



**Verified Carbon
Standard**

GROUPED AGROFORESTRY PROJECT IN VARIOUS STATES OF INDIA



INFINITE
SOLUTIONS

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1 PROJECT DETAILS

1.1 Summary Description of the Project

The project titled “GROUPED AGROFORESTRY PROJECT IN VARIOUS STATES OF INDIA” is a grouped initiative designed to promote sustainable afforestation, reforestation, and revegetation practices. It aims to sequester carbon on small, and low-productivity croplands lands/fallow lands, driven by diverse geographical, ecological, and socio-economic factors across Assam, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, and Karnataka states in India. All grouped project activities will be implemented in the states of Assam, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, and Karnataka in India, targeting community members engaged in subsistence farming on lands characterized by declining productivity.

The total area covered under this project as of now (PAI-1) is 1,948.41 hectares with the ultimate scale up potential of 10,000 hectares. These plantations are established on privately owned lands and are managed by Infinite Environmental Solutions Limited in connection with other NGOs, which actively collaborate with farmers and other stakeholders to ensure effective implementation.

The core objective of this project is to create a sustainable and steady income source for these farmers by integrating carbon-credit-based agroforestry practices. The selected species are well-regarded for their carbon sequestration potential under Nature based Solutions. Their cultivation not only offers financial returns through carbon credits but also diversifies income streams, encourages community engagement, and increases awareness of climate change impacts.

The project framework is inclusive, empowering marginalized groups, especially women and less-educated individuals, through leadership and training opportunities. This inclusivity promotes knowledge sharing and capacity building. Additionally, this project has significant ecological benefits¹ by creating habitats for native flora and fauna, fosters biodiversity, mitigates climate change², and preserves natural resources³.

¹ [Ecosystem Services | US Forest Service Research and Development](#)

² [What Is Climate Change? - NASA Science](#)

³ [Natural resource | Definition, Examples, & Facts | Britannica](#)

The project initiated on 01-July-2019, is focused on enhancing carbon sequestration, improving soil health, promoting biodiversity, and strengthening the economic resilience of small-scale farmers. Before the project's initiation, the targeted areas experienced significant challenges such as linked to use of synthetic fertilizers, water scarcity, low agricultural productivity.

The project area covered in total 1,948.41 hectares (in the First Project activity phase implemented i.e., July 2019 to June 2024). Farmers who have been involved in the plantations activity from 2019 have been considered under this project. The project is initially applied to 2,508 direct beneficiaries and planning for covering 10,000 hectares of area in the coming project instances.

Table 1: Table containing the species and their botanical name

S. No	Species	Botanical Name
1.	Som	<i>Persea bombycina</i>
2.	Mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i>
3.	Guava	<i>Psidium guajava</i>
4.	Sissoo	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>
5.	Tamarind	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>
6.	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.
7.	Jamun	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>
8.	Gamhar	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>
9.	Teak	<i>Tectona grandis</i>
10.	Cashew	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>
11.	Mahoghany	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>
12.	Citrus	a). <i>Citrus limon</i> , b). <i>Citrus sinensis</i>
13.	Areca nut	<i>Areca catechu</i>
14.	Red sanders	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>
15.	Coconut	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
16.	Asan	<i>Terminalia tomentosa</i>
17.	Katurai	<i>Sesbania grandiflora</i>

The primary focus is on enhancing tree cover, which aids in reducing greenhouse gases and storing carbon in form of biomass. This approach plays a vital role in mitigating climate change and increasing carbon sinks. Based on the ex-ante estimates of the 1,948.41-ha area (PAI-1), the estimated GHG emission removals are 725,812 t CO₂-e with annual removal of 24,194 t CO₂-e over the 30 years of project crediting period. The GHG removal for first monitoring period (i.e., 01-July-2019 to 1-April-2025) is 85,456 tCO₂ and the total VCUs for issuance is 60,980 tCO₂.

1.2 Audit History

Audit type	Period	Program	Validation/verification body name	Number of years
Validation/verification	(01-July-2019 -- 21-April-2025)	VCS	Carbon Check (India) Private Limited	5 Year 9 months

1.3 Sectoral Scope and Project Type

Sectoral scope	14
AFOLU project category ⁴	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. “GROUPED AGROFORESTRY PROJECT IN VARIOUS STATES OF INDIA” lead to sequestration/removal of CO₂ (which is one of the Kyoto protocols GHG) in different pools of carbon in the form of AGB, BGB and SOC. 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 29-June-2027 (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.
- Project activity is supported by the methodology approved under an approved GHG program. The project uses CDM approved large scale methodology AR-ACM0003 v2.0⁵, as approved under the scope of the VCS for ARR projects. The project activity is a grouped project activity and PAI-1 covers 1,948.41 hectare of area during July 2019 to June 2024.
- As per the VCS revised grace period⁶, projects using the CDM approved large scale methodology AR-ACM0003 v2.0 must complete validation no later than June 30, 2025.

⁴ See Appendix 1 of the VCS Standard

⁵ <https://cdm.unfccc.int/UserManagement/FileStorage/THNRJC15IW4K89UBE6DFZYX23OVP0Q>

⁶ [Updated Deadline to Transition from CDM ARR Methodologies | Verra](#)

- As per the VCS Eligible ARR projects may include harvesting in their management plan. The project area shall not be cleared of its 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.

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 4.4⁷
- VCS Standard, Version 4.7⁸
- AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool, v4.2⁹

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, 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.

⁷ <https://verra.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/VCS-Program-Guide-v4.4.pdf>

⁸ <https://verra.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/VCS-Standard-v4.7-FINAL-4.15.24.pdf>

⁹ <https://verra.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/AFOLU-Non-Permanence-Risk-Tool-v4.2-FINAL.pdf>

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 the project is not being transferred from another GHG program.

1.5 Project Design

The project is a grouped activity and aims to carry out afforestation on cropland with low productivity/fallow lands in the states of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh as well as cropland with low productivity in the states of Bihar and Assam which are expected to remain less productive or fallow 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 tree species, which include multiple tree species (refer to section 1.12 of this documents) to establish green cover on croplands with low productivity/fallow land as found in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh and croplands with low productivity in Bihar and Assam. Initially project has been implemented in Assam, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka under Project Activity Instance 1 (PAI-1). Future project activity instances will also be undertaken within Assam, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. The project operates as a grouped initiative, commencing with Instance 1 covering an area of 1,948.41 ha. The ARR project activity designed to afforest the less productive land with Horticulture and timber species. The project has been designed with farmers for practicing agroforestry and tree planting on their private croplands.

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

A) Eligibility criteria for grouped project

Description	Evaluation
A delineation of the geographic area(s) within which all project activity instances shall occur	As mentioned in the section 1.5, the delineation of the geographical areas has been carried is subjected to four Indian States (Assam, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka for PAI-1), further will be scaled up to 10,000 hectares within these four 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	The PAI-1 is implemented across Assam, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, has established its baseline scenario following the AR-ACM0003 methodology, considering that the cropland were less productive/ fallow in state of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh whereas in Bihar and Assam, croplands found are with low productivity before intervention. The baseline determination ensures that, without the project, these lands would have remained in a less productive 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 first PAI. As per AR-TOOL 14, baseline carbon stock for future PAIs can be considered zero because: 1. No baseline trees: PRA and satellite imagery show that the land is barren or used only for annual crops, with no shrubs or trees. 2. No impact from project: In PAI-1 there were no trees; in future PAIs, any baseline trees found will be identified separately and excluded from project ER calculations. 3. Separate monitoring: Baseline trees (if any in future PAIs) will not be inventoried with project

	trees but only monitored to confirm their continued existence. 4. Degraded cropland: The land undergoes seasonal clearing (90–180 days), so baseline shrub carbon stock is zero as per Clause 5.12(f). 5. No deadwood/litter: Degraded land without trees/shrubs does not accumulate deadwood or litter; hence these pools are zero.
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 document. For future instance of the project, demonstration of 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 cropland with low productivity/fallow land • Must be in the geographical boundary of Assam, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka states of India. • Future instances will be of similar size and land tenure to the initial instances (Must be small landowners who privately own their land) • Shall not be cleared of native ecosystems within the 10 years period from each project activity instance 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. The Whole-time Director (Operations), the Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) Team, along with the AFOLU expert and Agronomist, are tasked with the responsibilities outlined in sections 6.3

B) 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 methodology CDM AR-ACM0003 v02.0. 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.	Each land parcel to be included in the new Project Activity Instance must engage in agroforestry practices. All the new instances will be under ARR category as described in section 1.12 of project description and eligible as per Program standard 4.7 appendix 1A.1. The specific plant species selected for future PAIs may vary depending on beneficiaries' requirements, local ecological conditions, soil types, and climate suitability considering diverse agroecological zones of India. However, this will not impact the baseline and additionality of the project.
3) Apply the technologies or measures in the same manner as specified in the project description.	For new instances, Project activity or the manner of project implementation will remain the same as specified in project description. The future Project Activity Instances will fall under the ARR (Afforestation, Reforestation and Revegetation) category as defined in section 1.12 of the project description and will be eligible in accordance with the VCS Standard v4.7, Appendix 1A.1.1. The only difference could be in selection of species and plantation models. This will completely depend on

	local ecology of the PAIs and also as per the requirements of the selected beneficiaries. However, this will not impact the baseline and additionality of the project.
4) Are subject to the baseline scenario determined in the project description for the specified project activity and geographic area.	Each land parcel to be included in the new Project Activity Instance must adhere to the baseline scenario specified in the project description for the designated Project Activity and geographic area. For future project instances, the baseline scenario will be same or at least as conservative as those determined based on the first PAI.. The future PAI 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 or are left barren. Based on the PRA and satellite imagery 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 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 cropland with low productivity/fallow land 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. 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 cropland with low productivity/fallow land, which will not allow accumulation of dead wood and litter in the absence of trees/shrubs. The initial instance covers agroforestry activities across four Indian states (Assam, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka). All future instances of the grouped project will also be restricted to these four states and will be included only if they meet the same baseline conditions and follow the additionality rationale established for the initial PAI. Baseline scenario determination and additionality demonstration will be based on the initial project activities, ensuring eligibility for future instances as per VCS Standard v4.7, Section 3.6.16(2) and (3). For all PAIs, including future ones, baseline determination and additionality demonstration are anchored in the same underlying scenario cropland with low productivity/fallow land, and are applied in a manner that is the same as or more conservative

	than that used for the initial PAI, in line with VCS Standard v4.7 sections 3.6.16–3.6.17 on grouped projects. This ensures that no PAI is added whose baseline or additionality conditions fall outside the validated eligibility envelope of the grouped ARR agroforestry project.
5) Have characteristics with respect to additionality that are consistent with the initial phases for the specified project activity and geographic area.	For new instances, approach for considering baseline scenario and additionality will remain the same as or at least as conservative as those validated in PAI-1. 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 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 historical trends covers the entire geographic area, applying to both the initial and future instances.
6) The PAI will utilize the same baseline scenario as described in Section 3.4 or a baseline scenario appropriate to the specified methodology for the geographic area defined in Section 1.13.	The Baseline determination and additionality demonstration for all project activity instances in a project, including any new project activity instances included in the grouped project, shall be combined and have the same standards applied. To meet the minimum eligibility criteria, the project will define geographic areas within each instance using geodetic polygons, as outlined in VCS Standard v4.7, Section 3.6.10. The initial instance spans agroforestry across 4 Indian states (Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Assam). All future instances of the grouped

	project will also be restricted to these four states and will be included only if they meet the same baseline conditions and follow the additionality rationale established for the initial PAI. Baseline scenario determination and additionality demonstration will be based on the initial project activities, ensuring eligibility for future instances as per VCS Standard v4.7, Section 3.6.16(2) and (3). The analysis of common practices, regulations, and historical trends covers the entire geographic area, applying to both the initial and future instances

Eligibility criteria for 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 Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Assam 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 Project Proponent will ensure that the new project activity instances will comply with eligibility criteria mentioned in section 1.4.2, land parcels included in the project activity: • Must be cropland with low productivity/fallow land • Must be in the geographical boundary of Assam, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka states of India. • Future instances will be of similar size and land tenure to the initial instances (Must be small landowners who privately own their land) • Shall not be cleared of native ecosystems within the 10 years period from each project activity instance start date • Privately owned lands must have clear possession and accessible boundaries, distinct from government-declared protected areas. All relevant details demonstrating compliance with the applicable eligibility criteria are provided in

	Sections 1.1, 1.12, and 1.13 of the Joint PD-MR, and Section 1.2 of the Non-Permanence Risk Report. 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).
Be included in the monitoring report with sufficient technical, financial, geographic, and other relevant information to demonstrate conformance with the applicable set of eligibility criteria and enable evidence gathering by the validation/verification body	All the relevant details related to the project activity demonstrate conformance with the 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 PAI-1 contractual agreement between PP and Farmer evidences the project ownership held by project proponent from start date of each Project Activity instance.
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 01-July-2019.
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
Adhere to the clustering and capacity limit requirements for multiple project	Project activity instances located within a 10-kilometer radius of another instance of the same project activity, managed by the same project

activity instances set out in 3.6.8 – 3.6.9	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	Infinite Environmental Solutions Limited
Contact person	Mr. 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	+917314050174
Email	jimmy@infisolutions.org

1.7 Other Entities Involved in the Project

Organization name	Mangrove Foundation of India
Role in the project	Project Implementer
Contact person	Mr. Meerasa S
Title	Managing Trustee
Address	Mangrove Foundation of India, No:42, Mosque Street, Jameelabath, Pulicat Post, Ponneri Taluk, Thiruvallur Dt, Tamil Nadu, India-601205
Telephone	98437-46571
Email	mfi.pulicat@gmail.com

Organization name	Holistic Life Transforming and Empowering Community (HLTEC)
Role in the project	Implementation partner
Contact person	Mr. Joyhind Engleng
Title	Consultant
Address	Jirjar, Aklam, Near Lorulangso, Dippu, Karbi Anglong, Assam
Telephone	9577607508
Email	joy.hind78@gmail.com

Organization name	WIPES foundation
Role in the project	Project Implementer
Contact person	Mr. Gyandeep ji
Title	Founder & Director
Address	NH37 Bypass, Deka Gaon, Pulibor, Jorhat, Assam, 785006
Telephone	8486304370
Email	inf@wipes.org.in

1.8 Ownership

The Implementation partners fully possess the project management rights through the assistance of project participants and contractual agreements with several small landowners. The project management activity is explained in this document's section 1.12. Land ownership of all the farmers involved in the project own their lands privately. The PP meets the ownership requirements of the VCS Program specifications as detailed in section 3.7 of the VCS Standard v4.7¹⁰. The project proponent, Infinite Environmental Solutions Limited, along with Implementation partner i.e., Mangrove Foundation of India (MFI), HLTEC and WIPES Foundation, detailed in Section 1.6 and 1.7 above holds the contractual right to the land within the project boundary for the tree species to be planted, and the associated GHG emission removals (carbon credit agreement). Farmers have vested rights to carbon credit with project implementer under

¹⁰ <https://verra.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/VCS-Standard-v4.7.pdf>

a carbon credit contractual agreement. PP is allowed to validate, issue, and trade carbon credits. The PP will allocate carbon credit sales earnings to farmers in accordance with the contractual arrangement (carbon credit agreement). The land has been owned by locals and the land documents will be available in the case of individual landowners at the time of validation and verification to the Validation and Verification Body (VVB). Farmers under the project agreed to maintain and manage the plantation under the project activity for 40 years. Within the terms of this land agreement, Infinite Environmental Solutions Limited holds the legal right to control and operate program activities, as well as to all and any GHG emission removals generated by the project during the crediting period. These contracts are available to auditors as part of validation and subsequent verification events.

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 01-July-2019.

Project start date	01-July-2019
Justification	According to section 3.8 of VCS standard, v4.7, the project start date is the date on which activities that lead to the generation of GHG emission reductions or removals are implemented. The plantation activity was started on 01-July-2019, which lead to the generation of GHG emission removals. For the same, sapling purchase bills from nursery are provided as proof for the start date of the project activity.

1.10 Project Crediting Period

Crediting period	☐ Seven years, twice renewable ☐ Ten years, fixed ☒ Other (30 year, renewable) (The project activity falls under the AFOLU; Hence, project crediting period length has been taken as per VCS standard requirement for AFOLU projects from section 3.9.3 to section 3.9.6)

Start and end date of first or fixed crediting period	01-July-2019 to 30-June-2049

1.11 Project Scale and Estimated GHG Emission Reductions or Removals

☒ < 300,000 tCO₂e/year (project)

☐ ≥ 300,000 tCO₂e/year (large project)

Calendar year of crediting period	Estimated GHG emission reductions or removals (tCO ₂ e)
01-July-2019 to 31-December-2019	668
01-January-2020 to 31-December-2020	3,089
01-January-2021 to 31-December-2021	7,199
01-January-2022 to 31-December-2022	14,004
01-January-2023 to 31-December-2023	21,057
01-January-2024 to 31-December-2024	27,421
01-January-2025 to 31-December-2025	28,460
01-January-2026 to 31-December-2026	26,378
01-January-2027 to 31-December-2027	26,869
01-January-2028 to 31-December-2028	26,447
01-January-2029 to 31-December-2029	25,233
01-January-2030 to 31-December-2030	23,938
01-January-2031 to 31-December-2031	23,717
01-January-2032 to 31-December-2032	24,782
01-January-2033 to 31-December-2033	26,428
01-January-2034 to 31-December-2034	27,168
01-January-2035 to 31-December-2035	21,762
01-January-2036 to 31-December-2036	21,612

01-January-2037 to 31-December-2037	7,067
01-January-2038 to 31-December-2038	6,160
01-January-2039 to 31-December-2039	29,182
01-January-2040 to 31-December-2040	32,110
01-January-2041 to 31-December-2041	30,656
01-January-2042 to 31-December-2042	30,414
01-January-2043 to 31-December-2043	30,273
01-January-2044 to 31-December-2044	31,022
01-January-2045 to 31-December-2045	32,017
01-January-2046 to 31-December-2046	32,922
01-January-2047 to 31-December-2047	34,153
01-January-2048 to 28-February-2048	35,532
01-January-2049 to 30-June-2049	18,071
Total estimated ERRs during the first or fixed crediting period	725,812
Total number of years	30
Average annual ERRs	24,194

1.12 Description of the Project Activity

The project is a grouped project where various agroforestry-horticultural plant species will be planted by associating with local farmers at various locations across Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar and Karnataka 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 2019 to 2024, the PAI-1 (1,948.41ha) was implemented in the Indian states of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar and Karnataka, on the multiple scattered privately owned farmer's land and its targeted area of plantation will also increase in the near future within these four states.

The objective is to create plantation on multiple scattered small landholdings owned by various farmers aggregating to 10,000 hectares land-area. The project aims to restore 10,000 hectares of privately owned croplands through ARR activity. These lands, characterized by declining productivity/fallow, are located across Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar and Karnataka. Project will create direct positive impact on livelihoods of more than 2,000 farmers individually and associated community members, and indirect positive impacts on many individuals involved in various project implementation and allied activities.

Mangrove Foundation of India (MFI), HLTEC and WIPES Foundation are the implementer bodies in the plantation project entitled “GROUPED AGROFORESTRY PROJECT IN VARIOUS STATES OF INDIA.” They have entered into a formal agreement with the farmers to establish and oversee the plantations for project longevity. The process of seedling recruitment has been carried out to keep the survival rate above 90%.

The project activities will achieve GHG removals with the plantation through the selected carbon pools (aboveground biomass, belowground biomass and SOC), thus contributing to the mitigation of climate change. Moreover, the project creates new employment opportunities and strives to protect worker safety and rights while maintaining a good relationship with local stakeholders which is a social co-benefit parameter of its implementation. The plantations have been conducted at multiple land parcels of proposed states for project implementation.

The participants were informed about the need of the project through the training and demonstrated future impacts of climate change. Project activity will change the pre-project scenario which was cropland with low productivity/fallow land in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh and cropland with low productivity in Bihar and Assam, to plantation activity. Farmers voluntarily choose to be a part of this activity due to land cultivation problems in project areas. Project participants shifted their activity from agriculture to agroforestry plantation

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

Management Plan- Information management, GIS, Budgeting.

- **Planning:** Site layout, Species selection, Environment assessments, Stakeholder identification.
- **Plantation technologies:** Nursery, Land management, Planting layout and Pit preparation, Planting and Training and pruning management.
- **Plantation protection:** Integrated pest and disease management, Fire control, Training management.

Management system

The project activity consists of the plantation that will increase the vegetation cover in the project site. The plantation activity will provide employment for local/migrant people from yearly operational and maintenance of the plants. GPS was used to mark the attributes (Latitude and longitude) for location identification and better accuracy of the plantation location. Budgeting was done and discussed with relevant stakeholders about the future planning and availability of funds for future project management.

The technical details for plantation activity are as follows:

Plantation technique for tree species^{11,12}

Site preparation, planting techniques, plantation management are the major factors considered for the project activity.

Remote sensing is used to have a synoptic view of larger areas and to achieve faster as well as more accurate data interpretation. The company uses 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.

Site preparation: Land was prepared for planting by cleaning the debris and levelling the land by digging the pit (Optimum pit size was 30 cm x 30 cm).

Planting technique: A healthy plant from reliable sources can be planted at the centre of pits along with the ball of soil intact during monsoon season in such a way that the roots are not expanded. Plants should be irrigated immediately after planting.

Irrigation: Newly planted seedlings/plants are watered frequently for proper establishment. After establishment, it can be done as and when needed as per the weather conditions. In the case of fruit trees, irrigate at 10 to 15 days interval from fruit set to maturity.

Mortality Monitoring and Plant Replacement (Blanking) Activities: Newly planted trees in the project area undergo mortality monitoring approximately 12 months and 24 months after planting. Such mortality is monitored at the plot level, and mortality replacement activities done to ensure survival rate more than 90 percent.

Species Selection- Species that were selected for plantation in this project activity are mentioned below. The company aims to grow high quality trees to produce timber, and non-timber products (fruits and others). Additionally, these species can be suitable for a wide range of climatic conditions and soil types, and therefore they are planted in the selected project area.

¹¹ https://agritech.tnau.ac.in/banking/pdf/Plantation%20Horticulture_Mango%20Cultivation.pdf

¹² ICFRE, 2019. Productivity Enhancement in Forestry Plantations. ICFRE User Manual – 01. Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, Dehradun, India.

ARR plantation activity has been done using different plantation models for the appropriate growth and healthy management of the species as per general plantation manual and management modules. Pit sizes and spacing specific information are given in the tables below:

Table 2: Species involved in project activity:

S.No	Common name	Botanical name	Spacing/model (m)	Pit size (cm)
1.	Som tree	<i>P. bombycina</i>	6×6,	30x30
2	Mango	<i>M. indica</i>	5×5, 6×6, 7×7 and 8×8	30x30
3	Red Sander	<i>P. santalinus</i>	3×3 and 3.5×3.5	30x30
4	Guava	<i>P. guajava</i>	3.5×2.5	30x30
5	Sissoo	<i>D. sisso</i>	5x5, 6x6	30x30
6	Tamarind	<i>T. indica</i>	8×8	30x30
7	Eucalyptus	<i>E. tereticornis</i>	1.2×1.2	30x30
8	Jamun	<i>S. cuminii</i>	5.5×5.5	30x30
9	Gamhar	<i>G. arborea</i>	5x5, 6x6	30x30
10	Teak	<i>T. grandis</i>	5x5, 6x6	30x30
11	Cashew	<i>A. occidentale</i>	4.5×4.5, 5×5, 6×6, 6.5×6.5, 7×7	30x30
12	Mahogany	<i>S. macrophylla</i>	3×3	30x30
13	Citrus	<i>Citrus spp</i>	3×3	30x30
14	Areca nut	<i>A. catechu</i>	3×3	30x30
15	Coconut	<i>C. nucifera</i>	4x4, 5x5	30x30
16	Asan	<i>T. tomentosa</i>	4x4, 5x5, 6x6	30x30
17.	Katurai	<i>S. grandiflora</i>	4×1	30x30

09 number of species are involved in harvesting. The project area will be replanted during the monsoon season with the same species on the same parcel of land after harvesting of plantation in its rotation cycle. Below are the details of non-harvested and harvested species and their harvesting cycle included in the project activity and first project instance:

Table 3: Non- Harvested Species:

Sr. No.	Local Name	Scientific Name
1	Mango	<i>Mangifera indica L.</i>
2	Coconut	<i>Cocos nucifera L.</i>
3	Jamun	<i>Syzygium cumini (L.) Skeels</i>
4	Tamarind	<i>Tamarindus indica L.</i>
5	Arecanut	<i>Areca catechu L.</i>

6	Som Tree	<i>Persea bombycina (King ex Hook. f.) Kosterm.</i>
7	Asan	<i>Terminalia tomentosa Wight & Arn.</i>
8	Cashew Tree	<i>Anacardium occidentale L.</i>

Table 4: Harvested Species

Sr. No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Rotation (Years)
1	Guava	<i>Psidium guajava L.</i>	15
2	Citrus spp. (Sweet Orange/ Lemon)	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	15
		<i>Citrus limon (L.) Burm. f.</i>	15
3	Red Sanders	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus L.f.</i>	15
4	Shisham	<i>Dalbergia sissoo Roxb.</i>	15
5	Mahogany	<i>Swietenia macrophylla (L.) Jacq.</i>	15
6	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus spp.</i>	06
7	Teak	<i>Tectona grandis L.f.</i>	15
8	Gamhar	<i>Gmelina arborea Roxb.</i>	15
9	Agathi	<i>Sesbania grandiflora (L.) Poir.</i>	06

Nursery management: The Tree Breeding Centre is the facility where nursery operations take place. The seeds are nursed in trays that contain insert cups. The seeds are sown in the insert cups by means of hand sowing. Then, the trays with sown seeds are taken to the greenhouse with a shade net. After germination of the seeds, the seedlings take some time in the greenhouse depending on the species and the growth rate.

Planting target- For the project activity and project first instance, proponents are targeting plantation of 1948.41 ha.

Land preparation- Land was prepared for plantation a month before 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 the nursery to the field for direct plantation. Plants were planted in multiple spacings according to species. This activity is expected to be completed by the end of October of each planting year depending on the weather suitability. 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 controlled effectively. Weeding will be performed manually by hand. No chemical weedicide would be applied on the field.

Plantation protection- Plantation protection includes both natural resilience as well as anthropogenic resilience systems. 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, involves 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 are given to farmers to prevent the forest fires. Apart from training and tools, plantation areas are planned accordingly to minimize forest loss and reduce the spread of forest fires. One more step is also taken by maintaining the soil moisture to mitigate forest fires.

Pest and disease control- Organic pesticides and traditional methods are used to control pests in the plantation area. The company actively employs a range of preventative and control methods to combat pests and disease. It aims to maintain a diversity of planting stock, to ensure that the genetic base of the plantation is wide and varied. The company aims to avoid exposing trees to extreme temperatures or abnormally high or low levels of water or fertilizer, to eliminate unhygienic conditions and weeds wherever possible.

Organization Details

Infinite Environmental Solutions Limited

- Infinite Environmental Solutions Limited is designated to serve as the Project Proponent (PP), undertaking pivotal responsibilities and stewardship in the execution and oversight of the project's initiatives.
- Infinite Environmental Solutions Limited oversees collecting the necessary data in accordance with defined standards and processes. This entails the coordinated documenting of the NGO's planting efforts in the nursery, grouped by year beginning July 1st 2019, and including their corresponding geo-coordinates.
- Infinite Environmental Solutions Limited 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. It is also recognizing 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.

- Throughout the project's crediting term, Infinite Environmental Solutions Limited will perform duties in relation to data collection, baseline assessment, carbon stock estimation, and other monitoring requirements.
- As a project proponent, Infinite Environmental Solutions Limited must have to register the project with Verified Carbon Standard (VERRA registry), as per the protocol, 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.

Mangrove foundation of India

Implementer bodies actively participated in the execution and facilitation of the Carbon Project, providing all necessary assistance throughout the planning, implementation, and management phases to ensure its successful completion.

HLTEC

Located in Assam, HLTEC has a strong presence in the field, demonstrating their expertise in engaging, advising, and executing carbon credit projects in the northeastern region of India. Their skilled management team oversees plantation activities, data collection, and monitoring of the saplings. Additionally, they play an active role in sharing information, resolving grievances, and serving as the main point of contact for project implementation.

WIPES Foundation

WIPES Foundation serves as one of the key implementer's partners, actively involved in various aspects of the project's execution. Their responsibilities span from initial plantation activities to organizing stakeholder meetings, disseminating essential information related to the carbon project, and supporting the overall planning, management, and implementation of the project.

- Implementer bodies are committed to assist Infinite Environmental Solutions Limited and the Auditor Team with essential logistical support during the duration of VVB 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.

- Implementer bodies are devoted to making comprehensive efforts throughout the process of achieving the objectives of the project. 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 the project's goals demonstrates its dedication to project management excellence and overall environmental effect.

Role of farmers:

- The farmers are encouraged to take care of the saplings and maintain them.
- They shall inform and encourage other farmers to plant more agroforestry tree species.
- Assist in regular monitoring, reporting and verification activities.

Management Plan

- **Planning-** Site layout, Region specific suitable varieties selection, Environment assessments, Stakeholder identification.
- **Plantation technologies:** Nursery, Land management, Marking, Pit preparation, Planting, Training and pruning management.
- **Plantation protection-** Pest control, Disease control, and Fire control

Management system

The project activity involves plantations aimed at enhancing the vegetation cover across the project site, which will also generate employment opportunities for local and migrant communities through ongoing plant maintenance and operational tasks. GPS technology was employed to accurately record the latitude and longitude of plantation sites, ensuring precise location tracking. Additionally, comprehensive budgeting was conducted in collaboration with relevant stakeholders to plan for future activities and ensure the availability of funds for sustained project management. The technical details for plantation activity are as following:

Nursery technique: Site preparation: For the agroforestry plantation initiative encompassed deliberate identification and selection of 1948.41 hectares of cropland with low productivity/fallow land. To delineate the plantation boundaries and mitigate risks such as trespassing and damage from grazing animals, a deadwood fencing was employed to fortify the protective measures in site.

Planting technique: One year old healthy, straight growing grafts from reliable sources can be planted at the center of pits along with the ball of the earth intact during monsoon season in such a way that the roots are not expanded and the graft union is above the ground level. Plants should be irrigated immediately after planting. Optimum pit size was 30 x 30 cm for facilitating healthy growth. In the initial one or two years, it is advisable to provide some shade to the young plants and stake to make them grow straight.

Irrigation: Young plants are watered frequently for proper establishment. In case of grown-up trees, irrigation at 10 to 15 days interval from fruit set to maturity is beneficial for improving yield. However, irrigation is not recommended for 2-3 months prior to flowering as it is likely to promote vegetative growth at the expense of flowering.

Mortality¹³ Monitoring and Plant Replacement (Blanking) Activities: Newly planted agroforestry trees in project areas of all the concerned states undergo mortality monitoring approximately 12 months and 24 months after planting. Such mortality is monitored at the plot level, and subsequent “blanking” activities occur. This is the replanting of individual dead seedlings within a planted compartment. Blanking activities occur twice with the aim of ensuring fully stocked and reforestation areas.

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

1.13 Project Location

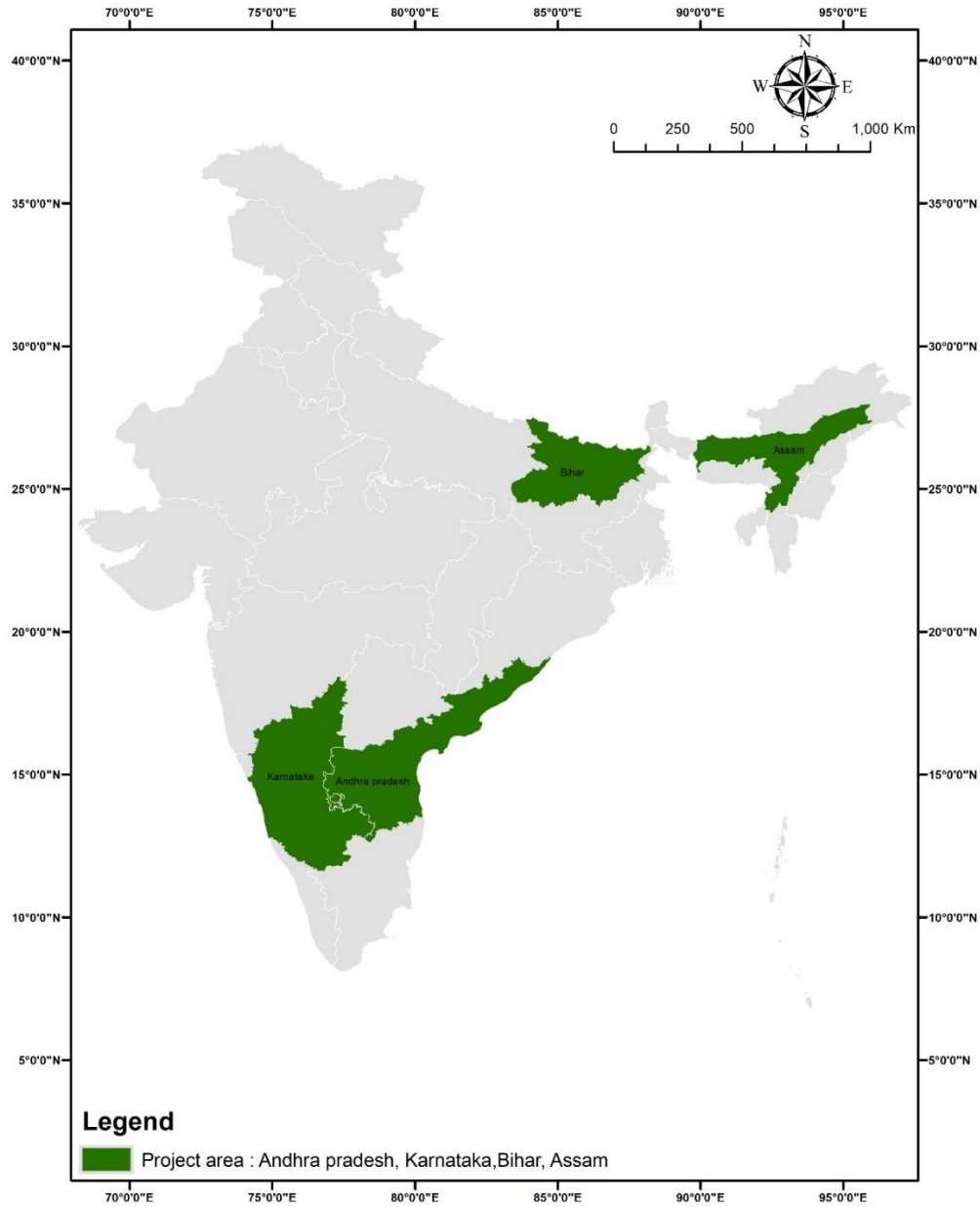
The boundary of the grouped project covers Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, and Karnataka states of India. However, plantation activity for PAI-1 has been done in 2 districts of Assam (Karbi Anglong and Lakhimpur), 2 districts of Bihar (Jamui and Banka), eight districts of Andhra Pradesh (Anantapur, Chittoor, GD Nellore, Krishna, Prakasam, Sri Sathya Sai, Tirupathi and West Godavari) and six districts of Karnataka (Dharwad, Gadag, Koppal, Haveri, Uttara Kannada, Shivamogga). All land parcels under PAI-1 are owned by individual farmers. PAI-1 involves 2,508 farmers across the implementation area 1,948.41 hectares. A separate KML file containing the project locations and corresponding geographic coordinates for PAI-1 has been submitted.

State	Area planted (ha.)
Assam	135.69
Andhra Pradesh	963.89
Bihar	80.29
Karnataka	768.54
Total	1,948.41

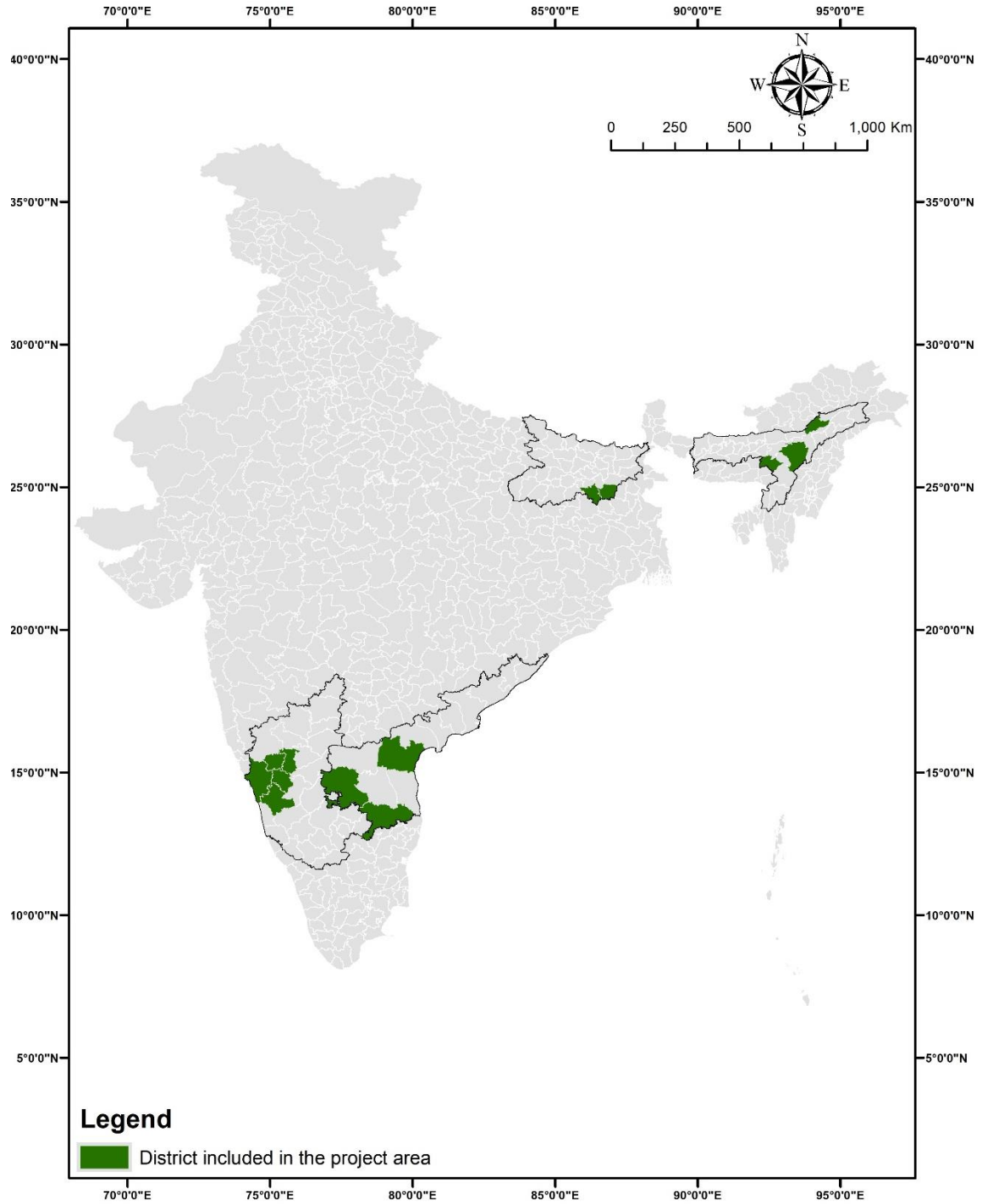
States	Districts of Project Implementation	Geodetic location	
		Latitude	Longitude
Assam	1. Karbi Anglong	26.2549	93.7746
	2. Lakhimpur	27.1982742	94.458989
Bihar	1. Jamui	24.5804244	86.4783995
	2. Banka	24.7303362	86.6328654
Andhra Pradesh	1. Krishna	15.5218301	79.3951636

¹³ <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/mortality>

	2. GD Nellore	13.2524851	79.2174033
	3. Anantapur	14.5508192	77.627555
	4. Chittoor	13.55347	79.07454
	5. Prakasam	15.4692495	79.3124581
	6. Sri Sathya Sai	14.413935	77.917425
	7. Tirupathi	13.4655672	79.1708474
	8. West Godavari	15.2232811	79.2996642
Karnataka	1. Gadag	15.2950602	75.776211
	2. Haveri	14.7872737	75.0817846
	3. Shivamogga	14.505285	75.1804817
	4. Uttara Kannada	14.8012865	75.0053122
	5. Koppal	15.573296	76.220910
	6. Dharwad	15.402800	75.216877



Map: Project Boundary Map (PAI-1 and Grouped project)



Map: Project locations Map of PAI-1

1.14 Conditions Prior to Project Initiation

The land before the implementation of the project activity was croplands with low productivity/fallow land in state of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh as cropland with low

productivity in states of Bihar and Assam, which is owned by farmers and communities. Without the implementation of the project, the land would continue to degrade, resultant in low productivity. The conditions existing prior to the project initiation are similar to the Baseline scenario, which are described in the Section 3.4

- Ecosystem type and Climate:** Project area in the first phase is spread over Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Assam in India. A detailed table has been provided below for the ecosystem type and climate exist in the project area under Phase-1.

State	Major vegetation type	Ecosystem type	Temperature	Rainfall
Karnataka	As per the Champion & Seth classification of the Forest Types (1968), the forests in Karnataka belong to eight Forest Type Groups, which are further divided into 21 Forest Types. The major species found in the forests of the State are Tectona grandis, Santalum album, Terminalia spp, Dalbergia latifolia, Pterocarpus spp, etc. In the Scrub and Thorny Forests, Acacia spp, Balanites roxburghii, Cordiamyxa, Capparis spp., Prosopis spp., etc are found ¹⁴ .	Karnataka, one of the southern states of India ranging from coastal land plants to montane flora of the Western Ghats, four-storied tropical evergreen monsoon forests to arid thorn and scrub. A large chunk of the vegetation of the state is embedded in the sprawling Western Ghats that is also the home to an overwhelming number of plant species with immeasurable	The average annual temperature between 25 °C and 35 °C. The average annual rainfall varies from 2,000 mm to 3,200 mm and. ¹⁶	Karnataka experiences a pronounced seasonal variation in precipitation, characterized by a stark contrast between the dry and wet months. Early in the year from January to March, rainfall is minimal, with January and February seeing almost negligible amounts at just 9 mm (0.3 in) and 5 mm (0.2 in), respectively. ¹⁷

¹⁴ [jsfr-2019-vol-ii-karnataka.pdf](#)

¹⁶ [jsfr-2019-vol-ii-karnataka.pdf](#)

¹⁷ [Karnataka Climate](#)

		biological diversity and a wealth of intricate adaptations ¹⁵ .		
Andhra Pradesh	As per Champion and Seth's classification the Forests of State fall under Southern Moist Mixed Deciduous Forest, Littoral Swamp Forest, Dry Teak Forest, Dry Red Sanders Bearing Forest, Southern Dry Mixed Deciduous Forest, Dry Deciduous Scrub, Dry Savannah Forest, Hardwickia Forest, Dry Bamboo Brakes, Souther Thorn Forest, Dry Scrub Forest, Tropical Dry Evergreen Forest types. ¹⁸	The State has three physiographic zones, the hilly region having Nallamalai, Erramala hills and the Eastern Ghats having an altitude of 500 to 1400 m, the plateau having an altitude of 100 m to 1000 m and the deltas of rivers between the Eastern Ghats and the Sea Coast. Godavari, Krishna and Pennar are the 3 principal rivers of the State which drain into the Bay of Bengal. ¹⁹	The climate of this State is generally dry with temperature ranging from 8 °C to 50 °C. ²⁰	The annual rainfall is about 500-1300 mm, received mainly from Southwest and Northeast monsoons. ²¹
Bihar	Bihar is a forest deficient State and natural forests are found in limited areas. Sal (Shorea robusta) forests are found in the West Champaran district in	The sub-Himalayan foothills of the Someshwar and Dun mountain ranges in West	Bihar completely lies in the sub-tropical region of tempered zone and its climatic type is Humid	Monsoon arrives in Bihar in mid-June. The month of July and August forms the rainiest months of the

¹⁵ [Herbarium JCB](#)

¹⁸ <https://forests.ap.gov.in/PDF/publications/SFR2014.pdf>

¹⁹ <https://forests.ap.gov.in/PDF/publications/SFR2014.pdf>

²⁰ <https://forests.ap.gov.in/PDF/publications/SFR2014.pdf>

²¹ <https://forests.ap.gov.in/PDF/publications/SFR2014.pdf>

	the Terai region in the north and in Kaimur, Rohtas, Aurangabad, Gaya, Jamui, Munger and Banka districts in southern Bihar. The West Champaran district has moist deciduous Sal forest while South Bihar has dry deciduous Sal Forests. Most of the natural forests are notified as Protected Forests. As per the Champion & Seth Classification of Forest Types (1968), the forests of Bihar belong to four Forest Type Groups further divided into 13 different Forest Types.²²	Champaran district clad in a belt of moist deciduous forest. As well as trees, this consists of scrub, grass and reeds²³.	Sub-tropical (Cwa). season covers the months from March to May. It is characterized by great heat and aridity. In March, the mean temperature varies between 23°C to 27°C. The mean maximum is about 32°C and the mean minimum between 15°C to 18°C. The mean temperature exceeds 32°C everywhere in the month of May except in the area adjoining Nepal in extreme North-West²⁴.	year, when nearly 70% of the annual rain takes place in rainy season. The rainfall decreases steadily passing from east to west up the valley, and from north to south from the foot of the Himalayas towards the Ganga. Monsoon rain in the month of June helps in decreasing the temperature.²⁵
Assam	As per the Champion & Seth Classification of Forest Types (1968), the forests of Assam belong to seven Forest Type Groups	Brahmaputra river system, Flood plain and wetland, Himalayan foothill, Barak valley, Evergreen	The State has subtropical climate and the annual rainfall ranges between 1,500 mm to 3,800 mm and	State receives rainfall in the range of 1,500 mm to 3,800 mm. Sub-tropical climate characterized by

²² [jsfr-2019-vol-ii-bihar.pdf](#)

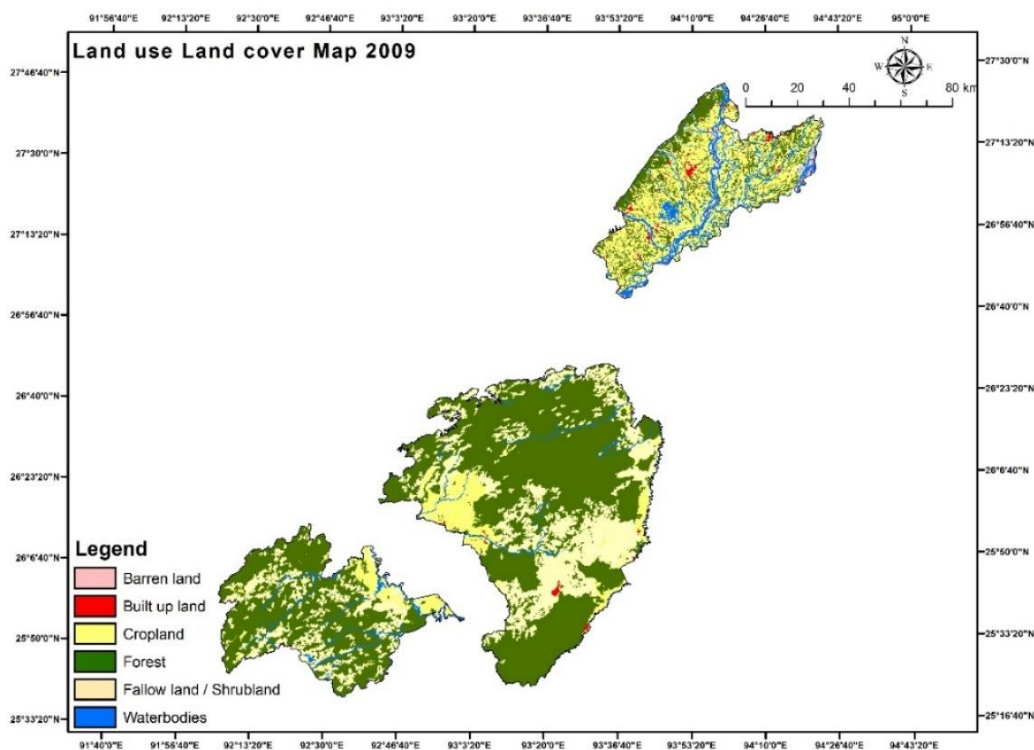
²³ [BIODIVERSITY | wilddbhar](#)

²⁴ [Climate of Bihar](#)

²⁵ [Climate of Bihar](#)

	further divided into 25 different Forest Types ²⁶ .	Forest, Garden Biosphere reserve	Tea and	the annual temperature varies from 5 °C to 32 °C ²⁷	high rainfall and high humidity viz. winter (Nov. to Feb.), summer (Mar. to May) and monsoon (June to Oct.)

