhai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Rajkot	2020	Pomegranate	0.51	24.5756	71.535
Khengarabhai Nathabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Savpura	2020	Pomegranate	0.62	24.5562	71.5779

Khengarabhai Nathabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Rajkot	2018	Pomegranate	4.61	24.5885	71.5548
Devrambhai Harsengbhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Bhapi	2022	Pomegranate	1.34	24.5242	71.6426
Thanabhai Darghaji Kandali	Banaskantha	Tharad	Ranpura	2020	Pomegranate	0.49	24.6006	71.5752
Khetabhai Dhudaji Okhaji Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Ranpur	2019	Pomegranate	1.02	24.6034	71.5804
Laxmanbhai Vaghaji Patel	Banaskantha	Vav	Mithavi Rana	2018	Pomegranate	0.50	24.627	71.4304
Dhudabhai Vaghaji Patel	Banaskantha	Vav	Mithavi Rana	2018	Pomegranate	1.00	24.6279	71.4312
Genabhai Vaghaji Patel	Banaskantha	Vav	Mithavirana	2022	Pomegranate	0.43	24.6261	71.4283
Raghuvir Khodabhai Dangar	Bhavnagar	Ghogha	Valukad	2019	Mahoghany	0.43	21.6676	72.0835
Pragajibhai Nagabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Savrakha	2019	Pomegranate	0.90	24.6227	71.6692
Gagdashbhai Ragabhai Godha	Banaskantha	Tharad	Bhorol	2019	Pomegranate	1.18	24.5375	71.5254
Patel Lagdhirbhai Virmabhai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Savpura	2019	Pomegranate	0.83	24.5643	71.5497
Patel Parbhubhai Ranchodbhai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Rajkot	2019	Pomegranate	1.03	24.5818	71.5511
Patel Savjibhai Nagaji	Banaskantha	Tharad	Saba	2020	Pomegranate	0.46	24.5749	71.4533
Khanabhai Devjibhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Lunal	2019	Pomegranate	0.69	24.4672	71.6513
Narbatabhai Galabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Lunal	2020	Pomegranate	0.64	24.4682	71.6481
Dhanabhai Vajabhai Vaghela	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Limbau	2020	Pomegranate	0.47	24.3201	71.7092
Bharatbhai Vajabhai Vaghela	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Limbau	2020	Pomegranate	0.84	24.3197	71.7085
Shivrambhai Patabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Zenta	2020	Pomegranate	1.49	24.4112	71.725
Devjibhai Karsanbhai Rajput	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Achhvadiya	2022	Pomegranate	0.39	24.3114	71.7337
Danabhai Karsanbhai Rajput	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Achhvadiya	2022	Pomegranate	0.33	24.3116	71.7327
Pirabhai Ravjibhai Chaudhary	Banaskantha	Tharad	Gadsisar	2022	Pomegranate	0.75	24.5664	71.4998
Nagjibhai Jemalbhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Bhordu	2021	Pomegranate	0.72	24.4472	71.7423
Kajabhai Vakhatabhai Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Tharad	Gadsisar	2022	Pomegranate	0.42	24.5657	71.4776
Arjanbhai Vaghabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Vadgamda	2021	Pomegranate	0.52	24.4008	71.6853
Shamlabhai Nathabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Kesargam	2019	Pomegranate	0.66	24.5796	71.7536
Patel Harchandbhai Lakhmaji	Banaskantha	Tharad	Jadra	2020	Pomegranate	0.78	24.5794	71.7591
Harsengabhai Ganeshbhai Patel	Banaskantha	Vav	Kolava	2020	Pomegranate	0.46	24.5281	71.5034
Raavy Forest Raghubhai Apa	Bhavnagar	Mahuva	Kalmodar	2018	Mahoghany	12.17	21.3674	71.8467
Rajput Jagtabhai Savabhai	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Limbau	2019	Pomegranate	0.93	24.325	71.7204
Samartabhai Tejabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Vav	Mithavirana	2018	Pomegranate	0.89	24.6381	71.4342

Hirjibhai Agajibhai Chaudhary	Banaskantha	Tharad	Vadgamda	2021	Pomegranate	3.02	24.4146	71.6977
Lumbhabhai Ramabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Rajkot	2021	Pomegranate	0.98	24.5939	71.5474
Dhudabhai Sagrambhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Rajkot	2020	Pomegranate	1.00	24.5907	71.5515
Patel Mavjibhai Sendhabhai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Gadsisar	2022	Pomegranate	0.80	24.553	71.4919
Shamlabhai Hemrajbhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Rajkot	2020	Pomegranate	0.91	24.5852	71.5408
Somabhai Kalaji Rabari	Banaskantha	Tharad	Kesargam	2019	Pomegranate	1.13	24.581	71.756
Patel Karshnbhai Ravjibhai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Zenta	2020	Pomegranate	0.77	24.4052	71.7197
Rajaput Ramabhai Harabhai	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Achhvadiya	2019	Pomegranate	3.64	24.3233	71.7398
Rameshbhai Naranbhai Chavod	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Achhvadiya	2020	Pomegranate	0.60	24.321905	71.743371
Rameshbhai Naranbhai Chavod	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Achhvadiya	2020	Pomegranate	0.39	24.32093	71.743615
Jagtabhai Bhanabhai Chavod	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Achhvadiya	2019	Pomegranate	1.20	24.322562	71.746088
Ukabhai Bhanabhai Chavod	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Achhvadiya	2019	Pomegranate	1.03	24.3219	71.7441
Patel Hirajibhai Ramsengbhai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Bhordu	2020	Pomegranate	1.40	24.4302	71.7322
Pirabhai Kalyanbhai Chavod	Banaskantha	Tharad	Achhvadiya	2020	Pomegranate	0.94	24.3231	71.7449
Virmabhai Jivabhai Vaghela	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Chalva	2020	Pomegranate	2.03	24.2741	71.722
Vikramsinh Bhalaji Vaghela	Banaskantha	Deodar	Makdala Chalva	2019	Pomegranate	0.67	24.2734	71.7242
Ratansibhai Bhanjibhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Karanpura	2020	Pomegranate	4.26	24.4423	71.7203
Jetshibhai Parkhabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Karanpura	2020	Pomegranate	1.61	24.4601	71.7013
Mavjibhai Sendhabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Tharad	Gadsisar	2019	Pomegranate	0.73	24.5527	71.4905
Raghuvir Khodabhai Dangar	Bhavnagar	Ghogha	Valukad Jiji	2019	Mahoghany	0.65	21.6606	72.0834
Chaudhary Ramshibhai Adabhai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Gadsisar	2022	Pomegranate	0.69	24.569	71.4805
Chaudhary Ramshibhai Adabhai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Gadsisar	2019	Pomegranate	0.50	24.5692	71.4812
Chaudhari Bhagvanbhai Bhanabhai	Banaskantha	Tharad	Gadsisar	2022	Pomegranate	0.59	24.5698	71.4809
Jogabhai Dudabhai Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Tharad	Gadsisar	2019	Pomegranate	0.63	24.5678	71.4791
Jogabhai Dudabhai Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Tharad	Gadsisar	2022	Pomegranate	0.58	24.5682	71.48
Hardaram Durgaram Chaudhary	Barmer	Gudamalani	Loonwa Jageer	2018	Pomegranate	3.17	25.2355	71.8767
Chelabhai Pragabhai Patel	Banaskantha	Vav	Mithavi	2018	Pomegranate	1.03	24.6378	71.461
Ganeshbhai Dhanabhai Chaudhari	Banaskantha	Lakhni	Limbau	2019	Pomegranate	0.86	24.3678	71.7001
Ramjibhai Savjibhai Odd	Banaskantha	Tharad	Karnasar	2019	Pomegranate	1.04	24.369	71.704

APPENDIX 3: LOCAL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION (LSC)

INVITATION FOR LOCAL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

Date:

Dear Stakeholders,

This is to notify that " " intends to contribute towards the conservation of conventional sources of energy by undertaking the implementation of a greenhouse gas (GHG) abatement project activity **"Agroforestry Plantations in India"**. Since, the proposed project is contributing to the mitigation of global climate change and have now decided to adopt Verified Carbon Standard modalities for the project activity. As part of the Verified Carbon Standard modalities, a Local stakeholder consultation has been organized with a call for public feedback on the project.

The Agenda for this activity as follows;

- Introduction of the project,
- Project details,
- About VCS and CDM mechanism,
- Benefits from the Plantation project,
- Grievance Mechanism for stakeholders,
- Assessment methods,
- Yearly/Biennial monitoring process for Sustainable development,
- Feedback/Questions from Stakeholders,
- Question and Answer session,

Project Site:
Meeting details:

A detailed non-technical project description is enclosed herewith for your ready reference. Further information including features of the project, environmental considerations, etc. will be provided during the meeting and is available at the local office.

You are requested to participate in the public meeting and provide your valuable comments on the same. Alternatively, you can provide your comments via email or by a checklist available at the site.

For further questions and/or comments, you can contact us either at Mr. _____, Ph.no. _____),
email id: _____

Looking forward to your replies and comments.

For,

Company Name

_____

સ્થાનિક હિસ્સેદાર પરામર્શ રાઉન્ડ માટે આમંત્રણ

તિથિ:

પ્રિય હિસ્સેદારો,

આ સૂચિત કરવા માટે છે કે " ". "ભારતમાં એગ્રોફોરેસ્ટ્રી પ્લાન્ટેશન્સ નામની ગ્રીનહાઉસ ગેસ (જીએચજી) ઘટાડવાની પરિયોજનાનો અમલ હાથ ધરીને ઊર્જા પરંપરાગત સ્રોતોના સંરક્ષણમાં પ્રદાન કરવાનો ઇરાદો ધરાવે છે. કારણ કે, સૂચિત પ્રોજેક્ટ વૈશ્વિક આબોહવા પરિવર્તનના શમનમાં ફાળો આપી રહ્યો છે અને હવે પ્રોજેક્ટ પ્રવૃત્તિ માટે વેરિફાઇડ કાર્બન સ્ટાન્ડર્ડ પદ્ધતિઓ અપનાવવાનો નિર્ણય લીધો છે. વેરિફાઇડ કાર્બન સ્ટાન્ડર્ડ પદ્ધતિઓના ભાગરૂપે સ્થાનિક હિતધારકો સાથે પરામર્શનું આયોજન કરવામાં આવ્યું છે, જેમાં આ પ્રોજેક્ટ પર લોકોનો પ્રતિસાદ આપવાની અપીલ કરવામાં આવી છે.

આ પ્રવૃત્તિ માટેનો એજન્ડા નીચે મુજબ છે;

- પ્રોજેક્ટનો પરિચય,
- પ્રોજેક્ટની વિગતો,
- વીસીએસ અને સીડીએમ મિકેનિઝમ વિશે,
- પ્લાન્ટેશન પ્રોજેક્ટમાંથી લાભ,
- હિતધારકો માટે તકરારની વ્યવસ્થા,
- મૂલ્યાંકનની પદ્ધતિઓ,
- સાતત્યપૂર્ણ વિકાસ માટે વાર્ષિક/દ્વિવાર્ષિક મોનિટરિંગ પ્રક્રિયા,
- હિતધારકો પાસેથી પ્રતિસાદ/પ્રશ્નો,

• પ્રશ્નો અને જવાબ સત્ર

પ્રોજેક્ટ સાઇટ:

મંત્રણા વિગતો:

તમારા તૈયાર સંદર્ભ માટે પ્રોજેક્ટનું વિગતવાર બિન-ટેકનિકલ વર્ણન અહીં સાથે જોડાયેલું છે. પ્રોજેક્ટની લાક્ષણિકતાઓ, પર્યાવરણીય બાબતો, વગેરે સહિતની વધુ માહિતી. મીટિંગ દરમિયાન પ્રદાન કરવામાં આવશે અને તે સ્થાનિક ઓફિસમાં ઉપલબ્ધ છે.