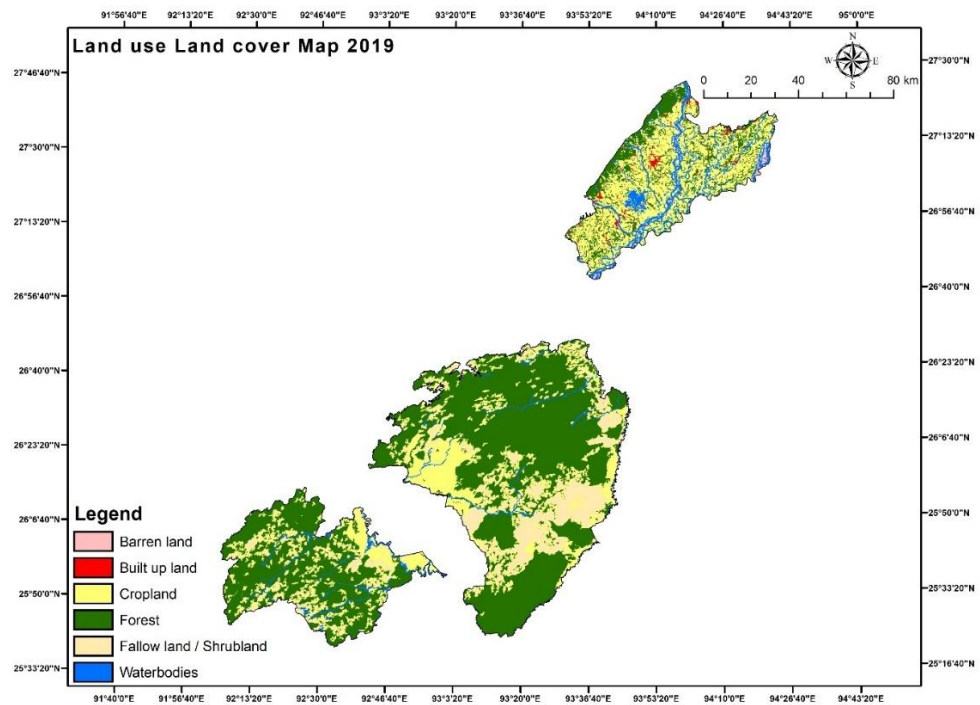
- **Current and historical land-use:** Prior to the implementation of the project activity, the lands in Phase-1 of the project activity were private croplands with low productivity/fallow lands in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh whereas cropland with low productivity in Bihar and Assam,



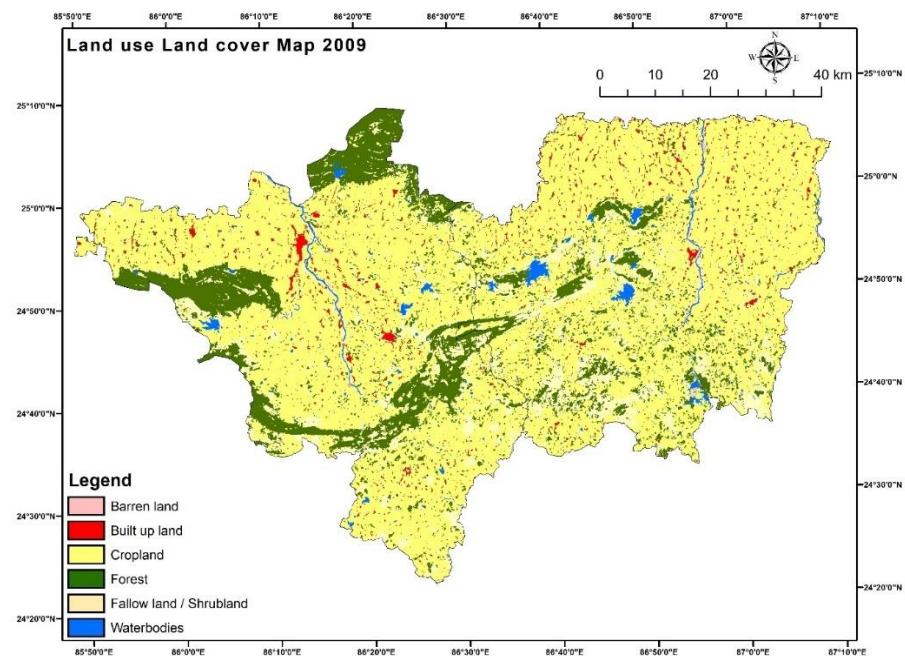
Map: LULC of Assam (Karbi Anglong), year 2009

²⁶ [isfr-2019-vol-ii-assam.pdf](#)

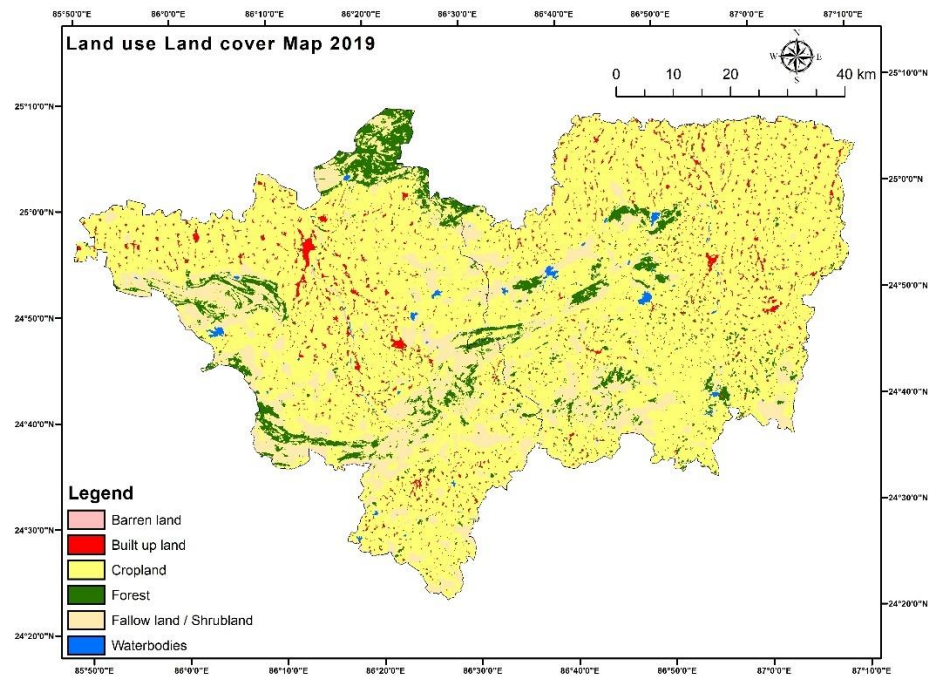
²⁷ [isfr-2019-vol-ii-assam.pdf](#)



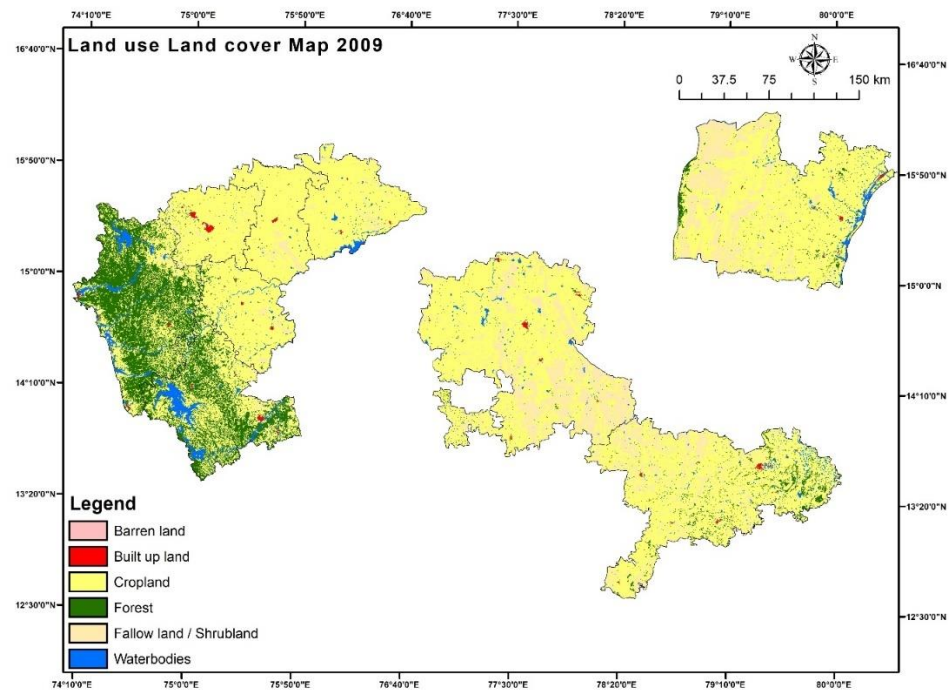
Map: LULC of Assam (Karbi Anglong), year 2019



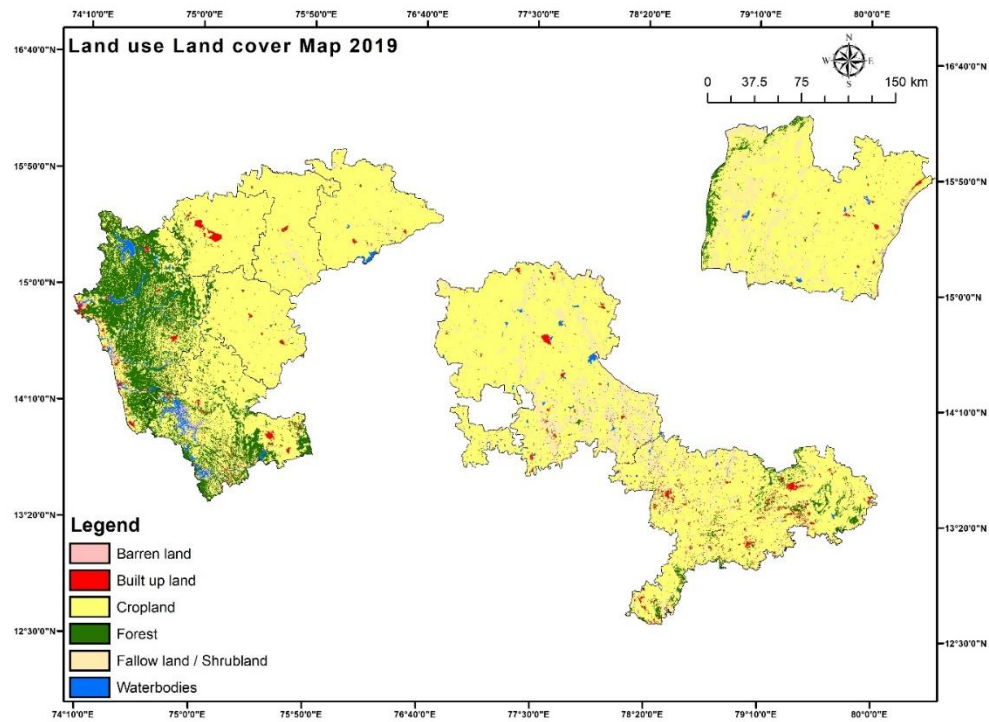
Map: LULC of Bihar, year 2009



Map: LULC of Bihar, year 2019

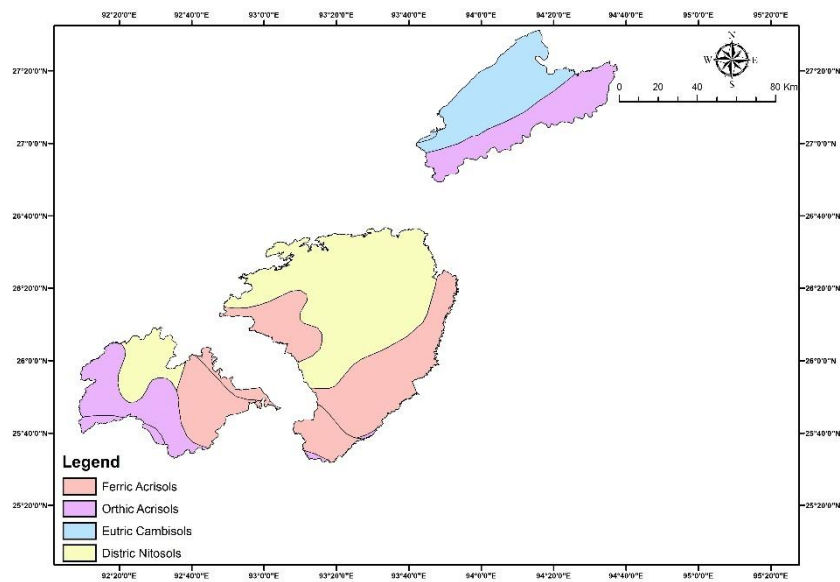


Map: LULC of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, year 2009

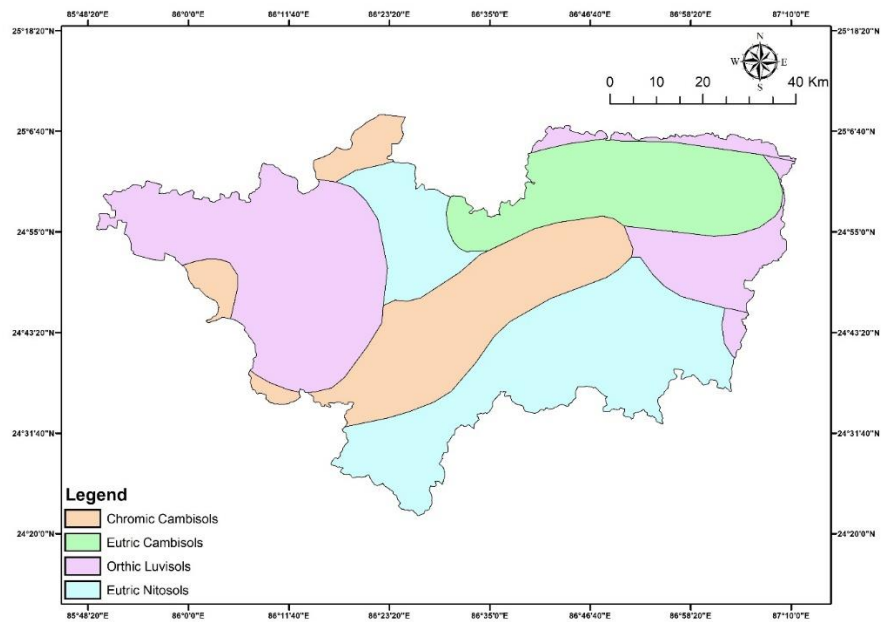


Map: LULC of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, year 2019

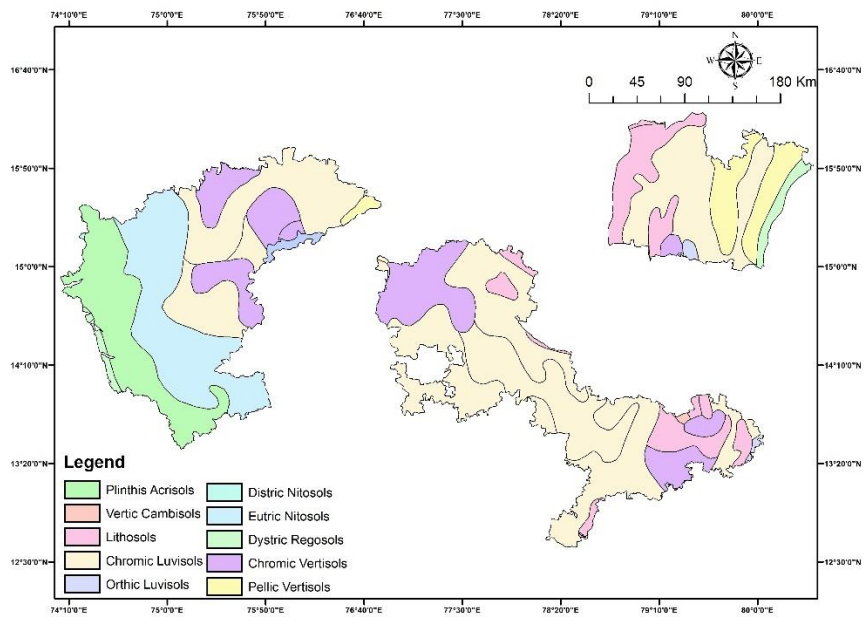
Soil Type:



Map: Soil Type of Assam



Map; Soil Type of Bihar



Map: Soil Type of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh

Other information on vegetation ecosystems and temperature and rainfall ranges is given in the following table.

State	Major vegetation type	Ecosystem type	Temperature and Rainfall
Assam^{28,29}	The vegetation of Assam is primarily of tropical type covering areas of evergreen, semi-evergreen, grasslands, deciduous forests, grasslands and riverside forests.	The climatic condition and topography of Assam have helped it earn the 'biodiversity hotspot' tag. It boasts diverse forests, grasslands and wetlands that sustain a wide variety of floral and faunal species.	Subtropical climate with temperature ranging from 5 °C to 32 °C and rainfall ranges from 1,500 mm to 3,750 mm
Bihar³⁰	Bihar is fortunate to have a wide variety of forests comprising of Northern dry mixed deciduous forest, Siwalik Sal Forest, Boswellia forest, Bhabar-dun Sal Forest, Dry deciduous scrub forest and West Gangetic moist mixed deciduous forest are the major forest types of the state.	Bihar is home to tropical moist deciduous and tropical dry deciduous forests.	The average annual temperature ranges from 20 °C to 28 °C and the annual rainfall ranges between 1,000 to 2,000 mm.
Andhra Pradesh³¹	As per Champion and Seth's classification the Forests of State fall under Southern Moist Mixed Deciduous Forest, Littoral Swamp Forest, Dry Teak Forest, Dry Red Sanders Bearing Forest, Southern Dry Mixed Deciduous Forest, Dry Deciduous Scrub, Dry Savannah Forest, Hardwickia	The State has three physiographic zones, the hilly region having Nallamalai, Erramala hills and the Eastern Ghats having an altitude of 500 to 1400 m, the plateau having an altitude of 100 m to 1000 m and the deltas of rivers between the Eastern Ghats and the Sea	The climate of this State is generally dry with temperature ranging from 8 °C to 50 °C and the annual rainfall is about 500-1300 mm.

²⁸ https://asmenvis.nic.in/Database/PlantDiversity_833.aspx?format=Print

²⁹ <https://environmentandforest.assam.gov.in/information-services/forest-types-in-assam-0>

³⁰ <https://fsi.nic.in/isfr19/vol2/isfr-2019-vol-ii-bihar.pdf>

³¹ <https://forests.ap.gov.in/PDF/publications/SFR2014.pdf>

	Forest, Dry Bamboo Brakes, Southern Thorn Forest, Dry Scrub Forest, Tropical Dry Evergreen Forest types.	Coast. Godavari, Krishna and Pennar are the 3 principal rivers of the State which drain into the Bay of Bengal.	
Karnataka^{32,33}	Vegetation types include tropical evergreen, semi-evergreen, moist deciduous, dry deciduous, thorny scrubs, sholas and coastal mangroves. They are a repository of rich biodiversity at the level of gene, species, and ecosystem.	The state can be divided into two distinct physiographic regions viz the 'Malnad' or hilly region comprising Western Ghats and 'Maidan' or plain region comprising the inland plateau of varying heights. 60% of the state's forest area falls under evergreen forests of western ghats.	The average annual rainfall varies from 2,000 mm to 3,200 mm and the average annual temperature between 25 °C and 35 °C.

Information related to hydrology, pedology, and topography of the states under project activity is given in the following table:

State	Hydrology	Pedology ³⁴	Topography ³⁵
Assam	Depend upon Southwest monsoon and Brahmaputra and Barak River ³⁶	The Inceptisols are the dominant soils, followed by Entisols, Alfisols and Ultisols, which occupy 41.4%, 33.6%, 11.3% and 5.6% of the total geographical area of the state and miscellaneous land	State situates at latitude of 24°07'N 28°00'N and longitude of 89°42'E to 96°02'E. The state is divided into four physiographic regions: the Brahmaputra plain, the Barak plain, the Karbi plateau and the North Cachar Hills.

³²

http://karenavis.nic.in/Database/KarnatakaForest_8197.aspx#:~:text=The%20forest%20ecosystem%20of%20Karnataka,scrubs%2C%20sholas%20and%20coastal%20mangroves.

³³ <https://fsi.nic.in/isfr19/vol2/isfr-2019-vol-ii-karnataka.pdf>

³⁴ [https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Gp-Obi-](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Gp-Obi-Reddy/publication/322222168_Degraded_and_Wastelands_of_India_Status_and_Spatial_Distribution/links/61988a3f3068c54fa504a9d3/Degraded-and-Wastelands-of-India-Status-and-Spatial-Distribution.pdf?_tp=eyJjb250ZXh0Ijp7ImZpcnN0UGFnZSI6InB1YmXpY2F0aW9uliwicGFnZSI6InB1YmXpY2F0aW9uIn19)

[Reddy/publication/322222168_Degraded_and_Wastelands_of_India_Status_and_Spatial_Distribution/links/61988a3f3068c54fa504a9d3/Degraded-and-Wastelands-of-India-Status-and-Spatial-Distribution.pdf?_tp=eyJjb250ZXh0Ijp7ImZpcnN0UGFnZSI6InB1YmXpY2F0aW9uliwicGFnZSI6InB1YmXpY2F0aW9uIn19](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Gp-Obi-Reddy/publication/322222168_Degraded_and_Wastelands_of_India_Status_and_Spatial_Distribution/links/61988a3f3068c54fa504a9d3/Degraded-and-Wastelands-of-India-Status-and-Spatial-Distribution.pdf?_tp=eyJjb250ZXh0Ijp7ImZpcnN0UGFnZSI6InB1YmXpY2F0aW9uliwicGFnZSI6InB1YmXpY2F0aW9uIn19)

³⁵ [https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Gp-Obi-](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Gp-Obi-Reddy/publication/322222168_Degraded_and_Wastelands_of_India_Status_and_Spatial_Distribution/links/61988a3f3068c54fa504a9d3/Degraded-and-Wastelands-of-India-Status-and-Spatial-Distribution.pdf?_tp=eyJjb250ZXh0Ijp7ImZpcnN0UGFnZSI6InB1YmXpY2F0aW9uliwicGFnZSI6InB1YmXpY2F0aW9uIn19)

[Reddy/publication/322222168_Degraded_and_Wastelands_of_India_Status_and_Spatial_Distribution/links/61988a3f3068c54fa504a9d3/Degraded-and-Wastelands-of-India-Status-and-Spatial-Distribution.pdf?_tp=eyJjb250ZXh0Ijp7ImZpcnN0UGFnZSI6InB1YmXpY2F0aW9uliwicGFnZSI6InB1YmXpY2F0aW9uIn19](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Gp-Obi-Reddy/publication/322222168_Degraded_and_Wastelands_of_India_Status_and_Spatial_Distribution/links/61988a3f3068c54fa504a9d3/Degraded-and-Wastelands-of-India-Status-and-Spatial-Distribution.pdf?_tp=eyJjb250ZXh0Ijp7ImZpcnN0UGFnZSI6InB1YmXpY2F0aW9uliwicGFnZSI6InB1YmXpY2F0aW9uIn19)

³⁶ https://www.cgwb.gov.in/old_website/GW-Assessment/GWR-2022-Reports%20State/Assam.pdf

		types are marshy and riverine, which total to 8.1%	
Bihar	Depend on southwest monsoon and Ganga and Son rivers ³⁷	Inceptisols are the predominant soils, covering 42% of the area, followed by Entisols (37%), Alfisols (17%) and Vertisols (<1%)	Bihar is situated between 24°17' to 27°31' N latitudes and 83°20' to 88°17' E longitudes. It is divided into Eastern Himalayas, Indo-Gangetic plain, Eastern Plateau (Chhotanagpur) and Central Highlands.
Andhra Pradesh	Depends upon Southwest and Northeast monsoon and major rivers like Godavari, Krishna, Pennar, Vamsadara and Nagavali etc. ³⁸	Of the total area of the state, 36% is covered by Inceptisols, 30% by Alfisols, 11% by Entisols, 8% by Vertisols, 3% by Aridisols and nearly 2% by Mollisols	It is located between 12°37' and 19°54' N latitudes and 76°46' and 84°46' E longitudes. It has been divided into Deccan plateau, Hill ranges and Coastal plains.
Karnataka	Depend upon Southwest and Northeast monsoon and rivers like Krishna, Malprabha, Tungabhadra, Bhima etc. ³⁹	Of the total area of Karnataka, 27% is covered with Alfisols, 25% by Inceptisols, 16% by Entisols, 15% by Vertisols, 8% by Ultisols, 5% by Aridisols and 1% by Mollisols.	Situated between 11°30' to 18°30'N latitudes and 74°15' to 78°30'E longitudes. Physiographically, it is divided into Deccan plateau, Hill ranges and Coastal plain.

There was no evidence of the presence of vegetation cover, as described in section 3.4 of this document. Without implementation of the project, the land would continue to degrade, exacerbating the existing environmental challenges.

Land degradation across various states ⁴⁰ in India is driven by a combination of environmental and human-induced factors. Common problems include waterlogging, salinity, soil erosion, forest and vegetation degradation. Underlying causes contributing to these issues are excessive and

³⁷ https://www.cgwb.gov.in/old_website/GW-Assessment/GWR-2022-Reports%20State/Bihar.pdf

³⁸ http://cgwb.gov.in/old_website/GW-Assessment/GWR-2022-Reports%20State/Andhra%20Pradesh.pdf

³⁹ https://www.cgwb.gov.in/old_website/GW-Assessment/GWR-2022-Reports%20State/Karnataka.pdf

⁴⁰ Bihar: <https://bhuvan-app1.nrsc.gov.in/2dresources/thematic/ld1516/map/BR.pdf> , Assam: bhuvan-app1.nrsc.gov.in/2dresources/thematic/ld1516/map/AS.pdf , Karnataka: bhuvan-app1.nrsc.gov.in/2dresources/thematic/ld1516/map/KA.pdf , Andhra Pradesh: bhuvan-app1.nrsc.gov.in/2dresources/thematic/ld1516/map/AP.pdf

unregulated irrigation, small and marginal land holdings, irregular and unpredictable rainfall patterns, dependence on monsoons, inadequate water supply, and extreme weather events like heavy rainfall. These factors collectively lead to reduced land productivity and increased vulnerability of farming systems.^{41,42,43,44}

However, with the implementation of the project, efforts are being made to rehabilitate and restore the less productive private croplands/fallow lands, aiming to improve their overall condition and ecological health. By introducing ecologically adapted agroforestry species, the project aims to combat the degradation process and promote revegetation. This proactive approach is crucial in mitigating the negative impact on the land and facilitating its recovery in a more sustainable and productive way.

1.15 Compliance with Laws, Statutes and Other Regulatory Frameworks

There are no legally binding laws/ regulations enforcing or preventing the afforestation and reforestation activities in India. The afforestation /reforestation activities therefore are within the relevant, regional laws, statutes and regulatory frameworks.

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.

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 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 (Species name) plantations.

National Government Laws	
Applicable Laws/Policies	Justification

⁴¹

https://soilconservation.assam.gov.in/sites/default/files/swf_utility_folder/departments/soil_medhassu_in_oid_3/portlet/level_2/State%20Disaster%20Management%20Plan.pdf

⁴² https://www.researchgate.net/profile/B-Mohan-Kumar-2/publication/348196768_Land_Degradation_in_Bihar_India_An_Assessment_Using_Rain-Use_Efficiency_and_Residual_Trend_Analysis/links/62203ef619d1945aced14c8c/Land-Degradation-in-Bihar-India-An-Assessment-Using-Rain-Use-Efficiency-and-Residual-Trend-Analysis.pdf?tp=eyJjb250ZXh0Ijp7ImZpcnN0UGFnZSI6Il9kaXJlY3QiLCJwYWdlIjoicHVibGljYXRpb24ifX0

⁴³ https://aaj.net.in/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/2016_article_634-43.pdf

⁴⁴ <https://www.deccanherald.com/india/karnataka/696-million-ha-of-land-under-degradation-in-state-isro-report-1163677.html>

Indian Forest Act, 1927⁴⁵	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 1988⁴⁶	• 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. • 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 1980⁴⁷	• 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

⁴⁵ https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/15385/1/the_indian_forest_act%2C_1927.pdf

⁴⁶ https://mpforest.gov.in/img/files/Policy_NFP.pdf

⁴⁷ https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/19381/1/the_forest_%28conservation%29_act%2C_1980.pdf

	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.
Forest Right Act 2006⁴⁸	Project implementation and management do not violate rights of indigenous peoples and objectives of FRA 2006.
Assam Government Laws	
Assam bamboo & rattan policy, 2019⁴⁹	• Enhancement of resources through promotion of bamboo and cane plantation in forest areas, wastelands as well as in private lands and through its sustainable and scientific harvesting. • Improvement of productivity by use of improved planting stock and scientific management practices. • Generating employment opportunity and livelihood security of the bamboo and Cane dependents at all levels through assured supply of raw materials and establishment of appropriate institutions. Project implementation and management do not violate any section of the policy.
Assam forest policy, 2004⁵⁰	Major objectives of the policy which are being enhanced by the project are: • Maintenance of environmental stability through preservation and where necessary, restoration of ecological balance that has been adversely disturbed by serious depletion of forests in the State. • Increasing the forest/tree cover in forest deficient areas of State like chars, chapories permanently established along the course of the river Brahmaputra, through community afforestation and suitable agro-forestry and farm forestry models. • Creating a massive people's movement with special involvement of women for achieving the objectives and to minimize pressure on forests under the community-based conservation programme. Project implementation and management do not violate any section of the policy.
Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council, 1951⁵¹	Project implementation and management do not violate the act. Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council, 1951. Under the Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council, following section are relevant with respect to project:

⁴⁸ <https://tribal.nic.in/FRA/data/FRARulesBook.pdf>

⁴⁹

https://industriescom.assam.gov.in/sites/default/files/swf_utility_folder/departments/industries_com_oid_4/portlet/level_2/assam_bamboo_and_cane_policy_2019.pdf

⁵⁰

https://environmentandforest.assam.gov.in/sites/default/files/swf_utility_folder/departments/envforest_lipl_in_oid_3/portlet/level_1/files/Assam%20Forest%20Policy%2C%202004.pdf

⁵¹ <https://karbianglong.gov.in/about-us/about-kaac-secratariat>

- Functions under the provisions of the Sixth Schedule, allowing legislative, executive, and financial powers and has jurisdiction over the Karbi Anglong and West Karbi Anglong districts.
- This law gives power to people empowered to make laws on land, forest, agriculture, village administration, public health, and local customs.
- This law works in coordination with the Assam state government but autonomy in specified areas such as agriculture or grazing or for residential or other non – agricultural purposes or for any other purpose likely to promote the interests of the inhabitants of any village or town.

Project implementation and management do not violate the act.

Bihar Government Law	
Bihar Kashth & other Forest Produce Transit Regulations Rules, 1973⁵²	• The project complies with the Bihar Forest Rules, 1953, ensuring legal plantation practices, boundary demarcation, and fire protection. • All activities are conducted in coordination with State Forest Department officials, including DFOs and Range Officers, as per jurisdiction. • The project operates only on legally verified land parcels with no encroachment, aligning with Indian Forest and land tenure laws. • Fire prevention and biodiversity protection measures are implemented in line with state forest regulations and environmental safeguards. • Monitoring records and plantation data are maintained as per regulatory requirements and are available for audit and verification.
Andhra Pradesh Government Laws	
Andhra Pradesh Forest Act, 1967⁵³	This act regulates the transit and possession of timber and other forest produce. It also prohibits or regulates the following: • Setting fire to land or forest produce • Granting pattas to land • Occupation, clearing, ploughing, or breaking up of land for cultivation • Cutting, sawing, conversion, and removal of trees • Hunting, shooting, fishing, poisoning of water, and setting traps or snares

⁵² <https://indiankanoon.org/doc/63194429/>

⁵³ <https://forests.ap.gov.in/PDF/Vigilance/ANDHRA%20PRADESH%20FOREST%20ACT,%201967.pdf>

Andhra Pradesh Forest (Amendment) Act, 2016 (Act No. 15 of 2016)⁵⁴	This Act amends several sections of the Andhra Pradesh Forest Act, 1967. - Amendments deal with administrative and legal proceedings, in particular dealing with the following issues: - competent authorities: income earnings or assets derived or obtained from or attributable to illegally acquitted sandal wood or Red Sanders wood or other scheduled tree; land property; offences and penalties; - Vehicles involved in smuggling Red Sanders Wood/Sandal Wood/Scheduled tree; Seizure or freezing of illegally acquired property; creation of Special Courts for trial of forest offences, etc.
Karnataka forest laws and rules	
The Karnataka Forest Act, 1963⁵⁵	- It consolidates forest laws across the state to ensure uniform management and conservation. - It enables the declaration of reserved forests and restricts unauthorized activities like tree felling, clearing, and hunting. - The Act promotes community participation by allowing the creation of village forests and forest committees. - It also prescribes penalties and empowers authorities to enforce actions against forest offences, including confiscation of forest produce.
The Karnataka Preservation of Trees Act, 1976⁵⁶	- The Karnataka Preservation of Trees Act, 1976, aims to regulate tree felling and promote afforestation to address ecological concerns. - It mandates prior permission from designated Tree Officers for cutting trees in specified urban and rural areas. - The Act establishes Tree Authorities responsible for tree census, setting planting standards, and overseeing preservation efforts. - Certain exemptions exist, such as for bona fide domestic use and specific tree species like coconut and eucalyptus. - Penalties are prescribed for unauthorized felling, including fines and possible imprisonment. - The Act emphasizes community involvement and provides mechanisms for appeals and enforcement.
The Mysore Forest Act, 1900⁵⁷	The Mysore Forest Act, 1900 was established to regulate and protect forest resources within the princely state of Mysore.

⁵⁴ <https://forests.ap.gov.in/PDF/Vigilance/AP%20Forest%20Amendment%20Act-2016.pdf>

⁵⁵ [https://aranya.gov.in/aranyacms/\(S\(mfmyte4xkldctrmo1ol3et5y\)\)/downloads/Acts/Karnataka%20Forest_Act_1963.pdf](https://aranya.gov.in/aranyacms/(S(mfmyte4xkldctrmo1ol3et5y))/downloads/Acts/Karnataka%20Forest_Act_1963.pdf)

⁵⁶ [https://aranya.gov.in/aranyacms/\(S\(mfmyte4xkldctrmo1ol3et5y\)\)/downloads/Acts/THE%20KARNATAKA%20PRESERVATION%20OF%20TREES%20ACT,%201976.pdf](https://aranya.gov.in/aranyacms/(S(mfmyte4xkldctrmo1ol3et5y))/downloads/Acts/THE%20KARNATAKA%20PRESERVATION%20OF%20TREES%20ACT,%201976.pdf)

⁵⁷ [https://aranya.gov.in/aranyacms/\(S\(mfmyte4xkldctrmo1ol3et5y\)\)/downloads/Acts/the-mysore-forest-act-1900_07-10-2024_07.33.53.pdf](https://aranya.gov.in/aranyacms/(S(mfmyte4xkldctrmo1ol3et5y))/downloads/Acts/the-mysore-forest-act-1900_07-10-2024_07.33.53.pdf)

	• It empowered the government to declare any land as a reserved or protected forest and prohibit activities like grazing, timber felling, or clearing. • The Act defined various forest offences and provided penalties including fines and imprisonment for violations. • It allowed forest officers to arrest without warrant and seize illegally obtained forest produce. • The legislation laid the groundwork for structured forest governance and resource management. • It also provided mechanisms for claims, appeals, and dispute resolution regarding forest land and usage rights.
Forest Rules, 1969⁵⁸	• It was enacted under the Karnataka Forest Act, 1963 to provide detailed procedures for forest administration and conservation. • They lay out the processes for constitution and management of reserved, district, and village forests, including rights settlement, boundary demarcation, and grazing control. • The rules govern the felling and removal of trees, issue of permits, and collection of seigniorage fees for forest produce. • They include strict guidelines for fire prevention, transport and trade of timber, and protection of government-owned trees on private lands. • Panchayats are given defined responsibilities in managing village forests, with oversight from forest officers. • Provisions for penalties, appeals, and licensing ensure enforceability and compliance with forest conservation laws.
The Karnataka Preservation of Trees Rules, 1977⁵⁹	• It was framed to implement the provisions of the 1976 Act, establishing a Tree Authority responsible for tree preservation and planning. • The rules mandate that individuals must obtain prior written permission from the Tree Officer before felling any tree in designated areas. • They define the procedures for filing appeals if permission is denied, ensuring transparency and recourse. • Certain species are exempt from felling permissions, as notified by the state government. Conditions for replantation may be imposed when tree felling is approved to ensure ecological restoration.

⁵⁸ [https://aranya.gov.in/aranyacms/\(S\(mfmyte4xkldctrmo1ol3et5y\)\)/downloads/Acts/KF_Rules_1969.pdf](https://aranya.gov.in/aranyacms/(S(mfmyte4xkldctrmo1ol3et5y))/downloads/Acts/KF_Rules_1969.pdf)

⁵⁹

[https://aranya.gov.in/aranyacms/\(S\(mfmyte4xkldctrmo1ol3et5y\)\)/downloads/Acts/THE%20KARNATAKA%20PRESERVATION%20OF%20TREES%20RULES,%201977.pdf](https://aranya.gov.in/aranyacms/(S(mfmyte4xkldctrmo1ol3et5y))/downloads/Acts/THE%20KARNATAKA%20PRESERVATION%20OF%20TREES%20RULES,%201977.pdf)

-
- The rules also specify penalties and enforcement mechanisms to prevent unauthorized tree cutting and promote accountability.
-

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

If yes, provide required evidence of no double issuance as outlined by the VCS Standard.

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

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?

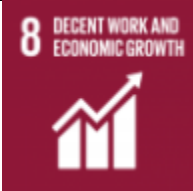
☐ Yes

☒ No

1.18 Sustainable Development Contributions

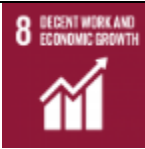
1.18.1 Sustainable Development Contributions Activity Description

The project intends to promote holistic development and enhance the quality of life of the population in the project area. 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 activity will provide employment to many people, including all 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; ensuring that employment opportunities are equitably distributed within the 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 because of the 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 targets⁶⁰ in the following ways.

Goal	Target of India	Project Activity Contribution
	Global SDG target 1.1.1 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, achieving 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 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	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 sustainable livelihoods, the project helps ensure that communities are better prepared to withstand extreme.

⁶⁰ https://sdgindiaindex.niti.gov.in/assets/Files/Target_Justification_2020-21.pdf

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.

Table 1: Sustainable Development Contributions

Row number	SDG target	SDG indicator	Net impact on SDG indicator	Current project contributions	Contributions over project lifetime
1)	1.1	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)	Implemented activities to decrease	PAI-1 of this project activity generating the seasonal employment of over 169 -man days including both men and women who perform manual tasks and earn an average of US\$ 1.50 per day.	Throughout the lifespan of the project, plantation activities are forecasted to provide a collective total of over 100,000 seasonal jobs. This affords individuals the potential to earn around US\$ 1.50 per day on average throughout the year, enhancing income prospects and supporting local communities.
2)	8.3	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex	Implemented activities to decrease	The initial Project Activity Instance has provided SDG awareness training, decent job creation, and Climate Change Awareness programs to 1,000 individuals and relevant stakeholders.	The entire Project Activity is expected to provide SDG awareness training and Climate Change Awareness programs to 10,000 individuals and relevant stakeholders.

3)	13.2	Total greenhouse gas emissions per year	Implemented activities to decrease	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 1,948.41 ha of land the PAI-1 has successfully removed total , 85,456 tCO ₂ of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere during the current monitoring period.	Over the entire Project Activity lifespan, it is expected to sequester 2,224,829 tons of CO ₂ eq from the atmosphere over the project lifetime.
4)	15.1.	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	Implemented activities to increase	The project has converted the 1,948.41ha of less productive (non- forest) cropland/fallow land into forest land.	In total lifetime of the project, 10,000 ha. of less productive non forest land will be converted into forest land.

1.19 Additional Information Relevant to the Project

Leakage Management

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

The leakage emission has been estimated for displaced agricultural activities in Section 5.3

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 this document. 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 Project implementor and farmer community
- Agreements between the Project implementor and PP
- Benefit sharing mechanism

Further Information

There is not 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 Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Karnataka 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 the help of local experts and experienced farmers, the PP had identified the optimal area for project implementation.

b) Identification of the stakeholder: The process began 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 "plantation,". It also outlined the format of the meeting, which includes presentations and feedback from stakeholders that were recorded. A stakeholder response team furthered connects with attendees to assess their understanding of the meeting content. Any input or requests received during the meeting were duly incorporated into the project's processes and standard procedures. After completing understanding about the project, interested farmers register their name in register of Mangrove Foundation of India, WIPES Foundation and HLTEC via phone call, voluntary person or visiting to the office. List of stakeholders/Group of stakeholders identified:

- ❖ Farmers/Local farming communities

- ❖ Daily wages labor

Representation from

- ❖ Communities outside the project area VCS Joint Project

- ❖ Institutions including Sarpanch, Secretary, Ward Member

- ❖ Agriculture department

- ❖ Horticulture Department

- ❖ Other NGOs

Legal or customary tenure/access rights	The project proponent (PP) holds sole ownership of the carbon rights generated under this project. This ownership is secured through a legal framework established via agreements between the PP and other entities (implementation partner), such as MFI, WIPES Foundation and HLTEC, as well as between these entities and the participating farmers. In which, farmers have vested rights to carbon credits with project implementer under a carbon credit contractual agreement. The PP is authorized to issue and trade carbon credits. In addition, PP will allocate carbon credit sales earnings to farmers through implementation partners in accordance with the contractual arrangement (carbon credit agreement). Moreover, all of the croplands, under this project activity, 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 Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Karnataka, with plans to expand to other states in India. Each state in India has its own unique culture and traditions; however, PAI-1 initiated in Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Karnataka 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 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 are inherently environmentally friendly, fostering positive impacts on the surrounding ecosystem. anticipated environmental benefits include biodiversity conservation, enhanced soil fertility, water security, improved food security and contributions to climate Anticipated environmental benefits include biodiversity conservation, enhanced soil fertility, bolstered water security, improved food security, and contributions to climate change mitigation and adaptation Stakeholders recognize and comprehend the importance of the under the project to their way of life, especially the farming community. Positive human involvement can also foster a sense of commitment and ownership among the stakeholders. As the project involves consultations with individual farmers, there is an opportunity for changes in livelihoods. Project may lead

	to the adoption of more efficient and sustainable agricultural practices, potentially improving farmers' economic well-being after completion as well as involvement of local people indicates a focus on empowering within the community. Results can lead to positive changes in the economic and social well-being of people in the community. Sustainable land management practices of project could positively impact on ecosystem services such as soil fertility.
Location of stakeholders	The plantation project is being implemented across multiple small land parcels located in different states of India. The primary stakeholders are small and marginal farmers, who are located within and around the project area, which serves as the focal point of the project's activities. The daily wage labourers involved in project activities also comes from the same project region.
Location of resources	The project's focus on Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Karnataka strategically targets areas where local communities, particularly small and marginal farming communities have a significant presence. These stakeholders either own or customarily access territories and resources within these regions, making their involvement crucial to the project's success. By engaging local stakeholders through a phased approach, the project not only aims to respect the traditional rights and practices of these communities but also ensures that its impact reaches diverse groups. The widespread participation of people across various territories highlights the project's potential to create far-reaching benefits. This approach could lead to the adoption of sustainable land use practices, enhancing both agricultural productivity and environmental health across the region. Moreover, the emphasis on inclusivity allows for a deeper connection between the project and the local communities, increasing the likelihood of long-term commitment to sustainable practices. The involvement of farmer further strengthens this, as they are often key players in promoting social and economic empowerment, particularly for women. This broad participation fosters a collective responsibility among

stakeholders, ensuring that the project has a lasting, positive impact on both the environment and the livelihoods of the people within these districts.

2.1.2 Stakeholder Consultation and Ongoing Communication

Date of stakeholder consultation	The first stakeholder consultation meeting was conducted as on before the project start date on 23 May 2019. However, for the continuous development and progress of the project, several other meetings were also conducted and the details are given in the stakeholder engagement process.																																																		
Stakeholder engagement process	The meeting invitations were distributed via various channels in addition to being prominently displayed at the Gram Sabha's/Village Panchayat office in local (Kannada, Assamese, Telugu), Hindi and English language before 8-10 days of the meeting date. The details of the meetings conducted are as below:																																																		
	<table><tr><th>S.No</th><th>Location</th><th>Date</th></tr><tr><td colspan="3">MFI</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Gram Panchayat Hall, Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh</td><td>23/05/2019</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Gram Panchayat Hall, Uttara Kannada, Karnataka</td><td>02/06/2019</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Gram Panchayat Hall, Tirupathi, Andhra Pradesh</td><td>10/06/2019</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Gram Panchayat Hall, Sri Sathya Sai, Andhra Pradesh</td><td>19/06/2019</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>Panchayat Ghar, Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh</td><td>28/10/2019</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>Gram Panchayat Hall, Gadag, Karnataka</td><td>11/08/2021</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>District Panchayat Hall, Haveri, Karnataka</td><td>26/12/2021</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>Panchayat Mandal Hall, Prakasam, Andhra Pradesh</td><td>02/07/2022</td></tr><tr><td>9</td><td>Gram Panchayat Hall, Shimoga, Karnataka</td><td>19/10/2022</td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>Panchayat Mandal Hall, GD Nellore, Andhra Pradesh</td><td>07/11/2023</td></tr><tr><td>11</td><td>District Panchayat Hall, West Godhavari, Andhra Pradesh</td><td>01/02/2024</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">HLTEC</td></tr><tr><td>12</td><td>Chingri Club (Kajagoan) HLTEC</td><td>12/06/2019</td></tr><tr><td>13</td><td>Longki Tisso, Upper Deapani</td><td>18/07/2020</td></tr></table>			S.No	Location	Date	MFI			1	Gram Panchayat Hall, Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh	23/05/2019	2	Gram Panchayat Hall, Uttara Kannada, Karnataka	02/06/2019	3	Gram Panchayat Hall, Tirupathi, Andhra Pradesh	10/06/2019	4	Gram Panchayat Hall, Sri Sathya Sai, Andhra Pradesh	19/06/2019	5	Panchayat Ghar, Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	28/10/2019	6	Gram Panchayat Hall, Gadag, Karnataka	11/08/2021	7	District Panchayat Hall, Haveri, Karnataka	26/12/2021	8	Panchayat Mandal Hall, Prakasam, Andhra Pradesh	02/07/2022	9	Gram Panchayat Hall, Shimoga, Karnataka	19/10/2022	10	Panchayat Mandal Hall, GD Nellore, Andhra Pradesh	07/11/2023	11	District Panchayat Hall, West Godhavari, Andhra Pradesh	01/02/2024	HLTEC			12	Chingri Club (Kajagoan) HLTEC	12/06/2019	13	Longki Tisso, Upper Deapani	18/07/2020
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15	Dakmuka, Rajpathar	15/06/2022
16	Longnit Bazzar	02/07/2023
17	Jengkha	06/06/2024
WIPES		
18	Panchayat Mandal Hall, Banka, Bihar	27/05/2019
19	Gram Panchayat Hall, Jamui, Bihar	18/02/2022

The participation of all stakeholders in the project has been inclusive, according to individual and gender-independent capacities, cultural identity, and religion. Phase-by-phase consultation was done with the farming communities. Initially, meetings were arranged to explain the objectives of the project to social entities and leaders who served as representative members of the community. This allowed for widespread community publicity. The community's members and entities were there in a positive manner and were aware of the project's needs and effectiveness for their improvement. Second, every supporter of the project should approach every farmer and hold group meetings to consult with them on the issue.



Photo: Small Group Consultation with Youth



Photo: Local Stakeholder Consultation including all types of stakeholders



Photo: Group Consultation with women

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 participate 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. Also, participants were briefed on the intricacies of carbon financing, encompassing the validation and verification processes conducted by

	VVB. Furthermore, highlights the mitigation potential of planted species as a carbon sink. The session also elucidates the additional benefits derived from the project in the form of carbon credits. Moreover, Local communities will benefit from enhanced livelihoods, with increased income from carbon credit sales and fruit production. The success of the project hinges on effective stakeholder engagement and the fair distribution of benefits, ensuring a sustainable and positive outcome for all parties involved. Overall, the consultation outcome showed positive results, with most stakeholders demonstrating a thorough understanding of the project details, indicating 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, most stakeholders became well-informed about the project.
Ongoing communication	MFI, WIPES Foundation and HLTEC (Project Implementors), in collaboration with Infinite Environment Solutions Limited (Project developers) have 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 MFI, WIPES Foundation and HLTEC through various channels, including phone calls or direct visits to a designated group member appointed in the project region by the MFI, WIPES Foundation and HLTEC and Infinite Environment Solutions Limited head office, which is conveniently located within the project area. This comprehensive approach ensures that farmers remain informed and engaged throughout the project, enhancing collaboration and trust between MFI, WIPES Foundation and HLTEC with 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 team and the VVB 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. 6. Discussion on various carbon credits mechanisms was 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 credit was explained and they were happy to be part of such a positive initiative. By actively incorporating stakeholder input into the decision-making process, the project team demonstrated a strong commitment to inclusive and participatory development. This ensured transparency and helped build sustained trust and collaboration with stakeholders.

2.1.3 Free Prior and Informed Consent

Obtaining consent	Efforts were made to identify and engage all relevant rights holders, with additional focus on women, marginalized groups, and underrepresented stakeholders, to foster equitable participation. No unresolved conflicts or disputes were identified in the project areas during stakeholder engagement. Moreover, steps were taken to confirm that the project activities would neither exacerbate nor influence the outcomes of any pre-existing conflicts in surrounding regions. The project team has established an accessible grievance redressal mechanism to address any emerging issues, ensuring sustained collaboration and trust with stakeholders. The property and land use rights of local stakeholders have been upheld, and free, prior, and informed consent has been secured from enrolled farmers through a Farmer's Agreement. The farmer has signed a consent form with the project proponent, granting the proponent exclusive rights to generate credits from the designated land. The proponent will assume full responsibility for verification, auditing, and issuance. The landowner commits not to have sold, nor to sell in the future, any greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions or removals from plantations to any party other than the proponent. They have also

	agreed to provide all legal rights in accordance with applicable carbon standards. A copy of the signed agreement has been submitted to the validation and verification body. 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.
Outcome of FPIC	The free prior and informed consent has very good outcomes in terms of transparent understanding of the concept of the project, process of the implementation of the project, establishment of grievance redress mechanism and process initiated for conservation of Indigenous peoples and Local Communities for defining the long-term intellectual property rights. Farmers have gained knowledge and understanding regarding greenhouse gases (GHG), their environmental impacts, and the grievance redressal mechanism. This has increased local awareness and involvement in the project and the concept of carbon credits. They also recognize the importance of these issues for both the environment and human well-being. The FPIC process resulted in voluntary consent from farmers, documented through signed Farmer agreements. The project adheres strictly to land ownership boundaries, ensuring no encroachment or displacement. Consent and ownership documents validate the absence of forced relocation or economic displacement, affirming transparent agreement and stakeholder participation.

2.1.4 Grievance Redress Procedure

Development process	Infinite Environmental Solutions Limited (IESL) has established a structured and transparent grievance redressal mechanism to address stakeholder concerns related to project implementation. The first level of grievance handling is managed by on-ground implementation partners, MFI and WIPES, who serve as the primary point of contact for

	farmers and community members. These partners are responsible for receiving, documenting, and resolving issues at the local level in a timely and effective manner. If a grievance cannot be resolved locally, it is escalated to the IESL management team for further action. The system ensures that all feedback is formally acknowledged, appropriately addressed, and communicated through proper channels. Additionally, farmer institutions are actively involved in the grievance resolution process to promote fairness, transparency, and accountability across all levels.
Grievance redress procedure	The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) enables aggrieved stakeholders ("complainants") to express their concerns through various channels, such as phone calls and meetings. Its primary goal is to provide an accessible, quick, and effective response to concerned stakeholders, particularly vulnerable populations who may lack access to official legal systems. It is essential that potentially impacted stakeholders understand the purpose of the GRM, the various options available for voicing their grievances, and where to obtain assistance and guidance on how to proceed. Acknowledging Receipt: Staff members who receive grievances, whether at the project office or through NGOs, should notify complainants that their grievance has been received. This will be logged and reviewed for eligibility, with an initial organizational response generated if deemed eligible. Acknowledgment should typically be sent within 3 to 5 days of receipt, often in formal letters. Evaluating GRM Eligibility: This procedural step confirms that the issue presented is relevant to the project within 7 working days. Maintaining a low barrier to entry with a rapid turnaround is preferable, ensuring that concerns can be addressed without unnecessary obstacles. Eligibility determination serves to initiate an initial examination and response. Assigning Responsibility: Complaints are directed to the appropriate institution or individual. Given the involvement of multiple partners in project activities, clarity regarding roles and responsibilities for GRM

implementation and response is crucial. The referral process will depend on the type of issue raised and its associated risk level.

Closing Out the Grievance: If the response is successful, GRM staff will document the satisfactory resolution in consultation with the complainant. In cases involving significant risks, impacts, or negative publicity, it may be appropriate to include written documentation from the complainant indicating satisfaction with the response.

If there is a grievance or question that cannot be resolved through discussion or by both the parties (PP and project Implementor), it will be referred to a neutral third party as an agricultural experts, environmental consultants, or academics, for mediation. If mediation fails, the project has a choice between arbitration, national courts, or possibly a higher international body for dispute resolution.

Before filing an official grievance complaint, project management asks that all employees review the policy that directly impacts their complaint. For example, if an employee files a sexual harassment, discriminatory complaint, he/she must consult the owner. Project management encourages employees to resolve minor disputes with the help of a mediating person, who may be the workers' representative. If the informal complaint is not fairly and constructively resolved within 10 days, employees/workers may file a formal grievance.

Key Features of the Grievance Mechanism:

1. The grievance procedure, governing structure, and decision-makers must be transparent.
2. The GRM should address concerns quickly, effectively, and in a culturally appropriate manner, ensuring accessibility for all affected parties without cost or retaliation.
3. The project proponent (PP) will inform impacted parties about the grievance process during community engagement initiatives and maintain a public record of grievance responses.

	All grievances will be processed confidentially, independently, without bias, and in a timely manner. 4. Users of the grievance mechanism will not face retaliation, abuse, or discrimination. The PP employs trained personnel to conduct stakeholder engagement initiatives and may seek external expertise as needed. Records of grievance responses will be made publicly available.

Grievances received	Resolution and outcome
No comments have been received on the grievance mechanism.	No action required as there was no grievance received.

2.1.5 Public Comments

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 project is managed through a collaborative framework led by Infinite Environmental Solutions Limited (IESL), the Project Proponent (PP), in partnership with on-ground implementation partners MFI, HLTEC and WIPES. IESL oversees the overall governance, bringing deep expertise in carbon standards, project methodologies, and regulatory compliance. Their responsibilities include project design, monitoring and reporting, carbon credit generation, and coordination with validation and verification bodies to ensure alignment with international climate standards. MFI and WIPES play a crucial role at the grassroots level by executing day-to-day field operations. Their responsibilities include farmer identification and mobilization, conducting awareness programs, facilitating plantation activities, and providing technical training and planting materials. They also manage ongoing monitoring and serve as the first point of contact for farmer queries and grievances. Together, this partnership ensures a seamless integration of technical oversight and field-level implementation. The model supports transparent communication, efficient planning, and continuous engagement with stakeholders. It also enhances the long-term success and credibility of the project by aligning community participation with global climate

goals. Most importantly, it ensures equitable benefit-sharing among participating smallholder farmers, contributing to both environmental and socio-economic resilience.

2.2.2 Risk Assessment

Table below describe the risk assessment and outcome of the potential risks to stakeholders and the environment.

	Risks identified	Mitigation or preventative measure taken
Natural and human-induced risks to stakeholder s' wellbeing	No risk identified	Project design includes strategies aimed at preventing potential negative impacts, backed by stringent protocols to ensure stakeholder safety and well-being throughout the project. The careful planning and implementation of our activities, which prioritize both environmental and social responsibility, reinforce this proactive approach. This effectively mitigates possible risks, thereby protecting the interests of all parties involved. The species planted in this project are not invasive and also not harmful for environment. Thus, they do not primarily possess any natural risk disrupting the environmental wellbeing of participants. Participants are always part of decision making and monitoring plans, thus a sense of connectedness and integrity is ensured, pointing towards workplace, financial and societal wellbeing as a whole.
Risks to stakeholder participation	No risk identified	The project proponent has assessed and not any natural and human-induced risks to local stakeholder's well-being, food security, land loss, loss of yields and climate change adaptation were identified. All the local stakeholders have been included in the local stakeholder consultations during the development of the carbon project and further, general training during project activity considers any potential risks. The project activities have been carefully developed in collaboration with the owners and beneficiaries. Their valuable input and perspectives have been taken into consideration during the planning process. All local stakeholders were consulted during the 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	As per the report of New Labour Code for New India, Government of India,⁶¹ suitable working condition has been providing the safeguard to employer. PP follow the rule, regulation and law with freedom, safety and dignity of employer because it is Concern list of state government. Employees involved in the implementation and management of the project activity have respectable working conditions, equitable payment, and equal possibilities for growth and learning in an environment where people are free to voice their concerns and demand for better terms.
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 and its implementations partner 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 chemical pesticides and fertilizers)	No risk identified	No development activity which harms the environment and stakeholders. There are no use of synthetic fertilizers and plant protectors in the project, ensuring a more natural approach to cultivation. Additionally, it does not generate hazardous waste or materials, promoting a safer and more sustainable environment.

https://labour.gov.in/sites/default/files/labour_code_eng.pdf

2.3 Respect for Human Rights and Equity

2.3.1 Labor and Work

	Risks identified ⁶²	Mitigation or preventative measure(s) taken
Discrimination	No risk identified	PP ensures equality and prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste or sex. The project proponent confirms that neither they nor any other entity involved in the project design or implementation has engaged in any form of discrimination. The project proponent has established anti-discrimination policies, which can be provided to the auditor at a later stage. Both Infinite Solutions and the implementing partner have robust policies in place to protect against discrimination affecting employees and other stakeholders involved in the project.
Sexual harassment	No risk identified	PP ensures equality and prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste or sex. 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 or sexual harassment, there are anti-harassment policies and 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

⁶² 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.

		approach, with equal opportunities having been already provided or planned for in this regard.
Forced labor	No risk identified	PP does not promote or engage in forced labor within or outside of the project boundary and is committed to not using victims of these practices now or in the future. There are no such events/ activities in project which represent victims of forced labor.
Child labor	No risk identified	PP does not promote or engage in child labor within or outside of the project boundary and is committed to not using victims of these practices now or in the future. There are no such events/ activities in project which represent victims of child labor.
Human trafficking	No risk identified	PP does not promote or engage in human trafficking within or outside of the project boundary and is committed to not using victims of these practices now or in the future. There are no such events/ activities in project which represent victims of human trafficking.

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 team members, partners, and stakeholders underwent cultural sensitivity training to enhance their understanding and appreciation of the local community's customs, beliefs, and practices. Additionally,

they established guidelines and protocols to ensure that project activities are carried out in a manner that respects cultural traditions and avoids disrupting sensitive locations.

2.3.4 Property Rights

The current ARR project has been implemented in the private croplands which has clear title rights of the local farmers from the local stakeholder community. The property rights and resources right go to landowner of plantation areas. The legal documents of land right are available with each farmer which justify the real ownership.

Risks identified	Mitigation or preventative measure(s) taken
No risk identified	The property and land use rights of local stakeholders have been fully respected, and free, prior, and informed consent has been obtained from enrolled farmers through a Farmer's Agreement.

2.3.5 Benefit Sharing

Process used to design the benefit sharing plan	The benefits sharing mechanism has been discussed with the local implementation partners, and project participant farmers during stakeholder consultation meetings. Furthermore, there are no concerns of the enrolled farmers regarding the benefit sharing mechanism. The agreement for the carbon rights sharing has been signed with individual farmer involved in the project.
Summary of the benefit sharing plan	Benefit sharing agreement has been signed among PP (Infinite) and Project Implementors (MFI, WIPES Foundation, HLTEC) and the same way Project implementors and farming community with the transparent communication. The benefits from the current project will be shared with the farming community directly through the MFI, WIPES Foundation and HLTEC as per the signed agreement. MFI, WIPES Foundation, HLTEC with farming community are responsible to keep sensitive information and document secure as per project requirement. The basis for allocation of benefits to individual farmers is determined by objective criteria, including the extent of land enrolled by each farmer under the project and their adherence to project

	implementation requirements, such as land stewardship and compliance with monitoring protocols. These criteria have been clearly communicated during community meetings, where agreements are presented and formally accepted by farming groups.
Approval and dissemination of benefit sharing plan	A transparent agreement is signed among the farmers and other entities and among IESL and other entities, granting IESL rights to generate carbon credits for the development of carbon projects. During community group meetings, the farming groups are presented with the agreements, and all terms are formally accepted by the community. IESL staff will promptly provide a copy of 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. The transfer chain will be: Infinite Environment (PP) Solutions Limited -► Other entities (PIs) -► Farmer's account

2.4 Ecosystem Health

	Risks identified	Mitigation or preventative measure(s) taken
Impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems	No risk identified	The planting of agroforestry species and related activities do not have any adverse effects on the existing ecosystem. On the contrary, tree species are chosen for their suitability to the soil and ecological conditions, which results in positive impacts on biodiversity and contributes to an increase in carbon stock.
Soil degradation and soil erosion	No risk identified	No planned activities will result in soil degradation or erosion. Instead, a variety of deep-rooting species have been selected for planting, which are known to stabilize the soil and prevent erosion, thereby

		promoting overall soil health. The project is being executed with minimal soil disturbance (less than 5%), ensuring the preservation of soil structure and fertility.
Water consumption and stress	No risk identified	The project focuses on addressing water consumption and stress in arid and semi-arid areas with low and unpredictable rainfall. To combat water scarcity, drought-resistant species suited to local agroecological conditions were planted, ensuring resilience to fluctuating rainfall and temperature patterns. These species require minimal water once established, reducing pressure on natural water sources while enhancing soil moisture retention and groundwater recharge. By employing sustainable planting practices, the project improves water balance and fosters 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
Som tree (<i>Persea bombycina</i>)	Native ⁶³	The Som tree, a perennial, evergreen species, is ecologically well-adapted to the specific ecological conditions of the proposed project area. It holds significant ecological value and is critically important as the primary host plant for the endemic <i>Antheraea assamensis</i> (Muga silkworm). This ecological association not only supports biodiversity but also contributes to the local economy through the	Not applicable

⁶³ (PDF) Traditional Muga Silk (*Antheraea assamensis*) Rearing as a Means of Rural Livelihood and Conservation Efforts among the Indigenous Communities of Assam

		sustainable production of Muga silk, thereby combining environmental resilience with economic utility. Som (<i>Persea bombycina</i> Kost.), formerly named as <i>Machilus bombycina</i> (King ex Hook. f.) ⁶⁴	
Mango (<i>Mangifera indica</i>)	Native ⁶⁵	The widely cultivated <i>Mangifera</i> species, primarily <i>Mangifera indica</i> , is indigenous to the Indian subcontinent, positioning the region as the global leader in mango production, contributing approximately 50% to the world's total output ⁶⁶ . Beyond its economic significance, the mango tree exhibits notable ecological benefits, particularly its high carbon sequestration potential. Empirical studies have demonstrated that soil organic carbon (SOC) levels under mango orchards (and mango-based agroforestry models) are among the highest recorded in cultivated systems—second only to natural forest ecosystems—and surpass those observed in alternative agroforestry systems, citrus orchards, and conventional croplands ^{67,68} .	Not applicable
Guava (<i>Psidium guajava</i>)	Non-native ⁶⁹	Guava is native form tropical America ⁷⁰ , but Guava can be successfully grown in sub-tropical and tropical conditions. It does well up to an altitude of 1,000-1,500 meters. The optimum temperature requirement is 23-28°C growth and development ⁷¹ .	Not Applicable. It has been adapted to native ecological conditions and is not harmful for native species and ecosystem ⁷² .

⁶⁴ Food plants of Muga silkworm | Directorate of Sericulture | Government Of Assam, India

⁶⁵ <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC3249901/>

⁶⁶ https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Balbhim-Chavan-2/publication/265303793_Total_Sequestered_Carbon_Stock_of_Mangifera_indica/links/548bfd150cf214269f1dd91b/Total-Sequestered-Carbon-Stock-of-Mangifera-indica.pdf

⁶⁷ <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11270-024-07493-8>

⁶⁸ https://www.researchgate.net/publication/358090266_Estimation_of_carbon_sequestration_potential_of_horticulture-based_agroforestry_systems_in_South_Gujarat?enrichId=rgreq-9147791584b25fd5b2a5a1a46be57403-XXX&enrichSource=Y292ZXJQYWdlOzM1ODA5MDI2NjBUZoxMTE2MDgxMTc5NjM1NzEyODE2NDMxMDU4OTcxMzI%3D&el=1_x_2&esc=publicationCoverPdf

⁶⁹ https://www.researchgate.net/profile/ChristopherMenzel/publication/286781042_Guava_An_exotic_fruit_with_potential_in_Queensland/links/59505bf2aca27248ae439194/Guava-An-exotic-fruit-with-potential-in-Queensland.pdf

⁷⁰ (PDF) A short review on a Nutritional Fruit : Guava

⁷¹ (PDF) High Density Planting: Cultivation of Guava

⁷² GUAVA

Sissoo (<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>)	Native ⁷³	Sissoo, a fast-growing deciduous species, offers considerable socioeconomic benefits through its use in timber, fuelwood ⁷⁴ , and fodder—providing vital support to rural livelihoods. Its resilience in diverse and degraded soil types, along with its high biomass productivity ⁷⁵ , makes it ideal for agroforestry and reforestation initiatives. Furthermore, Sissoo plays a crucial role in climate change mitigation by sequestering carbon both in its biomass and through improved soil carbon content. It is important to note that in regions where Sissoo forests are not part of the natural ecological dynamics, farmers often choose to cultivate the species on their private or agricultural lands, driven by its economic value and adaptability ⁷⁶ .	Not Applicable
Tamarind (<i>Tamarindus indica</i>)	Non-native ⁷⁷	Tamarind trees offer a valuable local source of medicine ⁷⁸ and are well-suited to semi-arid climates. Their fallen leaves naturally enrich the soil by adding organic matter, while the trees themselves support local biodiversity by providing habitat and food for various bird and insect species. Though originally an introduced species, tamarind has become a highly suitable choice for social forestry, agroforestry, and the rehabilitation of wastelands ⁷⁹ across India.	Not Applicable
Eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.)	Non-native ⁸⁰	<i>Eucalyptus</i> , a fast-growing species from the <i>Myrtaceae</i> family, is widely planted	Not Applicable. It has been

⁷³https://www.academia.edu/download/66512427/Social_Acceptance_for_Ecological_Service20210422-967-vpe5jw.pdf

⁷⁴https://d197for5662m48.cloudfront.net/documents/publicationstatus/152005/preprint_pdf/15e47e00c83b38fb320106f4b5a78f91.pdf

⁷⁵ https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Dhiraj-Kuma9/publication/345579387_Carbon_Sequestration_Potential_of_Agroforestry_Systems_Existing_on_Farmer's_Field_in_Different_States_of_the_Country/links/5fa8e6f9458515157bf72822/Carbon-Sequestration-Potential-of-Agroforestry-Systems-Existing-on-Farmers-Field-in-Different-States-of-the-Country.pdf

⁷⁶ <https://eacpm.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/Working-Pap-r-on-Agroforestry.pdf>

⁷⁷ <https://www.asianagrihistory.org/pdf/articles/nc-shah-18-4.pdf>

⁷⁸ <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2666086521001545>

⁷⁹https://www.researchgate.net/publication/351450947_Tamarind?enrichId=rgreq-9412e9e0d2e59e666e8775e2b9eff9b7-XXX&enrichSource=Y292ZXJOYWdIOzM1MTQ1MDk0NztBUzoxMDIxODQ0MjIwMDQ3MzYzQDE2MjA2MzgwNTU5MzE%3D&el=1_x_2&esc=publicationCoverPdf

⁸⁰<https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/international-review-of-social-history/article/el-dorado-of-forestry-the-eucalyptus-in-india-south-africa-and-thailand-18502000/28A6D54A8DA97960B912F2CDB666FFD2>

		across agricultural lands, as well as along roads, canals, and field boundaries in India. It is highly adaptable, thriving in degraded, waterlogged, and lateritic soils ^{81,82,83} . Its rapid growth and ease of establishment make it a preferred choice for afforestation and land rehabilitation across various Indian landscapes.	adapted to native ecological conditions and is not harmful for native species and ecosystem ⁸⁴
Indian Blackberry/Jamun (<i>Syzygium cumini</i>)	Native ⁸⁵	Black plum, commonly known as Jamun, is well-suited to the climatic conditions of the project regions ^{86,87,88} and thrives across diverse soil types. Rich in antioxidants, it supports local nutrition while also offering potential benefits for carbon markets through its biomass and ecological value.	Not Applicable
Gamhar (<i>Gmelina arborea</i>)	Native ⁸⁹	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> , known for its rapid biomass accumulation, demonstrates significant stem wood contribution to overall tree biomass, making it valuable for commercial use. In Agri-silviculture systems, its root architecture—with coarse roots concentrated in the topsoil and fine roots in the uppermost layers—supports effective soil stabilization and minimizes competition with intercrops ⁹⁰ . The species has been shown to improve crop physiological traits and yield, particularly when integrated into agroforestry systems ^{91,92} . Additionally, <i>Gmelina</i> contributes to soil carbon enhancement	Not Applicable

⁸¹ <https://www.indianjournals.com/ijor.aspx?target=ijor:ijbsm&volume=12&issue=1&article=004>

⁸² <https://www.fao.org/4/ac777e/ac777e08.htm>

⁸³ https://www.researchgate.net/publication/349819449_Eucalyptus_Trees_Plantation_A_Review_on_Suitability_and_Their_Beneficial_Role

⁸⁴ [Eucalyptus in India - R.M. Palanna](#)

⁸⁵ [https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Jayakumararaj-](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Jayakumararaj-Ramaraj/publication/235768116_Profile_of_bioactive_compounds_in_Syzygium_cumini_-_a_review/links/02e7e51bcbb2beee9000000/Profile-of-bioactive-compounds-in-Syzygium-cumini-a-review.pdf)

[Ramaraj/publication/235768116_Profile_of_bioactive_compounds_in_Syzygium_cumini_-_a_review/links/02e7e51bcbb2beee9000000/Profile-of-bioactive-compounds-in-Syzygium-cumini-a-review.pdf](#)

⁸⁶ <https://www.cabidigitallibrary.org/doi/abs/10.1079/ejhs.2025.0003>

⁸⁷ <https://krishikosh.egranth.ac.in/items/bde149c4-01b9-4fe0-9ccb-0236229f8906>

⁸⁸ https://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=5IUzEQAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PT452&dq=syzygium+cumini+cultivation+in+andhra+pradesh&ots=iHz3854703&sig=tHu6DCoz_ofdv5kASMuZZp51adw

⁸⁹ [https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Arvind-](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Arvind-Bijalwan/publication/322336904_Scaling_up_an_Indigenous_Tree_Gmelina_arborea_Based_Agroforestry_Systems_in_India/links/5a54b69d458515b125accca7/Scaling-up-an-Indigenous-Tree-Gmelina-arborea-Based-Agroforestry-Systems-in-India.pdf?_sg%5B0%5D=started_experiment_milestone&origin=journalDetail&_rtd=e30%3D)

[Bijalwan/publication/322336904_Scaling_up_an_Indigenous_Tree_Gmelina_arborea_Based_Agroforestry_Systems_in_India/links/5a54b69d458515b125accca7/Scaling-up-an-Indigenous-Tree-Gmelina-arborea-Based-Agroforestry-Systems-in-India.pdf?_sg%5B0%5D=started_experiment_milestone&origin=journalDetail&_rtd=e30%3D](#)

⁹⁰ <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1023/A:1024478700645>

⁹¹ <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1023/B:NEFO.0000040940.32574.22>

⁹² <https://www.frontiersin.org/journals/sustainable-food-systems/articles/10.3389/fsufs.2025.1494371/full>

		and supports potential carbon credit generation, ⁹³ making it a scientifically sound choice for agroforestry in India.	
Teak (<i>Tectona grandis</i>)	Native ⁹⁴	Teak is one of the most valuable and hardy silviculture species ⁹⁵ , native to tropical forests of India ⁹⁶ . Teak grows well in deep, well-drained alluvial soils, moist, warm, tropical climate with pH ranges from 6.5-7.5. It is known for its durability, strength, and natural resistance to insects and decay, making it a popular choice for plantation projects.	Not Applicable
Cashew (<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>)	Non-native ⁹⁷	Cashew plantations are vital to India's economy and ecology, offering income, employment, and supporting rural communities. They play a crucial role in enhancing the livelihoods of smallholder farmers in Southern India ⁹⁸ . Ecologically, they help prevent soil erosion and improve soil fertility. In carbon credit projects, cashew plantations contribute to carbon sequestration ⁹⁹ , supporting climate mitigation efforts.	
Mahogany (<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>)	Non-native ¹⁰⁰	Mahogany is exotic to India, native from Tropical America. In India, planted in various states, including West Bengal, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Orissa, Bihar, and Mysore ^{101,102} . The successful cultivation of Mahogany across diverse regions of India underscores its adaptability to the country's climatic conditions. Recent studies have highlighted the species' robust growth performance, particularly in the black soils of Karnataka ¹⁰³ , where its deep-rooting and moderately fast-growing nature is well-suited to the edaphic characteristics of the	Not Applicable

⁹³ <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-024-53162-5>

⁹⁴ https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-030-79311-1_1

⁹⁵ <https://scholarworks.sfasu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1022&context=forestrybulletins>

⁹⁶ https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-030-79311-1_1

⁹⁷ <https://dccd.gov.in/crop-history-cashew>

⁹⁸ <https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007/s43621-024-00558-y.pdf>

⁹⁹ <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0304380021000715>

¹⁰⁰ A project (VCS2479) ([Verra Search Page](#)) is already registered under VCS program with the same species (Mahogany) planted

¹⁰¹ <https://registry.terra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/2479>

¹⁰² (PDF) Mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla* King): a suitable timber species for agroforestry

¹⁰³ https://indianecologicalsociety.com/wp-content/themes/ecology/volume_pdfs/1699421546.pdf

		region. Additionally, promising growth outcomes have been reported from various agroclimatic zones of Andhra Pradesh ¹⁰⁴ , further attesting to the species' ecological plasticity and suitability across different soil types within the subcontinent.	
Citrus (<i>Citrus spp.</i>)	Native ^{105,106}	Citrus is one of the important fruit crops grown in India. Citrus being a evergreen tree requires soil moisture and all required nutrients for higher orchard efficiency during the fruit growth stages. In a project activity two of the Citrus species have been planted i.e <i>Citrus limon</i> and <i>Citrus sinensis</i>. As per morphological growth characteristics these species share almost same growth rate. Therefore, the same growth model as well as equation has been used. <i>Citrus limon</i> has been identified as "Native" species^{107,108,109} <i>Citrus sinensis</i> has been identified as "Native" species¹¹⁰	Not Applicable
Areca nut (<i>Areca catechu</i>)	Non-native ¹¹¹	Arecanut a long-lived tropical crop, is increasingly vulnerable to climate change, with species distribution modeling predicting a shift from highly suitable to less suitable climatic zones by the 2050s and 2070s under SSP scenarios. India, being the world's largest producer of arecanut ¹¹² , primarily utilizes its production domestically due to strong internal demand driven by traditional consumption practices, cultural significance, and local market needs. Northeastern India offers emerging suitability zones for areca nut plantations ¹¹³ . Integrating timber species like teak and mahogany in arecanut-based	Not Applicable

¹⁰⁴ <https://mahargh.com/frequently-asked-questions-about-mahogany-farming-in-india>

¹⁰⁵ (PDF) Species and varietal diversity of citrus

¹⁰⁶ [ijarbs2.pdf](#)

¹⁰⁷ [Herbarium JCB](#)

¹⁰⁸ [Citrus limon \(L.\) Osbeck](#)

¹⁰⁹ [Citrus Limon - an overview | ScienceDirect Topics](#)

¹¹⁰ [Domestication and history - ScienceDirect](#)

¹¹¹ https://www.researchgate.net/publication/292469329_Betel_leaf_and_betel_nut_in_India_History_and_uses

¹¹² https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-030-62140-7_1

¹¹³ https://www.researchgate.net/publication/378276258_Predicting_current_and_future_climate_suitability_for_arec_anut_Areca_catechu_L_in_India_using_ensemble_model

		agroforestry ¹¹⁴ systems can enhance economic resilience and ecosystem stability, providing both climate adaptation and livelihood diversification ¹¹⁵ .	
Red sander (<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>)	Native ¹¹⁶	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> (Family – Fabaceae) popularly known as Red Sanders is an endemic species confined to Southern parts of Eastern Ghats of India specially in Andhra Pradesh ¹¹⁷ . Heartwood of Red Sanders has high demand in domestic as well as international market and the wavy grained wood is valued. Along with its extensive use in furniture, the red dye obtained from the wood is used as coloring agent for textiles, medicine and food. Heartwood can accumulate various elements and rare earth elements like strontium cadmium, zinc, copper and uranium. Wood has different uses in traditional and folklore medicines and is used for the treatment of diabetes, prickly heat, skin diseases and for various other ailments.	Not Applicable
Coconut (<i>Cocos nucifera</i>)	Non-native ¹¹⁸	Coconut trees play a key role in carbon projects and afforestation in India due to their long lifespan and high carbon sequestration potential ^{119,120} . They store carbon in both biomass and soil, contributing to climate mitigation. Widely used in agroforestry, they support sustainable land use. Their economic value adds incentive for farmers to participate in green initiatives.	Not Applicable. It has been adapted to native ecological conditions and is not harmful for native species and ecosystem ^{121,122} .
Asan (<i>Terminalia elliptica</i>)	Native ¹²³	Asan is a drought-tolerant, fire-resistant tree preferred for soil regeneration and	Not Applicable

¹¹⁴ <https://masuijournal.org/111/OobWUaDLwCsrUZB3sXdPKzJkyPriD9.pdf>

¹¹⁵ https://www.researchgate.net/publication/386449022_The_Carbon_Sequestration_Potential_of_Arecanut_and_Plantation_Crops_A_Natural_Solution_to_Climate_Change

¹¹⁶ https://www.traffic.org/site/assets/files/20842/factsheet-red_sanders-1.pdf

¹¹⁷ <https://journals.sip.ac.lk/index.php/JTFE/article/view/2063>

¹¹⁸ https://patricklepetit.jalbum.net/_AGRICULTURE/LIBRARY/Cocos-coconut.pdf

¹¹⁹ https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-981-13-2754-4_16

¹²⁰ <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&profile=ehost&scope=site&authtype=crawler&jrnl=02531496&AN=184156818&h=jyWiG5Vwf57fxN1EjvznzFecFczWCwm%2BVnV%2FH9qb%2FEG1o5xmjviHwKebzPGellFcJSOBI3aSVm5QHcnD2uU%2F1A%3D%3D&crl=c>

¹²¹ History | Coirboard

¹²² Nature-based solutions in agriculture: A review of the coconut (*Cocos nucifera* L.)-based farming systems in Kerala, “the Land of Coconut Trees” - ScienceDirect

¹²³ <https://www.statebotanicalgardenodisha.org/plant-details.php?purl=asan>

		habitat restoration ¹²⁴ . Its litter decomposition in natural forests and afforested coal and manganese mine sites showed high nitrogen mineralization and changes in organic carbon, phosphorus, and lignin ¹²⁵ . Key factors for enhancing soil carbon sequestration include organic matter input, soil organism migration, and litter decomposition rates. It is used in traditional medicine for its astringent and anti-inflammatory properties ¹²⁶ .	
Katurai (<i>Sesbania grandiflora</i>)	Native ¹²⁷	<i>Sesbania Grandiflora</i> is highly celebrated for its nitrogen-fixing properties and delicious flowers and beans. It is a drought tolerant & vigorously growing plant, making it a go-to companion for regenerative practitioners. It primarily grows in hot and humid tropical zones throughout the world ¹²⁸ . <i>S. grandiflora</i> is valued as a fodder, the green leaves and pods being fed to cattle and goats, particularly for dry season feeding. It is valued for rehabilitating eroded hills, providing its growth is not inhibited by nematodes or very low soil pH. ¹²⁹	Not Applicable

Existing invasive species	Mitigation measures to prevent the spread or continued existence of invasive species
No invasive species	Not applicable

	Risks identified	Mitigation or preventative measure(s) taken
Invasive species	No risk identified	There has no invasive species been planted under this project activity. Hence, this is not applicable.

¹²⁴ <https://forrest-ecology.org/2022/03/terminalia-elliptica/>

¹²⁵ https://openurl.ebsco.com/EPDB%3Aacd%3A6%3A33722758/detailv2?sid=ebsco%3Aplink%3Ascholar&id=ebsco%3Aacd%3A110236009&cr=c&link_origin=scholar.google.com

¹²⁶ <https://www.rajagiricollege.edu.in/rajeevani-post/terminalia-elliptica-willd/>

¹²⁷ [Sesbania grandiflora.PDF](#)

¹²⁸ [Growing Sesbania Grandiflora - the Vegetable Hummingbird of the Bean Family](#)

¹²⁹ [Sesbania grandiflora - Tropical Forages](#)

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 land parcels with low productivity/ fallow lands

Historical Land Use Scenario	
Historical Land Use Scenario of the Land Parcel in the Andhra Pradesh Region Before Project Implantation	
Google Earth Image 2010 	
	Google Earth Image 2019 
Historical Land Use Scenario of the Land Parcel in the Karnataka Region Before Project Implantation	
	
Google Earth Image 2014	Google Earth Image 2018

Historical Land Use Scenario of the Land Parcel in the Bihar Region Before Project Implantation



Google Earth Image 2011



Google Earth Image 2019

Historical Land Use Scenario of the Land Parcel in the Assam Region Before Project Implantation



Google Earth Image 2011



Google Earth Image 2018

	Risks identified	Mitigation or preventative measure(s) taken
Ecosystem conversion	No risk identified	The project started on 01-July-2019. It is documented that there has been no conversion of existing native ecosystems since the last 10 years. The claim has been substantiated with the on-ground PRA report. The report further focuses that land parcels involved in the project activity were in the land use identified in the baseline which either agriculture or partially

3 APPLICATION OF METHODOLOGY

3.1 Title and Reference of Methodology

Type (methodology, tool or module).	Reference ID, if applicable	Title	Version
Methodology	AR-ACM0003	Afforestation and reforestation of lands except wetlands	2.0
Tool	AR-TOOL02	Combined tool to identify the baseline scenario and demonstrate additionally in A/R CDM project activities ¹³⁰	1.0
Tool	AR-TOOL03	Calculation of the number of sample plots for measurements within A/R CDM project activities ¹³¹	2.1.0
Tool	AR-TOOL08	Estimation of non-CO ₂ greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions resulting from burning of biomass attributable to an A/R CDM project activity ¹³²	4.0.0
Tool	AR-TOOL14	Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks of trees and shrubs in A/R CDM project activities ¹³³	4.1
Tool	AR-TOOL15	Estimation of the increase in GHG emissions attributable to displacement of pre-project agricultural activities in A/R CDM project activity ¹³⁴	01
Tool	AR-TOOL16	Tool for estimation of change in soil organic carbon stocks due to the	1.1.0

¹³⁰ <https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/ARmethodologies/tools/ar-am-tool-02-v1.pdf>

¹³¹ <https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/ARmethodologies/tools/ar-am-tool-03-v2.1.0.pdf>

¹³² <https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/ARmethodologies/tools/ar-am-tool-08-v4.0.0.pdf>

¹³³ <https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/ARmethodologies/tools/ar-am-tool-14-v4.2.pdf>

¹³⁴ cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/ARmethodologies/tools/ar-am-tool-15-v2.0.pdf

		implementation of A/R CDM project activities ¹³⁵	
Tool	AR-TOOL 17	Demonstrating appropriateness of allometric equations for estimation of aboveground tree biomass in A/R CDM project activities ¹³⁶	
Tool	AR-TOOL19	Demonstration of eligibility of lands for A/R CDM project activities ¹³⁷	2.0
Tool		VCS AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool (Version 4.0) ¹³⁸	4.2

3.2 Applicability of Methodology

Methodology ID	Applicability condition	Justification of compliance
AR - ACM0003	a) The land subject to the project activity does not fall in the 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 AR-ACM0003 methodology. c) A project activity applying this methodology shall also comply with the	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 categories¹³⁹. LULC maps (section 1.14) have been provided for the Project area which concludes that the project area does not fall under wetland category. As per the Implementation and Management Plan, rice field is excluded from the project area for current as well as future PAIs.

¹³⁵ <https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/ARmethodologies/tools/ar-am-tool-16-v1.1.0.pdf>

¹³⁶ https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/ARmethodologies/tools/ar-am-tool-17-v1.pdf/history_view

¹³⁷ <https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/ARmethodologies/tools/ar-am-tool-19-v1.pdf>

¹³⁸ https://verra.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/AFOLU_Non-Permanence_Risk-Tool_v4.0.pdf

¹³⁹ Chapter 7 Wetlands, Volume 4, 2006 IPCC Guidelines ([iges.or.jp](https://www.iges.or.jp))

	applicability conditions of the tools contained within the methodology and applied by the project activity. The project activity complies all the applicability condition of this methodology as well applied tool.	b). The project does not involve any type of grassland. Project involved the long term Cultivated land as per the mentioned in the appendies-1 of AR-ACM003 but soil disturbance is less than 10%. As per implementation plan, dimensions of pits have been fixed at 0.3 meter * 0.3 meter. Plantation density remained less than 1,111 plants per hectare throughout the project area. Activity results 99m² soil disturbance per hectare. It concludes that total soil disturbance occurred due to project activity is less than 1%. So, AR-ACM0003 is applicable. 3. As per the Implementation and Management Plan, rice field is excluded from the project area for current as well as future PAIs.
AR-CDM Tool 02	This tool is applicable under following condition. a) Forestation of the land 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 follows 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 CO₂ per year as

		per the CDM Methodology Booklet. ¹⁴⁰ .
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. b) Non-CO₂ GHG emissions resulting from any occurrence of fire within the project boundary shall be accounted for each incidence of fire which affects an area 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.	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 ii. Using fire to clear the land of harvest residue prior to replanting of the land
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 has considered leakage from the displacement of agricultural activities. Hence, 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	a) I) Project lands are not wetlands or peatlands. II). The project area is characterized as cropland with lowproductivity /fallow land in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh and cropland with low

¹⁴⁰ https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/documentation/meth_booklet.pdf

	iii) Are not subject to any of the land management practices and application of inputs as listed in the Tables 1 and 2 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.	productivity in Bihar and Assam. The type of soil in the project area are loamy, sandy¹⁴¹ and sandy loam soils.¹⁴² Such lands under tropical conditions have less carbon compared to plantations and forest cover. iii) The lands of Table 1 refer to cropland with low productivity/fallow land in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh and cropland with low productivity in Bihar and Assam, 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 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 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.

¹⁴¹ <http://www.gujenvs.nic.in/PDF/soil.pdf>

¹⁴² <https://www.toppr.com/ask/content/concept/climate-soil-natural-vegetation-and-animals-of-rajasthan-205960/>

3.3 Project Boundary

The proposed Project Activity involves multiple scattered small parcels of land spread across four states of India mentioned in section 1.12. Total proposed coverage of the Project Activity is 10,000 hectares of land, expected to involve 2,362 families. The first Project Activity Instance covers 1,948.41 hectares of land parcels involving farmers across Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Assam and Bihar of India and future PAI also restricted in these four states.

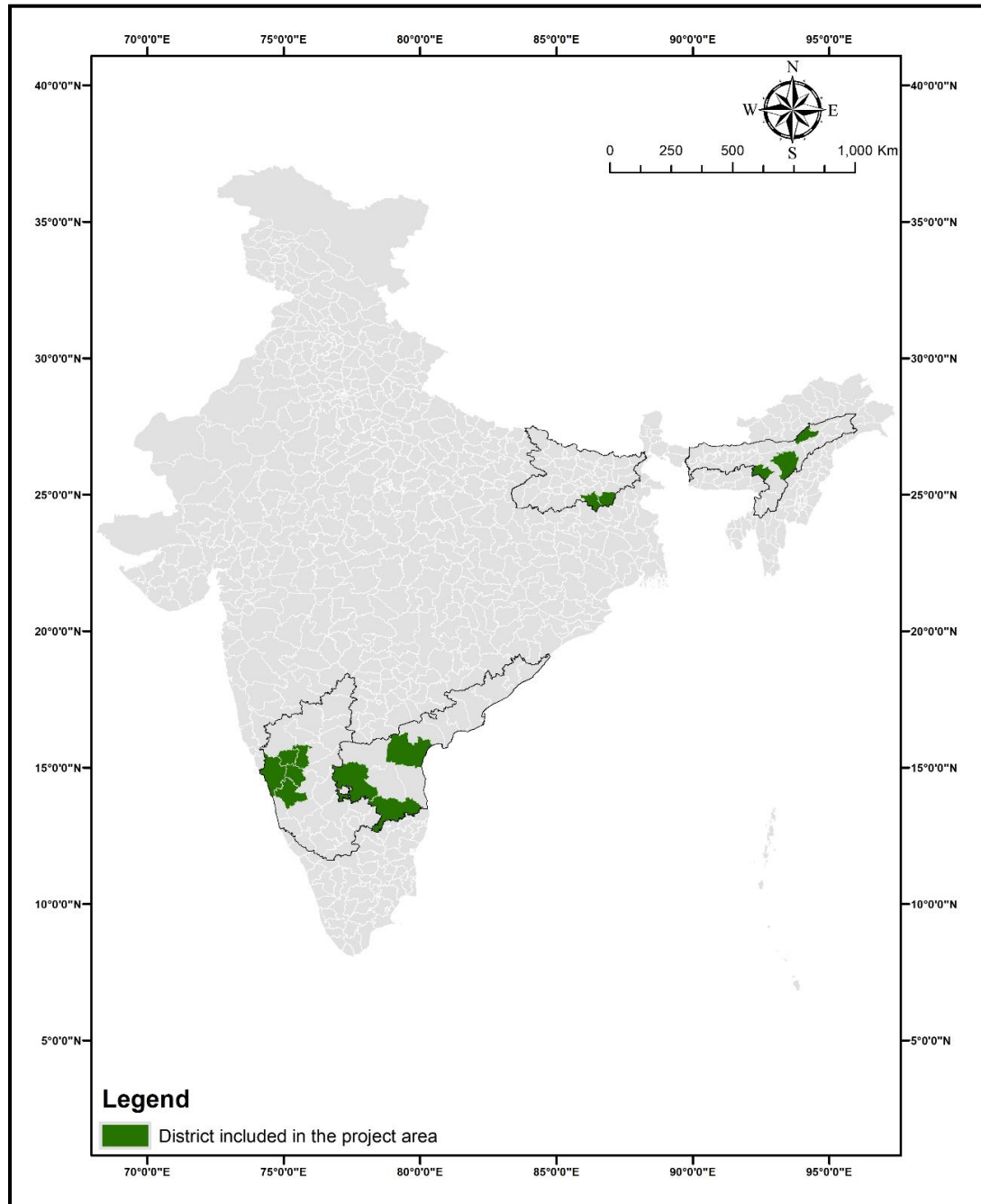


Figure: Map of the project boundary

Source		Gas	Included?	Justification/Explanation
Baseline	Above Ground Biomass	CO ₂	Yes	It is a major carbon pool and carbon stock in this pool is expected to increase due to the implementation of the project activity.
		CH ₄	No	The project activity does not reduce this GHG hence not considered in the carbon pool.
		N ₂ O	No	The project activity does not reduce this GHG hence not considered in the carbon pool.
		Other	N/A	The project activity does not reduce this GHG hence not considered in the carbon pool.
	Below Ground Biomass	CO ₂	Yes	It is a major carbon pool and carbon stock in this pool is expected to increase due to the implementation of the project activity.
		CH ₄	No	The project activity does not reduce this GHG hence not considered in the carbon pool.
		N ₂ O	No	The project activity does not reduce this GHG hence not considered in the carbon pool.
		Other	N/A	The project activity does not reduce this GHG hence not considered in the carbon pool.
	Soil Organic Carbon	CO ₂	Yes	Soil disturbance is less than 10% on non-organic soil so baseline emissions can be conservatively ignored.
		CH ₄	No	The project activity does not reduce this GHG hence not considered in the carbon pool.
		N ₂ O	No	The project activity does not reduce this GHG hence not considered in the carbon pool.
		Other	N/A	The project activity does not reduce this GHG hence not considered in the carbon pool.
	Litter	CO ₂	No	The pool is conservatively excluded from the project activity.
		CH ₄	No	The project activity does not reduce this GHG hence not considered in the carbon pool.
		N ₂ O	No	The project activity does not reduce this GHG hence not considered in the carbon pool.
		Other	N/A	The project activity does not reduce this GHG hence not considered in the carbon pool.

Source		Gas	Included?	Justification/Explanation
	Dead wood	CO ₂	No	The pool is conservatively excluded from the project activity.
		CH ₄	No	The project activity does not reduce this GHG hence not considered in the carbon pool.
		N ₂ O	No	The project activity does not reduce this GHG hence not considered in the carbon pool.
		Other	N/A	The project activity does not reduce this GHG hence not considered in the carbon pool.
Project	Above Ground Biomass	CO ₂	Yes	This corresponds to the largest carbon reservoir subject to the project activity. Carbon stock in this pool is expected to increase due to the implementation of the project activity. Carbon sequestration in the form of Above ground biomass has been calculated using AR-CDM TOOL14 “Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks of trees and shrubs in A/R CDM project activities”¹⁴³
		CH ₄	No	The project activity does not reduce this GHG hence not considered in the carbon pool.
		N ₂ O	No	The project activity does not reduce this GHG hence not considered in the carbon pool.
		Other	N/A	The project activity does not reduce this GHG hence not considered in the carbon pool.
	Below Ground Biomass	CO ₂	Yes	Carbon stock in this pool is expected to increase due to the implementation of the project activity. Carbon stock is calculated using AR-CDM TOOL14 Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks of trees and shrubs in A/R CDM project

¹⁴³ <https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/ARmethodologies/tools/ar-am-tool-14-v4.2.pdf>

Source	Gas	Included?	Justification/Explanation
			activities” ¹⁴⁴ “which suggest using the root shoot ratio for the calculation of below ground biomass.
	CH ₄	No	The project activity does not reduce this GHG hence not considered in the carbon pool.
	N ₂ O	No	The project activity does not reduce this GHG hence not considered in the carbon pool.
	Other	N/A	The project activity does not reduce this GHG hence not considered in the carbon pool.
	Soil Organic Carbon	CO ₂	Carbon stock in this pool is expected to increase due to the implementation of the project activity. Soil organic carbon increase in the project has been calculated using the default method given in AR-CDM TOOL16 “Tool for estimation of change in soil organic carbon stocks due to the implementation of A/R CDM project activities” ¹⁴⁵
		CH ₄	The project activity does not reduce this GHG hence not considered in the carbon pool.
		N ₂ O	The project activity does not reduce this GHG hence not considered in the carbon pool.
		Other	The project activity does not reduce this GHG hence not considered in the carbon pool.
	Litter	CO ₂	The pool is conservatively excluded from the project activity.
		CH ₄	The project activity does not reduce this GHG hence not considered in the carbon pool.
		N ₂ O	The project activity does not reduce this GHG hence not considered in the carbon pool.

¹⁴⁴ <https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/ARmethodologies/tools/ar-am-tool-14-v4.2.pdf>

¹⁴⁵ <https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/ARmethodologies/tools/ar-am-tool-16-v1.1.0.pdf>

Source	Gas	Included?	Justification/Explanation
	Other	N/A	The project activity does not reduce this GHG hence not considered in the carbon pool.
	CO ₂	No	The pool is conservatively excluded from the project activity.
	CH ₄	No	The project activity does not reduce this GHG hence not considered in the carbon pool.
	N ₂ O	No	The project activity does not reduce this GHG hence not considered in the carbon pool.
	Other	N/A	The project activity does not reduce this GHG hence not considered in the carbon pool.

As per table 2, paragraph 10 of AR-ACM0003, CO₂ emissions due to the burning of woody biomass are accounted as a change in carbon stock, however in this project activity there is no burning of woody biomass has taken place for the purpose of site preparation, or as part of forest management.

Source	Gas	Included?	Justification/Explanation
Burning of woody biomass	CO ₂	No	There is no burning of woody biomass that has taken place as a project activity for the management of the plantation in this project instance.
	CH ₄	No	There is no fire event or burning of biomass which could result into CH ₄ and N ₂ O emissions.
	N ₂ O	No	Hence, calculated as zero.

3.4 Baseline Scenario

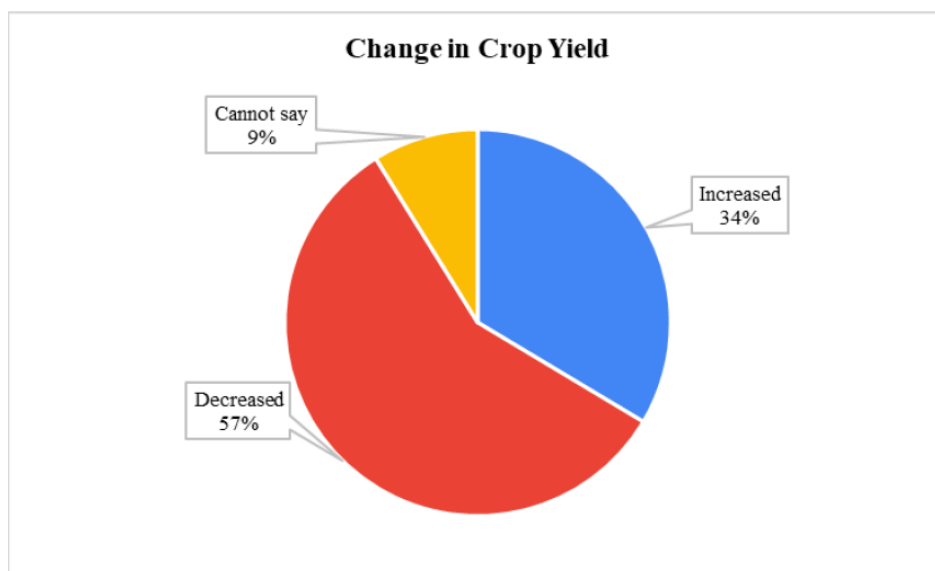
In accordance with the AR-AM Tool 02, "Combined Tool to Identify the Baseline Scenario and Demonstrate Additionality in A/R CDM Project Activities, Version 01," the process for determining alternative scenarios and evaluating additionality is outlined in Section 3.5. The methodology necessitates providing a rationale for considering the pre-project land use (croplands with low productivity/fallow land) 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 encompasses four states—Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, and Assam—as outlined in Section 3.3 of this document.

Based on PRA observation in the baseline field assessment, as outlined in the, “Conditions prior to project initiation” section, it is evident that the project areas in four states primarily consist of the type of lands as follow:

1. Cropland with low productivity/fallow land in Karnataka
2. Cropland with low productivity/fallow land in Andhra Pradesh
3. Cropland with low productivity in Bihar
4. Cropland with low productivity in Assam

Below figure showing the PRA response of farmer, and is demonstrated that the crop yield has decreased in the project areas which is due to soil erosion being the most significant cause (~78%), followed by thinning of organic topsoil (~12%) resulting in decline of soil productivity.



In the absence of the project activity, the baseline scenario for the project area, is as follows:

- **Baseline Scenario as Cropland with low productivity/ follow land in Karnataka**

The project areas are located on private lands. Karnataka, has historically producing crops such as pulses, groundnut, maize and chilies, which has witnessed a steady decline in productivity¹⁴⁶. Land fragmentation is another issue that hampers the scale of agricultural operations¹⁴⁷. Land fragmentation leads to inefficient land use and lower productivity. Large tracts of fertile land suffer from soil erosion by wind and water. This area must be properly treated and restored to its original fertility¹⁴⁸.

¹⁴⁶ <https://www.ijpab.com/form/2018%20Volume%206,%20issue%206/IJPAB-2018-6-6-913-917.pdf>

¹⁴⁷ [IJRAR22B3901.pdf](#)

¹⁴⁸ [IJRAR19D1154.pdf](#)

Additionally, marginal and small farmers have not been cultivating the horticultural crops like, Papaya, Pomegranate¹⁴⁹. In contrast, smallholders are primarily engaged in subsistence farming¹⁵⁰, facing low productivity and limited access to resources. The small farmers are incurring losses frequently due to high cost of labour and costly seeds¹⁵¹. Regional imbalances in agricultural productivity also stem from special variations in the availability of important agricultural inputs¹⁵².

The productivity of cereals has shown a significant decline¹⁵³ and despite agriculture being the primary livelihood in rural Karnataka, challenges like low productivity hinder progress¹⁵⁴. The area under current fallow data was reported at 678.000 ha in 2022 making an increase from 476.000 ha for 2021¹⁵⁵. The major constraints affecting agriculture production in the area include large dependence on rainfall and low productivity of the existing rice-rice system¹⁵⁶. Smaller farms appear to have lower inefficiencies than larger farms due to the more efficient use of inputs. Further, the average profit efficiencies were observed to be higher for unfragmented farms, large farms, owner operated farms and those practicing diversified cropping pattern as compared with their counterparts¹⁵⁷

- **Baseline Scenario as Cropland with low productivity/ follow land in Andhra Pradesh**

The project area of Andhra Pradesh are cultivated with different crops throughout the agriculture year. The important crops cultivated were paddy, maize, wheat, millet, sugarcane, pulses, fruits (Water melon, mango, lemon, banana)¹⁵⁸. The area under land put to non-agricultural use (12.63%), current fallows (8.88%), and barren and uncultivable land (8.25%) in 2019-20. On the whole, the percentage of area cultivable waste land, current fallows and other fallows are more in the State of Andhra Pradesh¹⁵⁹.

The soils in project Andhra Pradesh are primarily red lateritic and black which generally have low fertility and salinity problem¹⁶⁰ affecting the crop productivity and fertility.

A significant portion of the agricultural operations in the state is managed by marginal and small farmers who together account for nearly 85 per cent of the total holdings¹⁶¹. Agricultural efficiency and sustainability in Andhra Pradesh are influenced by land fragmentation, soil quality and the predominance of small- scale farming.

- **Baseline Scenario as Cropland with low productivity in Bihar**

¹⁴⁹ [IJCRT1135801.pdf](#)

¹⁵⁰ <https://krishikosh.egranth.ac.in/server/api/core/bitstreams/8b17186e-2fe0-4e2f-a7a7-cd26008bc13b/content>

¹⁵¹ [\(PDF\) PROBLEMS OF SMALL FARMERS IN KARNATAKA](#)

¹⁵² [IJRAR1CAP075.pdf](#)

¹⁵³ [content](#)

¹⁵⁴ [JETIR2503256.pdf](#)

¹⁵⁵ [Agricultural Land: Karnataka: Type of Use: Fallow Land: Current fallow | Economic Indicators | CEIC](#)

¹⁵⁶ [Karnataka | ICAR](#)

¹⁵⁷ <https://krishikosh.egranth.ac.in/server/api/core/bitstreams/8b17186e-2fe0-4e2f-a7a7-cd26008bc13b/content>

¹⁵⁸ [IJRAR22B3772.pdf](#)

¹⁵⁹ [IJRAR22B3772.pdf](#)

¹⁶⁰ [Andhra Pradesh | ICAR](#)

¹⁶¹ [IJRAR22B3772.pdf](#)

In Bihar state, rice, wheat and maize are predominant crops of the state. However, the productivity of different crops in the state remains below the national average¹⁶². Agriculture in project areas is characterized by low productivity, large yield gaps, high uncertainty, and instability in crop production¹⁶³. One of the key reasons for this low productivity is the slow adoption of modern technologies and improved farming practices by the majority of farmers. Soil erosion is a major problem possessing a danger to agricultural productivity¹⁶⁴. Dominance of cereals in cropping pattern reflect on the subsistence nature of state agriculture, where most farmers grow crops primarily for household consumption. Land holding pattern further constrain agricultural growth, more than 90% of all land-holding fall in the category of marginal holding with a farm size less than 1 hectare¹⁶⁵.

Overall, the combination of small holdings, low technology adoption and dependence on traditional crops continues to hinder the overall productivity and profitability of agriculture in project area.

- **Baseline Scenario as Cropland with low productivity in Assam**

In the state of Assam, the cropping pattern has been more or less stable with only marginal changes in the importance of a few crops. Rapeseed and mustard, and tea are the most important crops, again with fairly stable shares. Wheat, pulses, jute and mesta, and sugarcane have witnessed a marginal decline in their shares¹⁶⁶. Rapeseed and mustard are usually cultivated in kharif season, oilseeds and wheat production has been prominent across the arable lands of Assam¹⁶⁷. The constraints to agriculture are such challenge of small landholding sizes¹⁶⁸, constant degradation of land and natural resources¹⁶⁹. Decrease of soil fertility due to over fertilization and sustained pesticides used are leading contributors to low agricultural development in Assam¹⁷⁰. Major constraints in agriculture are dependence on traditional cultural practices along with traditional varieties; very low use of nutrients is the major reason for stagnation/decline of crop productivity in the state¹⁷¹.

Historical Land Use Scenario
Historical Land Use Scenario of the Land Parcel in the Andhra Pradesh Region Before Project Implantation

¹⁶² [Bihar | ICAR](#)

¹⁶³ [Frontiers | Holistic analysis of cropping diversity and intensity implications for productive, environmental, and nutritional performance of smallholder farms in Bihar, India](#)

¹⁶⁴ [AKSH 804 Agriculture 2022.pdf](#)

¹⁶⁵ [Agriculture challenges of Bihar](#)

¹⁶⁶ [Assam Livelihoods – The Scenario | Assam State Rural Livelihoods Mission \(ASRLM\) | অসম চৰকাৰ, India](#)

¹⁶⁷ https://aipublisher.org/resources/article_documents/article_docajahss.3.3.4.pdf

¹⁶⁸ <https://bioticapublications.com/journal-backend/articlePdf/cb5306297c.pdf>

¹⁶⁹ <https://www.indianjournals.com/ijor.aspx?target=ijor:ar&volume=43&issue=4&article=008>

¹⁷⁰ [1107134137.pdf](#)

¹⁷¹ [Assam Livelihoods – The Scenario | Assam State Rural Livelihoods Mission \(ASRLM\) | অসম চৰকাৰ, India](#)



Google Earth Image 2010



Google Earth Image 2019



Google Earth Image 2010



Google Earth Image 2019

Historical Land Use Scenario of the Land Parcel in the Karnataka Region Before Project Implantation



Google Earth Image 2014



Google Earth Image 2018

Historical Land Use Scenario of the Land Parcel in the Bihar Region Before Project Implantation

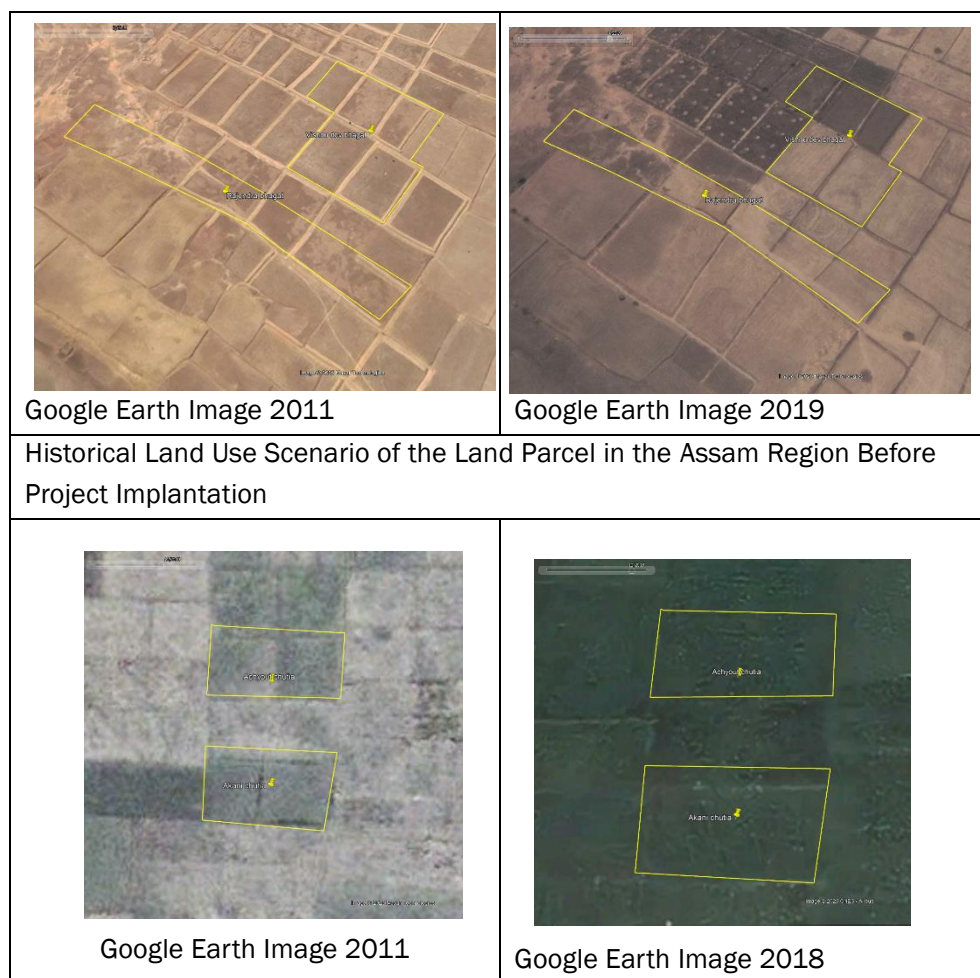


Figure: Baseline Condition of Land Parcel of Project Areas

The project lands are situated in an area predominantly inhabited by rural farmers who rely on agriculture and allied sector. Limited access to technology, external technical support, high-yielding crop or tree varieties in demand, management and monitoring practices are prevalent among small-scale farmers. With the certain prevailing conditions of the project area, the primary objective of project is to implement of plantation activity aimed at improving livelihood and socio-economic conditions of the farmer. This entails promoting enhanced sustainable output of smallholder farmers. Considering the cropland with low productivity/fallow lands in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh and cropland with low productivity in Bihar and Assam of the project area, which serves as the baseline scenario against which the proposed interventions will be evaluated.

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 secondary data (research reference) collected for 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 (i.e., India) of this project. While the project is consistent with the broader legal and policy framework supporting forest conservation and 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 July 2019, which is before the registration date and after 28 December 1999. The starting date of the A/R project was 1 July 2019, 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 parcel which categorizes the land use type and evidence 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 documentation that was available to third parties at, or prior to, the start of the project activity

The local stakeholder consultation focused on generating carbon credits through the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) using the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). Farmers were informed about their economic benefits and the importance of carbon credits in their decision-making process.