તમને જાહેર સભામાં ભાગ લેવા અને તેના પર તમારી મૂલ્યવાન ટિપ્પણીઓ પ્રદાન કરવા વિનંતી છે. વૈકલ્પિક રીતે, તમે તમારી ટિપ્પણીઓ ઇમેઇલ દ્વારા અથવા સાઇટ પર ઉપલબ્ધ ચેકલિસ્ટ દ્વારા પ્રદાન કરી શકો છો.

વધુ પ્રશ્નો અને/અથવા ટિપ્પણીઓ માટે, તમે શ્રી ___

ફોન_ ----------પર અમારો સંપર્ક કરી શકો છો.

ઈ-મેઇલ : ___

તમારા જવાબો અને ટિપ્પણીઓની રાહ જોઈ રહ્યા છીએ. માટે,

કંપનીનું નામ-

स्थानीय हितधारक परामर्श के लिए निमंत्रण

प्रिय हितधारकों,

सूचित किया जाता है कि, " " का इरादा ग्रीनहाउस गैस (जीएचजी) उपशमन परियोजना गतिविधि "भारत में कृषि वानिकी वृक्षारोपण" के कार्यान्वयन द्वारा ऊर्जा के पारंपरिक स्रोतों के संरक्षण में योगदान करने का है। चूंकिप्रस्तावित परियोजना वैश्विक जलवायु परिवर्तन को कम करने में योगदान दे रही है और अब परियोजना गतिविधि के लिए सत्यापित कार्बन मानक तौर-तरीकों को अपनाने का निर्णय लिया गया है। सत्यापित कार्बन मानक तौर-तरीकों के हिस्से के रूप में, परियोजना पर सार्वजनिक प्रतिक्रिया के आह्वान के साथ एक स्थानीय हितधारक परामर्श आयोजित किया गया है।

इस गतिविधि का एजेंडा इस प्रकार है;

- परियोजना का परिचय,
- परियोजना विवरण,
- वीसीएस और सीडीएम तंत्र के बारे में,
- वृक्षारोपण परियोजना से लाभ,
- हितधारकों के लिए शिकायत तंत्र,
- मूल्यांकन के तरीकों,
- सतत विकास के लिए वार्षिक/द्विवार्षिक निगरानी प्रक्रिया,
- हितधारकों से प्रतिक्रिया/प्रश्न,
- प्रश्न और उत्तर सत्र

परियोजना स्थल:

बैठक विवरण:

आपके त्वरित संदर्भ के लिए एक विस्तृत गैर-तकनीकी परियोजना विवरण यहां संलग्न है। परियोजना की विशेषताओं पर्यावरणीय विचारों आदि सहित अधिक जानकारी बैठक के दौरान प्रदान की जाएगी और स्थानीय कार्यालय में उपल है।

आपसे अनुरोध है कि सार्वजनिक बैठक में भाग लें और उस पर अपनी बहुमूल्य टिप्पणियाँ प्रदान करें। वैकल्पिक रू से, आप अपनी टिप्पणियाँ ईमेल के माध्यम से या साइट पर उपलब्ध चेकलिस्ट द्वारा प्रदान कर सकते हैं।

अधिक प्रश्नों और/या टिप्पणियों के लिए, आप हमसे श्री _____, फ़ोन नंबर पर संपर्क कर सकते हैं। _____), ईमेल आईडी: _____

आपके उत्तरों और टिप्पणियों की प्रतीक्षा में हूं।

के लिए,

कंपनी का नाम

_____

LSC Attendance Sheet

Date: 15/06/2018

Place: Tharad, Banaskantha.

Sr.No.	Name	Sex	Signature
1	માવાભાઈ ભાઈભાઈ પટેલ.	m	એમ. એમ. પટેલ
2	પટેલ મુળાભાઈ રબારીકા	m	M.R.P
3	વશરામભાઈ દુદાભાઈ રાજગોર	m	રાજગોર વ. દુ:
4	પ્રીકમભાઈ દરજાભાઈ પટેલ	m	T.D.P
5	પુનુભાઈ નાગરભાઈ પટેલ	m	પુ. એન પટેલ
6	પટેલ જોગાભાઈ વાઘાભાઈ	m	પટેલ. જે.વી.
7	ખેંગાભાઈ અંબાભાઈ કુપા.	m	ખેંગાભાઈ. અંબાભાઈ કુપા
8	કંડાળી મંદાભાઈ નાગાભાઈ	m	કંડાળી અંબ. મંદા.
9	પોનાભાઈ કાળાભાઈ પટેલ	m	ટી.કે. પટેલ.
10	માધારામ કાજીરામ રાજગોર.	m	રામ. કે. રાજગોર.
11	પ્રેમાભાઈ માનાભાઈ ચૌધરી.	m	પ્રી. એમ. ચૌધરી.
12	દુદાભાઈ રામાભાઈ પટેલ	m	દુ. ર. પટેલ.
13	ધર્માભાઈ વાઘાભાઈ પટેલ.	m	D.V.P
14	પ્રેમજીભાઈ અંબાભાઈ પટેલ	m	પ્રી. એ. પટેલ.
15	કુંવરાભાઈ નાગાભાઈ પટેલ.	m	કુ. ના. પટેલ.
16	ચુંવાભાઈ મંગાભાઈ પટેલ	m	એસ. બી. પટેલ.
17			
18			

LSC Attendance Sheet

Date: 16/06/2018

Place: Gudamalani, Barmer

Sr. No.	Name	Sex	Signature
1]	लालाराम धनाराम चौधरी	m	लालाराम चौधरी
2]	हरजाराम दुर्गाराम चौहान	m	हरजाराम
3	सुवंताराम गीगाराम पटेल	m	सवंताराम
4	विक्रम सोनाराम कालबी	m	विक्रम कालबी
5	करीमराम गोविंदराम कुनबी	m	करीमराम कुनबी
6	नवाराम वधाराम चौधरी	m	नवाराम वधाराम चौ
7	प्रभाराम सोजाराम कालबी	m	प्र. सो. काल

Photographs of LSC meeting

Annexure- 2 (Feedback evaluation Form)

Stakeholder Meeting Evaluation Form
હિસ્સેદારો મીટિંગ મૂલ્યાંકન ફોર્મ

Summary/Feedback of the Local Stakeholder Consultation Conducted
આયોજિત સ્થાનિક હિસ્સેદારોની પરામર્શનો સારાંશ/પ્રતિસાદ

Name Of stakeholder:
(હિસ્સેદારનું નામ)- हरकाराम पुनाराम चौधरी

Questionnaire	Response (Yes/No) (प्रतिसाद (होय/नाही)
Do you willing to participate in this project? શું તમે આ પ્રોજેક્ટમાં ભાગ લેવા તૈયાર છો?	☑ ~~Yes~~ (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you want to get economic profit by participating in the project? શું તમે પ્રોજેક્ટમાં ભાગ લઈને આર્થિક નફો મેળવવા માંગો છો?	☑ ~~Yes~~ (હા) ☐ No (ના))
Do you think this project can bring economic benefits to the local area and promote local sustainable development? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ સ્થાનિક વિસ્તારને આર્થિક લાભ લાવી શકે છે અને સ્થાનિક ટકાઉ વિકાસને પ્રોત્સાહન આપી શકે છે?	☑ ~~Yes~~ (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you support the project? શું તમે પ્રોજેક્ટને સમર્થન આપો છો?	☑ ~~Yes~~ (હા) ☐ No (ના))
How do you want to participate in the project? તમે પ્રોજેક્ટમાં કેવી રીતે ભાગ લેવા માંગો છો?	खेतों में पेड़ लगाके
What do you like about the project? તમને પ્રોજેક્ટ વિશે શું ગમે છે?	किसानों को आर्थिक लाभ
What do you think are the main benefits of the project? તમને શું લાગે છે કે પ્રોજેક્ટના મુખ્ય ફાયદા શું છે?	
Do you think this project can bring economic benefits to the local area and promote local sustainable development? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ સ્થાનિક વિસ્તારને આર્થિક લાભ લાવી શકે છે અને સ્થાનિક ટકાઉ વિકાસને પ્રોત્સાહન આપી શકે છે?	✓
How will the project affect rural residents engaged in farming? આ પ્રોજેક્ટ ખેતી સાથે સંકળાયેલા ગ્રામીણ રહેવાસીઓને કેવી અસર કરશે?	
Do you want to get economic profit by participating in the project? આ પ્રોજેક્ટ ખેતી સાથે સંકળાયેલા ગ્રામીણ રહેવાસીઓને કેવી અસર કરશે?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)

Do you think that the project will bring quantifiable benefits such as increase tree cover to enhance carbon sequestration? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ કાર્બન સિક્વેસ્ટ્રેશનને વધારવા માટે વૃક્ષોના આવરણમાં વધારો જેવા ગુણાત્મક લાભો લાવશે??	☐ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
There is a need to develop different agroforestry models for different types of wastelands and degraded land and degraded forest landscape? વિવિધ પ્રકારની પડતર જમીનો અને ક્ષીણ થઇ ગયેલી જમીન અને અધોગતિ પામેલા વન લેન્ડસ્કેપ માટે વિવિધ કૃષિ વનીકરણ મોડલ વિકસાવવાની જરૂર છે?	☐ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you have knowledge on appropriate tree crop combination for enhanced productivity and carbon sequestration under agroforestry and farm forestry? શું તમને કૃષિ વનીકરણ અને ફાર્મ ફોરેસ્ટ્રી હેઠળ ઉન્નત ઉત્પાદકતા અને કાર્બન સિક્વેસ્ટ્રેશન માટે યોગ્ય વૃક્ષ પાક સંયોજન વિશે જાણકારી છે?	☐ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you know this project will bring carbon revenue? શું તમે જાણો છો કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ કાર્બન આવક લાવશે?	ના
Additional comments if any? વધારની ટિપ્પણીઓ જો કોઇ હોય તો?	—

Signature: ઇશ્વરામ

સહી:

Annexure- 2 (Feedback evaluation Form)

Stakeholder Meeting Evaluation Form
હિસ્સેદારો મીટિંગ મૂલ્યાંકન ફોર્મ

Summary/Feedback of the Local Stakeholder Consultation Conducted
આયોજિત સ્થાનિક હિસ્સેદારોની પરામર્શનો સારાંશ/પ્રતિસાદ

Name Of stakeholder: कामराम गोविंदराम कुम्भी
(હિસ્સેદારનું નામ)-

Questionnaire	Response (Yes/No) (प्रतिसाद (होय/नाही)
Do you willing to participate in this project? શું તમે આ પ્રોજેક્ટમાં ભાગ લેવા તૈયાર છો?	✓ ☐ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you want to get economic profit by participating in the project? શું તમે પ્રોજેક્ટમાં ભાગ લઇને આર્થિક નફો મેળવવા માંગો છો?	✓ ☐ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના))
Do you think this project can bring economic benefits to the local area and promote local sustainable development? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ સ્થાનિક વિસ્તારને આર્થિક લાભ લાવી શકે છે અને સ્થાનિક ટકાઉ વિકાસને પ્રોત્સાહન આપી શકે છે?	✓ ☐ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you support the project? શું તમે પ્રોજેક્ટને સમર્થન આપો છો?	✓ ☐ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના))
How do you want to participate in the project? તમે પ્રોજેક્ટમાં કેવી રીતે ભાગ લેવા માંગો છો?	पेड़ लगाके
What do you like about the project? તમને પ્રોજેક્ટ વિશે શું ગમે છે?	प्रोजेक्ट.
What do you think are the main benefits of the project? તમને શું લાગે છે કે પ્રોજેક્ટના મુખ્ય ફાયદા શું છે?	किसानों का आर्थिक उत्थान
Do you think this project can bring economic benefits to the local area and promote local sustainable development? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ સ્થાનિક વિસ્તારને આર્થિક લાભ લાવી શકે છે અને સ્થાનિક ટકાઉ વિકાસને પ્રોત્સાહન આપી શકે છે?	हा।
How will the project affect rural residents engaged in farming? આ પ્રોજેક્ટ ખેતી સાથે સંકળાયેલા ગ્રામીણ રહેવાસીઓને કેવી અસર કરશે?	अच्छा
Do you want to get economic profit by participating in the project? આ પ્રોજેક્ટ ખેતી સાથે સંકળાયેલા ગ્રામીણ રહેવાસીઓને કેવી અસર કરશે?	✓ ☐ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)

Do you think that the project will bring quantifiable benefits such as increase tree cover to enhance carbon sequestration? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ કાર્બન સિક્વેસ્ટ્રેશનને વધારવા માટે વૃક્ષોના આવરણમાં વધારો જેવા ગુણાત્મક લાભો લાવશે??	☐ ~~Yes~~ (હા) ☐ No (ના)
There is a need to develop different agroforestry models for different types of wastelands and degraded land and degraded forest landscape? વિવિધ પ્રકારની પડતર જમીનો અને ક્ષીણ થઇ ગયેલી જમીન અને અધોગતિ પામેલા વન લેન્ડસ્કેપ માટે વિવિધ કૃષિ વનીકરણ મોડલ વિકસાવવાની જરૂર છે?	☐ ~~Yes~~ (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you have knowledge on appropriate tree crop combination for enhanced productivity and carbon sequestration under agroforestry and farm forestry? શું તમને કૃષિ વનીકરણ અને ફાર્મ ફોરેસ્ટ્રી હેઠળ ઉન્નત ઉત્પાદકતા અને કાર્બન સિક્વેસ્ટ્રેશન માટે યોગ્ય વૃક્ષ પાક સંયોજન વિશે જાણકારી છે?	☐ Yes (હા) ☐ ~~No~~ (ના)
Do you know this project will bring carbon revenue? શું તમે જાણો છો કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ કાર્બન આવક લાવશે?	ના
Additional comments if any? વધારની ટિપ્પણીઓ જો કોઇ હોય તો?	—

Signature: કરીમરામ કુ ગવરી.

સહી:

Annexure- 2 (Feedback evaluation Form)

Stakeholder Meeting Evaluation Form
હિસ્સેદારો મીટિંગ મૂલ્યાંકન ફોર્મ

Summary/Feedback of the Local Stakeholder Consultation Conducted
આયોજિત સ્થાનિક હિસ્સેદારોની પરામર્શનો સારાંશ/પ્રતિસાદ

Name Of stakeholder:
(હિસ્સેદારનું નામ)- लालाराम बनाराम चौधरी

Questionnaire	Response (Yes/No) (प्रतिसाद (होय/नाही)
Do you willing to participate in this project? શું તમે આ પ્રોજેક્ટમાં ભાગ લેવા તૈયાર છો?	☐ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you want to get economic profit by participating in the project? શું તમે પ્રોજેક્ટમાં ભાગ લઈને આર્થિક નફો મેળવવા માંગો છો?	☐ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના))
Do you think this project can bring economic benefits to the local area and promote local sustainable development? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ સ્થાનિક વિસ્તારને આર્થિક લાભ લાવી શકે છે અને સ્થાનિક ટકાઉ વિકાસને પ્રોત્સાહન આપી શકે છે?	☐ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you support the project? શું તમે પ્રોજેક્ટને સમર્થન આપો છો?	☐ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના))
How do you want to participate in the project? તમે પ્રોજેક્ટમાં કેવી રીતે ભાગ લેવા માંગો છો?	किसानों को पैसों की मदद
What do you like about the project? તમને પ્રોજેક્ટ વિશે શું ગમે છે?	—
What do you think are the main benefits of the project? તમને શું લાગે છે કે પ્રોજેક્ટના મુખ્ય ફાયદા શું છે?	किसानों का आर्थिक लाभ
Do you think this project can bring economic benefits to the local area and promote local sustainable development? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ સ્થાનિક વિસ્તારને આર્થિક લાભ લાવી શકે છે અને સ્થાનિક ટકાઉ વિકાસને પ્રોત્સાહન આપી શકે છે?	हो
How will the project affect rural residents engaged in farming? આ પ્રોજેક્ટ ખેતી સાથે સંકળાયેલા ગ્રામીણ રહેવાસીઓને કેવી અસર કરશે?	अच्छा
Do you want to get economic profit by participating in the project? આ પ્રોજેક્ટ ખેતી સાથે સંકળાયેલા ગ્રામીણ રહેવાસીઓને કેવી અસર કરશે?	☐ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)

Do you think that the project will bring quantifiable benefits such as increase tree cover to enhance carbon sequestration? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ કાર્બન સિક્વેસ્ટ્રેશનને વધારવા માટે વૃક્ષોના આવરણમાં વધારો જેવા ગુણાત્મક લાભો લાવશે??	☐ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
There is a need to develop different agroforestry models for different types of wastelands and degraded land and degraded forest landscape? વિવિધ પ્રકારની પડતર જમીનો અને ક્ષીણ થઇ ગયેલી જમીન અને અધોગતિ પામેલા વન લેન્ડસ્કેપ માટે વિવિધ કૃષિ વનીકરણ મોડલ વિકસાવવાની જરૂર છે?	☐ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you have knowledge on appropriate tree crop combination for enhanced productivity and carbon sequestration under agroforestry and farm forestry? શું તમને કૃષિ વનીકરણ અને ફાર્મ ફોરેસ્ટ્રી હેઠળ ઉન્નત ઉત્પાદકતા અને કાર્બન સિક્વેસ્ટ્રેશન માટે યોગ્ય વૃક્ષ પાક સંયોજન વિશે જાણકારી છે?	☐ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you know this project will bring carbon revenue? શું તમે જાણો છો કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ કાર્બન આવક લાવશે?	ના
Additional comments if any? વધારની ટિપ્પણીઓ જો કોઇ હોય તો?	-

Signature: ભાણિરામ ચૌધરી

સહી:

Annexure- 2 (Feedback evaluation Form)

Stakeholder Meeting Evaluation Form
હિસ્સેદારો મીટિંગ મૂલ્યાંકન ફોર્મ

Summary/Feedback of the Local Stakeholder Consultation Conducted
આયોજિત સ્થાનિક હિસ્સેદારોની પરામર્શનો સારાંશ/પ્રતિસાદ

Name Of stakeholder: ગણેશભાઈ પરાભાઈ પટેલ.
(હિસ્સેદારનું નામ)-

Questionnaire	Response (Yes/No) (પ્રતિભાવ હા/ ના)
Do you willing to participate in this project? શું તમે આ પ્રોજેક્ટમાં ભાગ લેવા તૈયાર છો?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you want to get economic profit by participating in the project? શું તમે પ્રોજેક્ટમાં ભાગ લઇને આર્થિક નફો મેળવવા માંગો છો?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના))
Do you think this project can bring economic benefits to the local area and promote local sustainable development? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ સ્થાનિક વિસ્તારને આર્થિક લાભ લાવી શકે છે અને સ્થાનિક ટકાઉ વિકાસને પ્રોત્સાહન આપી શકે છે?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you support the project? શું તમે પ્રોજેક્ટને સમર્થન આપો છો?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના))
How do you want to participate in the project? તમે પ્રોજેક્ટમાં કેવી રીતે ભાગ લેવા માંગો છો?	ફળ વૃક્ષ. વાવેતર.
What do you like about the project? તમને પ્રોજેક્ટ વિશે શું ગમે છે?	આર્થિક સહાય ખેડુતોને.
What do you think are the main benefits of the project? તમને શું લાગે છે કે પ્રોજેક્ટના મુખ્ય ફાયદા શું છે?	ખેડુતોને આર્થિક અને સામાજીક ઉત્થાન તેમજ જીવનમાં સમજ.
Do you think this project can bring economic benefits to the local area and promote local sustainable development? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ સ્થાનિક વિસ્તારને આર્થિક લાભ લાવી શકે છે અને સ્થાનિક ટકાઉ વિકાસને પ્રોત્સાહન આપી શકે છે?	હા
How will the project affect rural residents engaged in farming? આ પ્રોજેક્ટ ખેતી સાથે સંકળાયેલા ગ્રામીણ રહેવાસીઓને કેવી અસર કરશે?	ફાયદાકારક.
Do you want to get economic profit by participating in the project? આ પ્રોજેક્ટ ખેતી સાથે સંકળાયેલા ગ્રામીણ રહેવાસીઓને કેવી અસર કરશે?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)

Do you think that the project will bring quantifiable benefits such as increase tree cover to enhance carbon sequestration? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ કાર્બન સિક્વેસ્ટ્રેશનને વધારવા માટે વૃક્ષોના આવરણમાં વધારો જેવા ગુણાત્મક લાભો લાવશે??	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
There is a need to develop different agroforestry models for different types of wastelands and degraded land and degraded forest landscape? વિવિધ પ્રકારની પડતર જમીનો અને ક્ષીણ થઇ ગયેલી જમીન અને અધોગતિ પામેલા વન લેન્ડસ્કેપ માટે વિવિધ કૃષિ વનીકરણ મોડલ વિકસાવવાની જરૂર છે?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you have knowledge on appropriate tree crop combination for enhanced productivity and carbon sequestration under agroforestry and farm forestry? શું તમને કૃષિ વનીકરણ અને ફાર્મ ફોરેસ્ટ્રી હેઠળ ઉન્નત ઉત્પાદકતા અને કાર્બન સિક્વેસ્ટ્રેશન માટે યોગ્ય વૃક્ષ પાક સંયોજન વિશે જાણકારી છે?	☐ Yes (હા) ☑ No (ના)
Do you know this project will bring carbon revenue? શું તમે જાણો છો કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ કાર્બન આવક લાવશે?	ના
Additional comments if any? વધારની ટિપ્પણીઓ જો કોઇ હોય તો?	—

Signature: G. V. Patel.