Infinite Environmental Solutions Limited in collaboration with project implementers are responsible for conducting the planting and maintaining of the record of ARR activities. To meet the cost of monitoring and maintenance of and promote more, PP is applying the carbon credit related which could be generated from the ARR activities. This planting process has no profit intention. The project has no return of investment from the monetary perspective..

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

1. Land Use Type 1: Cropland with low productivity/fallow land in Karnataka

According to the AR-CDM tool 02, the alternative land use scenario in Karnataka for the proposed project includes:

Land Use Scenario A	Continuation of Pre-Project Land Use: The Project Activity that involves multiple scattered small land parcels privately owned by farmers are most likely to continue with existing /historical land use as cropland with low productivity/fallow land

Land Use Scenario B	Plantation activity without being registered as the A/R VCS project activity

The Project Activity that involves multiple scattered small land parcels privately owned by farmers in Karnataka, is most likely to continue with existing /historical land use of cropland with low productivity/fallow land. The above scenario being carried out historically complies with all mandatory applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

2. Land use Type 2: Cropland with low productivity/fallow land in Andhra Pradesh

According to the AR-CDM tool 02, the alternative land use scenario in Andhra Pradesh for the proposed project includes:

Land Use Scenario A	Continuation of Pre-Project Land Use: The Project Activity that involves multiple scattered small land parcels privately owned by farmers are most likely to continue with existing /historical land use as cropland with low productivity/fallow land
Land Use Scenario B	Plantation activity without being registered as the A/R VCS project activity

The Project Activity that involves multiple scattered small land parcels privately owned by farmers in Andhra Pradesh are most likely to continue with existing /historical land use as cropland with low productivity/fallow land. The above scenario being carried out historically complies with all mandatory applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

3. Land use Type 3: Cropland with low productivity in Bihar

According to the AR-CDM tool 02, the alternative land use scenario in Bihar for the proposed project includes:

Land Use Scenario A	Continuation of Pre-Project Land Use: The Project Activity that involves multiple scattered small land parcels privately owned by farmers are cropland with low productivity. Farmers generally involved in agriculture for a very long time and major crops of region are rice, wheat and winter maize.
Land Use Scenario B	Plantation activity without being registered as the A/R VCS project activity

The Project Activity that involves multiple scattered small land parcels privately owned by farmers in Bihar are most likely to continue with existing /historical land use of cropland with low productivity. The above scenario being carried out historically complies with all mandatory applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

4. Land use Type 4: Cropland with low productivity in Assam

According to the AR-CDM tool 02, the alternative land use scenario in Assam for the proposed project includes:

Land Use Scenario A	Continuation of Pre-Project Land Use: The Project Activity that involves multiple scattered small land parcels privately owned by farmers are cropland with low productivity. Farmers generally involved in cropping of Rapeseed, mustard, tea Wheat, pulses, jute, mesta, and sugarcane.
Land Use Scenario B	Plantation activity without being registered as the A/R VCS project activity

The Project Activity that involves multiple scattered small land parcels privately owned by farmers in Assam are most likely to continue with existing /historical land use of cropland with low productivity. The above scenario being carried out historically complies with all mandatory applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

The Forest Survey Report,2023¹⁷² has been released, revealing a notable increase of 1,445 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 Type 1: Cropland with low productivity/fallow land in Karnataka

- Land Use Scenario A: Continuation of Pre-Project Land Use (Cropland with low productivity/fallow land)
- Land Use Scenario B: Plantation activity without being registered as the A/R VCS project activity

¹⁷²<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2086742#:~:text=The%20Forest%20Cover%20has%20an,tree%20cover%20of%20the%20country.>

Land use Type 2: Cropland with low productivity/fallow land in Andhra Pradesh

- Land Use Scenario A: Continuation of Pre-Project Land Use (Cropland with low productivity/fallow land)
- Land Use Scenario B: Plantation activity without being registered as the A/R VCS project activity

Land use Type 3: Cropland with low productivity in Bihar

- Land Use Scenario A: Continuation of Pre-Project Land Use (Cropland with low productivity)
- Land Use Scenario B: Plantation activity without being registered as the A/R VCS project activity

Land use Type 4: Cropland with low productivity in Assam

- Land Use Scenario A: Continuation of Pre-Project Land Use (Cropland with low productivity)
- Land Use Scenario B: Plantation activity without being registered as the A/R VCS 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, 1927¹⁷³
- 2) The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
- 3) Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 with Rules¹⁷⁴
- 4) Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980¹⁷⁵
- 5) Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986¹⁷⁶
- 6) Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992¹⁷⁷
- 7) Noise Pollution (regulation and Control) Rules, 2000¹⁷⁸

¹⁷³ Rahate and Banait, "The Indian Forest Act, 1927."

¹⁷⁴ indiacode.nic.in/indiacode/bitstream/123456789/19018/1/water_act_1974.pdf

¹⁷⁵ Forest Conservation Act 1980 (nbaindia.org)

¹⁷⁶ <https://cpcb.nic.in/displaypdf.php?id=aG9tZS9lcGEvZXByb3RlY3RfYWNOXzE5ODYucGRm>

¹⁷⁷ <https://www.cbd.int/doc/legal/cbd-en.pdf>

¹⁷⁸ <https://www.corpseed.com/knowledge-centre/the-noise-pollution-regulation-and-control-rules-2000>

- 8) Forest Right Act 2006¹⁷⁹
- 9) National Agroforestry Policy, 2014¹⁸⁰

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. The above scenario is in compliance with mandatory applicable legislation and regulations for Continuation of the pre-project land use as described in Section 1.15 of the PDMR.

All the above policies are taken into consideration while evaluating the alternatives to the Project Activity and First Project Activity Instance and the above-mentioned alternatives listed in 1a are in compliance with the applicable laws and regulations.

Land use Type 1: Cropland with low productivity/fallow land in Karnataka

Identified Alternative Scenarios	Permitted/Not permitted
Land Use Scenario A - Continuation of the pre-project land use (Cropland with low productivity/ fallow land)	Permitted
Land Use Scenario B- Plantation activity without being registered as the A/R CDM project activity	Permitted

Land use Type 2: Cropland with low productivity/fallow land in Andhra Pradesh

Identified Alternative Scenarios	Permitted/Not permitted
Land Use Scenario A - Continuation of the pre-project land use (Cropland with low productivity/ fallow land)	Permitted
Land Use Scenario B- Plantation activity without being registered as the A/R CDM project activity	Permitted

Land use Type 3: Cropland with low productivity in Bihar

Identified Alternative Scenarios	Permitted/Not permitted
Land Use Scenario A - Continuation of the pre-project land use (Cropland with low productivity)	Permitted
Land Use Scenario B- Plantation activity without being registered as the A/R CDM project activity	Permitted

¹⁷⁹ <https://forestrights.nic.in/doc/Act.pdf>

¹⁸⁰ National Agroforestry Policy 2014.pdf (agricoop.nic.in)

Land use Type 4: Cropland with low productivity in Assam

Identified Alternative Scenarios	Permitted/Not permitted
Land Use Scenario A - Continuation of the pre-project land use (Cropland with low productivity)	Permitted
Land Use Scenario B- Plantation activity without being registered as the A/R CDM project activity	Permitted

Outcome of Sub-step 1b: List of Alternatives that are compliant with Law and Regulation

Here is the compilation of plausible alternative land use scenarios to the A/R CDM project activity, ensuring compliance with mandatory legislation and regulations (also mentioned in section 1.15). 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.

No legal or policy constraints prevent continuation of these land uses; thus, the baseline scenario is realistic.

Land use Type 1: Cropland with low productivity/fallow land in Karnataka

- Land Use Scenario A: Continuation of Pre-Project Land Use (Cropland with low productivity/fallow land)
- Land Use Scenario B: Plantation activity without being registered as the A/R VCS project activity

Land use Type 2: Cropland with low productivity/fallow land in Andhra Pradesh

- Land Use Scenario A: Continuation of Pre-Project Land Use (Cropland with low productivity/fallow land)
- Land Use Scenario B: Plantation activity without being registered as the A/R VCS project activity

Land use Type 3: Cropland with low productivity in Bihar

- Land Use Scenario A: Continuation of Pre-Project Land Use (Cropland with low productivity)
- Land Use Scenario B: Plantation activity without being registered as the A/R VCS project activity

Land use Type 4: Cropland with low productivity in Assam

- Land Use Scenario A: Continuation of Pre-Project Land Use (Cropland with low productivity)

- Land Use Scenario B: Plantation activity without being registered as the A/R VCS project activity.

STEP 2. Barrier analysis

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

The proposed project activity and First Project Activity Instance faces several investments, technological, and social barriers to its implementation described as below:

Barrier Analysis Matrix is as follows:

Land use Type 1: Cropland with low productivity/fallow land in Karnataka

The proposed project activity and First Project Activity Instance face investments, technological, and social barriers in Karnataka to its implementation described as below:

For 1st PAI-Barrier analysis matrix

Alternate land use scenarios	Scenario A	Scenario B
Investment barrier		X
Institutional barrier		
Technological barrier		X
Local tradition		
Prevailing practices		
Ecological condition		
Social condition		X

1. Investment Barrier-

i). Absence of Private capital/absence of credit or loan

Plantation projects often face risks like changing weather patterns, and unstable market prices. Kumaraswamy M and Sangeetha MS (2025) highlighted that the absence of a credit history among many small-scale farmers poses a challenge for financial institutions to evaluate their creditworthiness in Karnataka¹⁸¹.

The absence of private capital/absence of credit or loan force many farmers to rely on informal money lenders, often at high interest rates, which adds to their financial stress. The following data illustrates the average amount (INR) of outstanding loans per agricultural household and the percentage of indebted agricultural households during year 2019 in Karnataka is as follow:

¹⁸¹ [Agricultural Lending Schemes: A study on primary agriculture co-operative credit societies \(PACS\) In Karnataka](#)

States	Survey for year 2019 ¹⁸²	
	Average Amount of Outstanding Loan Per Agricultural Household (INR)	Percentage of Indebted Agriculture Households
Karnataka	126240	67.6

ii). **High upfront investment:** Tree plantation activities projects require a high initial investment such as seedlings, labor, fertilizers, and irrigation systems. Unlike traditional farming, these plantations take several years to start generating income, offering little to no returns in the beginning¹⁸³. This delay in earnings makes it hard for small farmers to sustain their livelihoods while waiting for profits. Without immediate financial support, many farmers struggle to cover ongoing costs. One of the major socio-economic barriers to current and future plantation activities is the lack of financial resources¹⁸⁴. Average Monthly Income per Agricultural Household (during 2018-2019 & 2019-2020)¹⁸⁵ for Karnataka is found as Rs 13,441/-. Without immediate financial support, many farmers struggle to cover ongoing costs.

2. Technological Barrier:

Lack of necessary material: The project incorporates a diverse mix of species well-suited to the local ecological conditions, including timber and Horticultural species. Selecting appropriate species and ensuring the availability of high-quality saplings requires specialized technical expertise to identify the most suitable options for the project area. One of the major technological challenges faced by farmers in adopting agroforestry practices is the shortage of high-quality planting material. The project's implementation requires extensive community outreach and engagement to ensure effective participation and long-term sustainability.

It is estimated that only about 10% of the available planting material meets quality standards¹⁸⁶. Additionally, extension services—which are critical for communicating research findings and best practices—are either lacking or not effectively reaching farmers. As a result, valuable information on agroforestry, developed through research in both public and private sectors, often fails to make its way to the ground level¹⁸⁷. Moreover, existing agroforestry schemes tend to favor farmers with larger landholdings, leaving small and marginal farmers at a disadvantage when it comes to accessing technical support and benefits. Taking the size of land holdings into consideration, the

¹⁸² State/UT-wise Details of Average Amount of Outstanding Loan per Agricultural Household and Percentage of Indebted Agricultural Households during 2019 | Open Government Data (OGD) Platform India

¹⁸³ <https://www.fao.org/4/y4744e/y4744e03.htm>

¹⁸⁴ [Barriers to plantation activities in different agro-ecological zones of Southern India](#)

¹⁸⁵ State/UT-wise Average Monthly Income per Agricultural Household during 2018-19 and 2019-20 | Open Government Data (OGD) Platform India

¹⁸⁶ https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Prashant-Sharma-75/publication/337167646_Agroforestry_systems_Opportunities_and_challenges_in_India/links/5dc9719092851c8180466279/Agroforestry-systems-Opportunities-and-challenges-in-India.pdf

¹⁸⁷ https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Prashant-Sharma-75/publication/337167646_Agroforestry_systems_Opportunities_and_challenges_in_India/links/5dc9719092851c8180466279/Agroforestry-systems-Opportunities-and-challenges-in-India.pdf

adoption of agroforestry has been found with challenges. Total Number of Small and Marginal Operational Holdings Farmers as on 31st March 2024¹⁸⁸ are 4,767,132 (marginal) and 2,213,732 (small) for Karnataka (Marginal: below 1 hectare, Small: 1.0 hectare to 2.00 hectares)¹⁸⁹.

Most farmers in the state fall under the category of small and marginal farmers, who have less than two hectares of land. According to government data, more than 80 percent of cultivators in Karnataka are small and marginal farmers. Agriculture Census 2015–16 (as in Karnataka Economic Survey), Karnataka had a total of 86.81 lakh operational farm holdings, covering 118.05 lakh hectares. Small and marginal holdings (under 2 hectares) account for approximately 80% of all holdings yet manage only 44% of cultivated land¹⁹⁰. The study by C Swamy (2025) identifies several challenges faced by small and marginal farmers including low productivity, ineffectiveness of extension services, inadequate irrigation, labour shortages, lack of quality seeds, problem of use large-scale farming machines, lack of awareness about government schemes and insufficient support from local government bodies¹⁹¹.

3.Social Condition

i). **Demographic Pressure on Land:** Land Use Pattern (LUP) specifies the quantity of the area under diverse forms of use, for example, the area actually cultivated, the forest, the fallow land, and the area under settlements, etc. The land use area mainly depends on the environmental, physical and population pressures on the land. The changes in land pattern that has occurred, in the state are compared over different points of time viz, 1989-93, 1994-98, 1999-03, 2004-08, 2009-2013, 2014-18 which depicts the changing share of area allocated to different land use patterns as reported by G Avinash *et al.* (2022)¹⁹². The table below illustrates the operational land holdings per household for the year 2018-19¹⁹³. Also, 2/3 of Indian farmers are small and marginal land owned farmers.¹⁹⁴

States	No. of Operational Holdings	Average Area Per Operational Holding (ha)	Average Area Operated Per Holding (ha)
Karnataka	3,906,400	1.418	1.324

The fragmentation (data are provided in below table) and dispersal of land holdings, as commonly observed in many marginal and small farms across India, hinder the efficient utilization of farm

¹⁸⁸ [State/UT-wise Total Number of Small and Marginal Operational Holdings Farmers in the Country as on 31st March 2024 | Open Government Data \(OGD\) Platform India](#)

¹⁸⁹ [Categorisation of Farmers](#)

¹⁹⁰ [8185.pdf](#)

¹⁹¹ <https://doi.org/10.71097/IJSAT.v16.i3.8185>

¹⁹² [A study on temporal variation of land use pattern in Karnataka through indices](#)

¹⁹³ <https://www.im4change.org/docs/Situation%20Assessment%20of%20Agricultural%20Households%20and%20Land%20and%20Livestock%20Holdings%20of%20Households%20in%20Rural%20India%202019.pdf>

¹⁹⁴ . Kumar Y, Thakur TK, Thakur A. Socio-cultural paradigm of Agroforestry in India. Int. J Curr. Microbiol. App. Sci. 2017; 6(6):1371-1377.

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. Regions with high population density, such as Karnataka, growing demographic pressure and competing land demands further reduce the scope for implementing agroforestry systems. 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.

Table: % Distribution of Agriculture Households

States	Size Class of Land Possessed (Hectare) as of 2018.							Total (%)
	<0.01	0.01-0.40	0.41-1.00	1.01-2.0	2.01-4.00	4.01-10.0	+10.0	
Karnataka	1.2	12.8	37.9	25.9	16.4	5.2	0.6	100

ii) **Lack of skilled labour/or properly trained labour force:** In Project area the adoption of agroforestry faces significant challenges due to a shortage of skilled labor, lack of awareness and limited technical knowledge among farmers¹⁹⁵. The challenges and barriers to agroforestry broad adoption have also been highlighted in the literature cited by Gayathri M. *et al.* (2024)¹⁹⁶ in respect to Karnataka supported by Kumar Y *et al.* (2017)¹⁹⁷, Sharma P *et al.* (2017)¹⁹⁸ and Kumar *et al.* (2024)¹⁹⁹.

Land use Type 2: Cropland with low productivity/fallow land in Andhra Pradesh

The proposed project activity and First Project Activity Instance face investments, technological, and social barriers in Andhra Pradesh to its implementation described below:

For 1st PAI-Barrier analysis matrix

Alternate land use scenarios	Scenario A	Scenario B
Investment barrier		X
Institutional barrier		
Technological barrier		X
Local tradition		
Prevailing practices		
Ecological condition		

¹⁹⁵ [\(PDF\) POLICY AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR AGROFORESTRY DEVELOPMENT: INCENTIVES, PROGRAMS, AND MARKET OPPORTUNITIES](#)

¹⁹⁶ [\(PDF\) Agroforestry and Carbon Sequestration](#)

¹⁹⁷ <https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2017.606.161>

¹⁹⁸ [\(PDF\) Agroforestry systems: Opportunities and challenges in India](#)

¹⁹⁹ [Agroforestry Systems: A Pathway to Resilient and Productive Landscapes | International Journal of Environment and Climate Change](#)

Social condition		X

1. Investment Barrier-

i). Absence of Private capital/absence of credit or loan

The main constraints for forestry farmers are lack of credit facilities, which have a negative impact on agroforestry farming²⁰⁰. The absence of financial assistance by the Government-of India. is likely to inhibit--execution of any ambitious programme of Fast growing or Quick growing species²⁰¹.

The absence of private capital/absence of credit or loan force many farmers to rely on informal money lenders, often at high interest rates, which adds to their financial stress. The following data illustrates the average amount (INR) of outstanding loans per agricultural household and the percentage of indebted agricultural households during year 2019 in Andhra Pradesh is as follow:

States	Survey for year 2019 ²⁰²	
	Average Amount of Outstanding Loan Per Agricultural Household (INR)	Perceantge of Indebted Agriculture Households
Andhra Pradesh	245,554	93.2

ii). High upfront investment:

Financial difficulties such as a lack of funding and long investment periods are barriers to the implementation of plantations²⁰³. Average Monthly Income per Agricultural Household (during 2018-2019 & 2019-2020)²⁰⁴ for Andhra Pradesh is found as Rs 10,480/- making it impossible for the farmers to cover the plantation/ implementation cost.

2.Technological Barrier:

Lack of necessary material: Selecting appropriate species and ensuring the availability of high-quality saplings requires specialized technical expertise to identify the most suitable options for the project area. The most important positive drivers in the decision to plant trees are total land

²⁰⁰ [Analyses of factors affecting the adoption of major Agro-forestry systems in the high altitude zone of Andhra Pradesh](#)

²⁰¹ [IPPTA-IX3-149-152-Need-for-a-Firm-Plantation.pdf](#)

²⁰² [State/UT-wise Details of Average Amount of Outstanding Loan per Agricultural Household and Percentage of Indebted Agricultural Households during 2019 | Open Government Data \(OGD\) Platform India](#)

²⁰³ [Barriers to plantation activities in different agro-ecological zones of Southern India](#)

²⁰⁴ [State/UT-wise Average Monthly Income per Agricultural Household during 2018-19 and 2019-20 | Open Government Data \(OGD\) Platform India](#)

area and years of land tenure. The probability of tree planting is associated with random effects that vary from village to village and with the number of plots that the household manages ²⁰⁵. Total Number of Small and Marginal Operational Holdings Farmers as on 31st March 2024²⁰⁶ are 5,904,039 (marginal) and 1,646,246 (small) for Andhra Pradesh (Marginal: below 1 hectare, Small: 1.0 hectare to 2.00 hectares) ²⁰⁷. In reality, Indian farmers encounter a number of challenges, including issues with land tenure and lack of improved planting materials²⁰⁸.

3.Social Condition

i). **Demographic Pressure on Land-** As the population continues to grow, agricultural landholdings are becoming increasingly fragmented, leading to smaller and less viable farms. Today, landless and marginal farmers make up over 80% of rural households in India, and agriculture alone is no longer sufficient to sustain their livelihoods. The table below illustrates the operational land holdings per household for the year 2018-19²⁰⁹. Also, 2/3 of Indian farmers are small and marginal land owned farmers.²¹⁰

States	No. of Operational Holdings	Average Area Per Operational Holding (ha)	Average Area Operated Per Holding (ha)
Andhra Pradesh	3,138,100	1.501	1.404

The fragmentation (data are provided in below table) 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. Regions with high population density, such as Andhra Pradesh growing demographic pressure and competing land demands further reduce the scope for implementing agroforestry systems.

Table: % Distribution of Agriculture Households

States	Size Class of Land Possessed (Hectare) as of 2018.							
	<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 (%)
Andra Pradesh	0.2	17.6	35.2	24.3	17.7	3.5	1.5	100

²⁰⁵ [Incentives for Rural Households to Establish Tree Cover on Agriculture](#)

²⁰⁶ [State/UT-wise Total Number of Small and Marginal Operational Holdings Farmers in the Country as on 31st March 2024 | Open Government Data \(OGD\) Platform India](#)

²⁰⁷ [Categorisation of Farmers](#)

²⁰⁸ [India's approach to agroforestry as an effective strategy in the context of climate change: An evaluation of 28 state climate change action plans - ScienceDirect](#)

²⁰⁹ <https://www.im4change.org/docs/Situation%20Assessment%20of%20Agricultural%20Households%20and%20Land%20and%20Livestock%20Holdings%20of%20Households%20in%20Rural%20India%202019.pdf>

²¹⁰ . Kumar Y, Thakur TK, Thakur A. Socio-cultural paradigm of Agroforestry in India. Int. J Curr. Microbiol. App. Sci. 2017; 6(6):1371-1377.

ii) **Lack of skilled labour/or properly trained labour force:** In Project area the adoption of agroforestry faces significant challenges due to a shortage of skilled labor, lack of awareness and limited technical knowledge among farmers. Among the socio economic constraints in the districts of Andhra Pradesh, scarcity of labor at the time of field operations has been found to be a major challenge experienced by farmers²¹¹ The transition from conventional farming to agroforestry systems requires specialized skills in tree-crop integration, species selection, and long-term management.

Land use Type 3: Cropland with low productivity in Bihar

The proposed project activity and First Project Activity Instance face investments, technological, and social barriers in Bihar to its implementation described below:

For 1st PAI-Barrier analysis matrix

Alternate land use scenarios	Scenario A	Scenario B
Investment barrier		X
Institutional barrier		
Technological barrier		X
Local tradition		
Prevailing practices		
Ecological condition		
Social condition		X

1. Investment Barrier-

i). Absence of Private capital/absence of credit or loan

The State of Bihar has been at the forefront of the agricultural production in the country. But in last decade, stagnation of growth in agricultural sector has adversely affected the whole State. Unfortunately, mismanagement of State finances by the Government has resulted in a massive public debt over the State²¹². In Bihar's agricultural sector, although challenges remain for small and marginal farmers, particularly in accessing affordable loans. While the share of institutional loans has increased, marginal and small farmers still rely heavily on non-institutional loans due to barriers such as collateral requirements and limited financial literacy²¹³. Credit co-operatives have fared poorly in the state²¹⁴. The average amount (INR) of outstanding loans per agricultural household and the percentage of indebted agricultural households during year 2019 in Bihar is as follows:

²¹¹ [2015 article 623-45.pdf](#)

²¹² [113 of 2021 as introduced.pdf](#)

²¹³ <https://www.bing.com/ck/a?!&&p=edef82a59fbb3437ab399fe55745c7f9e367b364dc7dcb1debd1465e92ee1b8cJmItdHM9MTc2MDQ4NjQwMA&ptn=3&ver=2&hsh=4&fclid=1ce83f92-92aa-6566-23d0-2a1893ac649c&psq=absence+of+loans+in+Bihar+for+plantations&u=a1aHR0cHM6Ly9kemFyYy5jb20vZWZWR1Y2F0aW9uL2FydGJlbGUvZG93bmxxvYwQvNTczLzUwNy84MzU>

²¹⁴ [\(PDF\) Assessing the Role of Credit on Agricultural Growth in Bihar](#)

States	Survey for year 2019 ²¹⁵	
	Average Amount of Outstanding Loan Per Agricultural Household (INR)	Percentage of Indebted Agriculture Households
Bihar	23,534	39.7

ii). High upfront investment:

Over the past two decades, farmers in Bihar have consistently faced significant financial challenges due to a combination of low and fluctuating agricultural incomes, high input costs, and the ever-present risk of crop failures²¹⁶. Planting projects frequently receive adequate initial funding, but limited budgetary support for long-term maintenance often results in high tree mortality rates²¹⁷. Average Monthly Income per Agricultural Household (during 2018-2019 & 2019-2020)²¹⁸ for Bihar is found as Rs 7,542/- making it impossible for the farmers to cover the plantation/ implementation cost.

2. Technological Barrier:

Lack of necessary material: In the study of Agroforestry adoption and risk perception by farmers, it is established that land ownership is one of the two predominant factors affecting the adoption of agroforestry practices²¹⁹. Lack of quality planting material as a constraint makes government and related agencies to carry out demonstration and capacity building programmes in agroforestry and supply of good quality planting materials²²⁰. One of the critical factors that have been given consideration in determining the potential acceptability and viability of agroforestry is land fragmentation. Total Number of Small and Marginal Operational Holdings Farmers as on 31st March 2024²²¹ reported as 14,970,585 (marginal) and 943,796 (small) for Bihar (Marginal: below 1 hectare, Small: 1.0 hectare to 2.00 hectares)²²². The quality planting material is crucial

²¹⁵ [State/UT-wise Details of Average Amount of Outstanding Loan per Agricultural Household and Percentage of Indebted Agricultural Households during 2019 | Open Government Data \(OGD\) Platform India](#)

²¹⁶ <https://www.bing.com/ck/a?!&&p=edef82a59fbb3437ab399fe55745c7f9e367b364dc7dcb1debd1465e92ee1b8cJmldtHM9MTc2MDQ4NjQwMA&ptn=3&ver=2&hsh=4&fclid=1ce83f92-92aa-6566-23d0-2a1893ac649c&psq=absence+of+loans+in+Bihar+for+plantations&u=a1aHR0cHM6Ly9kemFyYy5jb20vZWRR1Y2F0aW9uL2FydGJlbGUvZG93bmxxvYVQvNTczLzUwNy84MzU>

²¹⁷ [Evaluating the Effectiveness of Tree Planting Schemes in India](#)

²¹⁸ [State/UT-wise Average Monthly Income per Agricultural Household during 2018-19 and 2019-20 | Open Government Data \(OGD\) Platform India](#)

²¹⁹ [Assessment of Factors Affecting for Adoption of Agroforestry by Local Communities of Vaishali, Bihar, India](#)

²²⁰ [ResearchGate](#)

²²¹ [State/UT-wise Total Number of Small and Marginal Operational Holdings Farmers in the Country as on 31st March 2024 | Open Government Data \(OGD\) Platform India](#)

²²² [Categorisation of Farmers](#)

for success of agroforestry in terms of productivity which in turn would ensure farmers adopting the tree cropping as an economically competing venture²²³.

3.Social Condition

i). **Demographic Pressure on Land:** Bihar's population has soared from 10.41 crore in 2011 to 13.43 crore in 2025, marking a 24–25% decadal growth and an annual rise of 1.42%. The state now accounts for nearly 10% of India's total population²²⁴. Competition between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors for land is intensifying due to growing population pressure on land for food production, shelter and industrial growth. Rapid growth in area under non-agricultural uses has been observed for the purpose of settlement of ever-rising population and developmental activities²²⁵. The table below illustrates the operational land holdings per household for the year 2018-19²²⁶.

States	No. of Operational Holdings	Average Area Per Operational Holding (ha)	Average Area Operated Per Holding (ha)
Bihar	6,922,100	0.579	0.551

The fragmentation (data are provided in below table) 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.

Table: % Distribution of Agriculture Households

States	Size Class of Land Possessed (Hectare) as of 2018.							
	<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 (%)
Bihar	0.4	52.2	33.2	10.9	2.9	0.2	0.1	100

ii) **Lack of skilled labour/or properly trained labour force:** A severe bottleneck in CRA adoption is the lack of skilled human resources at local levels which impedes capacity building and knowledge transfer reported for the state of Bihar²²⁷. However, many farmers lack access to

²²³ [Agroforestry Bihar | PDF | Agriculture | Sustainability](#)

²²⁴ [Demography of Bihar 2025: Decoding Population Growth, Caste Dynamics, and Literacy Trends - theinterviewtimes.com](#)

²²⁵ [\(PDF\) An Investigation on Factors Affecting Land Use Pattern in Bihar with special reference to changes in Current Fallow Land](#)

²²⁶ <https://www.im4change.org/docs/Situation%20Assessment%20of%20Agricultural%20Households%20and%20Land%20and%20Livestock%20Holdings%20of%20Households%20in%20Rural%20India%202019.pdf>

²²⁷ [how-can-india-scale-climate-resilient-agriculture-practices-and-climate-smart-farming.pdf](#)

adequate training and extension services^{228,229} which hampers their ability to implement practices effectively.

Land use Type 4: Cropland with low productivity in Assam

The proposed project activity and First Project Activity Instance face investments, technological, and social barriers in Assam to its implementation as described below:

For 1st PAI-Barrier analysis matrix

Alternate land use scenarios	Scenario A	Scenario B
Investment barrier		X
Institutional barrier		
Technological barrier		X
Local tradition		
Prevailing practices		
Ecological condition		
Social condition		X

1. Investment Barrier-

i). Absence of Private capital/absence of credit or loan:

Challenges within India's agricultural credit system are multifaceted, including the persistence of informal credit sources, high-interest rates, and the exclusion of marginal farmers from formal credit channels. The accessibility of credit remains skewed towards large farmers, with small and marginal farmers continuing to rely heavily on non-institutional sources²³⁰. Credit needs of small and marginal farmers, especially those who are unable to provide any security, is yet to be fully met by the banking system²³¹. Among the problems identified of credits to farmers are access to banking services in rural communities, lack of acceptable collateral/ security, perceived high agricultural risk, lack of access to credit information, high cost of credit administration, access to market, infrastructural challenges and subsistence nature of farming²³². The average amount (INR) of outstanding loans per agricultural household and the percentage of indebted agricultural households during year 2019 in Assam is as follows:

States	Survey for year 2019 ²³³

²²⁸ [\(PDF\) Agroforestry and Carbon Sequestration](#)

²²⁹ [65. Unearthing the Challenges and Solutions in Agroforestry Extension.pdf](#)

²³⁰ [India's Agricultural Credit System: Accessibility, Challenges, and Reforms](#)

²³¹ [pub_280623065625362.pdf](#)

²³² [IJCRT2409693.pdf](#)

²³³ [State/UT-wise Details of Average Amount of Outstanding Loan per Agricultural Household and Percentage of Indebted Agricultural Households during 2019 | Open Government Data \(OGD\) Platform India](#)

	Average Amount of Outstanding Loan Per Agricultural Household (INR)	Percentage of Indebted Agriculture Households
Assam	16,407	31

ii). **High upfront investment:** Agroforestry often requires upfront investments in tree planting, maintenance, and management. Limited access to financial resources and credit options can prevent farmers from investing in agroforestry practices, particularly smallholder farmers who may face financial constraints²³⁴. Unlike traditional farming, these plantations take several years to start generating income, offering little to no returns in the beginning²³⁵. Average Monthly Income per Agricultural Household (during 2018-2019 & 2019-2020)²³⁶ for Assam is found as Rs 10,675/- making it difficult for the farmers to adopt plantation practices.

2. Technological Barrier:

Lack of necessary material: Adequate supply of certified quality planting material of preferred and suitable tree species to establish agroforestry as a preferred land use system to create tree-product-based economic opportunities in rural areas and maximise tree cover in the State through afforestation in fallow lands or agriculture lands and thereby mitigate climate change effects is found missing²³⁷. Quality seed/ planting material ensures improvement in productivity of the plantations is one of the obstacles for tree plantations²³⁸. Stakeholder consultation for Agroforestry promotion in Assam identifies shortage of superior planting material²³⁹. It was observed that highest incidence of constraints was faced by NICRA beneficiary farmers belonging to marginal farm size (68.45 per cent), for small farm size the percentage was 65.52 percent, and lowest was confronted by medium farm size (56.94 per cent)²⁴⁰.

3. Social Condition

i). **Demographic Pressure on Land:** The growth in population creates immense pressure on our cultivable land which affects adversely on rural agrarian society. The farm size in India is declining due to population growth especially due to illegal immigration and illegal encroachments in some parts of Assam and competition for land²⁴¹. The natural landscape has been converted to cultural landscape. There has been a noticeable change in the Land Use and Land Cover (LULC) between 1992 and 2022 in the Morigaon district of Assam. This shift indicates a steady decrease in the area covered by water bodies, forests, and farmland, with an increase in built-up areas and sand

²³⁴ [Agroforestry in an Indian Context: Limitations and its Potential](#)

²³⁵ <https://www.fao.org/4/y4744e/y4744e03.htm>

²³⁶ [State/UT-wise Average Monthly Income per Agricultural Household during 2018-19 and 2019-20 | Open Government Data \(OGD\) Platform India](#)

²³⁷ [document-459.pdf](#)

²³⁸ [ICFRE-RFRI conducts Training on Forestry](#)

²³⁹ [agroforestry_workshop_report24june_0.pdf](#)

²⁴⁰ [View of Enhancing Agriculture Resilience to Climate Change: Insights from NICRA in Lakhimpur, Assam, India](#)

²⁴¹ [1107134137.pdf](#)

deposit areas. There is a known negative relationship between water bodies, forests, and agriculture with population²⁴². The table below illustrates the operational land holdings per household for the year 2018-19²⁴³.

States	No. of Operational Holdings	Average Area Per Operational Holding (ha)	Average Area Operated Per Holding (ha)
Assam	3,069,900	0.734	0.625

The fragmentation (data are provided in below table) 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. Total Number of Small and Marginal Operational Holdings Farmers as on 31st March 2024²⁴⁴ are 1,868,020 (marginal) and 495,313 (small) for Assam (Marginal: below 1 hectare, Small: 1.0 hectare to 2.00 hectares) ²⁴⁵.

Table: % Distribution of Agriculture Households

States	Size Class of Land Possessed (Hectare) as of 2018.							
	<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 (%)
Assam	0.0	31.9	47.1	17.4	3.4	0.2	0.0	100

ii) **Lack of skilled labour/or properly trained labour force:** Growing trees requires a long-term commitment, sufficient resources and sound knowledge about how trees interact with their environments, including other components of agroforestry systems. The expertise, knowledge and time needed to manage trees in agroforestry systems depend on the complexity of the system or practice²⁴⁶. It was reported that lack of proper guidelines and training in the nursery industry results in the production of low-quality planting material²⁴⁷. These findings underscore the need for targeted capacity-building programs²⁴⁸ and the development of a skilled workforce to facilitate the successful implementation of agroforestry systems in the region.

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

²⁴² [\(PDF\) Population Pressure and Changing Land Use Land Cover in Morigaon District, Assam, India - A Geospatial Analysis](#)

²⁴³ <https://www.im4change.org/docs/Situation%20Assessment%20of%20Agricultural%20Households%20and%20Land%20and%20Livestock%20Holdings%20of%20Households%20in%20Rural%20India%202019.pdf>

²⁴⁴ [State/UT-wise Total Number of Small and Marginal Operational Holdings Farmers in the Country as on 31st March 2024 | Open Government Data \(OGD\) Platform India](#)

²⁴⁵ [Categorisation of Farmers](#)

²⁴⁶ [Agroforestry-primer-07.pdf](#)

²⁴⁷ [farmer skill development 2025](#)

²⁴⁸ <https://epubs.icar.org.in/ejournal/index.php/IJA/article/view/96703>

Land use Type 1: Cropland with low productivity/ fallow land in Karnataka

- Investment Barriers
- Technological Barriers
- Barriers due to social conditions

Land use Type 2: Cropland with low productivity/ fallow land in Andhra Pradesh

- Investment Barriers
- Technological Barriers
- Barriers due to social conditions

Land use Type 3: Cropland with low productivity in Bihar

- Investment Barriers
- Technological Barriers
- Barriers due to social conditions

Land use Type 4: Cropland with low productivity in Assam

- Investment Barriers
- Technological Barriers
- Barriers due to social conditions

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	Not prevented by any barrier Pre -project land use of the areas identified under the grouped project are identified as croplands with low productivity/fallow land for the state of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh whereas croplands with low productivity in Bihar and Assam. Project activity involves multiple scattered small lands privately owned by farmers

	producing crops such as pulses, groundnut, maize in Karnataka witnessing the productivity decline. Land fragmentations leaving the lands as fallow and decline in soil fertility results in low productivity of land. Pre-project land use in Andhra is identified as croplands with low productivity/fallow land. The lands are predominantly private lands with crops cultivated as paddy, maize, millet and reported with decline in productivity. Project area in Bihar is characterized by low productivity and instability in crop production with wheat and maize as the predominate crops of the state. Cropping patterns in Assam has been more or less stable with rapeseed, mustard and tea as the important crops. Decrease in the soil fertility has been found to be the major reason of decline of crop productivity. Due to fragmented landholdings, poor infrastructure, and limited access to sustainable inputs, these lands have suffered from low productivity over the years, leading to decrease in crop decline. In the 1st instance of the project, the project area is identified as private croplands with low productivity/fallow practicing existing agricultural activities based on the PRA survey. There are no regulations that mandate the plantation of trees on such areas. Thus, continuation of pre project land use is the only scenario that has no barrier.
Land Use Scenario B- Afforestation of the land with in Agroforestry system without being registered as the A/R CDM project activity for Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh , Bihar and Assam	❖ Investment Barrier ✓ Access to credit is difficult and level of indebtedness ✓ High upfront investment

	❖ Technological Barrier ✓ Lack of access to necessary materials, for example planting materials ❖ Social condition ✓ Demographic pressure on the land ✓ Lack of skilled labour/or properly trained 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. The continuation of the Pre-Project Land Use, does not require any investment or expenses to maintain the current situation. In accordance with the applied tool this alternative scenario is identified as the baseline scenario.

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 3. Investment analysis

Not needed

STEP 4. Common practice analysis

Focusing on the proposed PAI 1, the project is located in Andra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar and Karnataka states of India. The selected lands for the project are croplands with low productivity/fallow land in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh whereas croplands with low productivity in Bihar and Assam.

A. Karnataka

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

State	Geographical Area (Sq. Km)	2023		2009		Diffusion	
		Forest Cover	Tree Cover	Forest Cover	Tree Cover	Forest Cover Change in area with respect to	Tree Cover Change in area with respect to

		(Sq.km) 249	(Sq.km) 250	(Sq.km) 251	(Sq.km) 252	2009 (sq. km)	2009 (sq. km)
Karnataka	191,791	39,254.27	7,779.15	36,190	5,683	3,064.27	2,096.15

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

The National Agroforestry Policy²⁵³(2014)

Karnataka²⁵⁴

- ❖ Krishi Aranya Protsaha Yojane (KAPY)
- ❖ Raising of seedlings for public distribution
- ❖ Maguvigonda Mara Salegonda Vana

Most existing government schemes fall under social forestry, designed to meet the basic needs of rural communities such as fuelwood, fodder, and minor forest products. These include plantations on private lands, community-owned lands, and government-designated non-forest areas. While valuable, such schemes tend to prioritize short-term community needs over integrated, long-term sustainable land management. Also, farmers with major land holdings will get more benefit by the agroforestry related schemes than the small and marginal farmers²⁵⁵, Considering multiple afforestation and social forestry schemes, the following constraints has been identified in securing people's participation under these schemes²⁵⁶:

- Antipathy to trees
- Lack of appropriate technology
- Lacking appropriate policies and public awareness
- Lacking suitable organization.
- The small size of land holdings and land ownership.
- Social forestry generates common property resources
- Credit schemes, market support measures and tax rules

Agroforestry adoption study conducted by Meti *et al.* (2025) in Karnataka reported several challenges in the areas of Karnataka, which hinders the adoption of agroforestry. Farmers across different zones reported key constraint such as small land holdings, long gestation period of trees, non-availability of quality stocking material, labor scarcity and high labor costs, lack of

²⁴⁹ https://fsi.nic.in/uploads/isfr2023/isfr_book_eng-vol-2_2023.pdf

²⁵⁰ https://fsi.nic.in/uploads/isfr2023/isfr_book_eng-vol-1_2023.pdf

²⁵¹ <https://fsi.nic.in/sfr2009/chapter2.pdf>

²⁵² [india sfr 2009.pdf](https://india.sfr.2009.pdf)

²⁵³ <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/ind203552.pdf>

²⁵⁴ [https://aranya.gov.in/aranyacms/\(S\(ei5udvk5dehydd52h5n2qhpv\)\)/English/Scheme2.aspx](https://aranya.gov.in/aranyacms/(S(ei5udvk5dehydd52h5n2qhpv))/English/Scheme2.aspx)

²⁵⁵ (PDF) Agroforestry systems: Opportunities and challenges in India

²⁵⁶ https://bepls.com/OCT_2017/4.pdf

knowledge about practices in agroforestry, land acquisition for government development, watch and ward, low quality of irrigation water and pest infestation problem²⁵⁷.

Despite several advantages, agroforestry is still not adopted by most of the farmers in the state. The key barriers to agroforestry adoption could be financial constraints, lack of quality seedlings and inadequate government support. Land tenure issues and restrictive policies further discourage investment. Farmers face challenges such as long gestation periods, crop competition from tree roots, water scarcity and limited farm sizes²⁵⁸.

The condition of agricultural workers is not so good in many parts of India; their living standards and income are very low and they largely remain unemployed and underemployed²⁵⁹. The agricultural sector in India has been characterized with high supply of labour than demand, low wages, skewed distribution of land, and limited options of earning livelihood²⁶⁰.

B. Andhra Pradesh

Analysis of the to which forestation activity has already diffused in the geographical area of the proposed Project Activity Instance - 1 A/R CDM project activity is as below:

State	Geographic Area (Sq. Km)	2023		2009		Diffusion	
		Forest Cover (Sq.km) ²⁶¹	Tree Cover (Sq.km) ²⁶²	Forest Cover (Sq.km) ²⁶³	Tree Cover (Sq.km) ²⁶⁴	Forest Cover Change in area with respect to 2009 (sq. km)	Tree Cover Change in area with respect to 2009 (sq. km)
Andhra Pradesh	162,922.57	30,084.96	5,340.02	24,357	3,965	5,727.96	1,375.02

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

The National Agroforestry Policy²⁶⁵(2014)
Andra Pradesh²⁶⁶.

²⁵⁷ [Agroforestry adoption in Dharwad district.](#)

²⁵⁸ [W:\Ramakrishna\MJAS 2nd Issue 1](#)

²⁵⁹ [PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN INDIA: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS by Dr.Thippeswamy S](#)

²⁶⁰ (PDF) Recent Developments in Farm Labour Availability in India and Reasons behind its Short Supply

²⁶¹ https://fsi.nic.in/uploads/isfr2023/isfr_book_eng-vol-2_2023.pdf

²⁶² https://fsi.nic.in/uploads/isfr2023/isfr_book_eng-vol-1_2023.pdf

²⁶³ <https://fsi.nic.in/sfr2009/chapter2.pdf>

²⁶⁴ [india_sfr_2009.pdf](#)

²⁶⁵ <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/ind203552.pdf>

²⁶⁶<http://www.forests.ap.gov.in/afr3.php#:~:text=their%20farm%20lands.->

,The%20objective%20of%20the%20scheme%20are%3A,households%2C%20especially%20the%20small%20farmers.

- ❖ MGNREGS
- ❖ National Afforestation Programme
- ❖ National Green India Mission
- ❖ National medicinal Plants board
- ❖ Nagaravan- Udyan Yojana (Ek Kadam Hariyaliki) / Nagarvanam
- ❖ Mixed plantations
- ❖ Sub-Mission on Agro Forestry

Study on analysis of factors affecting the adoption of major agro forestry systems by V Rao *et al.* (2023) highlighted that most of the farmers were unaware that they are actually practicing Agroforestry system, this scenario happens because most of the communities in the rural areas were having unfavorable attitudes, less knowledge, and financial issues towards the agroforestry practice. The major variance accounted for less cost of establishment and maintenance of agro forestry of the farmer with 73.6%, while 72.9 % of the variance was accounted on farming experience. The main constraints for forestry farmers are lack of credit facilities, extension services, and the failure to adapt to new technology, all of which have a negative impact on agroforestry farming. The farmers facing labour scarcity are less likely to adopt the agro forestry systems²⁶⁷. MGNREGS accentuates the agrarian crisis by creating labour shortage on one hand and hiking agricultural wages on the other. Several studies confirmed that agricultural wages have gone up after the implementation of MGNREGS²⁶⁸. In contrast, the Sub Mission on Agroforestry (SMAF) under NMSA aims to promote agroforestry through financial assistance, however, the funding pattern supports farmers with financial assistance to the extent of 50% of the actual cost of the interventions, which makes farmers reluctant to utilize/adopt this scheme for agroforestry initiatives²⁶⁹.

C. Bihar

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

State	Geographical Area (Sq. Km)	2023		2009		Diffusion			
		Forest Cover (Sq.km) ²⁷⁰	Tree Cover (Sq.km) ²⁷¹	Forest Cover (Sq.km) ²⁷²	Tree Cover (Sq.km) ²⁷³	Forest Cover Change in area with respect to	Tree Cover Change in area with respect to		

²⁶⁷ [Analyses of factors affecting the adoption of major Agro-forestry systems in the high altitude zone of Andhra Pradesh](#)

²⁶⁸ [MGNREGS-Impact-on-Agriculture-A-Study-of-Undivided-Andhra-Pradesh.pdf](#)

²⁶⁹ Sub-Mission on Agroforestry (SMAF) | Agriculture

²⁷⁰ https://fsi.nic.in/uploads/isfr2023/isfr_book_eng-vol-2_2023.pdf

²⁷¹ https://fsi.nic.in/uploads/isfr2023/isfr_book_eng-vol-1_2023.pdf

²⁷² <https://fsi.nic.in/sfr2009/chapter2.pdf>

²⁷³ [india_sfr_2009.pdf](#)

						2009 (sq. km)	2009 (sq. km)
Bihar	94,163	7,532.45	2,370.21	6,804	2,495	728.45	-124.79

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

The National Agroforestry Policy²⁷⁴(2014)

- ❖ Krishi Vaniki Yojana²⁷⁵
- ❖ Hariyali Mission²⁷⁶
- ❖ Social Forestry under MGNREGA²⁷⁷

Kumar *et. al* (2023) highlighted that the adoption rate of agroforestry falls far behind the projected goals. The study highlights that the intervention was not especially pro-poor with the adoption of Agro-forestry schemes occurring disproportionately among relatively wealthier households with larger landholdings.²⁷⁸

Krishi Vaniki Yojana faces some challenges. One of the key challenges is the lack of awareness and participation among farmers. Many farmers are even not aware of the MKVY scheme and some are hesitant to adopt agroforestry due to the perceived risk and lack of knowledge²⁷⁹. Some implementation challenges, such as insufficient financial resources, lack of coordination between government departments, and limited community participation are also found with other afforestation scheme.²⁸⁰

D. Assam

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

State	Geographical Area (Sq. Km)	2023		2009		Diffusion	
		Forest Cover (Sq.km) ²⁸¹	Tree Cover (Sq.km) ²⁸²	Forest Cover (Sq.km) ²⁸³	Tree Cover (Sq.km) ²⁸⁴	Forest Cover Change in area with respect to	Tree Cover Change in area with respect to

²⁷⁴ <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/ind203552.pdf>

²⁷⁵ <https://en.vikaspedia.in/viewcontent/schemesall/state-specific-schemes/welfare-schemes-of-bihar/krishi-vaniki-yojana>

²⁷⁶ imod.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Agro-forestry-in-Bihar-Adaptation-Strategy-under-a-changing-Climate-DK-Shukla_cop22.pdf

²⁷⁷ Sanmat

²⁷⁸ <https://austinpublishinggroup.com/environmental-sciences/fulltext/aes-v8-id1099.pdf>

²⁷⁹ [Bihar Mukhyamantri Krishi Vaniki Yojana \(MKVY\) 2024 - Check Features, Benefits, Details Here](#)

²⁸⁰ <https://theacademic.in/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/34.pdf>

²⁸¹ https://fsi.nic.in/uploads/isfr2023/isfr_book_eng-vol-2_2023.pdf

²⁸² https://fsi.nic.in/uploads/isfr2023/isfr_book_eng-vol-1_2023.pdf

²⁸³ <https://fsi.nic.in/sfr2009/chapter2.pdf>

²⁸⁴ [india_sfr_2009.pdf](#)

						2009 (sq. km)	2009 (sq. km)
Assam	78,438	28,313.55	2,101.46	27,692	1,590	621.55	511.46

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

The National Agroforestry Policy²⁸⁵(2014)

Assam²⁸⁶

- ❖ Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA)
- ❖ Medicinal & Aromatic Plant Garden Scheme
- ❖ Cultivation Of Medicinal Plant and Cultivation of Cashew nut Scheme
- ❖ Honey Bee

Compensatory afforestation policy shows that it is not in alignment with the principles of compensatory conservation²⁸⁷.

- It categorizes all open canopy ecosystems such as grasslands, wetlands and others as degraded and available for afforestation, rather than recognizing them as distinct ecosystems and protecting them from tree expansion drives.
- Before initiating afforestation, it does not examine ending the causes of degradation thereby adversely impacting the permanence of the conservation outcomes.
- It suffers from weak community involvement and inclusive stakeholder participation.
- Studies points to poor restoration outcomes owing to the selection of unsuitable sites, preference for hardy species poor sapling survival, lack of community involvement and weak monitoring.
- Species selection in afforestation projects is most often biased towards fast-growing, non-native tree species that thrive in disturbed habitats.

For Compensatory Afforestation, difficulties were observed during the intervening period in the implementation of CA scheme primarily include delayed fund flow²⁸⁸

About 80% of the people of north-east (NE) India are directly or indirectly concerned with agriculture. Farmers, in this region, are generally small holders deliberately integrating trees with crops. Though different problems such as lack of knowledge, credit facilities, saplings availability etc., were present in this region²⁸⁹, Fragmented of the holdings is another main cause of low

²⁸⁵ <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/ind203552.pdf>

²⁸⁶ <https://forest.assam.gov.in/information-services/social-forestry>

²⁸⁷ (PDF) [Compensatory afforestation policy in India: an analysis using an ecorestoration lens](#)

²⁸⁸ [354734717\\$Guidelines on Accredited Compensatory Afforestation.pdf](#)

²⁸⁹ [28.pdf](#)

agricultural productivity and backwardness in Assam²⁹⁰. These findings underscore the need for targeted capacity-building programs²⁹¹ and the development of a skilled workforce to facilitate the successful implementation of agroforestry systems in the region.

Government-led programs and schemes are hindered by funding shortages, delays in implementation, lack of systematic monitoring and limited budgetary support for long-term maintenance often results in high tree mortality rates²⁹². Additionally, there is a lack of large-scale collaboration between government and private sectors to promote agroforestry for carbon sequestration. These factors hinder the growth of such projects.

Despite the various schemes, programs, and policies listed above that reflect government efforts towards afforestation and forest conservation, there is no substantial evidence of these initiatives of their effective or widespread implementation within the project areas. There have been schemes to support agroforestry in Karnataka as Krishi Aranya Protsaha Yojane (KAPY) (involves growing trees along with agricultural crops either on bunds or all along the boundaries), under this scheme planting material is provided at subsidized rates and incentives may also be given according to survival of the plants. Decrease in the survival percentage of the seedlings has been found from first year (34-57%), second year (30-40%) and third year (25-30%). Demand and supply of seedlings indicates that there is still a demand of more than seedlings and the demand is not met with²⁹³. It has been found that the plantation initiatives on the development of plantation in different states of India fall short of targets in production, monitoring was inadequate, technical guidelines and funds for long term plantation management were lacking²⁹⁴. Plantation schemes tend to prioritize short-term community needs over integrated, long-term sustainable land management. Also, farmers with major land holdings will get more benefit by the agroforestry related schemes than the small and marginal farmers²⁹⁵. Furthermore, CAMPA has found with a uniform approach of planting of 1000 trees per hectare instead of highlighting the range of restoration approach²⁹⁶. Social Forestry under MGNREGA in Bihar provide technical support for a period of minimum 5 years. A total of 200 plants or 1 unit would be linked to 4 families for a period of 3 years²⁹⁷.