સહી:

Annexure- 2 (Feedback evaluation Form)

Stakeholder Meeting Evaluation Form
હિસ્સેદારો મીટિંગ મૂલ્યાંકન ફોર્મ

Summary/Feedback of the Local Stakeholder Consultation Conducted
આયોજિત સ્થાનિક હિસ્સેદારોની પરામર્શનો સારાંશ/પ્રતિસાદ

Name Of stakeholder:
(હિસ્સેદારનું નામ)- માંગીભાઈ મોહનભાઈ પટેલ. (ખેડૂત)

Questionnaire	Response (Yes/No) (પ્રતિભાવ હા/ ના)
Do you willing to participate in this project? શું તમે આ પ્રોજેક્ટમાં ભાગ લેવા તૈયાર છો?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you want to get economic profit by participating in the project? શું તમે પ્રોજેક્ટમાં ભાગ લઈને આર્થિક નફો મેળવવા માંગો છો?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના))
Do you think this project can bring economic benefits to the local area and promote local sustainable development? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ સ્થાનિક વિસ્તારને આર્થિક લાભ લાવી શકે છે અને સ્થાનિક ટકાઉ વિકાસને પ્રોત્સાહન આપી શકે છે?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you support the project? શું તમે પ્રોજેક્ટને સમર્થન આપો છો?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના))
How do you want to participate in the project? તમે પ્રોજેક્ટમાં કેવી રીતે ભાગ લેવા માંગો છો?	કુદરતી નું વાવેતર કરી
What do you like about the project? તમને પ્રોજેક્ટ વિશે શું ગમે છે?	પ્રોજેક્ટ દ્વારા મળતી આર્થિક સહાય.
What do you think are the main benefits of the project? તમને શું લાગે છે કે પ્રોજેક્ટના મુખ્ય ફાયદા શું છે?	ખેડૂતોને આર્થિક સહાય. કાર્બન પ્રોજેક્ટ વિશે જાણકારી.
Do you think this project can bring economic benefits to the local area and promote local sustainable development? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ સ્થાનિક વિસ્તારને આર્થિક લાભ લાવી શકે છે અને સ્થાનિક ટકાઉ વિકાસને પ્રોત્સાહન આપી શકે છે?	હા
How will the project affect rural residents engaged in farming? આ પ્રોજેક્ટ ખેતી સાથે સંકળાયેલા ગ્રામીણ રહેવાસીઓને કેવી અસર કરશે?	સારી
Do you want to get economic profit by participating in the project? આ પ્રોજેક્ટ ખેતી સાથે સંકળાયેલા ગ્રામીણ રહેવાસીઓને કેવી અસર કરશે?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)

Do you think that the project will bring quantifiable benefits such as increase tree cover to enhance carbon sequestration? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ કાર્બન સિક્વેસ્ટ્રેશનને વધારવા માટે વૃક્ષોના આવરણમાં વધારો જેવા ગુણાત્મક લાભો લાવશે??	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
There is a need to develop different agroforestry models for different types of wastelands and degraded land and degraded forest landscape? વિવિધ પ્રકારની પડતર જમીનો અને ક્ષીણ થઇ ગયેલી જમીન અને અધોગતિ પામેલા વન લેન્ડસ્કેપ માટે વિવિધ કૃષિ વનીકરણ મોડલ વિકસાવવાની જરૂર છે?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you have knowledge on appropriate tree crop combination for enhanced productivity and carbon sequestration under agroforestry and farm forestry? શું તમને કૃષિ વનીકરણ અને ફાર્મ ફોરેસ્ટ્રી હેઠળ ઉન્નત ઉત્પાદકતા અને કાર્બન સિક્વેસ્ટ્રેશન માટે યોગ્ય વૃક્ષ પાક સંયોજન વિશે જાણકારી છે?	☐ Yes (હા) ☑ No (ના)
Do you know this project will bring carbon revenue? શું તમે જાણો છો કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ કાર્બન આવક લાવશે?	ના.
Additional comments if any? વધારની ટિપ્પણીઓ જો કોઇ હોય તો?	—

Signature: પટેલ. જે મ. પ્રેમ.

સહી:

Annexure- 2 (Feedback evaluation Form)

Stakeholder Meeting Evaluation Form
હિસ્સેદારો મીટિંગ મૂલ્યાંકન ફોર્મ

Summary/Feedback of the Local Stakeholder Consultation Conducted
આયોજિત સ્થાનિક હિસ્સેદારોની પરામર્શનો સારાંશ/પ્રતિસાદ

Name Of stakeholder:
(હિસ્સેદારનું નામ)- તેજાભાઈ અંબાભાઈ પટેલ - વારાર

Questionnaire	Response (Yes/No) (પ્રતિભાવ હા/ ના)
Do you willing to participate in this project? શું તમે આ પ્રોજેક્ટમાં ભાગ લેવા તૈયાર છો?	☑ Yes (હા) ☑ No (ના)
Do you want to get economic profit by participating in the project? શું તમે પ્રોજેક્ટમાં ભાગ લઈને આર્થિક નફો મેળવવા માંગો છો?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના))
Do you think this project can bring economic benefits to the local area and promote local sustainable development? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ સ્થાનિક વિસ્તારને આર્થિક લાભ લાવી શકે છે અને સ્થાનિક ટકાઉ વિકાસને પ્રોત્સાહન આપી શકે છે?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you support the project? શું તમે પ્રોજેક્ટને સમર્થન આપો છો?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના))
How do you want to participate in the project? તમે પ્રોજેક્ટમાં કેવી રીતે ભાગ લેવા માંગો છો?	વૃક્ષોનું વાવેતર.
What do you like about the project? તમને પ્રોજેક્ટ વિશે શું ગમે છે?	[illegible]
What do you think are the main benefits of the project? તમને શું લાગે છે કે પ્રોજેક્ટના મુખ્ય ફાયદા શું છે?	ખેડૂતોનો વિકાસ પર્યાવરણ રક્ષણ
Do you think this project can bring economic benefits to the local area and promote local sustainable development? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ સ્થાનિક વિસ્તારને આર્થિક લાભ લાવી શકે છે અને સ્થાનિક ટકાઉ વિકાસને પ્રોત્સાહન આપી શકે છે?	હા.
How will the project affect rural residents engaged in farming? આ પ્રોજેક્ટ ખેતી સાથે સંકળાયેલા ગ્રામીણ રહેવાસીઓને કેવી અસર કરશે?	સારી.
Do you want to get economic profit by participating in the project? આ પ્રોજેક્ટ ખેતી સાથે સંકળાયેલા ગ્રામીણ રહેવાસીઓને કેવી અસર કરશે?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)

Do you think that the project will bring quantifiable benefits such as increase tree cover to enhance carbon sequestration? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ કાર્બન સિક્વેસ્ટ્રેશનને વધારવા માટે વૃક્ષોના આવરણમાં વધારો જેવા ગુણાત્મક લાભો લાવશે??	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
There is a need to develop different agroforestry models for different types of wastelands and degraded land and degraded forest landscape? વિવિધ પ્રકારની પડતર જમીનો અને ક્ષીણ થઇ ગયેલી જમીન અને અધોગતિ પામેલા વન લેન્ડસ્કેપ માટે વિવિધ કૃષિ વનીકરણ મોડલ વિકસાવવાની જરૂર છે?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you have knowledge on appropriate tree crop combination for enhanced productivity and carbon sequestration under agroforestry and farm forestry? શું તમને કૃષિ વનીકરણ અને ફાર્મ ફોરેસ્ટ્રી હેઠળ ઉન્નત ઉત્પાદકતા અને કાર્બન સિક્વેસ્ટ્રેશન માટે યોગ્ય વૃક્ષ પાક સંયોજન વિશે જાણકારી છે?	☐ Yes (હા) ☑ No (ના)
Do you know this project will bring carbon revenue? શું તમે જાણો છો કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ કાર્બન આવક લાવશે?	હા
Additional comments if any? વધારની ટિપ્પણીઓ જો કોઇ હોય તો?	—

Signature:

સહી: ટી-એ.પટેલ.

Annexure- 2 (Feedback evaluation Form)

Stakeholder Meeting Evaluation Form
હિસ્સેદારો મીટિંગ મૂલ્યાંકન ફોર્મ

Summary/Feedback of the Local Stakeholder Consultation Conducted
આયોજિત સ્થાનિક હિસ્સેદારોની પરામર્શનો સારાંશ/પ્રતિસાદ

Name Of stakeholder:
(હિસ્સેદારનું નામ)- શામળાભાઈ નગીનભાઈ પટેલ. - વાવ.

Questionnaire	Response (Yes/No) (પ્રતિભાવ હા/ ના)
Do you willing to participate in this project? શું તમે આ પ્રોજેક્ટમાં ભાગ લેવા તૈયાર છો?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you want to get economic profit by participating in the project? શું તમે પ્રોજેક્ટમાં ભાગ લઈને આર્થિક નફો મેળવવા માંગો છો?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના))
Do you think this project can bring economic benefits to the local area and promote local sustainable development? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ સ્થાનિક વિસ્તારને આર્થિક લાભ લાવી શકે છે અને સ્થાનિક ટકાઉ વિકાસને પ્રોત્સાહન આપી શકે છે?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you support the project? શું તમે પ્રોજેક્ટને સમર્થન આપો છો?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના))
How do you want to participate in the project? તમે પ્રોજેક્ટમાં કેવી રીતે ભાગ લેવા માંગો છો?	વૃક્ષોનું . વાવેતર.
What do you like about the project? તમને પ્રોજેક્ટ વિશે શું ગમે છે?	આર્થિક મદદ.
What do you think are the main benefits of the project? તમને શું લાગે છે કે પ્રોજેક્ટના મુખ્ય ફાયદા શું છે?	ખેડૂતોને આર્થિક લાભ. પર્યાવરણ સંરક્ષણ।
Do you think this project can bring economic benefits to the local area and promote local sustainable development? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ સ્થાનિક વિસ્તારને આર્થિક લાભ લાવી શકે છે અને સ્થાનિક ટકાઉ વિકાસને પ્રોત્સાહન આપી શકે છે?	હા.
How will the project affect rural residents engaged in farming? આ પ્રોજેક્ટ ખેતી સાથે સંકળાયેલા ગ્રામીણ રહેવાસીઓને કેવી અસર કરશે?	હકારાત્મક.
Do you want to get economic profit by participating in the project? આ પ્રોજેક્ટ ખેતી સાથે સંકળાયેલા ગ્રામીણ રહેવાસીઓને કેવી અસર કરશે?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)

Do you think that the project will bring quantifiable benefits such as increase tree cover to enhance carbon sequestration? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ કાર્બન સિક્વેસ્ટ્રેશનને વધારવા માટે વૃક્ષોના આવરણમાં વધારો જેવા ગુણાત્મક લાભો લાવશે??	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
There is a need to develop different agroforestry models for different types of wastelands and degraded land and degraded forest landscape? વિવિધ પ્રકારની પડતર જમીનો અને ક્ષીણ થઇ ગયેલી જમીન અને અધોગતિ પામેલા વન લેન્ડસ્કેપ માટે વિવિધ કૃષિ વનીકરણ મોડલ વિકસાવવાની જરૂર છે?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you have knowledge on appropriate tree crop combination for enhanced productivity and carbon sequestration under agroforestry and farm forestry? શું તમને કૃષિ વનીકરણ અને ફાર્મ ફોરેસ્ટ્રી હેઠળ ઉન્નત ઉત્પાદકતા અને કાર્બન સિક્વેસ્ટ્રેશન માટે યોગ્ય વૃક્ષ પાક સંયોજન વિશે જાણકારી છે?	☐ Yes (હા) ☑ No (ના)
Do you know this project will bring carbon revenue? શું તમે જાણો છો કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ કાર્બન આવક લાવશે?	ના
Additional comments if any? વધારની ટિપ્પણીઓ જો કોઇ હોય તો?	

Signature: વી.એસ. પટેલ

સહી:

Annexure- 2 (Feedback evaluation Form)

Stakeholder Meeting Evaluation Form
હિસ્સેદારો મીટિંગ મૂલ્યાંકન ફોર્મ

Summary/Feedback of the Local Stakeholder Consultation Conducted
આયોજિત સ્થાનિક હિસ્સેદારોની પરામર્શનો સારાંશ/પ્રતિસાદ

Name Of stakeholder:
(હિસ્સેદારનું નામ)- મહેતાભાઈ કાળાભાઈ ચૌધરી.

Questionnaire	Response (Yes/No) (પ્રતિભાવ હા/ ના)
Do you willing to participate in this project? શું તમે આ પ્રોજેક્ટમાં ભાગ લેવા તૈયાર છો?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you want to get economic profit by participating in the project? શું તમે પ્રોજેક્ટમાં ભાગ લઈને આર્થિક નફો મેળવવા માંગો છો?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના))
Do you think this project can bring economic benefits to the local area and promote local sustainable development? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ સ્થાનિક વિસ્તારને આર્થિક લાભ લાવી શકે છે અને સ્થાનિક ટકાઉ વિકાસને પ્રોત્સાહન આપી શકે છે?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you support the project? શું તમે પ્રોજેક્ટને સમર્થન આપો છો?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના))
How do you want to participate in the project? તમે પ્રોજેક્ટમાં કેવી રીતે ભાગ લેવા માંગો છો?	ફળ વૃક્ષોનું વાવેતર.
What do you like about the project? તમને પ્રોજેક્ટ વિશે શું ગમે છે?	રોજગારી સહાય.
What do you think are the main benefits of the project? તમને શું લાગે છે કે પ્રોજેક્ટના મુખ્ય ફાયદા શું છે?	કાયમી આવકમાં વધારો થશે.
Do you think this project can bring economic benefits to the local area and promote local sustainable development? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ સ્થાનિક વિસ્તારને આર્થિક લાભ લાવી શકે છે અને સ્થાનિક ટકાઉ વિકાસને પ્રોત્સાહન આપી શકે છે?	હા.
How will the project affect rural residents engaged in farming? આ પ્રોજેક્ટ ખેતી સાથે સંકળાયેલા ગ્રામીણ રહેવાસીઓને કેવી અસર કરશે?	સારી.
Do you want to get economic profit by participating in the project? આ પ્રોજેક્ટ ખેતી સાથે સંકળાયેલા ગ્રામીણ રહેવાસીઓને કેવી અસર કરશે?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)

Do you think that the project will bring quantifiable benefits such as increase tree cover to enhance carbon sequestration? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ કાર્બન સિક્વેસ્ટ્રેશનને વધારવા માટે વૃક્ષોના આવરણમાં વધારો જેવા ગુણાત્મક લાભો લાવશે??	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
There is a need to develop different agroforestry models for different types of wastelands and degraded land and degraded forest landscape? વિવિધ પ્રકારની પડતર જમીનો અને ક્ષીણ થઇ ગયેલી જમીન અને અધોગતિ પામેલા વન લેન્ડસ્કેપ માટે વિવિધ કૃષિ વનીકરણ મોડલ વિકસાવવાની જરૂર છે?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you have knowledge on appropriate tree crop combination for enhanced productivity and carbon sequestration under agroforestry and farm forestry? શું તમને કૃષિ વનીકરણ અને ફાર્મ ફોરેસ્ટ્રી હેઠળ ઉન્નત ઉત્પાદકતા અને કાર્બન સિક્વેસ્ટ્રેશન માટે યોગ્ય વૃક્ષ પાક સંયોજન વિશે જાણકારી છે?	☐ Yes (હા) ☑ No (ના)
Do you know this project will bring carbon revenue? શું તમે જાણો છો કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ કાર્બન આવક લાવશે?	ના.
Additional comments if any? વધારની ટિપ્પણીઓ જો કોઇ હોય તો?	—

Signature: બી. એચ. ચૌધરી.

સહી:

Annexure- 2 (Feedback evaluation Form)

Stakeholder Meeting Evaluation Form
હિસ્સેદારો મીટિંગ મૂલ્યાંકન ફોર્મ

Summary/Feedback of the Local Stakeholder Consultation Conducted
આયોજિત સ્થાનિક હિસ્સેદારોની પરામર્શનો સારાંશ/પ્રતિસાદ

Name Of stakeholder:
(હિસ્સેદારનું નામ)- જેઠાભાઈ મૂળજીભાઈ ચૌધરી - વરાદ

Questionnaire	Response (Yes/No) (પ્રતિભાવ હા/ ના)
Do you willing to participate in this project? શું તમે આ પ્રોજેક્ટમાં ભાગ લેવા તૈયાર છો?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you want to get economic profit by participating in the project? શું તમે પ્રોજેક્ટમાં ભાગ લઇને આર્થિક નફો મેળવવા માંગો છો?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના))
Do you think this project can bring economic benefits to the local area and promote local sustainable development? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ સ્થાનિક વિસ્તારને આર્થિક લાભ લાવી શકે છે અને સ્થાનિક ટકાઉ વિકાસને પ્રોત્સાહન આપી શકે છે?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you support the project? શું તમે પ્રોજેક્ટને સમર્થન આપો છો?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના))
How do you want to participate in the project? તમે પ્રોજેક્ટમાં કેવી રીતે ભાગ લેવા માંગો છો?	વૃક્ષોનું વાવેતર કરીને.
What do you like about the project? તમને પ્રોજેક્ટ વિશે શું ગમે છે?	આર્થિક સહાય.
What do you think are the main benefits of the project? તમને શું લાગે છે કે પ્રોજેક્ટના મુખ્ય ફાયદા શું છે?	આર્થિક મદદ, પર્યાવરણ સંરક્ષણ.. લોકોને મદદ.
Do you think this project can bring economic benefits to the local area and promote local sustainable development? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ સ્થાનિક વિસ્તારને આર્થિક લાભ લાવી શકે છે અને સ્થાનિક ટકાઉ વિકાસને પ્રોત્સાહન આપી શકે છે?	હા
How will the project affect rural residents engaged in farming? આ પ્રોજેક્ટ ખેતી સાથે સંકળાયેલા ગ્રામીણ રહેવાસીઓને કેવી અસર કરશે?	સારી.
Do you want to get economic profit by participating in the project? આ પ્રોજેક્ટ ખેતી સાથે સંકળાયેલા ગ્રામીણ રહેવાસીઓને કેવી અસર કરશે?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)

Do you think that the project will bring quantifiable benefits such as increase tree cover to enhance carbon sequestration? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ કાર્બન સિક્વેસ્ટ્રેશનને વધારવા માટે વૃક્ષોના આવરણમાં વધારો જેવા ગુણાત્મક લાભો લાવશે??	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
There is a need to develop different agroforestry models for different types of wastelands and degraded land and degraded forest landscape? વિવિધ પ્રકારની પડતર જમીનો અને ક્ષીણ થઇ ગયેલી જમીન અને અધોગતિ પામેલા વન લેન્ડસ્કેપ માટે વિવિધ કૃષિ વનીકરણ મોડલ વિકસાવવાની જરૂર છે?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you have knowledge on appropriate tree crop combination for enhanced productivity and carbon sequestration under agroforestry and farm forestry? શું તમને કૃષિ વનીકરણ અને ફાર્મ ફોરેસ્ટ્રી હેઠળ ઉન્નત ઉત્પાદકતા અને કાર્બન સિક્વેસ્ટ્રેશન માટે યોગ્ય વૃક્ષ પાક સંયોજન વિશે જાણકારી છે?	☐ Yes (હા) ☑ No (ના)
Do you know this project will bring carbon revenue? શું તમે જાણો છો કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ કાર્બન આવક લાવશે?	હા
Additional comments if any? વધારની ટિપ્પણીઓ જો કોઇ હોય તો?	—

Signature: જે. એમ. ચૌધરી.

સહી:

Annexure- 2 (Feedback evaluation Form)

Stakeholder Meeting Evaluation Form
હિસ્સેદારો મીટિંગ મૂલ્યાંકન ફોર્મ

Summary/Feedback of the Local Stakeholder Consultation Conducted
આયોજિત સ્થાનિક હિસ્સેદારોની પરામર્શનો સારાંશ/પ્રતિસાદ

Name Of stakeholder: કરશન ભાઇ કુંવરભાઇ પટેલ. - વરાદ.
(હિસ્સેદારનું નામ)-

Questionnaire	**Response (Yes/No)** **(પ્રતિભાવ હા/ ના)**
Do you willing to participate in this project? શું તમે આ પ્રોજેક્ટમાં ભાગ લેવા તૈયાર છો?	☐ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you want to get economic profit by participating in the project? શું તમે પ્રોજેક્ટમાં ભાગ લઈને આર્થિક નફો મેળવવા માંગો છો?	☐ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના))
Do you think this project can bring economic benefits to the local area and promote local sustainable development? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ સ્થાનિક વિસ્તારને આર્થિક લાભ લાવી શકે છે અને સ્થાનિક ટકાઉ વિકાસને પ્રોત્સાહન આપી શકે છે?	☐ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you support the project? શું તમે પ્રોજેક્ટને સમર્થન આપો છો?	☐ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના))
How do you want to participate in the project? તમે પ્રોજેક્ટમાં કેવી રીતે ભાગ લેવા માંગો છો?	ફળ વૃક્ષો વાવીને.
What do you like about the project? તમને પ્રોજેક્ટ વિશે શું ગમે છે?	આવકમાં અને સામાજીક મદદ અને સહાય.
What do you think are the main benefits of the project? તમને શું લાગે છે કે પ્રોજેક્ટના મુખ્ય ફાયદા શું છે?	સામાજીક ઉદ્યોગ, લોકોમાં કાર્બન ક્રેડિટ વિશે જાગૃતતા.
Do you think this project can bring economic benefits to the local area and promote local sustainable development? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ સ્થાનિક વિસ્તારને આર્થિક લાભ લાવી શકે છે અને સ્થાનિક ટકાઉ વિકાસને પ્રોત્સાહન આપી શકે છે?	હા
How will the project affect rural residents engaged in farming? આ પ્રોજેક્ટ ખેતી સાથે સંકળાયેલા ગ્રામીણ રહેવાસીઓને કેવી અસર કરશે?	હકારાત્મક.
Do you want to get economic profit by participating in the project? આ પ્રોજેક્ટ ખેતી સાથે સંકળાયેલા ગ્રામીણ રહેવાસીઓને કેવી અસર કરશે?	☐ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)

Do you think that the project will bring quantifiable benefits such as increase tree cover to enhance carbon sequestration? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ કાર્બન સિક્વેસ્ટ્રેશનને વધારવા માટે વૃક્ષોના આવરણમાં વધારો જેવા ગુણાત્મક લાભો લાવશે??	☐ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
There is a need to develop different agroforestry models for different types of wastelands and degraded land and degraded forest landscape? વિવિધ પ્રકારની પડતર જમીનો અને ક્ષીણ થઇ ગયેલી જમીન અને અધોગતિ પામેલા વન લેન્ડસ્કેપ માટે વિવિધ કૃષિ વનીકરણ મોડલ વિકસાવવાની જરૂર છે?	☐ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you have knowledge on appropriate tree crop combination for enhanced productivity and carbon sequestration under agroforestry and farm forestry? શું તમને કૃષિ વનીકરણ અને ફાર્મ ફોરેસ્ટ્રી હેઠળ ઉન્નત ઉત્પાદકતા અને કાર્બન સિક્વેસ્ટ્રેશન માટે યોગ્ય વૃક્ષ પાક સંયોજન વિશે જાણકારી છે?	☐ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you know this project will bring carbon revenue? શું તમે જાણો છો કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ કાર્બન આવક લાવશે?	ના।
Additional comments if any? વધારની ટિપ્પણીઓ જો કોઇ હોય તો?	જાણી.