Farmers across the state of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Assam face several significant barriers in accessing the benefits of afforestation and social forestry schemes. One of the most critical issues is the lack of awareness and technical education, which severely limits farmer participation. Even in areas where such schemes are publicized, the availability of quality

²⁹⁰ [1107134137.pdf](#)

²⁹¹ <https://epubs.icar.org.in/ejournal/index.php/IJA/article/view/96703>

²⁹² [Evaluating the Effectiveness of Tree Planting Schemes in India](#)

²⁹³ [2019-Krishi Aranya Prothsaha Yojane-A case Study.pdf](#)

²⁹⁴ [What does it take? The role of incentives in forest plantation development in Asia and the Pacific](#)

²⁹⁵ [\(PDF\) Agroforestry systems: Opportunities and challenges in India](#)

²⁹⁶ [\(PDF\) Compensatory afforestation policy in India: an analysis using an ecorestoration lens](#)

²⁹⁷ [Sanmat](#)

planting materials^{298,299} timely technical training, and institutional support^{300,301} is often insufficient. This creates a major implementation gap. Moreover, the financial incentives³⁰² provided under afforestation schemes are minimal and often do not adequately compensate for the opportunity cost or labour required. These limitations contribute to the limited spread and low adoption rates of social forestry initiatives in these states.

Considering these gaps in government schemes and afforestation plans, there is a critical need for diverse and locally afforestation and restoration initiatives across Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar and Karnataka to increase productivity/ output of croplands. The existing constraints of agroforestry adoption in project boundary are not sufficiently addressed, and the strategies proposed lack the necessary precision to enable effective implementation on the ground³⁰³. In addition to this, the referenced programs largely fall under social forestry initiatives, which aims to meet basic human needs such as fuelwood, fodder by promoting tree cultivation on private large land holdings and government designated non-forest lands.

However, the current VCS AFOLU project activity addresses critical gaps in existing afforestation efforts by promoting economically viable and environmentally sustainable agroforestry through a block plantation model. Unlike traditional social forestry schemes, this model emphasizes long-term sustainable land use, climate change mitigation, and economic diversification for smallholder farmers. The project offers comprehensive support—including farmer engagement, access to planting materials, technical training, field-level implementation, and ongoing monitoring—which effectively addresses constraints such as limited awareness, inadequate resources, and poor technical support often found in government-led initiatives. However, the financial feasibility and long-term sustainability of such an approach are heavily dependent on carbon investment mechanisms. Without carbon credit revenue, the high upfront costs, extended gestation period, and lack of immediate income would make these agroforestry interventions unviable. As this model deviates significantly from the dominant agricultural practices in these states and requires critical external financial support, the project activity cannot be considered as a common practice. Its reliance on the critical financial support to ensure its success and longevity makes it additional under the VCS methodology.

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.,

²⁹⁸ [OPM - ICAR-CAFRI](#)

²⁹⁹ [Agroforestry Policy with Way Forward.cdr](#)

³⁰⁰ [W:\Ramakrishna\MJAS 2nd Issue 1](#)

³⁰¹ [\(PDF\) Agroforestry and Carbon Sequestration](#)

³⁰² [\(PDF\) POLICY AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR AGROFORESTRY DEVELOPMENT: INCENTIVES, PROGRAMS, AND MARKET OPPORTUNITIES](#)

³⁰³ [*India's approach to agroforestry as an effective strategy in the context of climate change: An evaluation of 28 state climate change action plans](#)

4 IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

4.1 Implementation Status of the Project Activity

The grouped project has started the implementation of the PAI-1 on July 2019 and completed in June-2024, encompassing 19 districts across 4 states (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar and Karnataka) in India and Future PAI also restricted in these four states. Initially, 17 species were planted during this period under the PAI-1. The area planted in the PAI-1 is 1,948.41ha with 2,508 farmers. The project is implemented in accordance with the PDMR. The Project Description (PDMR) was written after the project had been in operation in the project areas for several years. As such, the PDMR was written reflecting the way the project is implemented.

Table: Total area planted in first project activity instance from July-2019 to June-2024 in ha

Species	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Areca nut	24.23	62.87	170.77	132.42	29.13	4.88	424.43
Asan	1.74	3.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.48
Cashew	7.17	9.31	3.72	5.97	1.63	1.40	29.2
Coconut	1.34	6.27	17.44	18.17	19.9	2.24	65.36
Eucalyptus	1.72	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.2
Gamhar	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.21
Guava	5.43	2.08	15.45	3.47	0.00	0.00	26.4
Jamun	00	0.00	0.00	1.31	0.46	0.00	1.77
Citrus	16.52	21.73	33.25	53.68	31.37	0.98	157.53
Mahogany	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.48	7.69	0.10	8.76
Mango	173.55	218.13	191.83	281.2	142.34	53.81	1,060.3
Red Sandalwood	6.99	22.46	3.53	83.7	0.00	0.00	116.68
Sissoo	1.29	0.00	0.32	0.30	0.44	0.00	2.35
Som tree	10.03	4.49	11.44	7.01	0.42	0.94	34.83
Tamarind	0.96	00	00	0.28	00	00	1.24
Teak	0.18	3.65	0.94	5.93	0.00	0.96	11.66
Katurai	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.31
Total	252.4	355.33	449.49	594.85	233.38	65.31	1,948.41

Table: Total trees planted in first project activity instance from July-2019 to June-2024

Species	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Areca nut	185,919	72,244	207,161	1,173,891	52,962	7,250	1,699,427
Asan	950	2,480	0	0	0	0	3,430
Cashew	1,630	1,160	2,070	1,280	350	150	6,640
Coconut	4,873	870	14,660	7,020	5,848	410	33,681
Eucalyptus	2,360	0	0	10	0	0	2,370

Gamhar	0	50	0	100	0	0	150
Guava	4,770	5,160	13,220	1,250	0	0	24,400
Jamun	0	0	0	7	200	0	207
Citrus	3,091	6,412	11,178	16,560	9,921	1,460	48,622
Mahogany	0	65	0	710	6,930	200	7,905
Mango	70,917	54,875	67,745	81,170	41,792	16,738	333,237
Red Sandalwood	610	22,360	5,700	92,450	0	0	121,120
Sissoo	450	0	97	240	300	0	1,087
Som tree	7,375	4,600	9,589	4,162	440	1,186	27,352
Tamarind	60	0	0	10	0	0	70
Teak	30	7,720	1,070	6,135	0	1,170	16,125
Katurai	0	0	0	550	0	0	550
Total	283,035	177,996	332,490	1,385,545	118,743	28,564	2,326,373

All the species were planted during the pre-monsoon phase for better growth of the species resultant to increase the productivity ultimately helping to mitigate GHG.

- 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 01-July-2019 to 01-April-2025.

Project proponent 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 of droughts but several adaptation measures have been taken place to avoid the damage on the plantations.
- No harvesting has been taken place till now. Some of the species (less than 20% of the total area) under this project activity are under the harvesting category. It will be done as per the project implementation and management plans.

Tree replacement: The tree plantation program contemplates planting additional trees to compensate for expected mortality.

Continuation of Prior Project Activities:

Currently, implementation partners have carried out plantation activities till June-2024 and the monitoring period is considered till April 01, 2025. Field monitoring has been carried out upto 01st April 2025, under this project activity. Further implemented project activity will be considered in the next instances. Next instance will include the activities implemented since July, 2024 onwards.

Leakage and Non-Permanence Risk Management:

Leakage can be managed by implementing buffer zones or implementing measures to monitor neighboring areas for potential impacts on deforestation or emissions. Non-permanence risks can be addressed by implementing long-term land-use agreements, sustainable management practices, and utilizing appropriate methodologies for carbon accounting to ensure the longevity of the GHG benefits.

According to the VCS methodology, non-permanent carbon stocks are covered by buffer reserves of non-tradable carbon credits to address unforeseeable losses in carbon stocks. “AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool, VCS Version 4.2”³⁰⁴ is used for buffer calculation.

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:

³⁰⁴ <https://verra.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/AFOLU-Non-Permanence-Risk-Tool-v4.2-FINAL.pdf>

$C_{BSL,t}$ = Baseline net GHG removals by sinks in year t; t CO₂-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 CO₂-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 CO₂-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 CO₂-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 CO₂-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. These areas were traditionally used for cultivating annual/ multi seasonal 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. However, in certain project plots, trees were present along the field boundaries in certain project plots. In this project activity, no felling of existing trees and clearing of vegetation have been proposed due to the project implementation. The baseline trees are neither harvested, nor cleared, nor removed throughout the crediting period of the Project activity. However, if any baseline tree is present under the project area, as per the PRA survey conducted, trees will remain in the field until its life cycle.

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;

The activity is just digging the pit for plantation of the sapling and no disturbance and/or damage will occur because of implementation of the project activity to the baseline trees. No machinery has been used or will be used for the preparation and tree plantation activity. Also, as previously stated, as per PRA survey, baseline trees (if present) will remain undisturbed in the field until its

lifecycle. Project implementation and management team has ensured that baseline trees will not suffer mortality because of competition from trees planted in the project.

3.All the baseline trees within the project plot and along its boundary have been marked with spray paint to differentiate them from the project trees to ensure they are not being included in the project removal accounting. 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, will be monitored throughout the crediting period of the Project activity.

The trees planted only under this project activity will be inventoried during the monitoring of the carbon stocks. However, to ensure continued existence of the baseline trees (if any), will be monitored throughout the crediting period of the project activity.

The project implementation and management activities did not impact the growth of baseline trees. The project involves block plantations of selected tree species, which are easily distinguishable from baseline trees based on their growth patterns, species characteristics, and their distinct placement within the project area. Baseline trees, including those existing along boundaries, have been preserved and carefully monitored to ensure no adverse effects from project activities.

4.The land parcels involved in the project undergo croplands with low productivity/fallow lands with a periodic 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 zero.

5.Also $\Delta C_{DW\_BSL,t}$ and $\Delta C_{LI\_BSL,t}$ is assumed to be zero because the baseline scenario was croplands with low productivity/ fallow lands, 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.

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

5.2 Project Emissions

The Project Proponent (PP) has carried out the stratification for ex-ante estimations of actual net GHG removals by sinks in accordance with Section 5.3 of the AR-ACM0003 methodology. As per the guidance provided, the stratification is based on the project's planting and management plan (year of plantations and species etc), ensuring that estimates accurately reflect the spatial and temporal implementation of project activities.

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

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

Where:

$\Delta C_{ACTUAL,t}$ = Annual actual net GHG removals by sinks at time t; t CO₂-e yr⁻¹

$\Delta C_{P,t}$ = Change in carbon stocks in project, occurring in the selected carbon pools, at time t; t CO₂-e yr⁻¹

$GHG_{E,t}$ = Increase of non-CO₂ GHG emissions within the project boundary as a result of the implementation of the A/R project activity, in year t; t CO₂-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 CO₂-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 CO₂-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 CO₂-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 CO₂-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 CO₂-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 CO₂-e

Estimation in the changes of carbon stock in tree biomass:

The change in carbon 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 4.2. 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 CO₂e

$C_{TREE,t1}$ = Carbon stock in trees as estimated at time t_1 ; t CO₂e

$C_{TREE,t2}$ = Carbon stock in trees as estimated at time t_2 ; t CO₂e

The carbon stock estimation uses the following equation:

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

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

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

Where:

C_{TREE} = Carbon stock in trees in the tree biomass estimation strata; t CO₂e

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

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

Som tree- $Y = \exp(-1.996 + 2.32 \ln DBH)^{305}$

Mango: $Y = 0.20 * \text{Collar Diameter}^{1.85^{306}}$

Guava: $Y = (3.264X^{1.012}) + 3.446^{307}$

Tamarind: $Y = \exp(-1.996 + 2.32 \ln DBH)^{308}$

Eucalyptus: $AGB = 0.493 * DBH^{1.81^{309}}$

Indian Blackberry (Jamun): $^{310}Y = \exp(-1.996 + 2.32 \ln DBH)$

Ghambar: $AGB = 0.18 * D^{2.16} * 1.32^{311}$

Teak: $Y = 0.4989 X^2 - 0.202 X - 21.971^{312}$

Cashew nut: $AGB = 0.8450 \times (dbh^2)^{0.8873^{313}}$

Mahoghany: $Y = \exp(-2.302 + 0.894 \ln(D^2 * H))^{314}$

Citrus spp. (*Citrus limon*/ *C. sinensis*): $AGB = Y = 10^{(-0.535 + \log_{10}(BA))^{315}}$

Areca Nut: $AGB = \exp((\ln(-1.853 + 0.728 * \ln(DBH^2 * H)))^{316}$

For Calculating TB (total Biomass) of the tree following equation where is used-

Sissoo: $TB = 0.904 * DBH^{1.760^{317}}$

³⁰⁵ Brown, S. 1997. Estimating biomass and biomass change of tropical forests: a primer. FAO Forestry Paper 134 <http://www.fao.org/docrep/W4095E/W4095E00.htm>

³⁰⁶ https://www.researchgate.net/profile/ARaizada/publication/365489423_Biomass_carbon_stocks_estimation_and_predictive_modeling_in_mango_based_land_uses_on_degraded_lands_in_Indian_Sub_Himalayas/links/63774b081766b34c54363701/Biomass-carbon-stocks-estimation-and-predictive-modeling-in-mango-based-land-uses-on-degraded-lands-in-Indian-Sub-Himalayas.pdf

³⁰⁷ <https://www.currentscience.ac.in/Volumes/120/10/1627.pdf>

³⁰⁸ Brown, S. 1997. Estimating biomass and biomass change of tropical forests: a primer. FAO Forestry Paper 134

³⁰⁹ <https://epubs.icar.org.in/index.php/IJAgS/article/view/91649/37213>

³¹⁰ Brown, S. 1997. Estimating biomass and biomass change of tropical forests: a primer. FAO Forestry Paper 134

³¹¹ <https://doi.org/10.3390/land10040387>

³¹² https://www.researchgate.net/profile/KaushalendraJha/publication/276139353_Carbon_storage_and_sequestration_rate_assessment_and_allometric_model_development_in_young_teak_plantations_of_tropical_moist_deciduous_forest_India/links/56ab22aa08aed814bde76a4e/Carbon-storage-and-sequestration-rate-assessment-and-allometric-model-development-in-young-teak-plantations-of-tropical-moist-deciduous-forest-India.pdf?_tp=eyJjb250ZXh0Ijp7ImZpcnN0UGFnZSI6InB1YmxpY2F0aW9uIiwicGFnZSI6InB1YmxpY2F0aW9uIn19

³¹³ https://www.discoveryjournals.org/discovery/current_issue/v55/n285/A4.pdf

³¹⁴ Development and Evaluation of Species-Specific Biomass Models for Most Common Timber and Fuelwood Species of Bangladesh (scirp.org)

³¹⁵ <https://www.fao.org/4/W4095E/w4095e06.htm#3.1.1%20general%20equation>

³¹⁶ <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2665972721000167>

³¹⁷ https://www.researchgate.net/publication/305905765_BIOMASS_AND_CARBOIN_STORAGE_IN_TREES_GROWN_UNDER_DIFFERENT_AGROFORESTRY_SYSTEMS_IN_SEMI_ARID_REGION_OF_CENTRAL_INDIA?enrichId=rgreq-8112f807ee5d6a14ab0c0f6760387827-

For Calculating Volume of the tree following equation where is used

Red Sander: $v^{1/2} = -0.144504 + 2.943115 \cdot D^{318}$

Coconut: $V = 0.2138 - 2.949 \cdot D + 12.258 \cdot (D^2)^{319}$

Terminalia tomentosa: $V = -0.00012 + 0.29302 \cdot D^2 \cdot H^{320}$

Where;

X= Collar diameter (cm)

D= Diameter at Breast Height (1.37 m)

H= Height of the tree (meter)

Estimation in the changes of carbon stock in shrub biomass:

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

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 excluded from the project duration.

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 excluded from the project duration.

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

As per CDM Tool 16, Section 6, to estimate the change, SOC stock under the project scenario, the PP has stratified the project area. The stratification has been carried out based on climatic regions (state-wise) and soil types, which are key determinants of SOC dynamics. In addition, the year of plantation establishment has been considered as an additional stratification factor to account for temporal variations in SOC accumulation across different planting cohorts.

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:

XXX&enrichSource=Y292ZXJQYWdlOzMwNTkwNTc2NTtBUzoZOTE5NDAzNDU0ODMyNjVAMTQ3MDQ1NzI2ODYyNA%3D%3D&el=1_x_2&_esc=publicationCoverPdf

³¹⁸ Andhra Pradesh forest Inventory Report, 2010

³¹⁹ A study of estimation of growing stock in TOF of Tamil Nadu

³²⁰ <https://fsi.nic.in/uploads/documents/volume-equations-for-forests-of-india-nepal-and-bhutan-2803-2023.pdf>

- 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.

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

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 from 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).

Parameters/Strata	$SOC_{REF,i}$	Source ^{321, 322}	$f_{LU,i}$	$f_{MG,i}$	$f_{IN,i}$	$SOC_{INITIAL,i}$	$SOC_{LOSS,i}$	Annual $dSOC$
Andhra Pradesh	38	Table 3: HAC soils, Tropical dry	0.48	1.00	1.00	18.24	0	0.8

³²¹ untitled

³²² [Microsoft Word - May25F.doc](#)

Karnataka	38	Table 3: HAC soils, Tropical dry	0.48	1.00	1.00	18.24	0	0.8
Bihar	65	Table 3: HAC soils, Tropical moist.	0.48	1.00	1.00	31.2	0	0.8
Assam	65	Table 3: HAC soils, Tropical moist.	0.48	1.00	1.00	31.2	0	0.8

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/year. 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-CO₂ 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-CO₂ gases N₂O and NH₄ 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 PRA survey, prior to the project implementation, the project area was found to be cropland with low productivity/ fallow lands for the state Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh) and cropland with low productivity for Bihar and Assam. There are no grazing activities, so leakage emission attributable to the displacement of grazing activities is accounted as zero. Leakage emissions due to displacement of agricultural activity are estimated as follows the equation 4 of the applied methodology:

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

Where: LK_t = GHG emissions due to leakage, in year t; tCO₂-e

$LK_{AGRIC,t}$ = 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"; tCO₂-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.

As per equation 1 to 3 of the tool 15, leakage is estimated as follows:

$$LK_{AGRIC,t} = (44/12) \times (\Delta C_{BIOMASS,t} + \Delta SOC_{LUC,t}) \text{ (Equation 1)}$$

$$\Delta C_{BIOMASS,t} = [1.1 \times b_{TREE} \times (1+R_{TREE}) + b_{SHRUB} \times (1+RS)] \times CF \times A_{DISP,t} \text{ (Equation 2)}$$

$$\Delta SOC_{LUC,t} = SOC_{REF} \times (f_{LUP} \times f_{MGPX} \times f_{INP} - f_{LUD} \times f_{MGD} \times f_{IND}) \times A_{DISP,t} \text{ (Equation 3)}$$

Where;

$LK_{AGRIC,t}$ = Leakage emission resulting from displacement of agricultural activities in year t; t CO₂e

$\Delta C_{BIOMASS,t}$ = 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.

PP has considered the displaced agriculture activity in displaced land which is having no forest or trees. Such assumption is on account of specific prohibition of forest land for any other non-forest purposes under the Act passed by Indian Parliament namely The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980³²³, dated December 27, 1980.

While the land receiving the displaced activity is unidentified, such receiving land being forest land is ruled out because of national regulations. Hence, PP has considered the area receiving the displaced agriculture activities as the cropland, fallow land, or barren land.

Since there is no harvesting or displacement of trees in the pre-project scenario involved under this project activity, the only insignificant displacement of agriculture activities has been considered as traditional seasonal agriculture practices of crops which are considered in the category of shrubs. The value of shrub biomass is set equal to the applicable value of mean aboveground biomass in forest region of India i.e., 73 t.d.m. ha⁻¹.

$$\Delta C_{Biomass,t} = [b_{SHRUB} \times (1 + R_S)] \times CF \times A_{DISP,t}$$

As per Para 3 (a) (iii) of "Tool for estimation of change in soil organic carbon stocks due to the implementation of A/R CDM project activities", Version 1.1.0, estimation of change in soil organic carbon is not applicable. Hence,

$$\Delta SOC_{LUC,t} = 0$$

³²³ [Forest \(Conservation\) Act, 1980 Gazetted Notification.pdf](#)

Hence,

$$LK_{AGRIC,t} = \frac{44}{12} \times \Delta C_{Biomass,t}$$

As per tool 14, Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks of trees and shrubs in A/R CDM project activities,

$$b_{SHRUB,i} = BDR_{SF} \times b_{FOREST} \times CC_{SHRUB,i}$$

BDR_{SF} = Ratio of shrub biomass per hectare in land having a shrub crown cover of 1.0 (i.e. 100 per cent) and the default above-ground biomass content per hectare in forest in the region/country where the A/R CDM project activity is located, default value of 0.10 is considered.

b_{FOREST} = Default above-ground biomass content in forest in the region/country where the A/R CDM project activity is located; t d.m. ha⁻¹, default value of 73 is considered for Forest in India as per table 3A.1.4 of IPCC GPG-LULUCF 2003

$CC_{SHRUB,i}$ = Crown cover of shrubs in shrub biomass estimation stratum i at the time of estimation, expressed as a fraction, default value of 0.5 is considered as per the CDM 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, para 64, table 2.

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 2.0, sectorial scope 14” (equation 5 of AR-ACM0003 methodology):

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

where:

$C_{AR-CDM,t}$ = Net anthropogenic GHG removals by sinks, in year t; tCO₂-e

$C_{ACTUAL,t}$ = Actual net GHG removals by sinks, in year t; tCO₂-e

$C_{BSL,t}$ = Baseline net GHG removals by sinks, in year t; tCO₂-e

LK_t = GHG emissions due to leakage, in year t; tCO₂-e

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

$$LK_t = 0$$

Net anthropogenic removals are expressed according to the formula:

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

Project proponent applied a discount reserve of 20% 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.

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.

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

As required under VCS Standard v4.7, Section 3.2.30, even-aged management projects must demonstrate at least one full harvest cycle, including the final harvest. To comply, this project applies the LTA approach for estimating net GHG removals. The project species are managed with complete harvest cycles of 6-years and 15-years. Since plantations under PAI-1 were established between 2019 and 2024, the modeling period extends over 36 years. This captures two full rotations of all species across all planting years and ensures the system returns to baseline conditions after harvest. The LTA is therefore based on complete harvest cycles of all harvesting species, with immediate replanting after each harvest to maintain continuous cover and stable carbon dynamics.

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

Where;

LA = The long-term average GHG benefit

PE_t = The total to-date GHG emission reductions and removals generated in the project scenario (tCO₂e). Project scenario emission reductions and removals shall also consider project emissions of CO₂, N₂O, CH₄ and leakage.

BE_t = The total to-date GHG emission reductions and removals projected for the baseline scenario (t CO₂-e)

t= year

n = Total number of years in the established time period; 36 yearsVintage period	Baseline Scenario : to date GHG emission reduction and removal at year t, tCO ₂ e (BE)	Project scenario: to date GH emission reduction and removal at year t (PE)	Annual change in GHG benefit (tCO ₂ e) (PE _t -PE _{t-1})	Expected net GHG benefit to date (tCO ₂ e) (PE _t -BE _t)	Total credit available each year (tCO ₂ e/Yr)	Buffer pool (20%)	Total number of VCUs for issuance
01-Jul-2019 to 31-Dec-2019	0	672	672	672	672	134	538
01-Jan-2020 to 31-Dec-2020	0	3,771	3,099	3,771	3,099	620	2,479
01-Jan-2021 to 31-Dec-2021	0	10,982	7,211	10,982	7,211	1,442	5,769
01-Jan-2022 to 31-Dec-2022	0	25,011	14,029	25,011	14,029	2,806	11,223
01-Jan-2023 to 31-Dec-2023	0	46,082	21,071	46,082	21,071	4,214	16,857
01-Jan-2024 to 31-Dec-2024	0	73,524	27,441	73,524	27,441	5,488	21,953
01-Jan-2025 to 31-Dec-2025	0	101,969	28,446	101,969	28,446	5,689	22,756
01-Jan-2026 to 31-Dec-2026	0	128,351	26,382	128,351	26,382	5,276	21,105
01-Jan-2027 to 31-Dec-2027	0	155,219	26,868	155,219	26,868	5,374	21,494

01-Jan-2028 to 31-Dec-2028	0	181,664	26,446	181,664	26,446	5,289	21,156
01-Jan-2029 to 31-Dec-2029	0	206,892	25,228	206,892	25,228	5,046	20,182
01-Jan-2030 to 31-Dec-2030	0	230,828	23,936	230,828	23,936	4,787	19,149
01-Jan-2031 to 31-Dec-2031	0	254,546	23,718	254,546	23,718	4,744	18,974
01-Jan-2032 to 31-Dec-2032	0	279,333	24,787	279,333	24,787	4,957	19,830
01-Jan-2033 to 31-Dec-2033	0	305,765	26,432	305,765	25,078	3,791	21,287
01-Jan-2034 to 31-Dec-2034	0	332,933	27,168	332,933	0	0	0
01-Jan-2035 to 31-Dec-2035	0	354,665	21,732	354,665	0	0	0
01-Jan-2036 to 31-Dec-2036	0	376,306	21,641	376,306	0	0	0
01-Jan-2037 to 31-Dec-2037	0	383,265	6,960	383,265	0	0	0
01-Jan-2038 to 31-Dec-2038	0	389,528	6,262	389,528	0	0	0
01-Jan-2039 to 31-Dec-2039	0	418,734	29,206	418,734	0	0	0

01-Jan-2040 to 31-Dec-2040	0	450,836	32,102	450,836	0	0	0
01-Jan-2041 to 31-Dec-2041	0	481,492	30,656	481,492	0	0	0
01-Jan-2042 to 31-Dec-2042	0	511,904	30,413	511,904	0	0	0
01-Jan-2043 to 31-Dec-2043	0	542,178	30,273	542,178	0	0	0
01-Jan-2044 to 31-Dec-2044	0	573,204	31,026	573,204	0	0	0
01-Jan-2045 to 31-Dec-2045	0	605,222	32,019	605,222	0	0	0
01-Jan-2046 to 31-Dec-2046	0	638,148	32,925	638,148	0	0	0
01-Jan-2047 to 31-Dec-2047	0	672,305	34,157	672,305	0	0	0
01-Jan-2048 to 31-Dec-2048	0	707,841	35,536	707,841	0	0	0
01-Jan-2049 to 31-Dec-2049	0	451,523	- 256,318	451,523	0	0	0
01-Jan-2050 to 31-Dec-2050	0	185,157	- 266,366	185,157	0	0	0
01-Jan-2051 to 31-Dec-2051	0	191,670	6,513	191,670	0	0	0

01-Jan-2052 to 31-Dec-2052	0	195,768	4,098	195,768	0	0	0
01-Jan-2053 to 31-Dec-2053	0	196,875	1,107	196,875	0	0	0
01-Jan-2054 to 31-Dec-2054	0	196,965	90	196,965	0	0	0
01-Jan-2055 to 30-June-2055	0	97,673	-99,292	97,673	0	0	0
Total Expected net GHG benefit to date (tCO₂e) (PEt-BEt)				10,958,798			
Total number of years in the established time period				36			
Long term average (LA)				304,411			

Based on data and parameters monitored detailed under section 6.2 below are the estimated net GHG emission.

Vintage period	Estimated baseline emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated project emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated leakage emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated buffer pool allocation (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated reduction VCU (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated removal VCU (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated total VCU issuance (tCO ₂ e)
01-Jul-2019 to 31-Dec-2019	0	668	98	134	0	668	535
01-Jan-2020 to 31-Dec-2020	0	3,089	257	586	0	2,929	2,343
01-Jan-2021 to 31-Dec-2021	0	7,199	434	1,353	0	6,764	5,412
01-Jan-2022 to 31-Dec-2022	0	14,004	1,029	2,595	0	12,975	10,380

01-Jan-2023 to 31-Dec-2023	0	21,057	1,548	3,902	0	19,509	15,607
01-Jan-2024 to 31-Dec-2024	0	27,421	1,599	5,164	0	25,822	20,658
01-Jan-2025 to 31-Dec-2025	0	28,460	1,609	5,370	0	26,852	21,481
01-Jan-2026 to 31-Dec-2026	0	26,378	1,609	4,954	0	24,770	19,816
01-Jan-2027 to 31-Dec-2027	0	26,869	1,609	5,052	0	25,260	20,208
01-Jan-2028 to 31-Dec-2028	0	26,447	1,609	4,968	0	24,839	19,871
01-Jan-2029 to 31-Dec-2029	0	25,233	1,609	4,725	0	23,624	18,899
01-Jan-2030 to 31-Dec-2030	0	23,938	1,609	4,466	0	22,329	17,863
01-Jan-2031 to 31-Dec-2031	0	23,717	1,609	4,422	0	22,108	17,687
01-Jan-2032 to 31-Dec-2032	0	24,782	1,609	4,635	0	23,173	18,539
01-Jan-2033 to 31-Dec-2033	0	26,428	1,609	4,964	0	24,819	19,855
01-Jan-2034 to 31-Dec-2034	0	27,168	1,609	5,112	0	25,559	20,447
01-Jan-2035 to 31-Dec-2035	0	21,762	1,609	3,488	0	17,438	13,950

01-Jan-2036 to 31-Dec-2036	0	21,612	1,609	935	0	4,676	3,740
01-Jan-2037 to 31-Dec-2037	0	7,067	1,609	0	0	0	0
01-Jan-2038 to 31-Dec-2038	0	6,160	1,609	0	0	0	0
01-Jan-2039 to 31-Dec-2039	0	29,182	1,609	0	0	0	0
01-Jan-2040 to 31-Dec-2040	0	32,110	1,609	0	0	0	0
01-Jan-2041 to 31-Dec-2041	0	30,656	1,609	0	0	0	0
01-Jan-2042 to 31-Dec-2042	0	30,414	1,609	0	0	0	0
01-Jan-2043 to 31-Dec-2043	0	30,273	1,609	0	0	0	0
01-Jan-2044 to 31-Dec-2044	0	31,022	1,609	0	0	0	0
01-Jan-2045 to 31-Dec-2045	0	32,017	1,609	0	0	0	0
01-Jan-2046 to 31-Dec-2046	0	32,922	1,609	0	0	0	0
01-Jan-2047 to 31-Dec-2047	0	34,153	1,609	0	0	0	0
01-Jan-2048 to 31-Dec-2048	0	35,532	1,609	0	0	0	0

01-Jan-2049 to 30-Jun-2049	0	18,071	802	0	0	0	0
Total	0	725,812	44,377	66,823	0	334,115	267,292

6 MONITORING

6.1 Data and Parameters Available at Validation

Data / Parameter	Location of project area- Latitude and Longitude
Data unit	Degree decimals
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:	1,948.41

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 of project emissions
Comments	None

Data / Parameter	Collar Diameter/Girth at Brest Height (GBH)
Data unit	Centimeter/meter
Description	To develop growth curve of the tree planted in project.
Source of data	Secondary Data Source
Value applied:	Please refer Ex ante Emission Reduction sheet.
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	To develop the growth curve of trees planted in the project area which is used for Ex-ante estimated reductions/removals
Purpose of data	Calculation of project emissions
Comments	None

Data / Parameter	Allometric Equation
Data unit	Kg/Tree
Description	To calculate Above Ground Biomass (AGB) of tree/ total biomass of tree (TB)
Source of data	Secondary Data Source

³²⁴ Brown, S. 1997. Estimating biomass and biomass change of tropical forests: a primer. FAO Forestry Paper 134 <http://www.fao.org/docrep/W4095E/W4095E00.htm>

³²⁵ https://www.researchgate.net/profile/ARaizada/publication/365489423_Biomass_carbon_stocks_estimation_and_predictive_modeling_in_mango_based_land_uses_on_degraded_lands_in_Indian_Sub_Himalayas/links/63774b081766b34c54363701/Biomass-carbon-stocks-estimation-and-predictive-modeling-in-mango-based-land-uses-on-degraded-lands-in-Indian-Sub-Himalayas.pdf

³²⁶ <https://www.currentscience.ac.in/Volumes/120/10/1627.pdf>

³²⁷ Brown, S. 1997. Estimating biomass and biomass change of tropical forests: a primer. FAO Forestry Paper 134

³²⁸ <https://epubs.icar.org.in/index.php/IJAgS/article/view/91649/37213>

³²⁹ Brown, S. 1997. Estimating biomass and biomass change of tropical forests: a primer. FAO Forestry Paper 134

³³⁰ <https://doi.org/10.3390/land10040387>

³³¹ https://www.researchgate.net/profile/KaushalendraJha/publication/276139353_Carbon_storage_and_sequestration_rate_assessment_and_allometric_model_development_in_young_teak_plantations_of_tropical_moist_deciduous_forest_India/links/56ab22aa08aed814bde76a4e/Carbon-storage-and-sequestration-rate-assessment-and-allometric-model-development-in-young-teak-plantations-of-tropical-moist-deciduous-forest-India.pdf?tp=eyJlb250ZXh0ljp7ImZpcnN0UGFnZSI6InB1YmxxpY2F0aW9uIiwicGFnZSI6InB1YmxxpY2F0aW9uIn9

³³² https://www.discoveryjournals.org/discovery/current_issue/v55/n285/A4.pdf?

³³³ Development and Evaluation of Species-Specific Biomass Models for Most Common Timber and Fuelwood Species of Bangladesh (scirp.org)

³³⁴ <http://www.fao.org/4/W4095E/w4095e06.htm#3.1.1%20general%20equation>

³³⁵ https://www.researchgate.net/publication/305905765_BIOMASS_AND CARBON STORAGE IN TREES GROWN UNDER DIFFERENT AGROFORESTRY SYSTEMS IN SEMI ARID REGION OF CENTRAL INDIA?enrichId=rgreq-8112f807ee5d6a14ab0c0f6760387827-XXX&enrichSource=Y292ZXJYVWdlOzMwNtkwNtC2NTtBUzozOTESNDaZNDUOODMyNjVAMTQ3MDQ1NzI2ODYyNA%3D%3D&el=1_x_2&esc=publicationCoverPdf

Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	To calculate the Above ground Biomass (AGB) or Total Biomass (TB) of tree
Purpose of data	Calculation of project emissions
Comments	None

Data / Parameter	Volumetric Equation
Data unit	Cubic Meter/tree
Description	To calculate Above Ground volume of tree.
Source of data	Secondary Data Source
Value applied:	Red Sander: $v^{1/2} = -0.144504 + 2.943115 * D^{336}$ Coconut: $V = 0.2138 - 2.949 * D + 12.258 * (D^2)^{337}$ <i>Terminalia tomentosa</i>: $V = -0.00012 + 0.29302 * D^2 * H^{338}$
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	To calculate the Above ground Biomass (AGB)
Purpose of data	Calculation of project emissions
Comments	None

Data / Parameter	Wood Density
Data unit	kg/m ³
Description	To calculate Above Ground Biomass (AGB) of tree

³³⁶ Andhra Pradesh forest Inventory Report, 2010

³³⁷ A study of estimation of growing stock in TOF of Tamil Nadu

³³⁸ <https://fsi.nic.in/uploads/documents/volume-equations-for-forests-of-india-nepal-and-bhutan-2803-2023.pdf>

Source of data	Secondary Data Source
Value applied:	Red Sander: 0.44 ³³⁹ Coconut: 0.50 ³⁴⁰ <i>Terminalia tomentosa</i> :0.73 ³⁴¹
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	To calculate the Above ground Biomass (AGB) of tree.
Purpose of data	Calculation of project emissions
Comments	None

Data / Parameter	Biomass Expansion Factor (BEF)
Data unit	Percentage
Description	To calculate Above Ground Biomass (AGB) of tree
Source of data	Secondary Data Source
Value applied:	1.575 ³⁴²
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	To calculate the Above ground Biomass (AGB) of tree.
Purpose of data	Calculation of project emissions
Comments	None

³³⁹ As per the IPCC default value, Tale 3.19.

³⁴⁰ <https://www.fao.org/4/w4095e/w4095e0c.htm>

³⁴¹ <https://www.fao.org/3/w4095e/w4095e0c.htm>

³⁴² (PDF) Emission Removal Capability of India's Forest and Tree Cover

Data / Parameter	Root-to-Shoot Ratio (R)
Data unit	Dimensionless (Ratio)
Description	Root-shoot ratio appropriate for biomass stock
Source of data	<u>AR Tool 14- Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks of trees and shrubs in A/R CDM project activities</u>
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	Carbon Fraction (CF tree)
Data unit	tC/t.d.m
Description	Carbon fraction of tree biomass
Source of data	<u>AR Tool 14- Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks of trees and shrubs in A/R CDM project activities</u>
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 ₂ e 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-						
	States	SOC _{REF,i}	f _{LU,i}	f _{MG,i}	f _{IN,i}	SOC _{INITIAL,i}	SOC _{LOSS,i}
	Andhra Pradesh	38	0.48	1.00	1.00	18.24	0.00
	Karnataka	38	0.48	1.00	1.00	18.24	0.00
	Bihar	65	0.48	1.00	1.00	31.2	0.00

	Assam	65	0.48	1.00	1.00	31.2	0.00
Purpose of Data	Calculation of estimated emissions reduction						
Comments	None						

Data / Parameter	Project trees
Data unit	Number
Description	The number tree planted in PAI-1
Source of data	Data Provided by PP
Value applied:	2,326,373
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 <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Stratum Name</th><th>W_i</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2019 Mango</td><td>0.09</td></tr> <tr> <td>2020 Mango</td><td>0.11</td></tr> <tr> <td>2021 Mango</td><td>0.10</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Stratum Name	W_i	2019 Mango	0.09	2020 Mango	0.11	2021 Mango	0.10
Stratum Name	W_i								
2019 Mango	0.09								
2020 Mango	0.11								
2021 Mango	0.10								

	2022 Mango	0.14
	2023 Mango	0.07
	2024 Mango	0.03
	2019 Harvesting	0.02
	2020 Harvesting	0.03
	2021 Harvesting	0.03
	2022 Harvesting	0.08
	2023-2024 Harvesting	0.02
	2019 Non-harvesting	0.02
	2020 Non-harvesting	0.04
	2021 Non-harvesting	0.10
	2022 Non-harvesting	0.08
	2023 Non-harvesting	0.03
	2024 Non-harvesting	0.00
	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	Leakage parameters																	
Data unit	R _{TREE}	Dimensionless	BDR _{SF}	Dimensionless														
	R _s	Dimensionless	b _{FOREST}	t.d.m/ha														
	CF	Dimensionless	CC _{SHRUB,i}	Dimensionless														
Description	Leakage parameters are used to estimate the leakage emissions due to implementation of project activity. In line with CDM AR-Tool 15, default/published values are used.																	
	In PAI-1, Leakage due to project activity implementation is calculated as:																	
	<table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Annual Leakage emissions (tCO₂e)</th><th>Total Leakage emissions (t CO₂e)</th></tr><tr><td>2019</td><td>196</td><td>196</td></tr><tr><td>2020</td><td>319</td><td>515</td></tr><tr><td>2021</td><td>549</td><td>1,064</td></tr><tr><td>2022</td><td>1,507</td><td>2,571</td></tr></table>				Year	Annual Leakage emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Total Leakage emissions (t CO ₂ e)	2019	196	196	2020	319	515	2021	549	1,064	2022	1,507
Year	Annual Leakage emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Total Leakage emissions (t CO ₂ e)																
2019	196	196																
2020	319	515																
2021	549	1,064																
2022	1,507	2,571																

		2023	1,590	4,161	
		2024	1,609	5,770	
		2025	1,609	7,380	
Source of data	R _{TREE}	CDM AR-Tool 15	BDR _{SF}	CDM AR-Tool 14	
	R _S	CDM-AR Tool 15	b _{FOREST}	Default value for Forest in India as per table 3A.1.4 of IPCC GPG-LULUCF 2003	
	CF	CDM AR-Tool 15	CC _{SHRUB,i}	CDM AR-Tool 14	
Value applied	R _{TREE}	0.25	BDR _{SF}	0.1	
	R _S	0.4	b _{FOREST}	73	
	CF	0.47	CC _{SHRUB,i}	0.5	
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Values are used in accordance with CDM AR tool 15 and IPCC GPG LULUCF report.				
Purpose of Data	Project leakage emissions calculation				
Comments	N/A				

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:	Stratum name	PSPs (Winrock)	PSPs (Monitored)
	2019 Mango	4	9
	2020 Mango	4	4
	2021 Mango	6	7
	2022 Mango	4	5

	2023 Mango	1	4
	2024 Mango	1	1
	2019 Harvesting	1	3
	2020 Harvesting	3	3
	2021 Harvesting	3	4
	2022 Harvesting	4	9
	2023-2024 Harvesting	1	4
	2019 Non Harvesting	4	4
	2020 Non Harvesting	2	4
	2021 Non Harvesting	3	6
	2022 Non Harvesting	2	4
	2023 Non Harvesting	1	1
	2024 Non Harvesting	1	1
	Total	45	73
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		

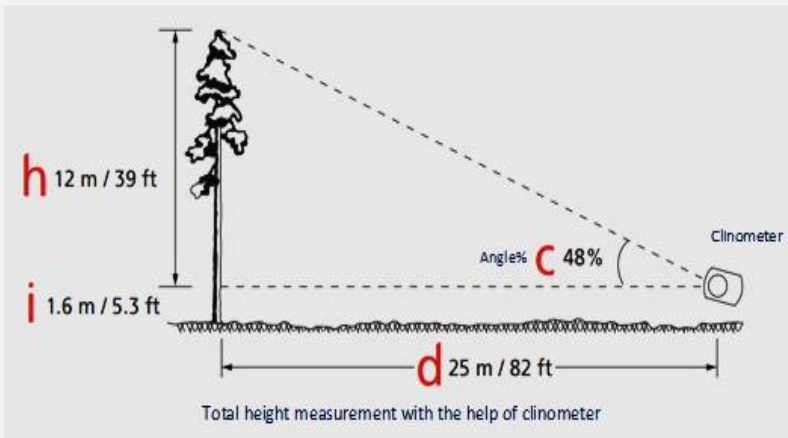
6.2 Data and Parameters Monitored

Data / Parameter	Total Area of Project
Data unit	Hectare
Description	Total area where the project has been implemented

Source of data	Field measurements in Permanent Sample Plots (PSPs)
Description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Refer Excel sheet containing Latitude and Longitude of the Project Area using Geographical Information System (GIS)
Frequency of monitoring/recording	During each verification
Value applied	1,948.41
Monitoring equipment	GPS instrument
QA/QC procedures applied	N/A
Purpose of data	Calculation of actual project emissions
Calculation method	N/A
Comments	None

Data / Parameter	Collar diameter/Diameter at breast height
Data unit	Centimeter (cm)
Description	Near to the ground level (0 to 5 cm form ground level)/1.37m for DBH
Source of data	Field measurements in Permanent Sample Plots (PSPs)
Description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Girth at Breast Height is measured at 1.37 m above ground and Collar Girth is measured near to the ground level (0 to 5 cm from ground level) over the bark by the measuring Tape and converted to Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) and Collar Diameter (CD). Measurement of all the trees was done within the sample area of 30m x 30 m 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	DBH/CD is calculated using the formula $\text{Diameter} = \text{Girth} / (\pi)$
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 30 m x 30 m grid in permanent sample plots are measured. Below illustrated figure shows method applied to calculate the height of the tree:  The diagram shows a tree with height $h = 12 \text{ m} / 39 \text{ ft}$. An observer at height $i = 1.6 \text{ m} / 5.3 \text{ ft}$ from the ground measures the tree at a distance $d = 25 \text{ m} / 82 \text{ ft}$. The angle of observation is $C = 48\%$. The total height measurement is the sum of the tree height h and the observer height i.
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)																								
Description	Area of Stratum i																								
Source of data	Refer Excel sheet containing Latitude and Longitude of the Project Area using Geographical Information System (GIS)																								
Description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Strata area is selected and mapped in the software as .KML file																								
Frequency of monitoring/recording	During each verification																								
Value applied:	Project Stratification for first Project Activity instance is based on (i)single species mango plantation, (ii) harvesting species and (iii) non harvesting species. Strata wise total area for the first Project Activity instance using GIS is given in below table: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Stratum Name</th><th>Area (Ha.)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2019 Mango</td><td>173.55</td></tr> <tr><td>2020 Mango</td><td>218.13</td></tr> <tr><td>2021 Mango</td><td>191.83</td></tr> <tr><td>2022 Mango</td><td>281.07</td></tr> <tr><td>2023 Mango</td><td>142.34</td></tr> <tr><td>2024 Mango</td><td>53.38</td></tr> <tr><td>2019 Harvesting</td><td>32.13</td></tr> <tr><td>2020 Harvesting</td><td>50.52</td></tr> <tr><td>2021 Harvesting</td><td>53.49</td></tr> <tr><td>2022 Harvesting</td><td>148.25</td></tr> <tr><td>2023-2024 Harvesting</td><td>41.54</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Stratum Name	Area (Ha.)	2019 Mango	173.55	2020 Mango	218.13	2021 Mango	191.83	2022 Mango	281.07	2023 Mango	142.34	2024 Mango	53.38	2019 Harvesting	32.13	2020 Harvesting	50.52	2021 Harvesting	53.49	2022 Harvesting	148.25	2023-2024 Harvesting	41.54
Stratum Name	Area (Ha.)																								
2019 Mango	173.55																								
2020 Mango	218.13																								
2021 Mango	191.83																								
2022 Mango	281.07																								
2023 Mango	142.34																								
2024 Mango	53.38																								
2019 Harvesting	32.13																								
2020 Harvesting	50.52																								
2021 Harvesting	53.49																								
2022 Harvesting	148.25																								
2023-2024 Harvesting	41.54																								

	2019 Non Harvesting	45.47
	2020 Non Harvesting	87.18
	2021 Non Harvesting	203.37
	2022 Non Harvesting	165.16
	2023 Non Harvesting	51.54
	2024 Non Harvesting	9.46
Monitoring equipment	GPS instrument.	
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	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		
	Stratum Name	Std. dev. (tdm dry)
	2019 Mango	6.2
	2020 Mango	4.99
	2021 Mango	6.2
	2022 Mango	3.55
	2023 Mango	1.81
	2024 Mango	0.85
	2019 Harvesting	7.82
	2020 Harvesting	16
	2021 Harvesting	12.79
	2022 Harvesting	6.48
	2023-2024 Harvesting	4.64
	2019 Non Harvesting	18.93
	2020 Non Harvesting	4.43

	2021 Non Harvesting	3.88
	2022 Non Harvesting	3.51
	2023 Non Harvesting	4.12
	2024 Non Harvesting	1.03
Frequency of monitoring/recording	During presurvey before monitoring 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	

Data / Parameter	Size of Each PSPs in the Stratum i ($A_{Plot\ i}$)								
Data unit	Hectares (ha)								
Description	An area of 30-meter x 30-meter size (measuring 0.09 ha) is measured and marked within each sample land parcel. The selection of 0.09 ha PSP is based on the CDM manual ³⁴³ for “Measurements for Estimation of Carbon Stocks”.								
Source of data	Measured in the PSPs								
Description of measurement methods and procedures applied	The area is measured with the help of using a measuring tape, measuring out 30 meters from each reference point in opposite directions to establish the four corners of the PSP.								
Frequency of monitoring/recording	During each verification								
Value applied:	<table><tr><th>Stratum name</th><th>PSPs (Winrock)</th><th>PSPs (Monitored)</th></tr><tr><td>2019 Mango</td><td>4</td><td>9</td></tr></table>	Stratum name	PSPs (Winrock)	PSPs (Monitored)	2019 Mango	4	9		
Stratum name	PSPs (Winrock)	PSPs (Monitored)							
2019 Mango	4	9							

³⁴³ 0 https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/publications/cdm_afforestation_field-manual_web.pdf

	2020 Mango	4	4
	2021 Mango	6	7
	2022 Mango	4	5
	2023 Mango	1	4
	2024 Mango	1	1
	2019 Harvesting	1	3
	2020 Harvesting	3	3
	2021 Harvesting	3	4
	2022 Harvesting	4	9
	2023-2024 Harvesting	1	4
	2019 Non Harvesting	4	4
	2020 Non Harvesting	2	4
	2021 Non Harvesting	3	6
	2022 Non Harvesting	2	4
	2023 Non Harvesting	1	1
	2024 Non Harvesting	1	1
	Total	45	73
Monitoring equipment	N/A		
QA/QC procedures applied	Measurement, Verification and Reporting (MRV) personnel have been trained to measure the Sample Area of 0.09 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)		
Purpose of data	Calculation of actual project emissions		
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 12 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/volumetric equations.
Source of data	allometric/volumetric of each species were taken from peer reviewed publications.
Description of measurement methods and procedures applied	allometric/volumetric 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	dsoc
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 (for Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Bihar and Assam)
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:	Year	ADISP (ha.)
	2019	22.25
	2020	13.98
	2021	26.11
	2022	108.84
	2023	9.32
	2024	2.24
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	ABURN,I,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	Total Biomass
Data unit	t.d.m/ha
Description	Mean tree biomass per hectare in stratum at a given point of time in year t
Source of data	Field measurement
Description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Allometric/volumetric is used for the calculation of AGB along with the root-shoot ratio to determine the proportion of belowground biomass in relation to the aboveground biomass
Frequency of monitoring/recording	At each verification period
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 and root shoot ratio are used as input to calculate Total Biomass using the respective AGB equations.
Comments	None

Data / Parameter	Buffer

Data unit	20 %
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:	20 %
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

6.3 Monitoring Plan

This monitoring plan provides information on monitoring procedures for the project activity and first project activity phase. As per the VCS requirements, the process and schedule for obtaining, recording, compiling and analysing the monitored data and parameters set out in Section 6.2 (data and parameters monitored) above. Permanent Sample Plots (PSPs) are used for monitoring carbon stock in agroforestry tree plantation. Each parcel of land is assigned a unique number, geo-referenced, and located inside the Project Area. SOPs are prepared for acquiring credible data for baseline, project leakage, and GHG removal estimations.

The monitoring activities have been carried out by skilled personnel with documented experience in field techniques, such as measuring diameter at breast height, plot sampling, and subsequent estimations. The MRV team has included forestry experts with over 5 years of experience.

Parameters like tree height have been measured with the help of a clinometer, while dimensions like length or diameter at breast height have been considered using a measuring tape. In the field, the MRV team has ensured the clinometer was held flat against a known, level reference surface, such as a table, to verify that the reading was 0°. They have then selected a location with a known angle, like a pre-measured slope or a standard reference such as a digital angle level. By pointing the clinometer at this reference angle, they have checked that the reading matched the known angle, confirming its accuracy.

A detailed monitoring plan has been developed with the primary purpose of collecting the following relevant data necessary as follows:

- a) **Verification that the Applicability Conditions:** Ensuring that the conditions listed under paragraphs 3 and 4 are consistently met;
- b) **Verification of Changes in Carbon Stocks:** Tracking changes in carbon stocks in the pools selected.
- c) **Verification of Project and Leakage Emissions:** Monitoring both project emissions and any associated leakage emissions.

Roles and Responsibilities:

The management structure of the plantation project of Infinite Environmental Solutions Limited, MFI, WIPES and HLTEC 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	Project Proponent (PP)
• Mangrove Foundation of India (MFI)	▪ Project implementation ▪ General administration	Infinite Environmental Solution Limited Operation Director	Project Implementor

• Work for Improvement of People & Environment Sustainability (WIPES) • Holistic Life Transforming & Empowering Society (HLTEC)	▪ Coordination with the field staff ▪ Develop & maintain the MIS ▪ Intermittent Site visits ▪ Total field Assistance to the Administrators ▪ Nursery raising ▪ Land development ▪ Labor management & allocation ▪ Site monitoring ▪ On-site management ▪ Compilation of inventory and reporting		

Establishment of the project boundary

All land parcels designated for plantation activities under this project are geospatially delineated using GPS tracking technology. To ensure accuracy and consistency, comprehensive training sessions are conducted for field personnel, and modern handheld GPS devices (Garmin eTrex) are made available for use. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) provide detailed, step-by-step instructions for executing the tracking protocol.

Each planting plot is assigned a unique identifier and its boundaries are georeferenced using GPS. The resulting GPS tracks are downloaded and archived in multiple formats, including Google Earth Pro (.kml), shapefiles, and Excel spreadsheets, facilitating their integration and further processing within Geographic Information Systems (GIS) platforms.

Key geospatial monitoring activities include:

- Systematic review of all project boundaries to detect ongoing afforestation or land use changes, on a site-by-site basis.
- GPS-based geo-referencing (latitude and longitude) of each land parcel included in the project area.
- Periodic field verification of at least 10% of recorded boundary tracks to confirm alignment with delineated project boundaries.
- There will be periodic verifications of the project area boundaries, during the crediting period as well as documentation has been maintained for areas where planting efforts fail or where there are changes in land use.
- The field information will be analysed using a QGIS to calculate the areas covered by plantation tree species and the year of planting,

During the crediting period, regular boundary verifications will be conducted. If deviations are observed—whether due to natural disturbances (e.g., pests, diseases, wildfires) or anthropogenic impacts (e.g., harvesting, deforestation)—the affected areas will be mapped, and the extent of disturbance assessed to estimate carbon loss. Such areas will be reclassified as distinct strata from the original classification.

Updated boundary data will be submitted at the time of the next verification cycle. Land areas subject to deforestation will be excluded from the project scope, and any Verified Carbon Units (VCUs) previously issued for these areas will be correspondingly deducted. Likewise, areas experiencing planting failure or land-use change will be documented.

Geospatial data collected from the field will be analyzed using GIS software (e.g., QGIS) to compute area metrics, stratified by tree stand model and year of planting. This analysis will also identify and quantify areas affected by disturbances for carbon accounting and monitoring purposes.