Signature: કે. જી. પટેલ

સહી:

Annexure- 2 (Feedback evaluation Form)

Stakeholder Meeting Evaluation Form
હિસ્સેદારો મીટિંગ મૂલ્યાંકન ફોર્મ

Summary/Feedback of the Local Stakeholder Consultation Conducted
આયોજિત સ્થાનિક હિસ્સેદારોની પરામર્શનો સારાંશ/પ્રતિસાદ

Name Of stakeholder:
(હિસ્સેદારનું નામ)- સોમાભાઇ નાગજીભાઇ પટેલ. - પરાદ

Questionnaire	Response (Yes/No) (પ્રતિભાવ હા/ ના)
Do you willing to participate in this project? શું તમે આ પ્રોજેક્ટમાં ભાગ લેવા તૈયાર છો?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you want to get economic profit by participating in the project? શું તમે પ્રોજેક્ટમાં ભાગ લઈને આર્થિક નફો મેળવવા માંગો છો?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના))
Do you think this project can bring economic benefits to the local area and promote local sustainable development? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ સ્થાનિક વિસ્તારને આર્થિક લાભ લાવી શકે છે અને સ્થાનિક ટકાઉ વિકાસને પ્રોત્સાહન આપી શકે છે?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you support the project? શું તમે પ્રોજેક્ટને સમર્થન આપો છો?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના))
How do you want to participate in the project? તમે પ્રોજેક્ટમાં કેવી રીતે ભાગ લેવા માંગો છો?	મજૂરી વાવેતર.
What do you like about the project? તમને પ્રોજેક્ટ વિશે શું ગમે છે?	આર્થિક સહાય.
What do you think are the main benefits of the project? તમને શું લાગે છે કે પ્રોજેક્ટના મુખ્ય ફાયદા શું છે?	સામાજીક ઉત્પાદન.
Do you think this project can bring economic benefits to the local area and promote local sustainable development? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ સ્થાનિક વિસ્તારને આર્થિક લાભ લાવી શકે છે અને સ્થાનિક ટકાઉ વિકાસને પ્રોત્સાહન આપી શકે છે?	હા
How will the project affect rural residents engaged in farming? આ પ્રોજેક્ટ ખેતી સાથે સંકળાયેલા ગ્રામીણ રહેવાસીઓને કેવી અસર કરશે?	સારી.
Do you want to get economic profit by participating in the project? આ પ્રોજેક્ટ ખેતી સાથે સંકળાયેલા ગ્રામીણ રહેવાસીઓને કેવી અસર કરશે?	☐ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)

Do you think that the project will bring quantifiable benefits such as increase tree cover to enhance carbon sequestration? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ કાર્બન સિક્વેસ્ટ્રેશનને વધારવા માટે વૃક્ષોના આવરણમાં વધારો જેવા ગુણાત્મક લાભો લાવશે??	☐ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
There is a need to develop different agroforestry models for different types of wastelands and degraded land and degraded forest landscape? વિવિધ પ્રકારની પડતર જમીનો અને ક્ષીણ થઇ ગયેલી જમીન અને અધોગતિ પામેલા વન લેન્ડસ્કેપ માટે વિવિધ કૃષિ વનીકરણ મોડલ વિકસાવવાની જરૂર છે?	☐ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you have knowledge on appropriate tree crop combination for enhanced productivity and carbon sequestration under agroforestry and farm forestry? શું તમને કૃષિ વનીકરણ અને ફાર્મ ફોરેસ્ટ્રી હેઠળ ઉન્નત ઉત્પાદકતા અને કાર્બન સિક્વેસ્ટ્રેશન માટે યોગ્ય વૃક્ષ પાક સંયોજન વિશે જાણકારી છે?	☐ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you know this project will bring carbon revenue? શું તમે જાણો છો કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ કાર્બન આવક લાવશે?	ના.
Additional comments if any? વધારની ટિપ્પણીઓ જો કોઇ હોય તો?	

Signature: એ.એ. પટેલ

સહી:

Annexure- 2 (Feedback evaluation Form)

Stakeholder Meeting Evaluation Form
હિસ્સેદારો મીટિંગ મૂલ્યાંકન ફોર્મ

Summary/Feedback of the Local Stakeholder Consultation Conducted
આયોજિત સ્થાનિક હિસ્સેદારોની પરામર્શનો સારાંશ/પ્રતિસાદ

Name Of stakeholder: અર્જુનભાઈ જગાભાઈ જગા. - વારાહી.
(હિસ્સેદારનું નામ)-

Questionnaire	Response (Yes/No) (પ્રતિભાવ હા/ ના)
Do you willing to participate in this project? શું તમે આ પ્રોજેકટમાં ભાગ લેવા તૈયાર છો?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you want to get economic profit by participating in the project? શું તમે પ્રોજેક્ટમાં ભાગ લઇને આર્થિક નફો મેળવવા માંગો છો?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના))
Do you think this project can bring economic benefits to the local area and promote local sustainable development? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ સ્થાનિક વિસ્તારને આર્થિક લાભ લાવી શકે છે અને સ્થાનિક ટકાઉ વિકાસને પ્રોત્સાહન આપી શકે છે?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you support the project? શું તમે પ્રોજેક્ટને સમર્થન આપો છો?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના))
How do you want to participate in the project? તમે પ્રોજેક્ટમાં કેવી રીતે ભાગ લેવા માંગો છો?	ફળ વૃક્ષોના રોપાણ દ્વારા.
What do you like about the project? તમને પ્રોજેક્ટ વિશે શું ગમે છે?	પર્યાવરણના રક્ષણ સાથે પૈસાનો ફાયદો.
What do you think are the main benefits of the project? તમને શું લાગે છે કે પ્રોજેક્ટના મુખ્ય ફાયદા શું છે?	બીજા ખેડૂતો ઉત્સાહિત થશે - વધારાનો આર્થિક લાભ મળશે.
Do you think this project can bring economic benefits to the local area and promote local sustainable development? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ સ્થાનિક વિસ્તારને આર્થિક લાભ લાવી શકે છે અને સ્થાનિક ટકાઉ વિકાસને પ્રોત્સાહન આપી શકે છે?	હા.
How will the project affect rural residents engaged in farming? આ પ્રોજેક્ટ ખેતી સાથે સંકળાયેલા ગ્રામીણ રહેવાસીઓને કેવી અસર કરશે?	ફાયદાકારક.
Do you want to get economic profit by participating in the project? આ પ્રોજેક્ટ ખેતી સાથે સંકળાયેલા ગ્રામીણ રહેવાસીઓને કેવી અસર કરશે?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)

Do you think that the project will bring quantifiable benefits such as increase tree cover to enhance carbon sequestration? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ કાર્બન સિક્વેસ્ટ્રેશનને વધારવા માટે વૃક્ષોના આવરણમાં વધારો જેવા ગુણાત્મક લાભો લાવશે??	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
There is a need to develop different agroforestry models for different types of wastelands and degraded land and degraded forest landscape? વિવિધ પ્રકારની પડતર જમીનો અને ક્ષીણ થઇ ગયેલી જમીન અને અધોગતિ પામેલા વન લેન્ડસ્કેપ માટે વિવિધ કૃષિ વનીકરણ મોડલ વિકસાવવાની જરૂર છે?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you have knowledge on appropriate tree crop combination for enhanced productivity and carbon sequestration under agroforestry and farm forestry? શું તમને કૃષિ વનીકરણ અને ફાર્મ ફોરેસ્ટ્રી હેઠળ ઉન્નત ઉત્પાદકતા અને કાર્બન સિક્વેસ્ટ્રેશન માટે યોગ્ય વૃક્ષ પાક સંયોજન વિશે જાણકારી છે?	☐ Yes (હા) ☑ No (ના)
Do you know this project will bring carbon revenue? શું તમે જાણો છો કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ કાર્બન આવક લાવશે?	ના.
Additional comments if any? વધારની ટિપ્પણીઓ જો કોઇ હોય તો?	નથી.

Signature: 21.12.2021.

સહી:

Annexure- 2 (Feedback evaluation Form)

Stakeholder Meeting Evaluation Form
હિસ્સેદારો મીટિંગ મૂલ્યાંકન ફોર્મ

Summary/Feedback of the Local Stakeholder Consultation Conducted
આયોજિત સ્થાનિક હિસ્સેદારોની પરામર્શનો સારાંશ/પ્રતિસાદ

Name Of stakeholder: (હિસ્સેદારનું નામ)- રાકાભાઈ ભગવાભાઈ રાજપૂત. (બાકાદ)

Questionnaire	Response (Yes/No) (પ્રતિભાવ હા/ ના)
Do you willing to participate in this project? શું તમે આ પ્રોજેક્ટમાં ભાગ લેવા તૈયાર છો?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you want to get economic profit by participating in the project? શું તમે પ્રોજેક્ટમાં ભાગ લઇને આર્થિક નફો મેળવવા માંગો છો?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના))
Do you think this project can bring economic benefits to the local area and promote local sustainable development? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ સ્થાનિક વિસ્તારને આર્થિક લાભ લાવી શકે છે અને સ્થાનિક ટકાઉ વિકાસને પ્રોત્સાહન આપી શકે છે?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you support the project? શું તમે પ્રોજેક્ટને સમર્થન આપો છો?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના))
How do you want to participate in the project? તમે પ્રોજેક્ટમાં કેવી રીતે ભાગ લેવા માંગો છો?	વૃક્ષોની ખેતી દ્વારા
What do you like about the project? તમને પ્રોજેક્ટ વિશે શું ગમે છે?	આર્થિક સહાય.
What do you think are the main benefits of the project? તમને શું લાગે છે કે પ્રોજેક્ટના મુખ્ય ફાયદા શું છે?	આર્થિક સહાય, ફળ વૃક્ષોની ખેતી વિશે ટ્રેનિંગ..
Do you think this project can bring economic benefits to the local area and promote local sustainable development? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ સ્થાનિક વિસ્તારને આર્થિક લાભ લાવી શકે છે અને સ્થાનિક ટકાઉ વિકાસને પ્રોત્સાહન આપી શકે છે?	હા.
How will the project affect rural residents engaged in farming? આ પ્રોજેક્ટ ખેતી સાથે સંકળાયેલા ગ્રામીણ રહેવાસીઓને કેવી અસર કરશે?	સારી.
Do you want to get economic profit by participating in the project? આ પ્રોજેક્ટ ખેતી સાથે સંકળાયેલા ગ્રામીણ રહેવાસીઓને કેવી અસર કરશે?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)