Stratification

Stratification of the project area 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 monitoring period (ex post). For this reason, strata will be monitored periodically. The monitoring of this project activity involves planting of Agroforestry necessitates the periodic updating of a comprehensive database. If any 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 re-stratification is proposed according to the results obtained in the first monitoring of the project, as a function of the carbon sinks and disturbances identified, considering 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 in first instance is rolled out over a 6-year period, planting different tree species groups, the database is updated periodically capturing the relevant 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-planting and harvesting, if any) may be implemented at different intensities, dates and spatial locations than mentioned in the PD. Two different strata may be similar enough to allow their merging into one stratum. The strata 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 and species composition).

The stratification of the project comprises both harvesting and non-harvesting species. As per VCS Standard Section 3.2.28, stratification should be based on harvesting and non-harvesting categories. PP adhered to this requirement and stratified the project into harvesting and non-harvesting areas. Within the non-harvesting category (1,622.48 ha), the mango species dominates, covering a substantial portion of the area (1,060.3ha). To improve accuracy, PP further divided the stratification into three major categories: mango, harvesting species, and non-harvesting species. Additionally, the year of plantation was used as a sub-stratification factor to enhance precision in GHG accounting. This approach ensures more accurate estimation of carbon stocks and emissions reductions across the project area

Sampling design, sampling size and random sample point selection

The sampling design is first driven by the precision requirements as outlined in the methodology. The targeted precision level for biomass estimation shall be $\pm 10\%$ 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). Regarding the sampling size, it is important to bear in mind that the spatial variability of the parameter tree biomass and not the size of the area determines the sampling size. The tool “Calculation of the number of sample plots for measurements within A/R CDM project activities” (Version 02.1.0)³⁴⁴ as well as the Sampling Calculator (Walker et al. 2007)³⁴⁵ 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, a pilot inventory was conducted 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 (30m x 30m) 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 solutions SOPs provided in the supporting documentation. The location of the centre point of the 30m*30m permanent sample square is determined randomly.

Pilot inventory: Plantations for each preliminary stratum were randomly selected. Calculation of biomass per hectare and variability applying the AR methodology tool 'estimation of carbon stock and change in carbon stocks of the trees and shrubs in AR CDM project activity'. Findings of pre-sampling survey are given below:

³⁴⁴ <https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/ARmethodologies/tools/ar-am-tool-03-v2.1.0.pdf>

³⁴⁵ [Winrock International » Winrock Sample Plot Calculator Spreadsheet Tool](#)

Stratum Name	Area (Ha)	Mean biomass (t/ha)	STD. Dev. (t.d.m./ha)
2019 Mango	173.55	26.96	6.2
2020 Mango	218.13	21.68	4.99
2021 Mango	191.83	26.98	6.2
2022 Mango	281.07	17.73	3.55
2023 Mango	142.34	7.87	1.81
2024 Mango	53.38	3.68	0.85
2019 Harvesting	32.13	22.34	7.82
2020 Harvesting	50.52	61.54	16
2021 Harvesting	53.49	36.54	12.79
2022 Harvesting	148.25	18.52	6.48
2023-2024 Harvesting	41.54	13.27	4.64
2019 Non Harvesting	45.47	54.09	18.93
2020 Non Harvesting	87.18	12.64	4.43
2021 Non Harvesting	203.37	11.09	3.88
2022 Non Harvesting	165.16	10.04	3.51
2023 Non Harvesting	51.54	11.76	4.12
2024 Non Harvesting	9.46	2.95	1.03

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 two strata:

Stratum Name	Area (Ha)	Mean biomass (t/ha)	Standard deviation (t/ha)	Number of required sample plots (Ni)	Monitored PSPs
2019 Mango	173.55	26.96	6.2	4	9
2020 Mango	218.13	21.68	4.99	4	4
2021 Mango	191.83	26.98	6.2	6	7
2022 Mango	281.07	17.73	3.55	4	5
2023 Mango	142.34	7.87	1.81	1	4
2024 Mango	53.38	3.68	0.85	1	1
2019 Harvesting	32.13	22.34	7.82	1	3
2020 Harvesting	50.52	61.54	16	3	3
2021 Harvesting	53.49	36.54	12.79	3	4

2022 Harvesting	148.25	18.52	6.48	4	9
2023-2024 Harvesting	41.54	13.27	4.64	1	4
2019 Non Harvesting	45.47	54.09	18.93	4	4
2020 Non Harvesting	87.18	12.64	4.43	2	4
2021 Non Harvesting	203.37	11.09	3.88	3	6
2022 Non Harvesting	165.16	10.04	3.51	2	4
2023 Non Harvesting	51.54	11.76	4.12	1	1
2024 Non Harvesting	9.46	2.95	1.03	1	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 centre 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”³⁴⁶, a sample plot size should be determined in a way to measure around 10-15 trees per plot. Based on the minimum tree density (200 trees per ha) in this project, each square should cover an area of approx. 900 m², i.e., with dimensions 30m*30m (conservatively) to cover minimum. 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 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 Project implementer.

³⁴⁶ [cdm_afforestation_field-manual_web.pdf \(unfccc.int\)](#)

Area of sampling	The area sampled will be calculated with the help of the 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 proponent.
a) DBH (Diameter at Breast 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 for individual trees in the sample plots.	The records will be maintained by consultant	The data will be stored centrally in electronic format	Infinite Environmental Solution Limited will carry out monitoring of plots for DBH and height.
b) CD (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.
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	The records will be	The data will be stored centrally in electronic format	Infinite Environmental

	years after plantation	maintained by consultant	and appropriate action in case of more than expected mortality	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 consultant	The data will be stored centrally in electronic format	Infinite Environmental Solutions Limited

A detailed description of the field data collection procedures can be found in the SOP 'Infinite Solutions - 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 centre.

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

Square shape permanent sample plots are established which are easy to locate, and its boundary can be established with less effort. Permanent sample plots will not be treated differently than the other plots included in the project, and the approach for future sampling has been kept

confidential to avoid such practices by the farmers and Infinite Environmental Solutions Limited as per the VCS rules and requirements.

Considering the planting density in this project the size of the measurement square is defined to capture at least 10-15 trees per plot. The formula used to calculate this is shown below.

$$A_{min} = 10,000 \times n_{min} \div ne$$

$$m^2 = m^2/ha \times trees \div trees/ha$$

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 15)

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

All trees under project are assumed as minimum planting density in the project based on the project contracts with Infinite Environmental Solutions Limited Industries Ltd and the PD ex-ante estimation.

Parameters collected and measured in the field

DBH: Diameter at breast height for each sampled tree has been calculated from the girth values measured in the field at 1.37m height. Tailors tape has been used for the girth measurement and a stick has been carried to fix 1.37m height for girth measurements.

$$DBH = \text{Girth} / 3.14$$

Height: Suunto clinometer has been used for tree height estimations in permanent sample plots. While measuring the height of the tree, observer eyes the tree top and points 45° angle in clinometer which adjusting himself near to/far away with respect to tree.

SOC: Observations has been made for the applicability assessment of the AR-Tool 16 “Tool for estimation of change in soil organic carbon stocks due to the implementation of A/R CDM project activities” such as: Litter remains on site and is not removed in the A/R CDM project activity 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.

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 always adhered to. 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
- ❖ DBH of tree measurements- $< \pm 0.5$ cm or 3 % whichever is greater
- ❖ Height measurements- $< \pm 10\%$ and -20%

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 analysing 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:	1,948.41
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 from ground level.
Value applied:	Please referee the Ex-post Calculation sheet
Comments	None

Data / Parameter	Tree 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 refer to the Ex-post Calculation sheet
Comments	None

Data / Parameter	Total Biomass	
Data unit	t, t.d.m/ha	
Description	Mean tree biomass per hectare in stratum at a given point of time in year t	
Value applied:	Stratum	(t.dm/ha)
	2019 Mango	26.96
	2020 Mango	21.68
	2021 Mango	26.98
	2022 Mango	17.73
	2023 Mango	7.87
	2024 Mango	3.68
	2019 Harvesting	22.34
	2020 Harvesting	61.54
	2021 Harvesting	36.54
	2022 Harvesting	18.52
	2023-2024 Harvesting	13.27
	2019 Non Harvesting	54.09
	2020 Non Harvesting	12.64
	2021 Non Harvesting	11.09
	2022 Non Harvesting	10.04
	2023 Non Harvesting	11.76

	2024 Non Harvesting	2.95
Comments	None	

Data / Parameter	A _i	
Data unit	Hectares (ha)	
Description	Area of Stratum i	
Value applied:	Stratum	ha
	2019 Mango	173.55
	2020 Mango	218.13
	2021 Mango	191.83
	2022 Mango	281.07
	2023 Mango	142.34
	2024 Mango	53.38
	2019 Harvesting	32.13
	2020 Harvesting	50.52
	2021 Harvesting	53.49
	2022 Harvesting	148.25
	2023-2024 Harvesting	41.54
	2019 Non Harvesting	45.47
	2020 Non Harvesting	87.18
	2021 Non Harvesting	203.37
	2022 Non Harvesting	165.16
	2023 Non Harvesting	51.54
	2024 Non Harvesting	9.46
Comments	None	

Data / Parameter	Standard Deviation	
Data unit	t/ha	
Description	Assumed standard deviation of biomass stock in stratum i	
Value applied:	Stratum	Std. dev (t.d.m/ha)
	2019 Mango	6.2
	2020 Mango	4.99
	2021 Mango	6.2
	2022 Mango	3.55
	2023 Mango	1.81
	2024 Mango	0.85
	2019 Harvesting	7.82
	2020 Harvesting	16
	2021 Harvesting	12.79
	2022 Harvesting	6.48
	2023-2024 Harvesting	4.64
	2019 Non Harvesting	18.93
	2020 Non Harvesting	4.43
	2021 Non Harvesting	3.88
	2022 Non Harvesting	3.51
	2023 Non Harvesting	4.12
	2024 Non Harvesting	1.03
Comments	None	

Data / Parameter	Size of Each PSPs in the Stratum i ($A_{Plot\ i}$)
Data unit	Hectares (ha)

Description	An area of 30-meter x 30-meter size (measuring 0.09 ha) is measured and marked within each sample land parcel.			
	The selection of 0.09 ha PSP is based on the CDM manual ³⁴⁷ for “Measurements for Estimation of Carbon Stocks”.			
Value applied:	Stratum Name	Number of PSPs calculated	Number of PSPs monitored	Size of each PSPs (ha)
	2019 Mango	4	9	0.09
	2020 Mango	4	4	0.09
	2021 Mango	6	7	0.09
	2022 Mango	4	5	0.09
	2023 Mango	1	4	0.09
	2024 Mango	1	1	0.09
	2019 Harvesting	1	3	0.09
	2020 Harvesting	3	3	0.09
	2021 Harvesting	3	4	0.09
	2022 Harvesting	4	9	0.09
	2023-2024 Harvesting	1	4	0.09
	2019 Non Harvesting	4	4	0.09
	2020 Non Harvesting	2	4	0.09
	2021 Non Harvesting	3	6	0.09
2022 Non Harvesting	2	4	0.09	

³⁴⁷ 0 https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/publications/cdm_afforestation_field-manual_web.pdf

	2023 Non Harvesting	1	1	0.09
	2024 Non Harvesting	1	1	0.09
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
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	dsoc
Data unit	tC/ha/yr
Description	The rate of SOC changes within the project boundary under baseline conditions and project scenario

Value applied:	0.8 tC/h/yr (For states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Bihar and Assam)
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														
Value applied:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th><th>A_{DISP} (ha.)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2019</td><td>22.25</td></tr> <tr> <td>2020</td><td>13.98</td></tr> <tr> <td>2021</td><td>26.11</td></tr> <tr> <td>2022</td><td>108.84</td></tr> <tr> <td>2023</td><td>9.32</td></tr> <tr> <td>2024</td><td>2.24</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	A_{DISP} (ha.)	2019	22.25	2020	13.98	2021	26.11	2022	108.84	2023	9.32	2024	2.24
Year	A_{DISP} (ha.)														
2019	22.25														
2020	13.98														
2021	26.11														
2022	108.84														
2023	9.32														
2024	2.24														
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:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Stratum</th><th>$A_{Burn,i,t}$</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2019 Mango</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr> <td>2020 Mango</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr> <td>2021 Mango</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr> <td>2022 Mango</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr> <td>2023 Mango</td><td>0</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Stratum	$A_{Burn,i,t}$	2019 Mango	0	2020 Mango	0	2021 Mango	0	2022 Mango	0	2023 Mango	0
Stratum	$A_{Burn,i,t}$												
2019 Mango	0												
2020 Mango	0												
2021 Mango	0												
2022 Mango	0												
2023 Mango	0												

	2024 Mango	0
	2019 Harvesting	0
	2020 Harvesting	0
	2021 Harvesting	0
	2022 Harvesting	0
	2023-2024 Harvesting	0
	2019 Non Harvesting	0
	2020 Non Harvesting	0
	2021 Non Harvesting	0
	2022 Non Harvesting	0
	2023 Non Harvesting	0
	2024 Non Harvesting	0
Comments	None	

Data / Parameter	Survival Rate
Data unit	%
Description	The number of trees counted in each sample parcel initially after 3-5 months of planting and replantation is carried out immediately if found dead
Value applied:	90%
Comments	None

Data / Parameter	Land Title Records
Data unit	N/A

Description	Land ownership document of each individual farmers involved in the Project Activity and First Project Activity phase.
Value applied	Yes
Comments	None

Data / Parameter	Buffer
Data unit	20%
Description	The risk of carbon loss associated with the project activity has been mitigated and secured through the measures implemented by the project.
Value applied:	20%
Comments	None

7.2 Baseline Emissions

The project activity was implemented on private cropland with low productivity/fallow land in state of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh as well as on cropland with low productivity in state of Bihar and Assam. 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). For ex-post estimation of actual net GHG removals by sinks, stratification is based on the actual implementation of the project's planting and management plan.

The project comprises both harvesting and non-harvesting species. As per VCS Standard Section 3.2.28, stratification should be based on harvesting and non-harvesting categories. PP adhered to this requirement and stratified the project into harvesting and non-harvesting areas. Within

the non-harvesting category (1,622.48 ha), the mango species dominates, covering a substantial portion of the area (1,060.3ha). To improve accuracy, PP further divided the stratification into three major categories: mango, harvesting species, and non-harvesting species. Additionally, the year of plantation was used as a sub-stratification factor to enhance precision in GHG accounting. This approach ensures more accurate estimation of carbon stocks and emissions reductions across the project area.

As stated, the project area has been stratified based on harvesting and non-harvesting categories in accordance with the project implementation plan. A total of 17 tree species have been planted under the project; however, several of these species occupy relatively small areas. Accordingly, Permanent Sample Plots (PSPs) have been established for the dominant species representing the majority of the project area. For GHG accounting purposes, the Project Proponent (PP) has monitored 14 species, which collectively cover the substantial proportion of the plantation area and accurately represent the project's carbon sequestration potential.

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; tCO₂-e

$\Delta C_{P,t}$ = Change in the carbon stocks in project, occurring in the selected carbon pools, in year t; tCO₂-e

$GHG_{E,t}$ = Increase in non-CO₂ 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-CO₂ GHG emissions resulting from burning of biomass attributable to an A/R CDM project activity"; tCO₂-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; tCO₂-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"; tCO₂-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”; tCO₂-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”; tCO₂-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; tCO₂-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; tCO₂-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 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)

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

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

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

Where:

C_{TREE} = Carbon stock in trees in the biomass estimation strata; t CO₂-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

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 excluded from the project duration.

Litter is expected to remain in the project area and will not be removed. Conservatively, the carbon stock contained in this pool is excluded from the project duration.

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

As per CDM Tool 16, Section 6, to estimate the change, SOC stock under the project scenario, the PP has stratified the project area. The stratification has been carried out based on climatic regions (state-wise) and soil types, which are key determinants of SOC dynamics. In addition, the year of plantation establishment has been considered as an additional stratification factor to account for temporal variations in SOC accumulation across different planting cohorts.

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.

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.

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

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 s/States	$SOC_{REF,i}$	Source ^{348,349}	$f_{LU,i}$	$f_{MG,i}$	$f_{IN,i}$	$SOC_{INITIAL,i}$	$SOC_{LOSS,i}$	Annual $dSOC$
Andhra Pradesh	38	Table 3: HAC soils, Tropical dry	0.48	1.00	1.00	18.24	0	0.8
Karnataka	38	Table 3: HAC soils, Tropical dry	0.48	1.00	1.00	18.24	0	0.8
Bihar	65	Table 3: HAC soils, Tropical moist.	0.48	1.00	1.00	31.2	0	0.8
Assam	65	Table 3: HAC soils, Tropical moist.	0.48	1.00	1.00	31.2	0	0.8

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

³⁴⁸ [untitled](#)

³⁴⁹ [Microsoft Word - May25F.doc](#)

$f_{LU,i}$ = 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

$i = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ 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 CO₂-e

$GHG_{E,t}$ = Increase in non- CO₂ 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”; tCO₂e

$t = 1, 2, 3, \dots, t^*$ 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

As per the monitoring survey, during and after the project activity and first project activity instance implementation, there are no grazing activities involved in the project activity in the current monitoring period, so leakage emission attributable to the displacement of grazing activities is accounted as zero.

According to AR-Tool 15, The leakage is estimated as follows:

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

Since there is no harvesting or displacement of trees in the pre-project scenario involved under this project activity, the only insignificant displacement of agriculture activities has been considered as traditional seasonal agriculture practices of crops which are considered in the category of Shrubs. The value of shrub biomass is set equal to the applicable value of mean aboveground biomass in forest region of India i.e., 73 t.d.m. ha⁻¹.

$$\Delta C_{BIOMASS,t} = [b_{SHRUB} \times (1 + R_s)] \times CF \times A_{DISP,t}$$

Where,

Area displaced is calculated considering the 0.5m buffer around each tree planted. This buffer area is considered as potential area that is displaced due to the implementation of project activity in each year. A_{DISP} is given in the table below:

Year	A _{DISP} (ha.)
2019	22.25
2020	13.98
2021	26.11
2022	108.84
2023	9.32
2024	2.24

As per Para 3 (a) (iii) of “Tool for estimation of change in soil organic carbon stocks due to the implementation of A/R CDM project activities”, Version 1.1.0, estimation of change in soil organic carbon is not applicable. Hence,

$$\Delta SOC_{LUC,t} = 0$$

Hence,

$$LK_{AGRIC,t} = \frac{44}{12} \times \Delta C_{Biomass,t}$$

As per tool 14, Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks of trees and shrubs in A/R CDM project activities,

$$b_{SHRUB,i} = BDR_{SF} \times b_{FOREST} \times CC_{SHRUB,i}$$

BDR_{SF} = 0.10, default value

b_{FOREST} = 73, default value for Forest in India as per table 3A.1.4 of IPCC GPG-LULUCF 2003

CC_{SHRUB,i} = 0.5, default value as per the CDM 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, para 64, table 2.

As PP has considered the displacement of agricultural activity as a result of the project activities, leakage emissions have been considered for the life of the project for displaced agriculture activity.

Hence, Leakage emissions due to project activity:

$$LK_t = LK_{AGRIC,t} = 7,380 \text{ t CO}_2\text{e}$$

7.5 GHG Emission Reductions and Carbon Dioxide Removals

State the non-permanence risk rating (%)	20%
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 ₂ e the Long-term Average (LTA).	198,110
Has the LTA been updated based on monitored data, if applicable?	☒ Yes ☐ No
State, in tCO ₂ e, the expected total GHG benefit to date	85,456
If a loss occurred (including a loss event or reversal), state the amount of tCO ₂ e lost:	0

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 ₂ e)	Project emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Leakage emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Buffer pool allocation (tCO ₂ e)	Reductions VCUs (tCO ₂ e)	Removals VCUs (tCO ₂ e)	Total VCU issuance (tCO ₂ e)
01-July-2019 to 31-Dec-2019	0	7,491	647	1,498	0	6,844	5,346
01-Jan-2020 to 31-Dec-2020	0	14,860	1,283	2,972	0	13,577	10,604
01-Jan-2021 to 31-Dec-2021	0	14,860	1,283	2,972	0	13,577	10,604
01-Jan-2022 to	0	14,860	1,283	2,972	0	13,577	10,604

31-Dec-2022							
01-Jan-2023 to 31-Dec-2023	0	14,860	1,283	2,972	0	13,577	10,604
01-Jan-2024 to 31-Dec-2024	0	14,860	1,283	2,972	0	13,577	10,604
01-Jan-2025 to 01-Apr-2025	0	3,664	316	733	0	3,348	2,614
Total	0	85,456	7,380	17,091	0	78,077	60,980

The estimated ex-ante GHG emission reductions and removals and the achieved emission reductions and removals for the monitoring period is described below:

Vintage period	Ex-ante estimated reductions/removals	Achieved reductions/removals	Percent difference	Explanation for the difference
01-Jul-2019 to 31-Dec-2019	668	7,491	+6.11 %	The ex-ante ERR is calculated using general biomass equations and growth models from secondary studies of similar edapho-climatic conditions. These provide preliminary estimates of carbon removals before monitoring. In contrast, the ex-post ERR is based on real ground monitoring and primarily uses species-specific equations.
01-Jan-2020 to 31-Dec-2020	3,089	14,860		
01-Jan-2021 to 31-Dec-2021	7,199	14,860		
01-Jan-2022 to 31-Dec-2022	14,004	14,860		
01-Jan-2023 to 31-Dec-2023	21,057	14,860		
01-Jan-2024 to 31-Dec-2024	27,421	14,860		
01-Jan-2025 to 01-Apr-2025	7,096	3,664		

Total	80,534	85,456		

APPENDIX 1: COMMERCIALLY SENSITIVE INFORMATION

Section	Information	Justification
<u>1.19</u>	Land Ownership Documents	All the documents were provided to the audit team during the onsite visit
	Agreements between the project implementor and farmer community	
	Agreements between the Project implementor and PP	
	Benefit sharing mechanism	

APPENDIX 2 : DETAILS OF FARMERS IN PAI-1

Name of Farmer	State	District	Name of Block	Name of Village	Year of Plantation	Species Name	Area in Ha.	Latitude	Longitude
Simon Tisso	Assam	Karbi anglong	Nilip	Longki tisso arong	2020	Arecanut	0.18	26.2561	93.7758
Sika Timungpi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Kangdai Ronghang	2021	Arecanut	0.19	26.2996	93.0152
Rani Teronpi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Langtuk Hanse	2020	Arecanut	0.56	26.3649	93.7756
Rower Teron	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Wophong Asar	2020	Arecanut	0.42	26.3659	93.7787
Joel dera	Assam	Karbi anglong	Nilip	Kania ingti	2022	Arecanut	0.26	26.3598	93.7685
Rani Teronpi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Langtuk Hanse	2020	Arecanut	0.34	26.3645	93.775
Horen Tisso	Assam	West karbi Anglong	Rongkhang	Borgoanbura natun goan	2021	Arecanut	0.1	25.8549	92.7055
Amphu Teronpi	Assam	West karbi Anglong	Rongkhang	Borgoanbura natun goan	2021	Arecanut	0.42	25.8536	92.7076
Harsing Tisso	Assam	West karbi Anglong	Rongkhang	Borgoanbura natun goan	2021	Arecanut	0.36	25.8565	92.7065
Praffulo Hazarika	Assam	Karbi anglong	Nilip block	Bhitor kalioni	2022	Arecanut	0.4	26.4622	93.7607
Soneshwar Hazarika	Assam	Karbi anglong	Nilip block	Bhitor kalioni	2021	Arecanut	0.34	26.4643	93.7632
Deori Ronghang	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Kangdai Ronghang	2021	Arecanut	0.4	26.2959	93.009

Bitupon Hazarika	Assam	Karbi anglong	Block	Bhitor kalioni	2022	Arecanut	0.33	26.4666	93.7628
Geta Timungpi	Assam	Karbi anglong	Nilip block	Bogaram Timung	2023	Arecanut	0.46	26.4633	93.7654
Borlongki Kathar	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Kania Ingti	2022	Arecanut	0.22	26.355	93.7649
Mirson Taro	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Harne taro arong	2022	Arecanut	0.6	26.2612	93.7841
Have Rongpipi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Longki tisso	2020	Arecanut	0.32	26.2615	93.7802
Manik kro	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Longki tisso arong	2023	Arecanut	0.32	26.2622	93.7808
Darsing Taro	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Chondro taro arong	2023	Arecanut	0.28	26.2644	93.7811
Aison taro	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Chondro taro arong	2022	Arecanut	0.44	26.2654	93.7809
Theka Teronpi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Chondro taro arong	2022	Arecanut	0.25	26.2648	93.7815
Kajar Tetangpi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Longki tisso arong	2023	Arecanut	0.57	26.2621	93.784
Hunmili killingpi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Kangdai Ronghang	2022	Arecanut	1.31	26.3067	93.0111
Song Terang	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Howraghat	Rajapather,sar- et terang gaon	2022	Arecanut	0.41	26.055	93.1583
Kiripo Bey	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Joysing bey arong	2023	Arecanut	0.32	26.2563	93.7789
Hemari Hanse	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Etso Teron	2022	Arecanut	0.3	26.2995	93.0059

Kabon teronpi	Assam	West karbi Anglong	Rongkhang	Borgoanbura natun goan	2023	Arecanut	0.2	25.8532	92.6971
Rahila Rongpharpi	Assam	West karbi Anglong	Rongkhang	Borgoanbura natun goan	2023	Arecanut	0.43	25.8496	92.6996
Deben Timung	Assam	West Karbi Anglong	Rongkhang	Gaonbura natun gaon	2023	Arecanut	0.13	25.8493	92.6985
Nakhi Beypi	Assam	West karbi Anglong	Rongkhang	Borgoanbura natun goan	2021	Arecanut	0.34	25.8491	92.6969
Rojina Teronpi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Wophong asar	2021	Arecanut	0.2	26.3717	93.7729
Rupta Teronpi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Wophong Asar	2021	Arecanut	0.11	26.3722	93.7703
Karan Teronpi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Etso Teron	2022	Arecanut	0.27	26.3058	93.0166
Kaet Ronghangpi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Habe Kro gaon	2023	Arecanut	0.2	26.3056	93.0169
Sonjoy Ronghang	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Kangdai Ronghang	2020	Arecanut	0.29	26.3032	93.018
Mirmili Rongpharpi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Etso Teron	2020	Arecanut	0.24	26.3025	93.0171
Modon Kathar	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Kania Ingti	2022	Arecanut	0.51	26.3558	93.7659
Rabinson Singnar	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Howang Teron	2022	Arecanut	0.33	26.3576	93.7805
Samuel Terang	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Kudam Terang	2022	Arecanut	0.25	26.3803	93.7778
Ranjit Teron	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Joiram Ingti gaon	2022	Arecanut	0.13	26.375	93.7682

Dhoni Teron	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Wophong Asar	2022	Arecanut	0.58	26.3682	93.7855
Longki Phangcho	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Langtuk Hanse	2020	Arecanut	0.35	26.3644	93.774
Kadom Tissopi	Assam	West karbi Anglong	Rongkhang	Borgoanbura natun goan	2023	Arecanut	0.22	25.8552	92.6977
Welson kro	Assam	West karbi Anglong	Rongkhang	Borgoanbura natun goan	2020	Arecanut	1.43	25.8559	92.693
Welson kro	Assam	West karbi Anglong	Rongkhang	Borgoanbura natun	2022	Arecanut	0.26	25.8555	92.702
Chandrasing Tisso	Assam	West karbi Anglong	Rongkhang	Borgoanbura natun goan	2024	Arecanut	0.2	25.8539	92.7026
Raju engleng	Assam	West karbi Anglong	Rongkhang	Sing Engleng gaon	2023	Arecanut	0.44	25.8577	92.7053
Sarsing teron	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Vophong asar	2020	Arecanut	0.56	26.3678	93.7809
Rensing Tokbi	Assam	West karbi Anglong	Rongkhang	Borgoanbura natun goan	2023	Arecanut	0.86	25.8605	92.7072
Rensing Tokbi	Assam	West Karbi Anglong	Rongkhang	Borgoanbura natun goan	2023	Arecanut	0.5	25.8611	92.7062
Borsing Rongphar	Assam	West karbi Anglong	Rongkhang	Borgoanbura natun goan	2023	Arecanut	0.44	25.8516	92.7029
Shikari Teron	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Huang Teron	2023	Arecanut	0.34	26.3537	93.7847
Biren Bey	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Wophong Asar	2022	Arecanut	0.15	26.3721	93.774
Person Ingti	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Dhoniram Ingti	2022	Arecanut	0.34	26.3669	93.7748

Person Ingti	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Dhoniram Ingti	2022	Arecanut	0.16	26.3669	93.7744
Monus Singnar	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Wophong Asar	2023	Arecanut	0.3	26.3759	93.7877
Merina Beypi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Wophong Asar	2023	Arecanut	0.28	26.3609	93.7729
Dabi Terang	Assam	Karbi anglong	Nilip block	Singnot Terang	2023	Arecanut	0.1	26.4311	93.7626
Patach rongpi	Assam	West karbi anglong	Rongkhang	Arsong kanbor horai gaon	2022	Arecanut	0.16	25.8526	92.6736
Kadom tokbipi	Assam	West karbi anglong	Rongkhang	Arsong kanbor horai gaon	2022	Arecanut	0.37	25.8518	92.6741
Ribon beypi	Assam	West karbi anglong	Rongkhang	Arsong kanbor horai gaon	2023	Arecanut	0.22	25.8459	92.6729
Joysing tokbi	Assam	West karbi anglong	Rongkhang	Arsong kabor horai gaon	2022	Arecanut	1.98	25.842	92.6678
Amphu timungpi	Assam	West karbi anglong	Rongkhang	Arsong kabor horai gaon	2023	Arecanut	0.26	25.843	92.6728
Longki phangcho	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Sar tokbi (bura tokbi)	2023	Arecanut	0.3	26.3685	93.8038
Longki phangcho	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Sar tokbi bura tokbi	2021	Arecanut	0.47	26.372	93.8049
Longki lekthe	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Samchan lekthe	2022	Arecanut	0.23	26.3747	93.8045
Welson phangcho	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Langtuk hanse	2023	Arecanut	0.63	26.3579	93.7531
Mensing bey	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Wophong Asar	2023	Arecanut	0.5	26.3734	93.7883

Mending bey	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Wophong Asar	2023	Arecanut	0.55	26.3776	93.7782
Babu Ingti	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Dhoniram Ingti	2019	Arecanut	0.4	26.3686	93.7719
Lunche Ronghang	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Joyram Teron	2023	Arecanut	0.32	26.3606	93.7579
Babu teron	Assam	Karbi anglong	Nilip	Howang teron	2021	Arecanut	0.2	26.365	93.7825
Sarsing terang	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Langtuk hanse	2020	Arecanut	0.24	26.3633	93.7748
Lakbok phangcho	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Langtuk hanse	2023	Arecanut	0.21	26.3579	93.7634
Mahan kro	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Wophong Asar	2023	Arecanut	0.2	26.3649	93.7515
Jen teron	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Joyram teron	2021	Arecanut	0.21	26.3639	93.7524
Kamala rongpharpi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Jairam ingti	2023	Arecanut	0.28	26.3768	93.7671
Tenson Hanse	Assam	Karbi anglong	Nilip block	Sarthe tokbi	2023	Arecanut	0.47	26.4228	93.7389
Sonjoy Hanse	Assam	Karbi anglong	Nilip block	Sarthe tokbi	2021	Arecanut	0.57	26.4188	93.7406
Sonjoy Hanse	Assam	Karbi anglong	Nilip block	Sarthe tokbi	2022	Arecanut	1	26.4184	93.7421
Khorsing kro	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Men taro	2020	Arecanut	0.42	26.3228	93.0752
Kamal sing phangcho	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Men Tero	2019	Arecanut	0.18	26.3224	93.0758

Hewali Singnarpi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Men Taro	2022	Arecanut	0.62	26.3201	93.0745
Merey Englengpi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Men Taro	2021	Arecanut	0.18	26.3144	93.091
Roshmi Tissopi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Men Taro	2019	Arecanut	0.25	26.3153	93.0902
Rup Rongphar	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Men Taro	2023	Arecanut	0.14	26.3128	93.0864
Ronjit Taro	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Men Taro	2023	Arecanut	0.11	26.3116	93.0845
Mili Rongpipi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Men Taro	2020	Arecanut	0.23	26.3094	93.0873
Mongal sing Rongpi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Men Taro	2020	Arecanut	0.82	26.3085	93.0886
Longki Kro	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Men Taro	2022	Arecanut	0.27	26.3113	93.0899
Jan Rongpi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Men Taro	2021	Arecanut	0.14	26.3123	93.095
Bari Taropi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Borsing Taro	2022	Arecanut	0.1	26.3128	93.0948
Mirmili Kramsapi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Men Taro	2021	Arecanut	0.15	26.3131	93.0949
Hunmili Phangchopi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Men Taro	2022	Arecanut	0.12	26.3143	93.0944
Hewali Rongpharpi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Men Taro	2020	Arecanut	0.34	26.3122	93.0929
Robinson Rongpi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Men Taro	2021	Arecanut	1.1	26.3104	93.0911

Ravi Bey	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Langsomepi	Sikarigate	2022	Arecanut	0.11	26.0475	93.2199
Mahari pator	Assam	West karbi Anglong	Rongkhang	Arsong kanbor horai gaon	2020	Arecanut	0.7	25.8449	92.6759
KUNGRI TOKBIPI	Assam	West karbi Anglong	Rongkhang	Borgoanbura natun goan	2022	Arecanut	0.4	25.8596	92.7099
RENSING RONGHANG	Assam	West karbi Anglong	Rongkhang	Arsong kanbor horai gaon	2023	Arecanut	0.21	25.8444	92.6726
Jilina kropi	Assam	West karbi Anglong	Rongkhang	Arsong kanbor horai gaon	2022	Arecanut	0.36	25.8412	92.6752
Biren Teron	Assam	KARBI ANG LONG	Bokajan	Nabin tisso gaon	2022	Arecanut	0.26	26.2093	93.7813
Priyanka kilingpi	Assam	Karbi anglong	Bokajan	Patar gaon	2022	Arecanut	0.18	26.2087	93.7809
Kareng terangpi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Kehei kro arong	2024	Arecanut	0.22	26.2682	93.7843
Longbi taro	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Chondro taro arong	2023	Arecanut	0.28	26.2654	93.7866
Rengka tissopi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Dhansiri bagan arong	2023	Arecanut	0.2	26.2656	93.7862
Salima tissopi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Basa kro arong	2024	Arecanut	0.36	26.2663	93.7865
Jilina tissopi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Longki tisso arong	2023	Arecanut	0.18	26.2675	93.7837
Juli tokbipi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Chondro taro arong	2024	Arecanut	0.72	26.265	93.7855
Bobyta Ingtipi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Dhoniram Ingti Koilamati	2021	Arecanut	0.2	26.3711	93.7978

Semson Rongphar	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Sar Tokbi	2022	Arecanut	0.1	26.3712	93.7983
Eatabin Teron	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Howang Teron	2019	Arecanut	0.1	26.3528	93.7699
Ranachi Rongpi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Koilamati,Risa khidi,Chandra Teron	2024	Arecanut	0.29	26.3721	93.787
Eadichan Kro	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Sar Tokbi	2021	Arecanut	0.26	26.3724	93.7961
Seema Teronpi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Sar Tokbi	2021	Arecanut	0.32	26.3674	93.8005
Sarsing Kro	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Habe Kro	2023	Arecanut	0.32	26.2839	93.0629
Mirbon terangpi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Angjok terang	2021	Arecanut	0.17	26.3085	93.0863
Sangmir Teronpi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Men Taro	2021	Arecanut	0.22	26.3175	93.0897
Sangmili Teronpi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Khoyasing Terang	2021	Arecanut	0.28	26.3546	93.12
Shanti Terangpi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Khayasing Terang	2023	Arecanut	0.41	26.3574	93.1196
Harison phangcho	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Kania Teron	2021	Arecanut	0.23	26.3621	93.1355
Ajit Kro	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Men Taro	2021	Arecanut	0.21	26.3605	93.1298
Basa Taropi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Men Taro	2021	Arecanut	0.5	26.3617	93.1342
Lin kropi	Assam	West karbi anglong	Rongkhang	Arsong	2023	Arecanut	1.25	25.8448	92.6785

Rojoni beypi	Assam	West karbi anglong	Rongkhang	Borgaonbura natun gaon	2021	Arecanut	1	25.8537	92.6879
Ram sing phangcho	Assam	West karbi anglong	Rongkhang	Borgaonbura natun gaon	2022	Arecanut	0.48	25.8487	92.6866
Ram sing phangcho	Assam	West karbi anglong	Rongkhang	Borgaonbura natun gaon	2024	Arecanut	1.4	25.846	92.6878
Omphu tissopi	Assam	West karbi anglong	Rongkhang	Arsong centre tisso gaon	2023	Arecanut	0.56	25.8391	92.6898
Lin kropi	Assam	West karbi Anglong	Rongkhang	Arsong	2021	Arecanut	0.48	25.8421	92.6767
Rina Rongpharpi	Assam	West karbi Anglong	Rongkhang	Gaonbura natun goan	2022	Arecanut	0.42	25.8503	92.6834
Bin Beypi	Assam	West karbi Anglong	Rongkhang	Borgaonbura natun goan	2022	Arecanut	0.2	25.849	92.688
Hewali ingtipi	Assam	West karbi Anglong	Rongkhang	Ambinong	2023	Arecanut	0.64	25.8331	92.6886
Mohon Hanse	Assam	Karbi anglong	Nilip block	Khoi hanse	2023	Arecanut	0.67	26.4213	93.7558
Mohon Hanse	Assam	Karbi anglong	Nilip block	Khoi hanse	2022	Arecanut	0.41	26.4215	93.7416
Rubina ingtipi	Assam	Karbi anglong	Nilip block	Basa teron	2022	Arecanut	0.22	26.4246	93.7369
Hanri Terangpi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Langsomepi	Sikarigate	2022	Arecanut	0.21	26.0455	93.223
Jonason Bey	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Langsomepi	Sikarigate	2022	Arecanut	0.29	26.0585	93.2438
Remir Rongpipi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Habe kro	2021	Arecanut	0.21	26.2819	93.0589

Prity Ronghangpi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Habe kro	2022	Arecanut	0.14	26.2815	93.0596
Sila lektheipi	Assam	Karbi anglong	Bokajan	Kengjang ingti arong	2021	Arecanut	0.21	26.2191	93.7279
Mongolsing kramsa	Assam	West karbi anglong	Rongkhang	Dongmepi gaon	2020	Arecanut	0.11	25.8798	92.7799
Ramsing kro	Assam	West karbi anglong	Rongkhang	Dongmepi	2022	Arecanut	0.16	25.8899	92.7796
Kungri terangpi	Assam	West karbi anglong	Rongkhang	Arsong	2021	Arecanut	1.55	25.8712	92.793
Ronbir senar	Assam	West karbi anglong	Rongkhang	Dongmepi	2022	Arecanut	0.14	25.8951	92.7823
Nomita beypi	Assam	West karbi anglong	Rongkhang	Dongmepi	2023	Arecanut	0.73	25.8863	92.7785
Biren teron	Assam	West karbi Anglong	Rongkhang	Dera alok gaon	2021	Arecanut	0.3	25.8319	92.6944
Biren teron	Assam	West karbi Anglong	Rongkhang	Dera arlok gaon	2022	Arecanut	0.16	25.8318	92.6954
Kadom Tokbipi	Assam	West karbi Anglong	Rongkhang	Arsong kanbor horai	2022	Arecanut	0.63	25.8488	92.6736
Sonjoy Tokbi	Assam	West karbi Anglong	Rongkhang	Arsong kanbor horai gaon	2022	Arecanut	0.61	25.8461	92.6738
Ribon Beypi	Assam	West karbi Anglong	Rongkhang	Arsong kanbor horai gaon	2023	Arecanut	1.16	25.8366	92.6674
Gotom Ingti	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Chandra Terang	2022	Arecanut	0.24	26.3641	93.7802
Junmoni Rongpharpi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Men taro	2022	Arecanut	0.19	26.3106	93.0885

Junmoni taropi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Men taro	2021	Arecanut	0.6	26.308	93.0866
Sardili terang	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Borsing taro	2021	Arecanut	0.1	26.3103	93.0794
Birensing phangcho	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Baraching Taro Gaon	2021	Arecanut	0.13	26.3102	93.0731
Junaki Taropi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Baraching Taro Gaon	2022	Arecanut	0.14	26.3105	93.0736
Joy Rongpi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Borsing Taro Gaon	2021	Arecanut	0.26	26.3112	93.0744
Babu Rongpi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Baraching Taro Gaon	2022	Arecanut	0.1	26.31	93.0742
Sarsing Kro	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Habe Kro gaon	2022	Arecanut	0.6	26.2782	93.0595
Junaki Taropi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Habe Kro gaon	2023	Arecanut	0.26	26.2795	93.0598
Rojoni Terangpi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Habe Kro Gaon	2022	Arecanut	0.1	26.2807	93.0584
Sarsing Hense	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Habe Kro Gaon	2021	Arecanut	0.1	26.2832	93.0567
Kensing Rongphar	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Men taro	2022	Arecanut	1	26.31	93.0899
Sarthe kro	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Habe kro	2020	Arecanut	0.13	26.2814	93.0591
Albena teronpi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Men taro	2022	Arecanut	0.18	26.315	93.0915
Bidyasing tokbi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Angjok terang	2021	Arecanut	0.73	26.2898	93.0656

Amphu phangchopi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Angjok terang	2020	Arecanut	0.18	26.2904	93.0648
Bidyasing kro	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Habe kro	2022	Arecanut	0.1	26.2817	93.0586
Kareng Ronghangpi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Habe kro	2020	Arecanut	0.1	26.282	93.0594
Sing kro	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Habe kro	2020	Arecanut	0.1	26.2821	93.0592
Kareng Englengpi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Longki tisso arong	2022	Arecanut	0.51	26.2636	93.7824
Suren ingti	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Kongki tisso arong	2024	Arecanut	0.4	26.2616	93.785
Rohila beypi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Basa kro arong	2024	Arecanut	0.36	26.2611	93.789
Kremsing bey	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Sarbura bey arong	2022	Arecanut	0.36	26.2956	93.7907
Babuching bey	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Sarbura bey arong	2023	Arecanut	0.37	26.2952	93.7892
Bibika singnarpi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Sarbura bey arong	2023	Arecanut	0.13	26.2934	93.7922
Chalaman hanse	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Joyram teron	2024	Arecanut	0.23	26.3603	93.7407
Prokanto terang	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Sarthe terang	2024	Arecanut	0.55	26.3688	93.7852
Hazarson ingti	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Jairam ingti	2020	Arecanut	0.18	26.3684	93.7741
Hazarson ingti	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Jairam ingti	2020	Arecanut	0.18	26.3802	93.7659

Bobita Terangpi	Assam	Karbi anglong	Samelangso	Angjok Terang goan	2019	Arecanut	0.58	26.2891	93.0654
Komol Taro	Assam	Karbi anglong	Samelangso	Angjok Terang goan	2022	Arecanut	0.11	26.2907	93.0646
Lunse kro	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Habe kro	2023	Arecanut	0.19	26.2729	93.0561
Kanam Engtipi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Angjok Terang Gaon	2021	Arecanut	1.1	26.2935	93.0719
Jiten Terang	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Angjok Terang Gaon	2021	Arecanut	0.16	26.2939	93.0725
Sing bey	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Langtuk hanse	2022	Arecanut	0.13	26.3631	93.7664
Lindok teron	Assam	West karbi anglong	Rongkhang	Sitoli adeng	2022	Arecanut	0.12	25.8828	92.7753
Bikrom bey	Assam	West karbi anglong	Rongkhang	Engchinlangso	2021	Arecanut	0.41	25.8639	92.7721
Sabitri Rongpharpi	Assam	West karbi anglong	Rongkhang	Sarthe bey gaon	2020	Arecanut	0.41	25.8811	92.7579
Lin kropsi	Assam	West karbi Anglong	Rongkhang	Arsong	2021	Arecanut	0.21	25.8398	92.6748
Bidison Tokbi	Assam	West karbi Anglong	Rongkhang	Chandrasing Tokbi	2022	Arecanut	0.13	25.8523	92.7072
Ren bey	Assam	West karbi Anglong	Rongkhang	Gaonbura natun gaon	2022	Arecanut	0.36	25.8517	92.6883
Kadom Ronghangpi	Assam	Karbi anglong	Arecanut	Habe kro	2023	Arecanut	0.24	26.2874	93.0594
Banre kropsi	Assam	Karbi anglong	Samelongso	Habe kro	2021	Arecanut	0.14	26.2879	93.0591

Larsika kramsapi	Assam	Karbi anglong	Samelongso	Borsing taro	2020	Arecanut	0.13	26.3093	93.0814
Men singnar	Assam	Karbi anglong	Samelongso	Men taro	2021	Arecanut	0.1	26.3084	93.0807
Dewan sing melik	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Sarthe Rongpi	2022	Arecanut	0.16	26.2792	93.0565
Men sing Rongpi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Sarthe Rongpi	2020	Arecanut	0.12	26.2796	93.0565
Chondro sing timung	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Sarthe Rongpi	2022	Arecanut	0.1	26.2772	93.0538
Dip Maya chetry	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Jeng Bamon Gaon	2020	Arecanut	1.55	26.3197	93.0974
Serdihun Tokbipi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Mon Teron Gaon	2022	Arecanut	0.28	26.3212	93.1042
Sarkiri Teron	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Men Teron Gaon	2019	Arecanut	0.23	26.3214	93.1048
Minoti Lekthepe	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Howraghat	Hatipura Taralangso	2022	Arecanut	0.31	26.0164	93.2125
Mili Tissopi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Howraghat	Hatipura Taralangso	2023	Arecanut	0.23	26.0221	93.2161
Longkumar Engleng	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Langsomepi	Sikarigate	2022	Arecanut	0.21	26.0487	93.2224
Sonjit Dera	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Howraghat	Phonglokpet	2022	Arecanut	0.16	26.0168	93.2131
Maloti beypi	Assam	West karbi anglong	Rongkhang	Dongmepi	2021	Arecanut	0.1	25.9045	92.7838
Thuiet Beypi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Patoram Timung	2022	Arecanut	0.41	26.3762	93.7882

Ren bey	Assam	West karbi Anglong	Rongkhang	Gaonbura natun gaon	2022	Arecanut	0.18	25.8531	92.6872
Sarvan kro	Assam	Karbi anglong	Nilip block	Bangso tisso, longdon	2022	Arecanut	1	26.4174	93.74
Rajesh inghi	Assam	West karbi anglong	Rongkhang	Munin enghee gaon	2022	Arecanut	0.74	25.9145	92.7914
Mangal sing kather	Assam	West karbi anglong	Rongkhang	Munin enghee gaon	2022	Arecanut	0.5	25.9145	92.7933
Mangal sing kather	Assam	West karbi anglong	Rongkhang	Munin enghee gaon	2020	Arecanut	0.1	25.913	92.7945
Badan kather	Assam	West karbi anglong	Rongkhang	Munin enghee gaon	2022	Arecanut	0.35	25.9155	92.792
Omtalon ronghang	Assam	West karbi anglong	Rongkhang	Munin enghee gaon	2021	Arecanut	0.32	25.9143	92.7967
Bikrom dera	Assam	West karbi anglong	Rongkhang	Mukhin gaon	2023	Arecanut	0.1	25.9061	92.7892
Hewali kropi	Assam	West karbi anglong	Rongkhang	Dongmepi gaon	2022	Arecanut	0.14	25.9054	92.7838
Rakesh inghi	Assam	West karbi Anglong	Rongkhang	Mm	2023	Arecanut	0.19	25.9135	92.7923
Borson Teron	Assam	West karbi Anglong	Rongkhang block	Rong mindar ronghang	2022	Arecanut	0.63	25.8838	92.7513
Kamir Teronpi	Assam	West karbi Anglong	Rongkhang	Tong wak	2021	Arecanut	0.13	25.8835	92.7562
Sonali Terangpi	Assam	West karbi Anglong	Rongkhang	Lumjong kathar goan	2020	Arecanut	0.62	25.8915	92.7488
Sonali Terangpi	Assam	West karbi Anglong	Rongkhang	Lumjong kathar gaon	2019	Arecanut	0.5	25.89	92.7509

Bor im Teron	Assam	West karbi Anglong	Rongkhang	Chongkan	2021	Arecanut	0.42	25.8837	92.7554
Kuhol hanse	Assam	West karbi Anglong	Rongkhang	Sangsokhi	2022	Arecanut	0.18	25.8808	92.7568
Chatra teron	Assam	West karbi Anglong	Rongkhang	Tong wak	2021	Arecanut	0.2	25.8815	92.7565
Rita kropi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Sarthe Rongpi	2019	Arecanut	0.1	26.2793	93.0542
Mohan teron	Assam	West karbi Anglong	Rongkhang	Bhoi Ronghang gaon	2022	Arecanut	0.41	25.8787	92.764
Bikrom dera	Assam	West karbi Anglong	Rongkhang	Mukhim gaon	2023	Arecanut	0.7	25.9186	92.7935
Roshemi Timungpi	Assam	West karbi Anglong	Rongkhang	Munin enghi	2021	Arecanut	0.27	25.9138	92.7837
Mongalsing Terang	Assam	West karbi Anglong	Rongkhang block	Mukhim gaon	2022	Arecanut	0.42	25.9128	92.7855
Longsing Timung	Assam	West karbi Anglong	Rongkhang	Munin enghi goan	2021	Arecanut	0.33	25.9115	92.7866
Haren Teron	Assam	West karbi anglong	Rongkhang	Mukhin gaon	2023	Arecanut	0.6	25.9064	92.7853
Haren Teron	Assam	West karbi anglong	Rongkhang	Mukhin gaon	2022	Arecanut	0.26	25.9172	92.7893
Bikrom Terang	Assam	Karbi anglong	Samelangso	Angjok Terang goan	2021	Arecanut	0.18	26.2819	93.0552
Bedan Rongpipi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Balijan,Bongso Tiso	2021	Arecanut	0.61	26.3313	93.7049
Singnod Bey	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Wophong Asar	2023	Arecanut	0.52	26.3685	93.7845

Daniel Rongpi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Upper Deigrum gaon,Bongso Tiso	2020	Arecanut	0.27	26.3277	93.7144
Sabiei Beypi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Upper Deigrum	2019	Arecanut	0.24	26.3283	93.7144
Longki Rongphar	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Upper Doigrong Gaon	2020	Arecanut	0.18	26.3288	93.715
Jirsong kro	Assam	Karbi anglong	Samelongso	Bikhaj bey	2019	Arecanut	0.61	26.3021	93.0849
Ronjit taro	Assam	Karbi anglong	Samelongso	Sam taro	2019	Arecanut	0.6	26.3012	93.0821
Arnisa rongpipi	Assam	Karbi anglong	Samelongso	Hemari rongpi	2022	Arecanut	0.37	26.2746	93.054
Rongbong rongpi	Assam	West karbi anglong	Rongkhang	Munin enghee gaon	2022	Arecanut	0.53	25.9194	92.794
Krishna keap	Assam	Karbi anglong	Samelongso	Thang teron	2020	Arecanut	0.11	26.2664	93.0595
Waisong	Assam	West karbi anglong	Rongkhang	Sodar	2020	Arecanut	0.17	25.9142	92.7376
Sarsing terang	Assam	Karbi anglong	Samelongso	Chingthu ronghang	2019	Arecanut	0.44	26.3207	93.0999
Joshila teronpi	Assam	Karbi anglong	Samelongso	Men taro	2021	Arecanut	0.42	26.3185	93.1017
Jari taro	Assam	Karbi anglong	Samelongso	Men taro	2020	Arecanut	3.22	26.3172	93.0999
Durga teronpi	Assam	Karbi anglong	Samelongso	Men taro	2022	Arecanut	0.14	26.3123	93.0977
Dorsing phangcho	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Sing teron arong	2019	Arecanut	0.37	26.3344	93.7935

Kangbura bey	Assam	West karbi anglong	Rongkhang	Dongmepi gaon	2024	Arecanut	0.15	25.9019	92.7849
Newlip timung	Assam	West karbi anglong	Rongkhang	Men gaon	2023	Arecanut	0.28	25.899	92.7845
Kamal inghi	Assam	West karbi anglong	Rongkhang	Sar-ik gaon	2022	Arecanut	0.41	25.903	92.7911
Kamal inghi	Assam	West karbi anglong	Rongkhang	Sar-ik gaon	2022	Arecanut	0.13	25.9037	92.7899
Kanon timungpi	Assam	Karbi anglong	Samelongso	Chingthu ronghang	2020	Arecanut	0.38	26.3261	93.0982
Sardili terang	Assam	Karbi anglong	Samelongso	Chingthu ronghang	2022	Arecanut	0.45	26.3173	93.1025
Doloi Engti	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Howraghat	Rajapathar, tinikhola	2022	Arecanut	0.68	26.0497	93.1535
Doloi Engti	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Howraghat	Rajapathar ,tinikhola	2022	Arecanut	0.66	26.0489	93.1527
Mirilin rongpipi	Assam	Karbi anglong	Bokajan	Bapuram singnar arong	2021	Arecanut	0.12	26.2076	93.774
Basapi teronpi	Assam	West karbi anglong	Rongkhang	Dongmepi gaon	2022	Arecanut	0.1	25.8835	92.7803
Rajani Rongpharpi	Assam	West karbi anglong	Rongkhang	Dongmepi gaon	2022	Arecanut	0.24	25.8893	92.7794
Kehai terang	Assam	Karbi anglong	Samelongso	Chingthu ronghang	2021	Arecanut	0.14	26.3218	93.0981
Rijina kropi	Assam	Karbi anglong	Samelongso	Men taro	2023	Arecanut	0.63	26.3053	93.0884
Basa Phangchopi	Assam	Karbi anglong	Nilip block	Dokhora Bey	2019	Arecanut	0.1	26.4115	93.7655

Sikram engti	Assam	West karbi anglong	Rongkhang	Sarthe bey gaon	2023	Arecanut	0.42	25.8881	92.7645
Bidya Terang	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Nilip	Sarthe Terang	2019	Arecanut	0.43	26.3726	93.7875
Rupson tokbi	Assam	Karbi anglong	Samelongso	Pundit taro	2020	Arecanut	0.38	26.3263	93.1084
Phudang phangchopi	Assam	Karbi anglong	Samelongso	Pandit taro	2020	Arecanut	0.1	26.3242	93.1079
Rajen bey	Assam	Karbi anglong	Samelongso	Bikhaj bey gaon	2022	Arecanut	0.1	26.2999	93.0812
Rajen bey	Assam	Karbi anglong	Samelongso	Bikhaj bey gaon	2021	Arecanut	0.19	26.3064	93.0885
Rupmili beypi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Chingthu Ronghang	2022	Arecanut	0.1	26.3217	93.1002
Sem tisso	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Bura phangcho	2021	Arecanut	0.16	26.302	93.0837
John Tokbi	Assam	Karbi anglong	Nilip block	Sar Ronghang	2021	Arecanut	0.25	26.3283	93.7883
Kare tisspi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Angjok Terang	2022	Arecanut	0.14	26.2903	93.0675
Anjona teronpi	Assam	Karbi anglong	Samelongso	Thang teron	2023	Arecanut	0.11	26.2735	93.0558
Monjir Rongpharpi	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Samelangso	Kehai Ronghang	2023	Arecanut	0.1	26.3197	93.1149
Sakar ronghang	Assam	Karbi anglong	Samelongso	Kehai ronghang arong	2021	Arecanut	0.3	26.3242	93.1242
Lakshimai rajbanshi	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Bhalukaguri	2021	Som Tree	0.1	27.1985	94.4591

Bulumani chetia	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Bhalukaguri	2019	Som Tree	0.24	27.197	94.463
Debajit Sarma	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Maj jalbhari	2023	Som Tree	0.15	27.1724	94.3708
Bolen konwar	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Vhati Jalbhari Gaon	2019	Som Tree	0.6	27.1633	94.3524
Dipen Chutia	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Vhati Jalbhari Gaon	2019	Som Tree	0.25	27.1681	94.3609
Bibha Konwar	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Bhati Jalbhari	2020	Som Tree	0.4	27.1686	94.3663
Bichitra Kumar Doley	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Maukhowa Gaon	2019	Som Tree	0.1	27.1593	94.3481
Riya gogoi	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Banhpara	2019	Som Tree	0.1	27.1538	94.3649
Ananta Konch	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Bhurtal Gaon	2019	Som Tree	0.29	27.1745	94.3794
Putu Rajkhawa	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Karanga Gaon	2022	Som Tree	0.39	27.2325	94.3504
Nila kanta Chetia	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Bagicha Gaon	2022	Som Tree	0.25	27.1952	94.3868
Krishna chetia	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Bagisha goan	2022	Som Tree	0.29	27.1997	94.3864
Phula chutia	Assam	Lakhimpur	Ghilamora	Patia chapori	2022	Som Tree	0.25	27.1447	94.3114
Manuj Saikia	Assam	Lakhimpur	Ghilamora	Charikaria	2022	Som Tree	0.37	27.1649	94.309
Prabin chutia	Assam	Lakhimpur	Ghilamora	Sapekhati	2022	Som Tree	0.1	27.1441	94.3324
Dipamani chutia	Assam	Lakhimpur	Ghilamora	Sapekhati	2020	Som Tree	0.2	27.1417	94.3334
Lakhitara chutia	Assam	Lakhimpur	Ghilamora	Sapekhati	2019	Som Tree	0.25	27.144	94.3328
Khudrakanta konch	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dakuakhana	Maj jal bhari	2019	Som Tree	0.25	27.177	94.3636

Putul Khanikar	Assam	Lakhimpur	Ghilamora	Narpatia Gaon	2022	Som Tree	0.1	27.1362	94.3121
Jiten Chutiya	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Patia Chapari Gaon	2020	Som Tree	0.17	27.1456	94.3167
Satyabati Chutia	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Patia Chapari Gaon	2022	Som Tree	0.2	27.1452	94.3143
Bhaikan ???????	Assam	Lakhimpur	Ghilamara	Sapekhati Gaon	2019	Som Tree	0.15	27.144	94.3337
Pinki Chutia	Assam	Lakhimpur	Ghilamara	Sapekhati	2019	Som Tree	0.15	27.1398	94.3339
Lilaram Chutia	Assam	Lakhimpur	Ghilamara	Sapesati	2022	Som Tree	0.13	27.1419	94.333
Pabitra Chamuah	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Bantow Gaon	2024	Som Tree	0.12	27.2038	94.4038
Anu Chamuah	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Bantow Gaon	2019	Som Tree	0.25	27.2044	94.4044
Liladhar doley	Assam	Lakhimpur	Gilamora	Barbari	2022	Som Tree	0.24	27.1599	94.3822
Hiranya konch	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Bhurtal Gaon	2022	Som Tree	0.25	27.1697	94.3805
Rajen konch	Assam	Lakhimpur	Panchrit	Ghilaguri	2019	Som Tree	0.1	27.1713	94.4059
Ratneshwari chatradhar	Assam	Lakhimpur	Panachant	Ghilarguri	2019	Som Tree	0.2	27.1714	94.4053
Padma chatradhar	Assam	Lakhimpur	Panchrty	Ghilaguri	2019	Som Tree	0.18	27.1707	94.4053
Naba	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Ghilaguri	2021	Som Tree	0.13	27.1697	94.4093
Nitul Gogoi	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Ghilaguri	2019	Som Tree	0.13	27.1691	94.4084
Hemaprabha gogoi	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Gilaguri	2020	Som Tree	0.36	27.1699	94.4077
Hemanta doley	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Daguridang dhara	2019	Som Tree	0.38	27.1439	94.4171

Mal pegu	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Bijoy pur	2019	Som Tree	0.13	27.1437	94.4168
Sompak borah	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Khincar pur	2021	Som Tree	0.38	27.1549	94.4277
Lila gogoi	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Ghilaguri	2020	Som Tree	0.21	27.1645	94.4107
Banali gogoi	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakiakhana	Ghilaguri	2019	Som Tree	0.2	27.1644	94.4103
Hemaprabha gogoi	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakualhana	Ghilaguri	2019	Som Tree	0.1	27.173	94.4083
Lakshi borah	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Kamar gaon	2021	Som Tree	0.11	27.2127	94.467
Dharmeswar bora	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Kamar gaon	2021	Som Tree	0.1	27.2155	94.4673
Anil dutta	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Kamar gaon	2019	Som Tree	0.22	27.2123	94.4664
Jatin dutta	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Kamar gaon	2021	Som Tree	0.23	27.2144	94.4642
Durgeswar dutta	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Kamar gaon	2019	Som Tree	0.19	27.2153	94.4598
Rebot gogoi	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakha na	1 no hiloidari	2019	Som Tree	0.19	27.23	94.4215
Hrmanta chutia	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Deuliya gaon	2019	Som Tree	0.15	27.2325	94.4612
Jatin chutia	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Dewalia gaon	2021	Som Tree	0.15	27.2427	94.4749
Biran nath saikia	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Jiamoria	2021	Som Tree	0.19	27.2222	94.466
Balin konch	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Jiamoria	2021	Som Tree	0.2	27.2217	94.4597

Bimal konch	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Jiamoria	2021	Som Tree	0.16	27.2225	94.4595
Mukul konch	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Jiamoria	2021	Som Tree	0.1	27.222	94.4599
Prasanta konch	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Jiyamoria	2021	Som Tree	0.48	27.2262	94.4622
Pranab konch	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Jiyamoria gaon	2021	Som Tree	0.12	27.2271	94.4624
Kanak konch	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Jiamoria gaon	2021	Som Tree	0.3	27.2256	94.4628
Bagen konch	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Jiyamoria	2021	Som Tree	0.25	27.2249	94.4625
Dharmendra konch	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Jitamoria	2021	Som Tree	0.1	27.2245	94.4624
Jeetu krishna konch	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Jiamoria gaon	2021	Som Tree	0.16	27.2273	94.4618
Mridul mazindar	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Jiyamaria	2021	Som Tree	0.12	27.2218	94.4622
Dilip hajarika	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Naranpura	2021	Som Tree	0.1	27.1729	94.4256
Dipika handique Gogoi	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Barpatta	2021	Som Tree	0.29	27.1706	94.4294
Labanya Borah	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Krishnapur	2021	Som Tree	0.13	27.1567	94.4219
Runjun borah	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Krishan pur	2021	Som Tree	0.16	27.1567	94.4222
Pramila gogoi	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Rampur shimaluguri	2022	Som Tree	0.1	27.1838	94.4374

Tulu korwar	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Naranpura	2021	Som Tree	0.18	27.1749	94.4315
Joyram gogoi	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakha na	1 no hiloidari	2021	Som Tree	0.21	27.2282	94.4245
Prabitra kumar gogoi	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	1 no hiloidari	2020	Som Tree	0.16	27.2305	94.4142
Bhupen bharali	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Jiamaria gaon	2022	Som Tree	0.33	27.2234	94.4604
Jogashwar bora	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Jiamaria gaon	2021	Som Tree	0.17	27.2208	94.4645
Bijoy konch	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Jiyamoria	2021	Som Tree	0.11	27.2241	94.4634
Lakhi majinder	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Jiyamaria	2023	Som Tree	0.12	27.2322	94.4743
Dhirn konwar	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Naranpura	2021	Som Tree	0.15	27.1797	94.4246
Tilo konwar	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Naranpura	2019	Som Tree	0.19	27.1799	94.4235
Dhamasar gogoi	Assam	Lakhimpur	Ghilamora	1 no hiloidari	2020	Som Tree	0.23	27.2352	94.3929
Bhuban chandra gogoi	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	1 no hiloidari	2024	Som Tree	0.62	27.2347	94.3924
Mintu konch	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Jiyamoria	2021	Som Tree	0.31	27.2281	94.4725
Bulen konch	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Jiamoria	2021	Som Tree	0.11	27.2231	94.4789
Dhiren bharali	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Jalbhari	2019	Som Tree	0.14	27.1964	94.3654
Bubul dutta	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Kalakata	2022	Som Tree	0.1	27.1954	94.3985

Ccf1366898	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Jalvari	2019	Som Tree	0.16	27.2001	94.36
Pradip handique	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Chaiguri	2019	Som Tree	0.12	27.2544	94.4367
Kushal hanhiqui	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Choiguri	2020	Som Tree	0.15	27.254	94.4365
Mintu Baruah	Assam	Dhemaji	Machkhowa	Jorkata Naharani	2020	Som Tree	0.1	27.3098	94.5694
Champak gogoi	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakha na	1 no hiloidari	2020	Som Tree	0.17	27.2353	94.3937
Muhila dowarah	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Konwar gaon	2024	Som Tree	0.1	27.2165	94.437
bipul boruah	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Gowal gaon	2021	Som Tree	0.11	27.2419	94.4553
Aruna baruah	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Gowal gaon	2021	Som Tree	0.27	27.2557	94.452
Parama gogoi	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	2 no hiloidari	2019	Som Tree	0.14	27.2345	94.3962
Dibya gogoi	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Mohemari	2019	Som Tree	0.11	27.2346	94.3948
Jugal kumar gogoi	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Mohemari	2019	Som Tree	0.11	27.2341	94.4033
Prafulla boruah	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Gowal gaon	2021	Som Tree	0.1	27.2411	94.4546
Hemanta baruah	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Gowal gaon	2019	Som Tree	0.17	27.2394	94.4527
Jatin baruah	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Gowal gaon	2021	Som Tree	0.1	27.2468	94.4498

Buddheshwar Hazarika	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhana	Madarguri	2019	Som Tree	0.14	27.2308	94.4871
Chandra dowarah	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhana	Katharbari	2020	Som Tree	0.16	27.1886	94.4156
Jugananda gogoi	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhana	Katharbari	2020	Som Tree	0.21	27.1844	94.417
Abhjiti konwar	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhana	Katharbari	2021	Som Tree	0.16	27.1834	94.4203
Mahendra dowerah	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhana	Katharbari	2019	Som Tree	0.3	27.1836	94.419
Subhash konwar	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhana	Katharbari	2020	Som Tree	0.1	27.1834	94.4187
Jugakonwar konwar	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhana	Katharbari	2022	Som Tree	0.22	27.1861	94.4169
Budheswar taid	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhana	Garpara	2021	Som Tree	0.12	27.2698	94.505
Ajit taid	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhana	Gharpara	2022	Som Tree	0.12	27.2665	94.5024
Lina taid	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhana	Garpara	2021	Som Tree	0.16	27.267	94.5028
Manik taid	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhana	Garpara	2021	Som Tree	0.17	27.2737	94.51
Nabami pachani	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhana	Thrkeraguri	2021	Som Tree	0.16	27.277	94.4972
Bipul borah	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhana	Amaluguri	2022	Som Tree	0.34	27.2781	94.4966
Mohini taid	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhana	Garpara miri	2020	Som Tree	0.1	27.2666	94.5032

Bapukan taid	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Garpara miri	2021	Som Tree	0.17	27.2661	94.5077
Chitka ranjan taid	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Garpara miri	2021	Som Tree	0.14	27.2713	94.5137
Budheswar taid	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Garpara miri	2019	Som Tree	0.19	27.2669	94.509
Premananda barua	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Katharbari	2019	Som Tree	0.1	27.2018	94.4129
Indra baruah	Assam	Lakhimpur	. Dhakuakhan a	Kathar bari	2019	Som Tree	0.21	27.2023	94.4126
Chandrasekhar boruah	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Katharbari	2020	Som Tree	0.1	27.2	94.4126
Bitu boruah	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Deuliya gaon	2019	Som Tree	0.14	27.3094	94.5742
Balin baruah	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Deuliya gaon	2021	Som Tree	0.29	27.244	94.4691
Bidyadhar chutia	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Amguri	2021	Som Tree	0.17	27.2457	94.4793
Bidyadhar chutia	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Amguri	2021	Som Tree	0.17	27.2471	94.4746
Tapan bora	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Deuliya gaon	2021	Som Tree	0.14	27.2425	94.4755
Kiran hazarika	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Na kapahua	2019	Som Tree	0.25	27.235	94.4697
Kushram handique	Assam	Lakhimpur	Machkhowa	Jorkata singoramari	2022	Som Tree	0.1	27.3043	94.5717
Haren Pachani	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Madarguri	2019	Som Tree	0.21	27.2389	94.4881

Kushamai chamuah	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Bantow	2019	Som Tree	0.56	27.2091	94.4048
Lakshidhar gohain	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Katharbari	2019	Som Tree	0.13	27.1841	94.4089
Kalyan buragohain	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Katharbari	2020	Som Tree	0.11	27.1916	94.4116
Akachi pegu chamuah	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Bantow gaon	2024	Som Tree	0.1	27.2087	94.3987
Anjalimanki chamuah	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Bantow	2019	Som Tree	0.26	27.2072	94.3929
Rubi chamuah	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Bantow	2021	Som Tree	0.16	27.2074	94.3969
Jinumoni chetia	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Dulia gaon	2021	Som Tree	0.12	27.2022	94.4062
Hira das	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Huz gaon	2021	Som Tree	0.22	27.2106	94.463
Jorkata Chamuah Gaon	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhemaji	Machkhowa	2022	Som Tree	0.29	27.3279	94.5889
Shubhan kumar dutta	Assam	Lakhimpur	Ghilamara	Deolia gaon	2021	Som Tree	0.28	27.2804	94.3911
Pradip chutia	Assam	Lakhimpur	Ghilamara	Bhati phukon gaon	2021	Som Tree	0.11	27.2769	94.3922
Ajit phukan	Assam	Lakhimpur	Ghilamara	Phukon gaon	2021	Som Tree	0.27	27.2807	94.386
Bikash dutta	Assam	Lakhimpur	Ghilamara	Deulia gaon	2021	Som Tree	0.19	27.2808	94.3853
Purna senapati	Assam	Lakhimpur	Ghilamara	Ukan gOn	2021	Som Tree	0.12	27.2724	94.4035
Gobin dutta	Assam	Lakhimpur	Ghilamora	Deolia gaon	2021	Som Tree	0.1	27.2794	94.3891
Anjan dutta	Assam	Lakhimpur	Ghilamara	Deolia gaon	2021	Som Tree	0.23	27.2803	94.3899
Shashi phukan	Assam	Lakhimpur	Ghilamora	Phukan gaon	2020	Som Tree	0.14	27.2806	94.3863
Mantu dutta	Assam	Lakhimpur	Ghilamora	Deolia gaon	2020	Som Tree	0.2	27.2808	94.3856

Fatik phukan	Assam	Lakhimpur	Ghilamora	Phulan gaon	2020	Som Tree	0.1	27.2795	94.3928
Lalitya Boruah	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Madarguri	2022	Som Tree	0.22	27.242	94.496
Dulal Baruah	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Neogaghuli	2021	Som Tree	0.26	27.237	94.4992
Jatin Baruah	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Jiyamaria	2021	Som Tree	0.12	27.242	94.4844
Simanta Gogoi	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Harhi Sapatia	2021	Som Tree	0.2	27.2854	94.4973
Ranjit Gogoi	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Shimaludunga	2021	Som Tree	0.1	27.2843	94.4972
Bidyadhar chetia	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Chetia	2022	Som Tree	0.28	27.185	94.3928
Pranad chetia	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Chetia Goan	2022	Som Tree	0.25	27.1862	94.3927
Sangita chetia	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Chetia Goan	2022	Som Tree	0.23	27.1867	94.3924
Sanchyeeta chetia	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Chetia Goan	2019	Som Tree	0.28	27.1864	94.3932
Pankaj konch	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Bhorttal Goan	2020	Som Tree	0.2	27.175	94.3802
Madan konch	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Bhortal Gaon	2019	Som Tree	0.14	27.1749	94.3818
Jaineswar konch	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	BhratalGoan	2019	Som Tree	0.16	27.1743	94.3813
Hem konch	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	BhortalGoan	2022	Som Tree	0.14	27.1736	94.381
Dijen konch	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Bhortal Goan	2022	Som Tree	0.11	27.174	94.381

Junti lalung	Assam	Lakhimpur	Ghilamora	Phukan gaon	2020	Som Tree	0.16	27.2866	94.4071
Kushalata phukan	Assam	Lakhimpur	Ghilamora	Phukan gaon	2019	Som Tree	0.12	27.2863	94.4073
Prasanta phukan	Assam	Lakhimpur	Ghilamora	Phukan gaon	2019	Som Tree	0.16	27.286	94.4068
Yogal barua	Assam	Lakhimpur	Ghilamora	Phukan gaon	2020	Som Tree	0.23	27.2662	94.4052
Ramesh Dutta	Assam	Lakhimpur	Ghilamara	Deolia gaon	2021	Som Tree	0.1	27.2806	94.3868
Khargeshwari borgohain	Assam	Lakhimpur	Ghilamara	Phukan gaon	2021	Som Tree	0.13	27.2784	94.4136
Akani chutia	Assam	Lakhimpur	Ghilamara	Phukan gaon	2021	Som Tree	0.1	27.279	94.4128
Achyout chutia	Assam	Lakhimpur	Ghilamara	Phukan gaon	2021	Som Tree	0.1	27.2793	94.4128
Kiran barua	Assam	Lakhimpur	Ghilamara	Phukan gaon	2021	Som Tree	0.4	27.2666	94.4088
Dilip boruah	Assam	Lakhimpur	Ghilamara	Phukan gaon	2020	Som Tree	0.1	27.2666	94.4086
Girin chetira	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhana	Dhakuakhana	2019	Som Tree	0.35	27.1842	94.3907
Umaram das	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhana	Sutimukh	2022	Som Tree	0.1	27.1681	94.3818
Babul das	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhana	Sutimukh	2020	Som Tree	0.15	27.1778	94.3883
Babula Gogoi	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhana	Murtia	2023	Som Tree	0.15	27.2853	94.4804
Anil Borah	Assam	Lakhimpur	Ghilamara	Gharmora	2022	Som Tree	0.16	27.3063	94.4891
Prema Bura Gohain	Assam	Lakhimpur	Machkhowa	Chuwria Gaon	2020	Som Tree	0.1	27.3391	94.5798
Putul Gohain	Assam	Lakhimpur	Machkhowa	Sawaria Gaon	2020	Som Tree	0.25	27.3353	94.5807
Bhadeswar Borgohain	Assam	Lakhimpur	Machkhowa	Chanwaria	2022	Som Tree	0.15	27.3396	94.577
Siddheswar Borgohain	Assam	Lakhimpur	Machkhowa	Suwaria gaon	2020	Som Tree	0.11	27.3413	94.5793
Balin Buragohain	Assam	Lakhimpur	Machkhowa	Chanwaria	2022	Som Tree	0.12	27.3407	94.5744
Bagen Buragohain	Assam	Lakhimpur	Machkhowa	Chuwaria Gaon	2022	Som Tree	0.3	27.3381	94.5782

Dhamaswar gogoi	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Bantow	2019	Som Tree	0.24	27.2144	94.3735
Ritumoni Gogoi	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Simoludunga	2022	Som Tree	0.14	27.2913	94.5003
Trishna boruah gohain	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Baghedhapalia	2019	Som Tree	0.15	27.2784	94.4289
Lekhan borgohain	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Baghe dhapalia gaon	2021	Som Tree	0.19	27.2815	94.4334
Bulu sonowal	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Balijan kachari	2020	Som Tree	0.17	27.1075	94.3394
Jyotiprasad sonowal	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Ghoukhati	2022	Som Tree	0.12	27.1246	94.347
Humen buragohain	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Gohain gaon	2021	Som Tree	0.21	27.2324	94.4417
Hemachandra Khanikar	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Kekuri Bebejia	2022	Som Tree	0.16	27.1184	94.3077
Krishna Khanikar	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Kekuri Bebejia	2020	Som Tree	0.15	27.1218	94.3082
Jayanti sonowal	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Gorukhuti	2022	Som Tree	0.23	27.1232	94.3558
Jan sonowal	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhan a	Garukhuti	2022	Som Tree	0.13	27.1252	94.3549
Sandra Jagadesh	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Pulicherala	Gelasamvaripa lli	2021	Mango	0.17	13.5542	79.0749
G Desaraju	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Pulicherala	Puchulavaripall i	2021	Mango	0.2	13.5677	79.0687
Krisnaiah	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Srpuram	Podalapalli	2024	Mango	0.15	13.3366	79.3588

Ayalaiah	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Karvetinagar am	Keysava Kuppam St Colony	2022	Mango	0.58	13.3985	79.385
B.Radhamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Karvetinagar am	Krishnapuram	2023	Mango	0.5	13.4231	79.3584
N.Bharhi	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppa m	Devaragudipall e	2021	Mango	0.27	13.3649	79.2592
V.Savitramma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Pilligundlapalli	2024	Mango	0.17	13.3186	79.2798
P.Parade Mandadi	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Pilligundlapalli	2023	Mango	3.1	13.3246	79.2823
P.Laxmipthi Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppa m	Pilligundlapalli	2022	Mango	3.26	13.3224	79.2802
N.Puspa	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppa m	Mangunta	2022	Mango	0.47	13.3255	79.3017
T Ramesh	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijayanagara m	Kosalanagara m	2019	Mango	0.38	13.2437	79.7248
Y Kiliyamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijaya Puram	Kosalanagara m	2019	Mango	1.27	13.2451	79.7205
T Muragalah	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijaya Puram	Kosalanagara m	2019	Mango	0.68	13.2449	79.7214
S Gurrappa	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	Pakala	Guntha Gadhanki	2022	Mango	0.87	13.4655	79.1705
Sinakurthi Rajendra	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	Pakala	Guntha Gadanki	2023	Mango	0.42	13.4659	79.171
M Munaswamy Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	Pakala	Guntha Gadanki	2021	Mango	0.18	13.4664	79.1723
A Rudraiah Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	Pakala	Acchamma Agraharam	2022	Mango	0.29	13.4035	79.1709

P Rupa Andha Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Pakala	Peddaramapuram	2022	Mango	0.98	13.4873	79.1284
P Madhu Sudhan Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	Pakala	Peddha Ramapuram	2022	Mango	0.3	13.4811	79.1304
P Sarojamma	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	Pakala	Peddaramapuram	2019	Mango	0.17	13.481	79.1312
M Lokanandha Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	Pakala	Peddaramapuram	2021	Mango	0.38	13.4854	79.1298
P Sainadh Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	Pakala	Peddaramapuram	2023	Mango	0.22	13.4843	79.1302
D Nagaraju	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	Pakala	Chigarapalli	2019	Mango	0.74	13.4849	79.1246
Ramapuram Bramhaiah Achari	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	Pakala	Gangu Penta	2023	Mango	0.61	13.5049	79.1505
Bandakindha Chengamma	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	Pakala	Ganugapenta	2021	Mango	0.29	13.5062	79.1495
S Adinarayana Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	Pakala	Eppakalava	2022	Mango	0.54	13.4776	79.1243
P Venugopal Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	Pakala	Peddaramapuram	2019	Mango	0.29	13.4829	79.1296
I.Teja Krishna	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	Pakala	Ganugapenta	2023	Mango	0.52	13.5055	79.1513
P Lalitha	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	S R Puram	52 Kannikapuram	2019	Mango	0.94	13.2933	79.3101
P Vijay Kumar	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	S R Puram	52 Kannikapuram	2024	Mango	0.57	13.2918	79.3088
P Vijay Kumar	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	S R Puram	52 Kannikapuram	2024	Mango	0.64	13.2947	79.31

P Subbaiah	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	Pakala	Chigara Palli	2022	Mango	0.59	13.4772	79.1247
P Ponnemma	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	Pakala	Chigara Palli	2019	Mango	0.11	13.4782	79.1242
T.Baskar Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Pakala	Peddaramapuram	2019	Mango	0.16	13.4895	79.1332
K Krishnaiah	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	Pakala	Kotha Vaddi Palli	2022	Mango	0.21	13.4784	79.106
S Raja	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	Pakala	Kotha Vaddi Palli	2020	Mango	0.82	13.4796	79.1063
V Ramesh	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Pulicherala	Gelasamvarippalli	2021	Mango	0.28	13.5568	79.0793
S Munirthnam Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Pulicherala	Gesamvaripalli	2021	Mango	0.41	13.5543	79.0748
Sandra Nirmala	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Pulicherala	Gelasamvaripalli	2021	Mango	0.3	13.5544	79.0739
V Subadramma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Pulicherala	Gelasamvaripalli	2021	Mango	0.32	13.5581	79.081
G Saraswami	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Pulicherala	Puchulavaripalli	2019	Mango	0.86	13.5656	79.0687
Krisnaih	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Srpuram	Podalapalli	2024	Mango	0.5	13.3374	79.3609
Ganaiah	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Srpuram	Podalapalli	2021	Mango	0.57	13.3397	79.3547
Chinabba	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Srpuram	Podalapalli	2021	Mango	0.26	13.3355	79.3642
J.Jyotheeswar Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalapattu	Narayana Reddy Palli	2022	Mango	0.69	13.4006	79.1556

M Madhu Sudhan Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalapattu	Narayaa Reddy Palli	2022	Mango	1.42	13.4011	79.1488
M Sudhakar Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalapattu	Narayaa Reddy Palli	2022	Mango	0.87	13.4013	79.148
M Krishna Amma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalapattu	Narayaa Reddy Palli	2022	Mango	0.25	13.3992	79.1546
A Lakshmi Kanthama	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalapattu	Goduguchintha	2022	Mango	0.32	13.3986	79.1548
Poorna Chandra Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalapattu	Narayaa Reddy Palli	2023	Mango	0.34	13.3998	79.1547
V Krishna Swamy Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalapattu	Mannaru Palli	2023	Mango	0.39	13.3992	79.116
L Dhanjaya Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalapattu	Mannarupalli	2021	Mango	0.37	13.4028	79.1127
V Ramnadhya Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalapattu	Mannarupalli	2020	Mango	0.59	13.4052	79.1144
B. Sheshadri Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalapattu	Mannarupalli	2021	Mango	0.6	13.404	79.1119
T Jevarithnama	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalapattu	Chavata Palli	2020	Mango	0.48	13.3986	79.1036
Pokala Venkat Ramaya	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	Pakala	Polichetty Gari Palli	2023	Mango	0.33	13.4777	79.036
V Vijay Sankhar Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalapattu	Nagireddy Palli Hw	2021	Mango	0.54	13.3498	79.1041
Munirathnam Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalapattu	Bathulavari Palli	2021	Mango	1.83	13.3609	79.1145
Vinodh Kumar	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalapattu	Bathala Vari Palli	2021	Mango	0.26	13.3589	79.1149

N Babu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalapattu	Narigireddy Palli Hw	2023	Mango	0.43	13.3727	79.1101
G Lakshmaiah	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalapattu	Nagireddy Palli Hw	2023	Mango	0.43	13.3705	79.1115
P Muragaiah	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalapattu	Nagireddy Palli Hw	2023	Mango	0.66	13.3699	79.1089
T Dillipkumar	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Chinnavepanje ri	2020	Mango	0.2	13.2064	79.2307
T Srinivasan	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Chinnavepanje ri	2023	Coconut	0.64	13.2027	79.2247
V Alliamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Chinnavepanje ri	2022	Coconut	0.34	13.2076	79.2393
K Munirathanm Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Chinnavepanje ri	2019	Coconut	0.26	13.2094	79.2403
Jayachandra Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Mahadevaman galam	2021	Coconut	0.31	13.2093	79.2449
Joyathamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Thugundram	2022	Coconut	0.42	13.1996	79.2555
N Ethirajulu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Palasamudra m	Amudala	2021	Mango	0.15	13.197	79.29
Chandra Shekhar Kandra	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Mahadevaman galam	2023	Coconut	0.29	13.2004	79.2488
J Ananda Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Mahadevaman galam	2021	Coconut	0.12	13.203	79.2531
Redemma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Srirangaraja puram	Podalapalli	2022	Mango	0.1	13.3443	79.3643
Manoradaiah	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Srirangaraja puram	Podalapalli	2020	Mango	0.17	13.3501	79.353

Pushpa	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Srirangaraja puram	Sindurajapuram	2024	Mango	0.79	13.2793	79.3532
V Giribabu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Palasamudram	Balakrishna Puram	2021	Coconut	0.1	13.1911	79.2879
G Renuka	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Palasamudram	Kaveri Rajapuram	2023	Coconut	0.22	13.1915	79.294
Danjayanaidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Palasamudram	Kaverirajapuram	2023	Coconut	0.28	13.1892	79.2944
Jyothi M	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Palasamudram	Kaverirajapuram	2023	Coconut	0.51	13.19	79.2934
M Visavanadham	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Palasamudram	Kaverirajapuram	2020	Coconut	0.49	13.1887	79.2932
M Viswanadha	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Palasamudram	Kaveri Rajapuram	2022	Coconut	0.33	13.1881	79.2935
K Subramanyam	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Palasamudram	Amudala	2020	Coconut	0.43	13.204	79.3018
Purushotam Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Palasamudram	Kaverirajapuram	2023	Coconut	0.31	13.1883	79.2938
M Babu Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Palasamudram	Kaverirajapuram	2023	Coconut	0.17	13.1881	79.2941
M Dhanamjayam	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Palasamudram	Amudala	2023	Coconut	0.18	13.2048	79.3102
Danjaya	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Palasamudram	Amudala	2023	Coconut	0.12	13.2065	79.3119
M Sudhakar Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Palasamudram	Amudala	2023	Coconut	0.26	13.2061	79.3126
M Venkataswamy Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Palasamudram	Amudala	2023	Coconut	0.56	13.2068	79.3139

K Govinda Mandadi	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Palasamudra m	Amudala	2023	Coconut	0.32	13.2023	79.3025
T Kalpana	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Kondepalli	2024	Mango	1.3	13.2782	79.2521
M Muniratham Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Vepanjeri	2023	Coconut	0.1	13.2447	79.2252
G Ramchandra Chetty	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Kondepalli	2023	Coconut	0.16	13.2756	79.2404
T Govindamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Kondepalli	2020	Mango	1.77	13.2797	79.257
K.Laskmaya	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Karvetinagar am	Rkvb.Peta	2022	Mango	1.26	13.3904	79.4282
A. Ramaiah	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Karvetinagar am	Marrimanu Indlu	2022	Mango	0.15	13.4005	79.3942
A. Sadashiv Madadi	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Karvetinagar am	Marrimanu Indlu	2022	Mango	0.72	13.3991	79.3975
G.Muniratham Mandir	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Karvetinagar am	Marrimanu Indlu	2022	Mango	0.31	13.3971	79.394
H.Lakshmi	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Thugundram	2022	Mango	1	13.2049	79.2571
A Prakash Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Varathur	2019	Mango	0.6	13.2418	79.2865
Annapuran	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Varathur	2020	Mango	1.77	13.2448	79.2842
P Nagarajulu Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Varathur	2021	Mango	2.74	13.2441	79.2852
A Chandrababu Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Varathur	2023	Mango	0.45	13.2429	79.2823

P Kasuthuri	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Varathur	2021	Mango	0.48	13.2452	79.2874
P Kasthuri	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Varathur	2019	Mango	1.31	13.2451	79.2894
A Balaji Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Varathur	2019	Mango	0.79	13.245	79.2868
Sudhakar Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Varathur	2022	Mango	1.3	13.2447	79.2898
A Narasimhulu Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Varathur	2020	Mango	1.26	13.2444	79.292
Subramaniam	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Karvetinagar	Vaddi Indlu	2022	Mango	2	13.3846	79.4205
T Manojkumar Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	Tirupati Rural	Adappareddypalli	2021	Mango	0.79	13.5742	79.381
M Pratap Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	Tirupati Rural	Durgasamudram	2022	Coconut	0.37	13.5755	79.3793
Venkatesh Mandadi P	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Karveti Nagaram	R K V B Pet	2022	Mango	0.71	13.3964	79.4058
J Muruges	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Karvetinagar am	R K V B Pet	2022	Coconut	0.26	13.3807	79.4108
Dhananjayulu J	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Karvetinagar am	R K V B Pet	2022	Mango	0.23	13.3982	79.4011
A Sankar Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Varathur	2023	Mango	0.68	13.2433	79.2752
N Bhaskar	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Balgangan Palli	2019	Mango	1.1	13.2454	79.278
N Purushotam Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Balgangan Palli	2019	Mango	0.94	13.2448	79.279

N Jayaram Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Vinjam	2024	Mango	0.29	13.2464	79.2737
B Jyothi Shware Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Vinjam	2024	Mango	0.85	13.2463	79.2725
A Siddareddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Balgangan Palli, Varathur Rev	2024	Mango	0.25	13.2404	79.2693
A Muniratham Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Varathur	2024	Mango	1.83	13.2426	79.2918
A Vanaja	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Varathur	2024	Mango	0.88	13.2429	79.2766
A Chinnabiamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Varathur	2024	Mango	0.24	13.2428	79.275
Arava Ashok Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Varathur	2024	Mango	0.12	13.2407	79.2581
A Kondanda Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Varathur	2023	Mango	0.33	13.2375	79.2638
N Gajendra Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Varathur	2023	Mango	0.98	13.2391	79.2559
B Akabar Ali	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Pachi Gunta	2022	Mango	0.1	13.2412	79.2966
Faazana	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Pachi Gunta	2024	Mango	0.21	13.2429	79.3012
S Abdulla	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Pachi Gunta	2024	Mango	1.87	13.2421	79.3051
T Venkatramana Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	Chandragiri	Sanambatla	2019	Indian black berry	1.29	13.5749	79.3561

N Ameer Bee	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Vinjam	2020	Mango	1.6	13.2668	79.2931
K Subramanyam Raju	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Venugopala Puram	2024	Mango	0.79	13.2663	79.3054
N Srinivasula Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Pachi Gunta	2021	Mango	0.1	13.2509	79.2999
N Chinabidamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Pachigunta	2022	Mango	1.38	13.2498	79.3007
S Sathiya Vathi	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Venugopala Puram	2022	Mango	0.3	13.256	79.309
S Hasan Saheb	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Vinjam	2021	Mango	0.39	13.2568	79.2998
C Jamuna	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Karvetinagar	Mr Kandriga	2022	Coconut	1.1	13.4053	79.3954
M Thulasi	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Karvetinagar	Pasalodimitta	2022	Mango Coconut	0.74	13.406	79.3838
C Lakshmaih	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	K Lakshmi Reddy Palli	2022	Mango	0.58	13.2395	79.1395
S Niramal	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Veerakanellore	2021	Mango	1.39	13.2659	79.2475
Patan Alli Sheir Khan	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Bashu Khan	2023	Mango	0.67	13.2688	79.3033
P Banni Bee	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Venugopala Puram	2023	Mango	0.78	13.269	79.3017
B Muniratham Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Venugopala Puram	2022	Mango	0.63	13.2625	79.3042
K K Bicchaiah	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Venugopala Puram	2019	Mango	0.84	13.2556	79.3115

K Chinnabba	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Subbaraju Puram	2023	Mango	0.53	13.2552	79.3082
K Subramanyam	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Subbaraju Puram	2020	Mango	0.36	13.2546	79.3085
N Sriramula Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Vinjam	2019	Mango	0.43	13.2589	79.2795
K.Chengama Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalapattu	Samanetham	2022	Mango	0.45	13.351	79.104
Kr Suresh Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Garam Palli	2023	Mango	0.37	13.2594	79.1485
Pattabhi Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Garam Palli	2023	Mango	1.27	13.26	79.1482
K Vineel Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Garam Palli	2023	Mango	0.32	13.26	79.1505
B Janakirama Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	K Lakshmi Reddy Palli	2023	Mango	0.42	13.2342	79.1423
B Doraswamy Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	K Lakshmi Reddy Palli	2019	Mango	0.29	13.2354	79.1432
B Muthyala Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	K Lakshmi Reddy Palli	2022	Mango	0.54	13.2357	79.1418
G Subramanyam Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	K Lakshmi Reddy Palle	2023	Mango	0.29	13.24	79.1382
K Devendra Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Garam Palli	2023	Mango	1.14	13.2605	79.148
Gunti Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Karvetinagar am	Kodandarama puram	2022	Coconut	0.99	13.4086	79.3924
Subramaniam Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Karvetinagar am	Kodandarama puram	2023	Coconut	0.1	13.4092	79.3928

K Nadhamuni Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	Chandragiri	Kotha Sanambatla	2024	Mango	0.12	13.5708	79.3596
P Jagadeswari	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	Chandragiri	Kotha Sanambatla	2019	Mango	1.1	13.5707	79.3501
E Aditya Varma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Karvetinagar am	N R Kandriga M M Vilasam	2022	Mango Coconut	2.8	13.3884	79.4096
E Sujatha Varma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Karvetinagar am	N R Kandriga	2022	Mango Coconut	2.37	13.3866	79.4095
G Bhanuprakash	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	Chandragiri	Kalroadpalli	2019	Mango	0.63	13.5132	79.2004
A Sekhar Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Karvetinagar	Kodandarama puram	2022	Mango	1.1	13.4112	79.3923
K Madhu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Karvetinagar	Thanaiah Indlu	2022	Mango Red Sandalwood	1.41	13.3951	79.39
V Balakrishnama Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	Chandragiri	Kalroadpalli	2019	Mango	0.21	13.5124	79.2037
V Balaji	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	Chandragiri	Amudalakona	2021	Mango	0.22	13.5114	79.1967
A Silpa	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	Chandragiri	Kalroadpalli	2021	Mango	0.22	13.5113	79.1963
Sharma ji	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Karvetinagar	Kodandarama puram	2022	Mango	0.57	13.4087	79.3882
N Babu Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Vinjam	2023	Coconut	0.51	13.2504	79.2969
T Madhava Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Vinjam	2023	Mango	0.4	13.2477	79.2924

A Anji Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Vinjam	2024	Mango	0.35	13.2565	79.2922
K Barathamamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Balgangan Palli	2024	Mango	0.5	13.2468	79.2811
N Abbi Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Vinjam	2023	Mango	1.44	13.2497	79.2859
Subramaniyan Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Vinjam	2023	Coconut	0.67	13.2512	79.2913
A Ashock Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Vinjam	2024	Coconut	0.99	13.2541	79.2846
D Salamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Pachigunta	2019	Mango	0.53	13.2411	79.2996
M Muniratham Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Pachigunta	2022	Mango	0.88	13.2465	79.2967
K Sambashiva Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Pachigunta	2021	Mango	1.58	13.2435	79.3034
K Gunsekhar Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Pachigunta	2022	Mango	0.47	13.2444	79.3026
N Subramanyam Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Pachigunta	2022	Mango	0.94	13.2403	79.3069
Chinaswamy Mandadi	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Pachigunta	2022	Mango	0.51	13.2436	79.3008
B Ranamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Pachigunta	2024	Mango	0.16	13.24	79.3002
D Madhava Mandi	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Pachigunta	2023	Mango	0.17	13.2388	79.3003
K Vasantham Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Pachigunta	2022	Coconut	0.18	13.2464	79.2971

K Krishnamoorthy Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	Chandragiri	Konreddykandriga	2019	Mango	0.1	13.5941	79.2131
A.Bhallareddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Karvetti Nagaram	Amr Kandriga	2022	Mango	0.18	13.3836	79.3496
A. Bangaramma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Karvetinagar am	Erramaraju Palli	2023	Mango	1.43	13.4238	79.3571
M Pushapa	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Kotagaram	2019	Mango	0.53	13.2528	79.2172
B Changamma Mandadi	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Kotagaram	2020	Mango	0.51	13.2556	79.2185
B Anjimandadi	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Kotagaram	2023	Mango	0.16	13.2562	79.221
P. Subhakar Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	Chandragiri	Beemavaram	2023	Mango	0.43	13.6085	79.2304
Raya Venkateswarlu	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Pedacherlopalli	Thalakondapadu	2022	Sweet lemon	0.35	15.4696	79.3119
N.Subbamma	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Pedacherlopalli	Thalakondapadu	2022	Sweet lemon	1.25	15.2795	79.524
Bollam Edukondalu	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Pedacherlopalli	Thalakondapadu	2019	Sweet lemon	1.62	15.4741	79.391
N.Jyothi	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Pedacherlopalli	Thalakondapadu	2022	Sweet lemon	1.17	15.293	79.5289
G. Nagarathamma	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	Chandragiri	Beemavaram	2019	Mango	1.1	13.6031	79.2251
G. Rakesh	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	Chandragiri	Beemavaram	2022	Mango	1.34	13.6045	79.2209
P. Jayalakshmi	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	Chandragiri	Beemavaram	2022	Mango	0.17	13.6123	79.225

P. Muni Sekhar Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	Chandragiri	Konreddy Kandriga	2023	Mango	0.86	13.605	79.2221
K Kodandareddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	Morampalle	2021	Mango	0.49	13.3857	79.0073
B Anjimandadi	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Kotagaram	2020	Mango	0.13	13.2563	79.2187
V Murthy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Kotagaram	2023	Mango	0.71	13.2605	79.2033
K Ramanaidu	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	Chandragiri	Beemavaram	2022	Mango	0.18	13.6108	79.2329
G Subramanyam Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Devaragudi Palli	2021	Mango	0.16	13.3603	79.2544
P Velaiah	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Devaragudi Palli	2021	Mango	0.96	13.3458	79.2495
P Sulochana	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Devaragudi Palli	2023	Mango	1.1	13.3481	79.2586
P Sivaiah	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Devaragudi Palli	2022	Mango	0.33	13.3512	79.254
P Rammurthy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Devaragudi Palli	2022	Mango	0.18	13.3499	79.2551
P Ramesh	Andhra Pradesh	Gd Nellore	Vedurukuppam	Devaragudi Palli	2023	Coconut	0.55	13.3513	79.2561
P Bashkar Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Devalam Petta	2023	Coconut	0.25	13.3432	79.2549
A. Muni Rathnam Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	Chandragiri	Kondireddy Kandriga	2023	Mango	0.44	13.608	79.2309
C. Uday Kumar	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	Chandragiri	Beemavaram	2022	Mango	1.19	13.6111	79.2277

V. Parvathamma	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	Chandragiri	Beemavaram	2022	Mango	0.41	13.6035	79.2238
Karnatisudhakar	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Pedacherlopalli	Thalakondapadu	2020	Sweet lemon	1.33	15.3399	79.4246
Bolla Narayanamma	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Pedacherlopalli	Thalakondapadu	2022	Sweet lemon	1.68	15.3625	79.4301
Ala Narasaia	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Pedacherlopalli	Thalakondapadu	2022	Sweet lemon	0.93	15.4696	79.3137
Y Kumari	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Devaragudi Palli	2022	Mango	0.29	13.3611	79.2544
Y Kumari	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Devaragudi Palli	2021	Mango	0.15	13.3647	79.254
Y Jayamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Devaragudi Palli	2021	Mango	0.52	13.3648	79.2497
B Subramanyam Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Devaragudi Palli	2021	Mango	0.55	13.366	79.2517
B Muniyamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Devaragudi Palli	2021	Mango	1.85	13.3661	79.2509
P Kamalamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Devaragudi Palli	2019	Mango	0.85	13.3535	79.2536
P Gangi Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Devaragudi Palli	2023	Mango	0.67	13.3459	79.2536
P Bashkar Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Devaragudi Palli	2023	Mango	0.27	13.347	79.2533
E Vijayamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Devaragudi Palli	2022	Mango	0.64	13.3554	79.2573
Konga Ruti Venkata Rama Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	Moram Polli	2022	Mango	0.21	13.3926	78.9982

Gumma Ravanayya	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	H M Padu	Hanumanthuni Padu	2022	Cashew Nut	0.7	15.4497	79.4127
Masipogu Vazramma	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Hanumanthu nipadu	Kondareddy Palli	2022	Cashew Nut	1.26	15.4687	79.4114
Ch Narasaraaju	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Pedacherlop alli	Chirukurivaripa Ili	2023	Cashew Nut	0.49	15.2812	79.5254
Sundarakumari Vachavayee	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Pedacherlop alli	Chirukurivaripa Ili	2020	Cashew Nut	1.75	15.2268	79.2951
M Venkateswara Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Konakana. Mitla	Pedarikatla	2019	Red Sandalwood	6.99	15.5033	79.5418
M Venkateswar Reddu	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	K K Mitla	Pedarikatla	2020	Red Sandalwood	0.46	15.5425	79.5248
Kolleboina Narayana	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	C. S. Puram	Venganagunta	2021	Mango	0.57	15.2679	79.2862
P.Subadramma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Thellagundlapalle	2021	Mango	0.12	13.3671	79.2583
P.Jayachandrandy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedhurukuppam	Thellagundlapalli	2019	Mango	1.43	13.3406	79.2555
M.Sarojamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Adareddypalle	2024	Mango	0.94	13.3477	79.2572
M.Sarojamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Adareddypalle	2021	Mango	0.37	13.3543	79.2465
N Sundramma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Devaragudi Palli	2022	Mango	0.89	13.3565	79.2459
N Thayamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Devaragudi Palli	2022	Mango	1.12	13.377	79.2649

K Baby	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Devalam Petta	2022	Mango	1.1	13.3452	79.2521
S Paratha Saradi Vram	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Devalam Petta	2022	Mango	0.64	13.3518	79.2609
S Annasuyamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Devalam Petta	2021	Mango	1.45	13.3361	79.2513
Kotagaram Venkatesh	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Devalam Petta	2023	Mango	0.81	13.3352	79.2507
Alla Hemachandra Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	Morampalle	2020	Mango	1.45	13.3846	79.0078
Udayachandra Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	Morampalle	2020	Mango	0.7	13.3877	79.0031
K Bhaskar Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	Morampalle	2020	Mango	0.29	13.3918	79.0005
P Prathap	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	Morampalle	2019	Mango	0.38	13.3924	79.0008
S Sarath Babu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	Morumpalli	2020	Mango	0.81	13.3699	78.964
Chenna Raja Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	Morumpalli	2022	Mango	0.82	13.3946	78.9903
M Lakshamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	Morumpalli	2021	Mango	0.31	13.3869	79.007
M Munirathnam	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	Morumpalli	2021	Mango	1.13	13.3875	79.0079
G.Srinivasulu	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Pedacherlopalli	Thalakondapadu	2022	Mango	4.98	15.2999	79.5028
P Sreenivasulu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	35 Yellampalli	2021	Mango	0.31	13.3706	78.9676

K.Santhamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Peddabailu	2019	Mango	0.18	13.3641	79.2694
P.Chandramma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Peddabailu	2022	Mango	0.5	13.3651	79.2715
B.Kumari	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Adareddypalle	2021	Mango	0.58	13.3529	79.2453
B.Bakkamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Adareddypalle	2022	Mango	0.18	13.3655	79.2474
K.Venkatareddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Adareddypalle	2023	Mango	0.84	13.3671	79.2476
K Krishnamm	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Vv Puram	2021	Mango	0.22	13.283	79.2791
Giri	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Vv Puram	2023	Mango	0.2	13.2824	79.2777
K Subramanyam Setty	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Vilasa Varaha Puram	2022	Mango	0.34	13.2904	79.275
S Subaramaiah Chetty	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Vv Puram	2023	Mango	2	13.2939	79.271
K Narayana Chetty	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Vvpuram	2023	Coconut	0.17	13.2905	79.2765
K Dhanajay Chetty	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Vv Puram	2020	Mango	1.1	13.2897	79.2772
K R Subramaniyan Chetty	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Vvpuram	2023	Coconut	0.2	13.2906	79.2768
K Jayaram Setty	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Vv Puram	2021	Mango	0.14	13.2883	79.2743
M Lokanadham Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Kothapalli Mitta	2023	Mango	1.39	13.2889	79.265

K Vijaya	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Vilasavaraha Puram	2021	Mango	0.76	13.2804	79.2742
K Siddaiah Shetty	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	S R Puram	Vv Puram	2022	Mango	0.11	13.2821	79.2789
M.Vasu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijayapuram	Mallareddy Kandriga	2022	Mango	0.49	13.2469	79.7717
K. Rama Chandra Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijayapuram	Malla Reddy Kandriga	2021	Mango	1.22	13.2405	79.7754
B. Venkatrama Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijayapuram	Malla Reddy Kandriga	2021	Mango	0.27	13.2384	79.774
B. Rajendra Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijayapuram	Malla Reddy Kandriga	2021	Mango	0.72	13.2385	79.7752
B. Rajendra Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijayapuram	Malla Reddy Kandriga	2020	Mango	0.27	13.2378	79.7746
B. Venkatesulu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijayapuram	Mallareddy Kandriga	2021	Mango	0.51	13.2424	79.7738
A. Munisekhar Shetty	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijayapuram	Mallareddy Kandriga	2019	Mango	0.76	13.2444	79.7763
P Venkatesulu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijayapuram	Mallareddy Kandriga	2021	Mango	0.1	13.2449	79.772
C Muthamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijayapuram	Mallareddy Kandriga	2019	Mango	0.57	13.2509	79.7711
R. Bhavani	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijayapuram	Mallareddy Kandriga	2019	Mango	0.59	13.2505	79.7719
R. Sreeramulu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijayapuram	Mallareddy Kandriga	2019	Mango	1.24	13.2504	79.773
T. Nagaraju	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijayapuram	Mallareddy Kandriga	2021	Mango	1.89	13.2517	79.7689

R. Chellamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijayapuram	Mallareddy Kandriga	2020	Mango	0.48	13.2522	79.7688
T. Dhanalakshmi	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijayapuram	Mallareddy Kandriga	2019	Mango	0.48	13.2528	79.77
R. Amara	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijayapuram	Mallareddy Kandriga	2019	Mango	0.94	13.2533	79.7695
T Jayachandra Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalaptu	Erra Cheruvu Palle	2021	Mango	0.62	13.3852	79.0262
T Mamatha	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	Morampalle	2020	Mango	0.74	13.3899	79.0118
G.Subbanaidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Pilligundlapalle	2022	Mango	0.1	13.3194	79.2754
G.Ramaoorhinaidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Pilligundlapalli	2023	Mango	0.37	13.3188	79.2755
G.Munirahnam	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Pilligundlapalli	2023	Mango	0.54	13.3207	79.2794
P.Krishnamanaidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Pilligundlapalli	2023	Mango	0.81	13.3193	79.2808
V.Kasturi	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Pilligundlapalli	2022	Mango	0.16	13.3183	79.2758
G.Sugunamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Pilligundlapalli	2022	Mango	0.12	13.319	79.2761
K Jyothi	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Katika Palli	2020	Mango	0.8	13.3064	79.2563
N Bhaskar Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Mangunt	2022	Mango	0.29	13.3132	79.2929
N Chandrababu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Mangunt	2020	Mango	0.68	13.3139	79.2946