Do you think that the project will bring quantifiable benefits such as increase tree cover to enhance carbon sequestration? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ કાર્બન સિક્વેસ્ટ્રેશનને વધારવા માટે વૃક્ષોના આવરણમાં વધારો જેવા ગુણાત્મક લાભો લાવશે??	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
There is a need to develop different agroforestry models for different types of wastelands and degraded land and degraded forest landscape? વિવિધ પ્રકારની પડતર જમીનો અને ક્ષીણ થઇ ગયેલી જમીન અને અધોગતિ પામેલા વન લેન્ડસ્કેપ માટે વિવિધ કૃષિ વનીકરણ મોડલ વિકસાવવાની જરૂર છે?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you have knowledge on appropriate tree crop combination for enhanced productivity and carbon sequestration under agroforestry and farm forestry? શું તમને કૃષિ વનીકરણ અને ફાર્મ ફોરેસ્ટ્રી હેઠળ ઉન્નત ઉત્પાદકતા અને કાર્બન સિક્વેસ્ટ્રેશન માટે યોગ્ય વૃક્ષ પાક સંયોજન વિશે જાણકારી છે?	☐ Yes (હા) ☑ No (ના)
Do you know this project will bring carbon revenue? શું તમે જાણો છો કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ કાર્બન આવક લાવશે?	ના.
Additional comments if any? વધારની ટિપ્પણીઓ જો કોઇ હોય તો?	—

Signature: ઠાકર. રવી. રાજુભા.
સહી:

Annexure- 2 (Feedback evaluation Form)

Stakeholder Meeting Evaluation Form
હિસ્સેદારો મીટિંગ મૂલ્યાંકન ફોર્મ

Summary/Feedback of the Local Stakeholder Consultation Conducted
આયોજિત સ્થાનિક હિસ્સેદારોની પરામર્શનો સારાંશ/પ્રતિસાદ

Name Of stakeholder:
(હિસ્સેદારનું નામ)- પટેલ. મયાભાઈ રૂપાજી - વાવ.

Questionnaire	Response (Yes/No) (પ્રતિભાવ હા/ ના)
Do you willing to participate in this project? શું તમે આ પ્રોજેક્ટમાં ભાગ લેવા તૈયાર છો?	☑ Yes (હા) ☑ No (ના)
Do you want to get economic profit by participating in the project? શું તમે પ્રોજેક્ટમાં ભાગ લઈને આર્થિક નફો મેળવવા માંગો છો?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના))
Do you think this project can bring economic benefits to the local area and promote local sustainable development? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ સ્થાનિક વિસ્તારને આર્થિક લાભ લાવી શકે છે અને સ્થાનિક ટકાઉ વિકાસને પ્રોત્સાહન આપી શકે છે?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you support the project? શું તમે પ્રોજેક્ટને સમર્થન આપો છો?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના))
How do you want to participate in the project? તમે પ્રોજેક્ટમાં કેવી રીતે ભાગ લેવા માંગો છો?	મારી પાસે ખેતર છે એટલે.
What do you like about the project? તમને પ્રોજેક્ટ વિશે શું ગમે છે?	સારી. ખેતી વિશે. માહિતી. આપવામાં આવશે-છે.
What do you think are the main benefits of the project? તમને શું લાગે છે કે પ્રોજેક્ટના મુખ્ય ફાયદા શું છે?	ખેતી વિશે ટ્રેનિંગ અને જરૂરી. કાર્યવાહી. કરવેડા થાય છે.
Do you think this project can bring economic benefits to the local area and promote local sustainable development? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ સ્થાનિક વિસ્તારને આર્થિક લાભ લાવી શકે છે અને સ્થાનિક ટકાઉ વિકાસને પ્રોત્સાહન આપી શકે છે?	હા.
How will the project affect rural residents engaged in farming? આ પ્રોજેક્ટ ખેતી સાથે સંકળાયેલા ગ્રામીણ રહેવાસીઓને કેવી અસર કરશે?	સારી.
Do you want to get economic profit by participating in the project? આ પ્રોજેક્ટ ખેતી સાથે સંકળાયેલા ગ્રામીણ રહેવાસીઓને કેવી અસર કરશે?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)

Do you think that the project will bring quantifiable benefits such as increase tree cover to enhance carbon sequestration? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ કાર્બન સિક્વેસ્ટ્રેશનને વધારવા માટે વૃક્ષોના આવરણમાં વધારો જેવા ગુણાત્મક લાભો લાવશે??	☐ Yes (હા) ☑ No (ના)
There is a need to develop different agroforestry models for different types of wastelands and degraded land and degraded forest landscape? વિવિધ પ્રકારની પડતર જમીનો અને ક્ષીણ થઇ ગયેલી જમીન અને અધોગતિ પામેલા વન લેન્ડસ્કેપ માટે વિવિધ કૃષિ વનીકરણ મોડલ વિકસાવવાની જરૂર છે?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you have knowledge on appropriate tree crop combination for enhanced productivity and carbon sequestration under agroforestry and farm forestry? શું તમને કૃષિ વનીકરણ અને ફાર્મ ફોરેસ્ટ્રી હેઠળ ઉન્નત ઉત્પાદકતા અને કાર્બન સિક્વેસ્ટ્રેશન માટે યોગ્ય વૃક્ષ પાક સંયોજન વિશે જાણકારી છે?	☐ Yes (હા) ☑ No (ના)
Do you know this project will bring carbon revenue? શું તમે જાણો છો કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ કાર્બન આવક લાવશે?	ના.
Additional comments if any? વધારની ટિપ્પણીઓ જો કોઇ હોય તો?	

Signature: પટેલ રમેશ.આર.

સહી:

Annexure- 2 (Feedback evaluation Form)

Stakeholder Meeting Evaluation Form
હિસ્સેદારો મીટિંગ મુલ્યાંકન ફોર્મ

Summary/Feedback of the Local Stakeholder Consultation Conducted
આયોજિત સ્થાનિક હિસ્સેદારોની પરામર્શનો સારાંશ/પ્રતિસાદ

Name Of stakeholder:
(હિસ્સેદારનું નામ)- ચૌધરી. હિરેશભાઇ ભેમજી.
(વાવ.)

Questionnaire	Response (Yes/No) (પ્રતિભાવ હા/ ના)
Do you willing to participate in this project? શું તમે આ પ્રોજેક્ટમાં ભાગ લેવા તૈયાર છો?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you want to get economic profit by participating in the project? શું તમે પ્રોજેક્ટમાં ભાગ લઇને આર્થિક નફો મેળવવા માંગો છો?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના))
Do you think this project can bring economic benefits to the local area and promote local sustainable development? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ સ્થાનિક વિસ્તારને આર્થિક લાભ લાવી શકે છે અને સ્થાનિક ટકાઉ વિકાસને પ્રોત્સાહન આપી શકે છે?	☐ Yes (હા) ☑ No (ના)
Do you support the project? શું તમે પ્રોજેક્ટને સમર્થન આપો છો?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના))
How do you want to participate in the project? તમે પ્રોજેક્ટમાં કેવી રીતે ભાગ લેવા માંગો છો?	રજીસ્ટ્રેશન નોંધાવીને.
What do you like about the project? તમને પ્રોજેક્ટ વિશે શું ગમે છે?	ખેડુતોને મદદ થાય છે.
What do you think are the main benefits of the project? તમને શું લાગે છે કે પ્રોજેક્ટના મુખ્ય ફાયદા શું છે?	ખેડુતોને જરૂરીયાતવાળા સમયે ટ્રેનીંગ અને અન્ય લાભ
Do you think this project can bring economic benefits to the local area and promote local sustainable development? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ સ્થાનિક વિસ્તારને આર્થિક લાભ લાવી શકે છે અને સ્થાનિક ટકાઉ વિકાસને પ્રોત્સાહન આપી શકે છે?	હા.
How will the project affect rural residents engaged in farming? આ પ્રોજેક્ટ ખેતી સાથે સંકળાયેલા ગ્રામીણ રહેવાસીઓને કેવી અસર કરશે?	પોઝિટીવ.
Do you want to get economic profit by participating in the project? આ પ્રોજેક્ટ ખેતી સાથે સંકળાયેલા ગ્રામીણ રહેવાસીઓને કેવી અસર કરશે?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)

Do you think that the project will bring quantifiable benefits such as increase tree cover to enhance carbon sequestration? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ કાર્બન સિક્વેસ્ટ્રેશનને વધારવા માટે વૃક્ષોના આવરણમાં વધારો જેવા ગુણાત્મક લાભો લાવશે??	☐ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
There is a need to develop different agroforestry models for different types of wastelands and degraded land and degraded forest landscape? વિવિધ પ્રકારની પડતર જમીનો અને ક્ષીણ થઇ ગયેલી જમીન અને અધોગતિ પામેલા વન લેન્ડસ્કેપ માટે વિવિધ કૃષિ વનીકરણ મોડલ વિકસાવવાની જરૂર છે?	☐ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you have knowledge on appropriate tree crop combination for enhanced productivity and carbon sequestration under agroforestry and farm forestry? શું તમને કૃષિ વનીકરણ અને ફાર્મ ફોરેસ્ટ્રી હેઠળ ઉન્નત ઉત્પાદકતા અને કાર્બન સિક્વેસ્ટ્રેશન માટે યોગ્ય વૃક્ષ પાક સંયોજન વિશે જાણકારી છે?	☐ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you know this project will bring carbon revenue? શું તમે જાણો છો કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ કાર્બન આવક લાવશે?	ના
Additional comments if any? વધારની ટિપ્પણીઓ જો કોઈ હોય તો?	—

Signature:

સહી: ઔધરી.ડી.બી.

Annexure- 2 (Feedback evaluation Form)

Stakeholder Meeting Evaluation Form
હિસ્સેદારો મીટિંગ મૂલ્યાંકન ફોર્મ

Summary/Feedback of the Local Stakeholder Consultation Conducted
આયોજિત સ્થાનિક હિસ્સેદારોની પરામર્શનો સારાંશ/પ્રતિસાદ

Name Of stakeholder:
(હિસ્સેદારનું નામ)- કિશનભાઈ ભલાભાઈ પટેલ.
- ૫૫૨૮૬.