K Muneyamm	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Vv Puram	2024	Mango	0.34	13.3001	79.2826
Uppalapati Chakrapani Nayudu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	N Mittoor	2019	Mango	0.35	13.4125	79
N.Bhaskaraiah	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	Nellimanda Palle	2021	Mango	0.66	13.4263	78.9853
N Aruna	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	Nellimanda Palle	2024	Mango	0.36	13.4256	78.983
N Nagarajamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	Nellimanda Palle	2023	Mango	0.69	13.4259	78.9825
Karnati Bhagyamma	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Veligandla	Thammineni pal li	2023	Mango	0.91	15.351	79.4312
Karnati Ramanayyia	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	C. S. Puram	Pedagogulapalli	2022	Sweet orange	1	15.3525	79.4286
T.Ananda Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Parma	Mangunta	2023	Mango	0.41	13.327	79.2982
T.Manikyam	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Mangunta	2023	Mango	0.61	13.3127	79.2916
T.Bagyalakshmi	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Mangunta	2022	Mango	0.49	13.3147	79.2946
V.Krishnaiah	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Mangunta	2023	Mango	0.15	13.3138	79.2955
N.Vanisri	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Mangunta	2022	Mango	0.32	13.3246	79.3015
T.Narasimhareddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Mangunta	2019	Mango	1.3	13.3256	79.3
T.Narasimhareddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Mangunta	2023	Mango	1	13.327	79.2975

T.Jayalaxshi	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Mangunta	2023	Mango	0.6	13.3283	79.2964
K Druvanadha Pillai	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalapattu	Karan Varipalle	2022	Mango	0.53	13.4104	79.0788
P Vani	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalapattu	Karnam Varipalle	2020	Mango	0.52	13.4102	79.0743
K Mallamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalapattu	Karanam Varipalle	2022	Mango	0.35	13.412	79.0781
K Mani	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalapattu	Karnam Varipalle	2022	Mango	0.1	13.4119	79.0777
L Chinnabba Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalapattu	Karnam Varipalle	2022	Mango	0.35	13.4129	79.0807
L Surendra Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalapattu	Karnam Varipalle	2020	Mango	0.47	13.4134	79.0817
K Balasubramanyam Pillai	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalapattu	Karnam Varipalle	2020	Mango	0.63	13.4112	79.0767
V Bhaskar Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalapattu	Karnam Varipalle	2020	Mango	1.1	13.4044	79.0703
N Poornima	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalaptu	Polavaram	2022	Mango	0.52	13.3609	79.1301
P Chinnareddappa Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalaptu	Polavaram	2022	Mango	1.54	13.3609	79.136
Baini Padmanabha Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalaptu	Polavaram	2022	Mango	0.37	13.3629	79.1355
P Reddappa Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalaptu	Polavaram	2023	Mango	0.65	13.3628	79.1339

J Lakshmi Devi	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	35 Yellam Palle	2020	Mango	0.14	13.3658	78.9693
Kammuluri Kumari	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Veligandla	Kotalapalli	2022	Mango	0.24	15.2905	79.3219
Y Gangaiah	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijayapuram	Kosalanagara m	2019	Mango	1.46	13.2451	79.7194
T Ankamma	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Hanumanthunipadu	Neelakantapuram	2023	Mango	0.61	15.4805	79.389
Chintalapati Veeraraghavaraju	Andhra Pradesh	West Godhavari	Palakoderu	Garagaparru	2024	Mango	0.17	15.2248	79.2989
V. Govindaswamy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijayapuram	Mallareddy Kandriga	2019	Mango	0.21	13.2446	79.7771
E. Ranemma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijayapuram	Mallareddy Kandriga	2021	Mango	0.67	13.2422	79.7823
A. Chengamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijayapuram	Mallareddy Kandriga	2021	Mango	0.99	13.243	79.7831
V. Munirathnam	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijayapuram	Mallareddy Kandriga	2019	Mango	0.81	13.2435	79.777
B. Vijaykanth	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijayapuram	Boggulavari Kandriga	2024	Mango	0.12	13.235	79.7824
T. Ankamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijayapuram	Mallareddy Kandriga	2019	Mango	1.74	13.2379	79.7813
D. Dhanajayulu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijayapuram	Patha Arcot	2021	Mango	2.34	13.2298	79.7242
N Narasimha Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Vinjam	2024	Mango	0.94	13.2647	79.2796
N Lokanadham Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Vinjam	2024	Mango	1.65	13.2644	79.2787

T Mangamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Venugopala Puram	2022	Mango	0.87	13.2752	79.2856
T Subrahmanyam	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Venugopala	2022	Mango	0.1	13.2756	79.2839
Naveen Kumar	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Venugopala Puram	2022	Mango	0.85	13.2773	79.2823
Thulasiram	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Venugopala Puram	2023	Mango	0.18	13.3007	79.2809
T Muniratham	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Venugopala	2022	Mango	0.19	13.3007	79.28
B Sudhakar Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Venugopala Puram	2023	Mango	1.59	13.2783	79.3026
Venu Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Venugopala Puram	2021	Mango	1.57	13.2764	79.3017
Eab Mangamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Venugopala Puram	2024	Mango	0.97	13.2764	79.3038
Raja Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Venugopala Puram	2024	Mango	1.39	13.2758	79.3061
U Mangamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Venugopala Puram	2024	Mango	2.24	13.2781	79.3057
U Aretu Baoidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Venugopala Puram	2021	Mango	0.75	13.2774	79.3025
T Jayamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Venugopala Puram	2022	Mango	0.58	13.2748	79.306
T Sujatha	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Venugopala Puram	2022	Mango	0.3	13.2779	79.3066
U Chenchaiiah	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Venugopala Puram	2024	Mango	0.85	13.275	79.3081

U Sarojamm	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Venugopala Puram	2021	Mango	0.92	13.2825	79.3076
V Somasekar	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Venugopala Puram	2020	Mango	0.79	13.2863	79.31
Doraswamy Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Venugopala Puram	2020	Mango	0.82	13.2753	79.296
Kalepalli Ragunath Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Venugopala Puram	2023	Mango	1.16	13.2733	79.2925
Chinnakka	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Venugopala	2023	Mango	0.68	13.2736	79.2939
K Chinana Papa	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Venugopala Puram	2023	Mango	0.33	13.2739	79.2946
K Revathi	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Venugopala Puram	2023	Mango	0.92	13.2794	79.2883
K.Anuradha	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Chinnabapana Palle	2021	Mango	0.82	13.2757	79.295
T.Renuka	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Mangunta	2024	Mango	0.1	13.3282	79.298
Hemachalapathi Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Mangunta	2023	Mango	0.43	13.3208	79.297
T.Nirmala	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Mangunta	2020	Mango	0.96	13.3122	79.2909
Iragam.T	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Mangunta	2022	Mango	0.93	13.3108	79.286
T.Eswar Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	D.B.R.Bailu	2022	Mango	0.93	13.3169	79.2832
K.Ramanadha Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Chinnabapana Palle	2022	Mango	0.68	13.2685	79.2922

K.Venkatareddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Venugopalapuram	2023	Mango	0.62	13.2668	79.2944
B.Sudhakar	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Chinnabapana Palle	2024	Mango	0.53	13.267	79.2959
Diddi Pitchaih	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	C. S. Puram	Pedagogulapalli	2020	Mango	1.21	15.2597	79.3084
Diddi Gangaiah	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	C. S. Puram	Pedagogulapalli	2020	Mango	0.53	15.2598	79.3074
Chintalapati Anusharani	Andhra Pradesh	West Godhavari	Palakoderu	Garagaparru	2023	Mango	0.24	15.3069	75.7679
V Rajendraraju	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijayapuram	Patha Arcot	2021	Mango	0.97	13.2222	79.71
D Muniratnam	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	Kalikiri Palli	2021	Mango	0.39	13.3991	79.0072
V Yatheesh Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	E Mittoor	2021	Mango	1.3	13.3999	79.0108
B.Suresh	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Chinnabapana Palli	2022	Mango	0.28	13.279	79.292
G.Pedabba Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Nalla Palli	2023	Mango	0.34	13.2886	79.2988
B.Nagamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Settyvanatham	2021	Mango	0.19	13.2866	79.3044
B.Muni Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Settyvanatham	2022	Mango	0.73	13.2871	79.3054
B.Raghu Nadha Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	E.Settyvanatham	2020	Mango	0.39	13.2861	79.3078
B.Purandra Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Thatimakulapalle	2023	Mango	0.42	13.2857	79.3106

B.Eakabram Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Eguva Shetty Vanatham	2022	Mango	0.67	13.2856	79.3062
B.Kanthamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Eguva Settyvanatham	2020	Mango	0.22	13.2861	79.3072
B.Raja Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Perumal Reddy Gari Indlu	2022	Mango	0.26	13.2867	79.3072
Y.Hari	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Perumal Reddy Inlu	2021	Mango	0.65	13.286	79.3101
B.Raja Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Shetty Vannatha	2020	Coconut	0.6	13.2859	79.3042
B.C . Krishna Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Eguva Shettivaanathham	2024	Mango	0.39	13.2865	79.3033
K.Dora Swamy Ready	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Kanaka Puram	2023	Mango	1.5	13.2973	79.3138
K.Subramanya Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	52.Kanika Puram	2023	Mango	0.47	13.297	79.3128
C.Sudhakar	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	52.Kannaika Puram	2022	Mango	0.35	13.297	79.3211
K Gopi	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Venugopala Puram	2022	Mango	0.17	13.2773	79.2967
Bhaskar Reddy Kalepalli	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Venugopala Puram	2023	Mango	0.14	13.2744	79.2944
K Anjineyulu Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Venugopala Puram	2022	Mango	0.41	13.2764	79.2846
E Rami Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Nalla Palli	2023	Coconut	0.38	13.2853	79.2933
T Lokanadham Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Thati Mala Palli	2024	Coconut	1.25	13.2936	79.3056

Polu Guruva Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	China Thayuru	2020	Mango	0.12	13.3001	79.3071
Nandyala Chinabba	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	China Thayuru	2023	Mango	0.23	13.3003	79.3065
S.Venkata Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	52 Kannikapuram	2021	Mango	0.52	13.2974	79.3151
Devi Reddy Rama Lakshamma	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Pamuru	Vaggampalli	2022	Coconut	1.13	15.1812	79.4421
Sagani Lakshmi Devi	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Pamuru	Vaggampalli	2020	Mango	1.39	15.1829	79.444
Madathala Ravanamma	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Pamuru	Vaggampalli	2021	Mango	0.96	15.1851	79.4405
Poonuri John	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Pamuru	Vaggampalli	2022	Mango	1.48	15.1612	79.4535
Kummitha Ramanaiah	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Pamuru	Vaggampalli	2020	Tamarind	2.1	15.1813	79.4643
L Nagaraja Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalapattu	Potukanuma	2021	Mango	1.25	13.4133	79.0627
E Jaya Sankar Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalapattu	Potukanuma	2021	Mango	0.55	13.4123	79.0638
R Devarajulu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalapattu	Potukanuma	2020	Mango	0.26	13.4112	79.0655
L Purushottam	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalapattu	Potukanuma	2021	Mango	0.44	13.4105	79.068
G Madhu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalapattu	Chengalrayapuram	2019	Mango	0.62	13.3859	79.1308
Lanki Palli Nataraja Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalapattu	Potikanum	2020	Mango	0.35	13.416	79.0619

L Munirathnam Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalapattu	Potukanuma	2021	Mango	1.8	13.4171	79.0616
L Reddeppa Chowdary	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalapattu	Potukanuma	2020	Mango	1.1	13.4156	79.0609
Kummitha Ramanaiah	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Pamuru	Vaggamalli	2020	Coconut	0.79	15.1873	79.4588
Ambati Chinna Thirupalu	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Pamuru	Vaggampalli	2020	Guava Coconut	0.38	15.1852	79.456
Tatapudi Chinnayya	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Pamuru	Vaggampalli	2022	Mango Coconut	0.63	15.1619	79.4506
Kelam Indra Bhupalreddy	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Veligandla	Marapaguntla	2021	Mango	2.4	15.303	79.364
M Nagaesh	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijaya Puram	Patha Arcot	2024	Mango	0.37	13.2228	79.7111
P Nagaiah	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijaya Puram	Patha Arcot	2021	Coconut	0.36	13.2287	79.7242
G Subbarama Raju	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijaya Puram	Patha Arcot	2019	Mango	0.65	13.2214	79.7112
Guggilla Dharmaiah	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	B N Kandriga	Kampalem	2022	Mango	0.69	13.6731	79.8406
Kallu Venkataravanam ma	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	C. S. Puram	Pedagogulapalli	2022	Mango	1	15.2545	79.3266
Gunasekhar M	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Sr Puram	2023	Mango	0.38	13.3054	79.3629
M Rajendra Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Sr Puram	2020	Mango	0.31	13.3041	79.36
B Subramanyam Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Sr Puram	2020	Mango	0.53	13.3064	79.3587

G Manjulamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Sr Puram	2020	Mango	0.83	13.3053	79.3572
Swapna Mani	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Sr Puram	2022	Mango	0.95	13.3065	79.3572
Venkat Kiran Gudiwada	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Sr Puram	2019	Mango	1.1	13.3049	79.3602
G Pavan Kiran	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Sr Puram	2019	Mango	0.97	13.3035	79.3592
J Dhanajay Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Sr Puram	2019	Mango	0.38	13.2997	79.3668
M Jayama	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Sr Puram	2024	Mango	2.49	13.3022	79.358
K Subramanyam Pillai	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalaptu	Potukanuma	2021	Mango	0.29	13.4102	79.0822
G Gurava Mandadi	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalaptu	Potukanuma	2020	Mango	0.31	13.4111	79.0841
M Thulasirama Mandadi	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalaptu	Potukanuma	2019	Mango	0.19	13.4102	79.0885
M Balaji	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalaptu	Potukanuma	2020	Mango	0.22	13.4135	79.0794
V Kumaraswamy Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalaptu	Polavaram	2021	Mango	0.23	13.3737	79.1258
B Senchi Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Pilarikuppm	2020	Coconut	0.25	13.3218	79.3265
J Vinayaka Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Pilarikuppm	2023	Mango	0.1	13.3229	79.3257
Y Muniratham Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	S R Puram	Pilarikuppm	2022	Mango	1.19	13.3203	79.3274

P Gurramma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Pilarikuppm	2023	Mango	0.63	13.3226	79.3239
Viman Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Pilarikuppm	2022	Mango	2.13	13.3245	79.3195
C Eswra Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Pilarikuppm	2023	Coconut	1	13.3165	79.3268
K Mohana Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Pilarikuppm	2023	Mango	0.56	13.2971	79.3114
Mohana Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Pilarikuppm	2023	Mango	1.14	13.2985	79.3135
P Umamaheswara Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Vinjam	2023	Mango	0.66	13.273	79.2726
Lokanadham Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Vinjam	2023	Mango	0.13	13.2735	79.2724
B Muniyamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Vinjam	2023	Mango	0.16	13.278	79.2756
P Ashvadham	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Vinjam	2023	Mango	0.27	13.2795	79.2765
N.Neeli Konda Anatha Sai Krishna Charan	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Moguta	2022	Mango	0.61	13.3241	79.3
M.Chirannjeevulu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Pillarikuppam	2022	Mango	0.92	13.3188	79.3256
B.Cechu Ready	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Pillari Kuppam	2022	Mango	0.47	13.3204	79.3259
B. Hemadri	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Pillari Kuppam	2024	Mango	0.2	13.3208	79.3264
B.Muni Chandra Ready	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Pillari Kuppam	2021	Mango	0.69	13.3166	79.329

K.Srinivasulu Ready	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Pillari Kuppam	2024	Mango	0.1	13.3239	79.3066
G.Sardha	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Diguva Mangunta	2021	Mango	0.28	13.3237	79.3054
A.Munirathnam Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Pillari Kuppam	2023	Mango	0.6	13.3213	79.3311
T.Markonda Ready	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Pillari Kuppam	2023	Mango	0.19	13.321	79.3317
A.Muniraja	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Pillari Kuppam	2022	Mango	0.46	13.32	79.331
K.Revathi	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	50 Kanika Puram	2023	Mango	0.1	13.2968	79.3131
K.Kalavathi	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	52. Kanika Puram	2023	Mango	0.85	13.2978	79.3128
T.Chandra Ready	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Diguva Mangunta	2022	Mango	0.49	13.3306	79.3128
T.Chandra Ready	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Mangunta	2023	Mango	0.56	13.3197	79.3075
B Subramanyam Mandadi	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	Morumpalle	2021	Mango	0.71	13.3844	79.026
C Chandrasekhar Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	Irala	2019	Mango	1.52	13.3934	78.9838
N.Ramalaxmma	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Mudigubba	Ralla Ananthapuram	2023	Mango	2.17	14.4134	77.9178
B. Veerananarappa	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Mudigubba	Ralla Ananthapuram	2022	Mango	1.51	14.416	77.9189
B Govindhswamy Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Sr Puram	2020	Mango	0.25	13.305	79.3586

G Subramanyam Mandadi	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Sr Puram	2020	Mango	0.36	13.3059	79.3583
Gudiwada Chaithanya Kiran	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Sr Puram	2022	Mango	1.1	13.306	79.3594
M Giri Babu Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Sr Puram	2023	Mango	0.38	13.3066	79.3581
K Mamatha	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Sr Puram	2023	Mango	0.74	13.3006	79.3629
M.Bangaramma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Cheerasamudram	2019	Mango	0.41	13.3095	79.3791
M.Munikrishnama Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Cheerasamudram	2019	Mango	0.88	13.3105	79.3792
N Thyagarajeswara Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Ksheera Samudram	2019	Mango	0.88	13.3104	79.3762
N Vinod Kumar	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Ksheera Samudram	2019	Mango	0.47	13.3104	79.3774
M Ramorthy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Sr Puram	2022	Coconut	0.53	13.3008	79.3624
G Radhamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Ksheerasamudram	2023	Mango	0.38	13.3149	79.3694
Jayachandhra Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Sr Puram	2023	Coconut	0.36	13.3023	79.3675
G.Ekambara Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Parum	Pillari Kuppam	2023	Coconut	1.1	13.3215	79.334
K.Govinda Ready	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Parum	Pillari Kuppam	2024	Mango	0.71	13.3262	79.3377
K.Eswara Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Allamadugu	2022	Mango	1.54	13.3585	79.2885

S.Nagaraja Ready	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Allamadugu	2023	Mango	0.32	13.3452	79.2761
S.Revathi	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Allamadugu	2022	Mango	0.37	13.3456	79.2755
M.Venkata Ready	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Allamadugu	2022	Mango	0.1	13.3484	79.2767
B.Rama Chadra Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Nagajana Puram	2023	Mango	0.65	13.3484	79.2804
K.Alleyya	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Vadde Indlu	2022	Mango	0.28	13.3476	79.2779
K.Chitti Babu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Vadde Indlu	2023	Mango	0.3	13.3447	79.2751
N.Madhu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Br Kadega	2023	Mango	0.24	13.345	79.2758
Glalitha	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Parum	Pillari Kuppam	2021	Mango	1.85	13.3205	79.3327
Vasudeva Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Vinjam	2023	Mango	0.58	13.2689	79.2763
K Chandra Shekhar Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Vinjam	2023	Mango	1.1	13.2618	79.2719
K Suseela	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Allamadugu	2022	Mango	0.62	13.3564	79.2806
Renukamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Allamadugu	2022	Mango	0.69	13.3578	79.2665
B Ayil Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Allamadugu	2022	Mango	1.34	13.3557	79.2649
N Madhu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Allamadugu	2023	Mango	0.53	13.3465	79.2837

P Iragam Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Allamadugu	2019	Mango	1	13.3469	79.2839
T Narasimhulu Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Allamadugu	2023	Mango	0.58	13.3558	79.282
N Devendra Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Allamadugu	2023	Mango	1	13.356	79.283
T Raghu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijayanagara m	Kosalanagara m	2022	Mango	2.57	13.2628	79.7269
D Ravi Varma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijayanagara m	Mittoor Kosalanagara m	2021	Mango	0.45	13.2487	79.7304
M. Thirupalamma	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Mudigubba	Ralla Ananthapuram	2022	Mango	1.8	13.9858	77.8337
K. Sakre Naik	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Mudigubba	Ralla Ananthapuram	2021	Mango	1.99	14.4121	77.9129
G.Papamma	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Mudigubba	Ralla Ananthapuram	2021	Mango	0.75	14.4115	77.9184
S.Phatimabee	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Mudigubba	Ralla Ananthapuram	2023	Mango	0.41	14.4117	77.9192
S.Allabakash	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Gorantla	Vanavolu	2019	Mango	0.96	13.9936	77.8384
M. Thirupalamma	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Gorantla	Vanavolu	2023	Mango	4.33	14.4132	77.9169
M. Rama Mohana	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Gorantla	Vanavolu	2023	Mango	0.76	13.9784	77.8378
G.Suguna	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Chokkamadugu	2022	Mango	0.67	13.3322	79.413
G Hari Prasad Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Chokkamadugu	2022	Mango	0.87	13.3353	79.4126

M.Gopinadha Ready	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Allamadugu	2023	Mango	0.31	13.3571	79.2835
K.Kanukonda Ready	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Br.Kandriga	2023	Mango	0.13	13.3556	79.2825
K.Yugandhar Ready	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Br.Kandriga	2023	Mango	0.46	13.3544	79.2831
K.Samba Siva Ready	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Br.Kandriga	2023	Mango	0.18	13.355	79.283
Niragama Ready	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Nagarjuna Colony	2022	Mango	1.28	13.3563	79.2794
B.Peddi Ready	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Allamadugu	2023	Mango	0.47	13.3568	79.2788
M.Eragamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Allamadugu	2023	Mango	0.18	13.34	79.3049
B.Pedde Ready	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Allamadugu	2022	Mango	1.11	13.3474	79.2947
K.Mohanarami Ready	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Allamadugu	2022	Mango	0.52	13.3604	79.3001
K.Gajendra Ready	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Allamadugu	2022	Mango	0.77	13.3536	79.2992
P.Subramanyam Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Allamadugu	2022	Mango	1	13.3493	79.3044
T.Siva Sanket Ready	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Allamadugu	2022	Mango	1.2	13.3549	79.3184
K.Eshwara Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Allamadugu	2023	Mango	0.67	13.3476	79.289
J Tharun	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Kothapalli	2023	Mango	0.55	13.2901	79.2609

P Venkataiah	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Devalam Petta	2022	Mango	2.99	13.3323	79.2753
N Venugopal	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Devalam Petta	2023	Mango	1.1	13.3289	79.273
N Chiranjivi	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Devalam Petta	2022	Mango	1.9	13.3271	79.2765
N Kumari	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Allamadugu	2023	Mango	0.54	13.3367	79.2507
K Selvi	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Allamadugu	2022	Mango	1.66	13.3254	79.2789
N Chinnaka	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Allamadugu	2023	Mango	0.38	13.328	79.2702
K Balakrishna	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Allamadugu	2022	Mango	0.79	13.3299	79.2647
K Muneyamm	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Allamadugu	2022	Mango	0.53	13.329	79.2736
K Siddamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Garamma Palli	2024	Mango	0.7	13.3318	79.266
K Slevi	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Allamadugu	2023	Mango	1.14	13.3369	79.2614
Govinda lah	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Yetterangan Palli	2023	Mango	0.71	13.3356	79.2602
Pk Govind lah	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Boome Palli	2023	Mango	0.59	13.3337	79.2571
C Eswar Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalapattu	Polavaram	2020	Mango	0.62	13.3627	79.129
C Subramanyam Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalapattu	Polavaram	2021	Mango	0.16	13.3539	79.1034

C Chinni Krishnama Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalapattu	Poavaram	2021	Mango	0.45	13.3629	79.1313
R Lokanadha Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	Morumpalle	2022	Mango	0.42	13.3874	78.9933
N Nagesh	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	Nellimanda Palle	2020	Mango	0.45	13.4258	78.9844
P Jeevamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	Chinakampalle	2020	Mango	0.25	13.2859	79.0277
K Vasantha	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalapattu	Kalepalle	2020	Mango	0.38	13.3887	79.0429
L Jagannadham Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalapattu	Potukanuma	2021	Mango	0.16	13.4076	79.0688
M.Narasimhulu Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalapattu	Potukanuma	2022	Mango	0.8	13.4083	79.0649
V Sulochanamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalapattu	Potukanuma	2021	Mango	0.39	13.4053	79.082
V Venugopal	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalapattu	Potukanuma	2021	Mango	0.31	13.4047	79.0815
V Kumara Swami Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalapattu	Potukanuma	2020	Mango	0.19	13.4044	79.0762
B Rajagopal Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalapattu	Potukanuma	2021	Mango	0.41	13.3988	79.072
T Jayaramanaidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalaptu	Polavaram	2022	Mango	0.24	13.3722	79.1235
A Ramanjulu Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalaptu	Polavaram	2021	Mango	0.6	13.3726	79.1221
A Sujatha	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalaptu	Polavaram	2020	Mango	1.31	13.3747	79.1224

C Chandrasekhsr Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	Iavari Palli	2021	Mango	0.51	13.3918	79.0042
C Hemachanra Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	I Lavari Palli	2021	Mango	0.61	13.3919	79.0045
Raguru Sudharsan Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	Morampalle	2022	Mango	0.25	13.3887	78.99
R Jyothi	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalaptu	Polavaram	2019	Mango	2.15	13.3808	79.1167
R Chitti Babu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalaptu	Polavaram	2021	Mango	0.95	13.3797	79.1166
M. Adi Narayana Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Talupula	Bandlapalli, Pal lavandlapalli	2021	Mango	0.5	14.2167	78.2584
S.Pathimabee	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Talupula	Talupula(R) Pallavandlapalli	2021	Mango	0.79	14.2241	78.2707
G.Naresh	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Talupula	Bandlapalli(R) Pallavandlapalli	2021	Mango	1	14.219	78.2569
R.Reddemma	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Talupula	Bandlapalli(R) Pallavandlapalli	2023	Mango	0.33	14.2192	78.2575
Polamreddy Venkata Subba Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Pamuru	Vaggampalli	2021	Mango	0.97	15.1681	79.448
Pamula Devi Sree	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Pamuru	Vaggampalli	2021	Mango	1.48	15.1587	79.4468
Rekkala Venkateswara Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Pamuru	Vaggampalli	2019	Mango	3.2	15.177	79.4382

T. Haridatthu	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Gorantla	E. Gangam Palli	2020	Mango	0.8	14.0436	77.821
T.Chengal Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Diguva Pallalu	2022	Mango	0.23	13.3727	79.3149
N.Krishnama	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Diguva Pallalu	2022	Mango	0.56	13.3722	79.3149
K.Satheesh Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Allamadugu	2023	Mango	0.71	13.3563	79.3072
K.Sarasamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Allamadugu	2023	Mango	0.33	13.3559	79.3065
S.Purushotham Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Diguva Pallaiu	2022	Mango	0.65	13.3664	79.3155
S.Chenna Kesavulu Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Diguva Pallalu	2022	Mango	0.35	13.3656	79.3146
S.Rajeswari	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Diguva Pillalu	2022	Mango	1.71	13.3727	79.3135
S.Krishna Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Diguva Pallalu	2022	Mango	1.91	13.374	79.3172
S.Marakathamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Diguva Pallalu	2022	Mango	0.88	13.3728	79.3158
P.Prameela	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Diguva Pallalu	2023	Mango	0.41	13.3732	79.3183
D Sulochana	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Thirumalaiah Palli	2022	Coconut	1.12	13.3833	79.2883
B Rajamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Makamambapuram	2022	Mango	0.68	13.3821	79.2883
K Hemasekhar	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Makamambapuram	2022	Mango	0.21	13.3876	79.2913

K Prasad	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Makamambapuram	2022	Mango	0.67	13.3872	79.2919
N Jyothi Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Bommaia Palli	2023	Mango	0.42	13.3282	79.2587
K Doraswamy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Bommaiah Palli	2019	Mango	0.43	13.3285	79.2591
P Ramadevi	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Bommaiah Palli	2021	Mango	0.22	13.3268	79.2503
G Rajendra Prasad	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Bommaiah Palli	2019	Mango	0.52	13.3314	79.2569
K Raney Amm	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Bommaiah Palli	2023	Mango	0.64	13.3311	79.2587
T Rajeswri	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Devaragudi Palli	2022	Mango	2.13	13.3817	79.2616
M Raja Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Devaragudi	2022	Mango	0.56	13.3804	79.262
D Damodra Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Makamambapuram	2022	Coconut	0.39	13.3832	79.2876
Elika Thirupathaiah	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Hanumanthunipadu	Neelakamtapuram	2022	Mango	0.71	15.4812	79.3879
K. Ramaswamy Naik	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Gorantla	D. Gangam Palli Thanda	2023	Mango	0.48	14.0611	77.8302
E. Ramani Bai	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Gorantla	D. Gangam Palli Thanda	2020	Mango	0.67	14.061	77.8289
K. Laxshmi Bai	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Gorantla	D. Gangam Palli Thanda	2023	Mango	0.59	14.0566	77.8221
M.Subramanyam	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Aggichenu Palle H/W	2023	Mango	1.69	13.3834	79.2519

Y.Harathi	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Aggichenu Palle H/W	2022	Mango	0.71	13.3842	79.2516
Y.Giri Babu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Aggichenu Palle	2022	Mango	0.26	13.3841	79.2523
C.Madhavi	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Kc.Palle	2022	Mango	1.94	13.3825	79.2517
B.Nagabhushanam	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Allamadugu	2023	Mango	0.35	13.3468	79.2947
Y Padama Vathi	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Venugopala Puram	2023	Mango	0.29	13.3745	79.2817
B Ramireddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Venugopala Puram	2023	Mango	0.34	13.3817	79.2794
S Srinivasula Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Kondakinda Palli	2023	Mango	2.42	13.3754	79.2825
S Rajamm	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Kondakinda Palli	2023	Mango	1.34	13.3725	79.2718
S Iragamareddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Kondakinda Palli	2023	Mango	0.55	13.3728	79.2708
S Parvathi	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Kondakinda Palli	2022	Mango	0.66	13.3741	79.2674
S Parvathi	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Kondakinda Palli	2022	Mango	0.79	13.3731	79.2667
K. Narayana	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	C. S. Puram	Venganagunta	2022	Mango	1.1	15.2674	79.2849
P. Murali	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijayapuram	Patha Arcot	2021	Coconut	0.58	13.2311	79.7233
V. Pakshi Raju	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijayapuram	Patha Arcot	2019	Mango	0.5	13.2255	79.7088

G. Kamalamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijayapuram	Patha Arcot	2019	Mango Coconut	0.21	13.2299	79.7062
D. Nagamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijayapuram	Patha Arcot	2019	Mango	0.59	13.2225	79.7124
D. Jayaramaraju	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijayapuram	Patha Arcot	2019	Mango	0.39	13.222	79.7129
V. Gangadharam	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijayapuram	Patha Arcot	2019	Mango	0.6	13.2216	79.7134
D. Subbaramaraju	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijayapuram	Patha Arcot	2019	Mango	0.28	13.2218	79.7145
V. Krishnama Raju	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijayapuram	Patha Arcot	2019	Coconut	0.13	13.221	79.7148
R. Kupparaju	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijayapuram	Patha Arcot	2021	Mango Coconut	0.17	13.2279	79.7088
K. Sukanya	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijayapuram	Kesavapuram	2021	Mango	0.34	13.2384	79.733
P. Subramanyam	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijayapuram	Kesavapuram	2021	Mango	0.1	13.2397	79.7343
S. Sampooramma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijayapuram	Vijayapuram	2019	Mango	0.34	13.2702	79.7021
Chamarthi Pushpa	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijayapuram	Vijayapuram	2019	Mango	0.98	13.2704	79.7012
Chamarthi Ramakrishnama Raju	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijayapuram	Vijayapuram	2019	Mango	0.43	13.2695	79.701
G. Prasad	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijayapuram	Vijayapuram	2019	Mango	0.64	13.2696	79.7015
G. Padma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijayapuram	Vijayapuram	2019	Mango	0.77	13.2684	79.7038

G Venkatrama Raju	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijayapuram	Vijayapuram	2019	Mango	1.7	13.2661	79.7017
Paluru Sukanya	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijayapuram	Vijayapuram	2019	Mango	0.31	13.2707	79.7049
K Markonda Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Ksheerasamudram	2022	Coconut	0.31	13.3106	79.3734
B Sankaraiah	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Gmr Puram	2024	Mango	0.32	13.2893	79.3761
K Manohar	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Chokkamadugu	2021	Mango Coconut	0.42	13.3369	79.4148
G Kuppa Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Chokkamadugu	2021	Coconut	0.29	13.3364	79.4114
N Anadh Chetty	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Antharaja Puram	2020	Mango	0.86	13.3302	79.3803
Krishna Nurthy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Nelaovy	2023	Mango	1.15	13.338	79.3696
Balakrishna Chetty	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Nelavoy	2023	Mango	1.21	13.3277	79.3704
V Nageswar Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	Nampalle	2020	Mango	1.51	13.4009	79.0121
S Krishnaiah	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	Polakala	2021	Mango	0.38	13.3999	79.0144
B Hari	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Makamambapuram	2022	Mango	0.66	13.383	79.2973
B Rupenimma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Makamambapuram	2022	Mango	0.46	13.383	79.2981
Jayaramareddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Makamambapuram	2020	Mango	0.76	13.3873	79.2996

Premalatha	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Chenchugudu	2023	Mango	1.28	13.3917	79.2987
B Somasundar Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Vedurukuppam	2022	Coconut	0.48	13.4369	79.3163
B Hemasundar Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Vedurukuppam	2022	Mango	1.1	13.4356	79.3158
P.Lavanya	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Aggichenu Palle	2022	Mango	1.57	13.4046	79.2497
P.Eragama Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Aggichenu Palle	2022	Mango	0.6	13.4021	79.2522
T Narasimhulu Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	Errepalli	2021	Mango	0.21	13.4104	79.0129
K Lalithamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	Polakala	2021	Mango	0.64	13.4057	79.0143
K Neelamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	Polakala	2020	Mango	0.12	13.4106	79.0142
K Bhukesh Varma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijayanagara m	Chinna Zambada	2022	Mango	0.33	13.2413	79.7283
Ponugupati Pedda Anjaneyulu	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	C. S. Puram	Pedagogulapalli	2022	Mango	1.59	15.2649	79.3253
Bobba Venkateswarlu Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Veligandla	Ramagopalapuram	2021	Mango	0.46	15.3437	79.3332
T Venkat Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Hanumanthunipadu	Aaulavaripalli	2022	Mango	0.65	15.4666	79.3738
G. Srinivasulu	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	P C Palli	Neredipalli	2022	Red Sandalwood	1.89	15.268	79.6353

Ch.Malakondaiah	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Kanigiri	Vijayagopalapuram	2023	Mango	1.61	15.2986	79.4913
S.Tati Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Makamambapuram	2022	Mango	0.27	13.382	79.304
V Viswanadham Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalapattu	Potukanuma	2021	Mango	0.37	13.4031	79.0714
V Pothu Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Puthalapattu	Potukanuma	2020	Mango	0.76	13.3983	79.0734
G Krishna Moorthy Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	Pulluru	2021	Mango	0.17	13.3818	79.0322
Manne Nadipi Venkaiah	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Pedacherlopalli	Vepagumpalli	2021	Mango	2.16	15.2348	79.5568
Lingaladinne Papireddy	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Pedacherlopalli	Vepagumpalli	2020	Mango	1.44	15.2311	79.5595
Lingaladinne Prasad	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Pedacherlopalli	Vepagumpalli	2021	Mango	1.38	15.2313	79.5575
Bandla Ramaiah	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Pedacherlopalli	Vepagumpalli	2021	Mango	1.6	15.2266	79.5799
K Siva Sankar	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	Nampalle	2019	Mango	0.47	13.4172	78.9765
K Kalavathi	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	I K Reddy Palle	2019	Mango	0.41	13.4203	78.9743
P Jyothi	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	Nampalli	2021	Mango	0.35	13.4147	78.9764
P Murali	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	Nampalle	2021	Mango	1.17	13.4143	78.977
D Jagadamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	Nampalle	2021	Mango	0.43	13.415	78.9749

B Jagadeswra Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Godugu Chintha	2022	Mango	2.68	13.3871	79.3059
B Papi Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Thirumala I Palli	2019	Mango	0.42	13.3872	79.2885
B Pushapa	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Makamambapuram	2023	Mango	0.19	13.385	79.2976
K Krishna Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Perumal Palli	2023	Mango	0.27	13.4145	79.3002
G.Parvathmma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Reddy Palli	2022	Mango	0.41	13.3923	79.292
K.Chinnaswamy Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Makamaba Puram	2023	Mango	0.57	13.3825	79.2991
T Venkata Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Komara Gunta	2022	Mango	1.7	13.4294	79.3311
G Rami Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Devaragudi Palli	2022	Mango	0.83	13.3786	79.2698
P Venkata Muni	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Chenchugudu	2022	Mango	0.16	13.3952	79.29
S Thirapathamm	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Hanumanthunipadu	Aaulavaripalli	2022	Sweet orange	0.61	15.4658	79.3736
S Venkateswarlu	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Hanuman Thunipadu	A V Palli	2023	Mango	0.55	15.4627	79.3875
Thathapudi Meripuspha	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Kanigiri	Kanigiri	2023	Mango	1.89	15.3656	79.4781
K. Ragavendhra Rao	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	Vijayawada	Vijayawada	2023	Mango	0.44	15.5217	79.3955
P. Padda Venkata Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Mudigubba	Jonnala Kothapalli	2022	Mango	0.85	14.4313	77.9185

V. Kullayappa Naik	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Mudigubba	Jonnala Kothapalli	2021	Mango	1.97	14.4336	77.9244
B.Eswarayya	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Mudigubba	Jonnalakotha Palli	2022	Mango	0.7	14.4123	77.9184
Lakshmi Devi	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Mudigubba	Jonnala Kotha Palli	2021	Mango	1.8	14.4156	77.9147
Ragavendhra Rao	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	Krishna	Vijayawada	2023	Mango	1.76	15.5208	79.3956
K. Sulochana	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	Krishna	Vijayawada	2023	Mango	1.56	15.5212	79.3944
K. Venkateswarlu	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Hm Padu	Dasaripalli	2023	Mango	1.49	15.5061	79.3966
K Krishnaiah Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	Nampalle	2021	Mango	0.33	13.4177	78.9804
B Mangamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	I K Reddy Palle	2021	Mango	0.57	13.4164	78.9788
T.Delli Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Tharla Bailu	2023	Mango	0.23	13.4067	79.3045
P.Pattabhi Rama Ready	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Rentalachenu	2020	Mango	0.1	13.3986	79.2773
Y.Krishna Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Chenchgudi	2023	Mango	1.1	13.404	79.2883
P.Lokeswara Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Chenuchugudi	2020	Mango	2.51	13.4022	79.2862
B Venkata Rami Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Venugopala Puram	2022	Mango	0.73	13.3823	79.2852
B Siva Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Thirumala lah	2023	Mango	0.16	13.4125	79.2883

S Babu Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Jakkidonna	2023	Mango	0.6	13.4681	79.2453
Shaik Khader Basha	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Gandlapenta	Gandlapenta(R)Gandlapenta	2019	Mango Others Coconut	0.1	14.0996	78.2705
B.Sravankumaredy	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Talupula	Bandlapalli(R)P andlavandlapalli	2022	Mango	0.54	14.2166	78.2557
Bathini Chinnaveemanaiyudu	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Talupula	Nuthanakaluva (R)Niggidi	2019	Mango	0.14	14.2093	78.2232
Chinnapothula, Hari Prasad Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Talupula	Nuthanakaluva (R)Niggidi Eguva	2021	Mango	0.41	14.2099	78.2222
B.Lakshmidevi	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Talupula	Nuthanakaluva (R)Eguva Niggidi	2021	Mango	0.89	14.2096	78.2244
Y.Shyamaladevi	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Talupula	Talupula(R)Pallavandlapalli	2019	Mango	0.5	14.2114	78.2171
Yeramala Saradamma	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Talupula	Talupula(R)Pallavanpalli	2019	Mango	0.31	14.2115	78.2178
M.Veerappa	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Talupula	Talupula(R)Eguva Niggidi	2019	Mango	0.45	14.2135	78.218
M.Chinnagangamma	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Talupula	Talupula (R)Eguva.Niggidi	2019	Mango	0.43	14.2141	78.2214
Y.Gangulamma	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Talupula	Talupula(R)Pallavandlapalli	2019	Mango	0.68	14.2174	78.2424

Shaik.Imran Bhasha	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Gwndlapenta	Gandlapenta(R)Gandlapenta.	2022	Mango	0.41	14.1002	78.2705
Shaik Khader Basha	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Gandlapenta	Gandlapenta	2021	Mango	0.32	14.0984	78.2713
B.Guru Prasad Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Mudigubba	Uppalapadu	2019	Mango	2.31	14.4473	77.911
A.Linga Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Mudigubba	Jonnala Kotha Palli	2022	Mango	0.62	14.4163	77.9088
A.Revathi	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Mudigubba	Jonnala Kothapalli	2021	Mango	1.53	14.4256	77.9128
T.Rajagopal Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppa m	Boppalamadug u	2020	Mango	0.19	13.3937	79.2664
P.Narasimhareddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppa m	Boppalamadug u	2020	Mango	0.17	13.384	79.2656
B.Sudhakarnaidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Penumuru	K.Cpalli	2020	Mango	0.67	13.3991	79.2382
B.Kanakamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppa m	Jakkidonna	2020	Mango	0.45	13.4066	79.2475
Repana Gangaraju	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Gandalapent a	Nallagutta Thanada	2019	Mango Coconut	0.26	14.1046	78.3301
Repana Sreenivasulu	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Gandalapent a	Nallagutta Thanada	2019	Mango	0.16	14.1042	78.3304
R.Sudhkar	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Gandalapent a	Nagutta Thanda	2019	Mango	0.21	14.1036	78.3314
B.Nageswara Naik	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Gandalapent a	Gajulavaripalli pedda Thanda	2019	Mango	1.1	14.0985	78.3271
B Ramesh Naik	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Gandalapent a	Gajulavaripalli Thanda	2019	Mango Coconut	0.44	14.0959	78.3273

D.Chinna Ramanjineyulu	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	Rapthadu	Hampapuram	2022	Mango	1.31	14.5505	77.6282
T. Ramanjineyulu	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	Rapthadu	Hampapuram	2020	Mango	1.37	14.5353	77.6174
T. Obulamma	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	Rapthadu	Hampapuram	2020	Indian black berry	0.94	14.5365	77.6173
Davuri Naik	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Gandlapenta	Nalla Gutta Thanda	2019	Mango	0.16	14.1056	78.3229
B. Thirupal Naik	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Gandlapenta	Gajulavaripalli Pedda Thanda	2019	Mango	0.24	14.0989	78.3307
S.Chandra Naik	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Gandalapenta	Nallagutta Thanada	2019	Mango	1	14.102	78.3362
Lakshmi Devi	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Gandalapenta	Nallagutta Thanada	2019	Mango	0.27	14.1031	78.3368
S.Ramikkamma	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Gandalapenta	Nallagutta Thanada	2023	Mango	0.8	14.101	78.3364
B.Surendra Naik	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Gandalapenta	Nallagutta Thanada	2019	Mango	0.48	14.1016	78.3345
S.Bajje Naik	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Gandalapenta	Nallagutta Thanada	2019	Mango	0.42	14.1015	78.3375
C. Ramanjineyulu	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	Rapthadu	Hampapuram	2019	Mango	0.7	14.5656	77.6389
E Narasayya	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	Rapthadu	Hampapuram	2020	Mango	0.68	14.5555	77.6332
K Kullayappa	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	Rapthadu	Hampapuram	2019	Mango	0.6	14.5365	77.6384
J. Narayanamma	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	Rapthadu	Hampapuram	2019	Mango	0.53	14.5379	77.6352

D. Naga Laxshamma	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	Rapthadu	Hampapuram	2020	Mango	0.7	14.5381	77.6357
J. Gangamma	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	Rapthadu	Hampapuram	2019	Sweet Orange	0.34	14.5374	77.6357
J Naga Raju	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	Raptadu	Hampapuramu	2023	Sweet Orange	0.46	14.5378	77.6344
B.Ravi Naik	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Gandlapenta	Gajulavaripalli Pedda Thanda	2022	Mango	1.1	14.0983	78.33
B Venu Gopa	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	Raptadu	Hampapuram	2024	Mango	1.19	14.5359	77.6417
B Renuka Devi	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	Raptadu	Hampapuram	2021	Mango	0.84	14.5359	77.643
B Venkatesh	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	Raptadu	Hampapuram	2022	Mango	0.36	14.5364	77.6424
L.Venkatesh	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Polakalavari Palle	2023	Mango	0.12	13.4065	79.2339
S.Muneeswarama	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Jakkidona	2022	Mango	0.37	13.4065	79.2355
D.Jayaramaiah	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Jakki Dona	2020	Mango	0.7	13.4108	79.231
D.Pushpasekhar	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Jakki Dona	2020	Mango	0.4	13.4094	79.231
B.Shakuntala	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Botlavari Palle	2022	Mango	0.33	13.4197	79.2531
A.Venkata Lakshamma	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Mudigubba	Jonnala Kothapalli	2020	Sweet Orange	1.1	14.4157	77.913
N.Rangarao	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Jakkidonna	2022	Mango	0.34	13.4162	79.2548

V.Chadrasekhersh stty	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Chechugudi	2020	Mango	1.13	13.3903	79.2872
N.Devarajunaidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Veperi	2020	Mango	0.7	13.4198	79.2614
S.Raghunadharedy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Jakkidonna	2022	Mango	0.45	13.4076	79.2437
S.Raghunadhareddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Jakkidonna	2022	Coconut	0.16	13.4083	79.2435
S.Ramachadrareddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Jakkidonna	2021	Mango	0.32	13.4067	79.2432
B.Subbramanaidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Jakkidonna	2023	Mango	0.27	13.4156	79.2504
Dwarasila Sujatha	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Pedacherlopalli	Pillivaripalli	2019	Sweet Orange	1.98	15.2106	79.5375
J Venkatasivareddy	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Kanigiri	Chakirala	2022	Sweet Orange	0.59	15.3763	79.4532
Vundela Obulareddy	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Pedachetlopalli	Pillivaripalli	2019	Mango	2.55	15.2112	79.5349
B.Mallireddy	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Talupula	Nuthanakaluva (R)Thotavandla palli	2022	Mango	1.18	14.1981	78.2697
M Mangamma	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Bukka Patnam	Buchai Gari Palli	2023	Mango	0.57	14.2155	77.8112
U. Rajesh	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Hm Padu	Dasaripalli	2023	Mango	0.25	15.5172	79.3959
M.Prabhavathi	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Mudigubba	Jonnala Kothapalli	2021	Mango	2.24	14.4234	77.9296
P.Prasanna	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Tharla Bailu	2020	Mango	2.64	13.3915	79.3167

P.Errakka	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Tharla Bailu	2020	Mango	1.59	13.3898	79.3191
N.Harinadha Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Allamadugu	2023	Mango	0.35	13.3528	79.3095
N.Harinadha Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Allamadugu	2022	Coconut	0.36	13.3537	79.3096
Durvasulu.G	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Parma	Pillari Kuppam	2023	Mango	0.85	13.3181	79.3246
E.Munaswamynaidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Jakkidonna	2022	Mango	0.61	13.4188	79.2571
B.Chalapathinaidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Penumuru	K.Cpalli	2022	Mango	2.55	13.4017	79.2387
A.Jothi	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Penumuru	Chithanpetta	2022	Mango	0.99	13.3765	79.1643
A.Buvaneseri	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Penumuru	Chithanpetta	2021	Mango	0.31	13.3674	79.1709
.Jothi	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Penumuru	Penumuru	2023	Mango	0.29	13.3758	79.1784
Y.Raghunadhanaidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Penumuru	Penumuru	2020	Mango	0.65	13.3961	79.1981
Y.Chirajeevinaidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Penumuru	Penumuru	2020	Mango	0.73	13.3966	79.1977
B.Yuvarajulunaidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Penumuru	Penumuru	2023	Mango	0.32	13.3886	79.2027
G.Bhagamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Penumuru	Penumuru	2023	Mango	0.93	13.3873	79.2001
G.Subramayamnaidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Penumuru	Penumuru	2023	Mango	0.94	13.3864	79.1997

V. Chennappa	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Bukkapatna m	Buchhaiah Gari Palli	2019	Mango	1.37	14.2121	77.8101
C. Ganganna	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Bukkapatna m	Buchhaiah Gari Palli	2019	Mango	1.18	14.211	77.8111
S Ramulamma	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Hanumanthu nipadu	Avulavaripalli	2022	Mango	1.44	15.4663	79.3749
M Chendrasekar Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Bestavari Peta	Bestavari Peta	2021	Coconut	1.3	15.5178	79.16
S. Salamma	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Gandlapenta	C. M Thanda	2021	Mango	1.22	14.1019	78.3021
P Ravindra Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Bukkapatna m	Janakampalli	2023	Mango	0.12	14.1919	77.8129
Anna Pureddy Sunitha	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Kanigiri	Kanigiri	2022	Mango	1.12	15.416	79.4834
Gatla Lakshmi Devi	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Hanumanthu nipadu	Chinna Dasallapalli	2019	Mango	0.37	15.4204	79.3287
Chandra Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Kadapa Gunta	2023	Mango	1.77	13.1936	79.2239
B.Gangi Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Penmuru	Kc Palle	2022	Mango	0.92	13.3998	79.2461
V.Komal	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Punumur	Kc Palle	2022	Mango	0.13	13.4	79.2468
B.Gurappa Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Punumur	Kc.Palle	2022	Mango	0.5	13.3993	79.2474
G.Guru Subramanyam	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppa m	Kicham Naidu Palle	2020	Mango	0.98	13.4337	79.2683
S.Thyagarajureddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Penumuru	Penumuru	2023	Mango	0.21	13.3877	79.1945

K.Bhaskar	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Penumuru	Penumuru	2023	Mango	0.38	13.3875	79.1937
Ramakrishnareddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Penumuru	Chithanpetta	2020	Mango	0.35	13.366	79.1658
P.Nayanareddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Penumuru	Chithanpetta	2020	Mango	0.39	13.3619	79.1746
P.Doraswamyreddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Penumuru	Chithanpetta	2020	Mango	0.37	13.355	79.1731
K.Munikrishanam anaidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Penumuru	K.C.Palli	2023	Mango	1.44	13.3884	79.2309
K.Saraswavathi	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Penumuru	K.C.Palli	2020	Mango	0.51	13.3874	79.2287
M.Girinaidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Penumuru	K.C.Palli	2022	Mango	0.44	13.3888	79.2287
T Saradhamma	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Bukkapatnam	Siddarampuram	2022	Mango	0.83	14.3012	77.8723
B Daivadeenam	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Bukkapatnam	Siddarampuram	2023	Mango	1.13	14.3015	77.8707
D Gola Nagendra	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Bukkapatnam	Siddarampuram	2022	Mango	0.87	14.3004	77.8702
K.Latha	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijayapuram	Kamma Kandriga	2020	Mango	0.88	13.3495	79.7085
S. Balarama Raju	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vijayapuram	Kesava Puram	2022	Mango	0.68	13.2376	79.7366
G Ramanjineyulu Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Bukkapatnam	Gunipalli	2021	Mango	1.64	14.2851	77.9158
G Raghunath Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Bukkapatnam	Gunipalli	2020	Mango	0.91	14.2836	77.917

M.Jayalaxmi	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Km.Agraharam	2022	Mango	0.89	13.4482	79.2626
K.Lakshmamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Budda Reddy Kandriga	2022	Mango	1.13	13.444	79.2618
K.Rupa	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Gudugu Chintha	2020	Mango	0.88	13.3877	79.3142
N Jagannadham	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Goduguchintha	2023	Mango	0.1	13.3875	79.3135
N Kamalamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Goduguchintha	2020	Mango	0.99	13.3882	79.3122
K.Chinnabba Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	M M Puram	2023	Mango	0.12	13.3855	79.2974
K.Babureddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Kareri Agam	K.Pagraharam	2020	Mango	0.58	13.3829	79.3175
K.Vasudevareddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Karvetinagar	K.P.Agraham	2020	Mango	2.2	13.3848	79.3192
K.Markondareddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Karetinagara m	K.P.Agraharam	2021	Mango	1.16	13.3872	79.3153
S.Krishnareddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Goduguchitha	2021	Mango	0.89	13.3822	79.3134
S.Chinnamareddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Goduguchintha	2023	Mango	3.34	13.3856	79.3071
T.Ammulu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Alamadugu	2022	Mango	0.49	13.3852	79.3065
Gopireddy Vijayalakshmi	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Kanigiri	Kanigiri	2020	Mango	1.75	15.1732	79.5034
Muthu Reddy Lakshmi Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Velligonda	Marapa Guntur	2021	Mango	0.32	15.3016	79.36

Kathirum Monika	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Velliganga	Marapa Guntur	2022	Mango	0.82	15.3005	79.3592
Chilakala Krishna Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Kanigiri	Atlavarapalli	2022	Red Sandalwood	20.2	15.2769	79.4138
C Anantha Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Bukkapatnam	Boya Musalaya Gari Palli	2021	Mango	0.58	14.2848	78.018
S Narayana Swamy	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Bukkapatnam	Boya Musalaiha Garipalli	2020	Mango	0.69	14.2838	78.017
C Jayarami Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Bukkapatnam	Boya Musalaiha Garipalli	2022	Mango	1.51	14.2911	78.0152
C Madhava Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Bukkapatnam	Boya Musalaiha Garipalli	2021	Mango	1.22	14.2905	78.0147
Mekala Lakshmaiah	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Hanumanthunipadu	Kondareddy Palli	2020	Mango	0.75	15.4879	79.4127
K Narasimha Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Bukkapatnam	Boyamusalaiha Garipalli	2021	Mango	1.54	14.281	78.0113
S.Sindhuri	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Bukkapatnam