Questionnaire	Response (Yes/No) (પ્રતિભાવ હા/ ના)
Do you willing to participate in this project? શું તમે આ પ્રોજેક્ટમાં ભાગ લેવા તૈયાર છો?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you want to get economic profit by participating in the project? શું તમે પ્રોજેક્ટમાં ભાગ લઇને આર્થિક નફો મેળવવા માંગો છો?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના))
Do you think this project can bring economic benefits to the local area and promote local sustainable development? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ સ્થાનિક વિસ્તારને આર્થિક લાભ લાવી શકે છે અને સ્થાનિક ટકાઉ વિકાસને પ્રોત્સાહન આપી શકે છે?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you support the project? શું તમે પ્રોજેક્ટને સમર્થન આપો છો?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના))
How do you want to participate in the project? તમે પ્રોજેક્ટમાં કેવી રીતે ભાગ લેવા માંગો છો?	ઝાડ લગાવીને.
What do you like about the project? તમને પ્રોજેક્ટ વિશે શું ગમે છે?	પૈસાની સહાય.
What do you think are the main benefits of the project? તમને શું લાગે છે કે પ્રોજેક્ટના મુખ્ય ફાયદા શું છે?	પ્રોજેક્ટ જોડે સંકળાયેલા લોકો.
Do you think this project can bring economic benefits to the local area and promote local sustainable development? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ સ્થાનિક વિસ્તારને આર્થિક લાભ લાવી શકે છે અને સ્થાનિક ટકાઉ વિકાસને પ્રોત્સાહન આપી શકે છે?	હા.
How will the project affect rural residents engaged in farming? આ પ્રોજેક્ટ ખેતી સાથે સંકળાયેલા ગ્રામીણ રહેવાસીઓને કેવી અસર કરશે?	સારી.
Do you want to get economic profit by participating in the project? આ પ્રોજેક્ટ ખેતી સાથે સંકળાયેલા ગ્રામીણ રહેવાસીઓને કેવી અસર કરશે?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)

Do you think that the project will bring quantifiable benefits such as increase tree cover to enhance carbon sequestration? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ કાર્બન સિક્વેસ્ટ્રેશનને વધારવા માટે વૃક્ષોના આવરણમાં વધારો જેવા ગુણાત્મક લાભો લાવશે??	☐ Yes (હા) ☒ No (ના)
There is a need to develop different agroforestry models for different types of wastelands and degraded land and degraded forest landscape? વિવિધ પ્રકારની પડતર જમીનો અને ક્ષીણ થઇ ગયેલી જમીન અને અધોગતિ પામેલા વન લેન્ડસ્કેપ માટે વિવિધ કૃષિ વનીકરણ મોડલ વિકસાવવાની જરૂર છે?	☒ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you have knowledge on appropriate tree crop combination for enhanced productivity and carbon sequestration under agroforestry and farm forestry? શું તમને કૃષિ વનીકરણ અને ફાર્મ ફોરેસ્ટ્રી હેઠળ ઉન્નત ઉત્પાદકતા અને કાર્બન સિક્વેસ્ટ્રેશન માટે યોગ્ય વૃક્ષ પાક સંયોજન વિશે જાણકારી છે?	☐ Yes (હા) ☒ No (ના)
Do you know this project will bring carbon revenue? શું તમે જાણો છો કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ કાર્બન આવક લાવશે?	ના.
Additional comments if any? વધારની ટિપ્પણીઓ જો કોઇ હોય તો?	ના.

Signature:

સહી: જ.મ.પટેલ.

Annexure- 2 (Feedback evaluation Form)

Stakeholder Meeting Evaluation Form
હિસ્સેદારો મીટિંગ મૂલ્યાંકન ફોર્મ

Summary/Feedback of the Local Stakeholder Consultation Conducted
આયોજિત સ્થાનિક હિસ્સેદારોની પરામર્શનો સારાંશ/પ્રતિસાદ

Name Of stakeholder:
(હિસ્સેદારનું નામ)- પટેલ નગાભાઈ ધનાભાઈ. (ખરાદ)

Questionnaire	**Response (Yes/No)** **(પ્રતિભાવ હા/ ના)**
Do you willing to participate in this project? શું તમે આ પ્રોજેક્ટમાં ભાગ લેવા તૈયાર છો?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you want to get economic profit by participating in the project? શું તમે પ્રોજેક્ટમાં ભાગ લઈને આર્થિક નફો મેળવવા માંગો છો?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના))
Do you think this project can bring economic benefits to the local area and promote local sustainable development? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ સ્થાનિક વિસ્તારને આર્થિક લાભ લાવી શકે છે અને સ્થાનિક ટકાઉ વિકાસને પ્રોત્સાહન આપી શકે છે?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you support the project? શું તમે પ્રોજેક્ટને સમર્થન આપો છો?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના))
How do you want to participate in the project? તમે પ્રોજેક્ટમાં કેવી રીતે ભાગ લેવા માંગો છો?	પર્યાવરણનું રક્ષણ કરવા માટે કામ કરવાનો.
What do you like about the project? તમને પ્રોજેક્ટ વિશે શું ગમે છે?	પ્રોજેક્ટ દ્વારા બેરોજગારોને લાભ થાય છે. એ. ગામ છે.
What do you think are the main benefits of the project? તમને શું લાગે છે કે પ્રોજેક્ટના મુખ્ય ફાયદા શું છે?	રોજગારી મળશે.
Do you think this project can bring economic benefits to the local area and promote local sustainable development? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ સ્થાનિક વિસ્તારને આર્થિક લાભ લાવી શકે છે અને સ્થાનિક ટકાઉ વિકાસને પ્રોત્સાહન આપી શકે છે?	હા
How will the project affect rural residents engaged in farming? આ પ્રોજેક્ટ ખેતી સાથે સંકળાયેલા ગ્રામીણ રહેવાસીઓને કેવી અસર કરશે?	હકારાત્મક.
Do you want to get economic profit by participating in the project? આ પ્રોજેક્ટ ખેતી સાથે સંકળાયેલા ગ્રામીણ રહેવાસીઓને કેવી અસર કરશે?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)

Do you think that the project will bring quantifiable benefits such as increase tree cover to enhance carbon sequestration? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ કાર્બન સિક્વેસ્ટ્રેશનને વધારવા માટે વૃક્ષોના આવરણમાં વધારો જેવા ગુણાત્મક લાભો લાવશે??	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
There is a need to develop different agroforestry models for different types of wastelands and degraded land and degraded forest landscape? વિવિધ પ્રકારની પડતર જમીનો અને ક્ષીણ થઇ ગયેલી જમીન અને અધોગતિ પામેલા વન લેન્ડસ્કેપ માટે વિવિધ કૃષિ વનીકરણ મોડલ વિકસાવવાની જરૂર છે?	☑ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you have knowledge on appropriate tree crop combination for enhanced productivity and carbon sequestration under agroforestry and farm forestry? શું તમને કૃષિ વનીકરણ અને ફાર્મ ફોરેસ્ટ્રી હેઠળ ઉન્નત ઉત્પાદકતા અને કાર્બન સિક્વેસ્ટ્રેશન માટે યોગ્ય વૃક્ષ પાક સંયોજન વિશે જાણકારી છે?	☐ Yes (હા) ☑ No (ના)
Do you know this project will bring carbon revenue? શું તમે જાણો છો કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ કાર્બન આવક લાવશે?	અજાણ્યા છીએ.
Additional comments if any? વધારની ટિપ્પણીઓ જો કોઈ હોય તો?	ના.

Signature: પટેલ. જે. એ.

સહી:

Annexure- 2 (Feedback evaluation Form)

Stakeholder Meeting Evaluation Form
હિસ્સેદારો મીટિંગ મૂલ્યાંકન ફોર્મ

Summary/Feedback of the Local Stakeholder Consultation Conducted
આયોજિત સ્થાનિક હિસ્સેદારોની પરામર્શનો સારાંશ/પ્રતિસાદ

Name Of stakeholder:
(હિસ્સેદારનું નામ)- कालूराम गोविंदराम कुमावत

Questionnaire	Response (Yes/No) (प्रतिसाद (होय/नाही)
Do you willing to participate in this project? શું તમે આ પ્રોજેક્ટમાં ભાગ લેવા તૈયાર છો?	☐ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you want to get economic profit by participating in the project? શું તમે પ્રોજેક્ટમાં ભાગ લઈને આર્થિક નફો મેળવવા માંગો છો?	☐ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના))
Do you think this project can bring economic benefits to the local area and promote local sustainable development? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ સ્થાનિક વિસ્તારને આર્થિક લાભ લાવી શકે છે અને સ્થાનિક ટકાઉ વિકાસને પ્રોત્સાહન આપી શકે છે?	☐ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you support the project? શું તમે પ્રોજેક્ટને સમર્થન આપો છો?	☐ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના))
How do you want to participate in the project? તમે પ્રોજેક્ટમાં કેવી રીતે ભાગ લેવા માંગો છો?	एक मजाक
What do you like about the project? તમને પ્રોજેક્ટ વિશે શું ગમે છે?	प्रोजेक्ट.
What do you think are the main benefits of the project? તમને શું લાગે છે કે પ્રોજેક્ટના મુખ્ય ફાયદા શું છે?	किसानो का आर्थिक उत्थान
Do you think this project can bring economic benefits to the local area and promote local sustainable development? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ સ્થાનિક વિસ્તારને આર્થિક લાભ લાવી શકે છે અને સ્થાનિક ટકાઉ વિકાસને પ્રોત્સાહન આપી શકે છે?	हा।
How will the project affect rural residents engaged in farming? આ પ્રોજેક્ટ ખેતી સાથે સંકળાયેલા ગ્રામીણ રહેવાસીઓને કેવી અસર કરશે?	अच्छा
Do you want to get economic profit by participating in the project? આ પ્રોજેક્ટ ખેતી સાથે સંકળાયેલા ગ્રામીણ રહેવાસીઓને કેવી અસર કરશે?	☐ Yes (હા) ☐ No (ના)

Do you think that the project will bring quantifiable benefits such as increase tree cover to enhance carbon sequestration? શું તમને લાગે છે કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ કાર્બન સિક્વેસ્ટ્રેશનને વધારવા માટે વૃક્ષોના આવરણમાં વધારો જેવા ગુણાત્મક લાભો લાવશે??	☐ ~~Yes~~ (હા) ☐ No (ના)
There is a need to develop different agroforestry models for different types of wastelands and degraded land and degraded forest landscape? વિવિધ પ્રકારની પડતર જમીનો અને ક્ષીણ થઇ ગયેલી જમીન અને અધોગતિ પામેલા વન લેન્ડસ્કેપ માટે વિવિધ કૃષિ વનીકરણ મોડલ વિકસાવવાની જરૂર છે?	☐ ~~Yes~~ (હા) ☐ No (ના)
Do you have knowledge on appropriate tree crop combination for enhanced productivity and carbon sequestration under agroforestry and farm forestry? શું તમને કૃષિ વનીકરણ અને ફાર્મ ફોરેસ્ટ્રી હેઠળ ઉન્નત ઉત્પાદકતા અને કાર્બન સિક્વેસ્ટ્રેશન માટે યોગ્ય વૃક્ષ પાક સંયોજન વિશે જાણકારી છે?	☐ Yes (હા) ☐ ~~No~~ (ના)
Do you know this project will bring carbon revenue? શું તમે જાણો છો કે આ પ્રોજેક્ટ કાર્બન આવક લાવશે?	ના
Additional comments if any? વધારની ટિપ્પણીઓ જો કોઇ હોય તો?	—

Signature: કરીમરામ કુ ગવરી.

સહી: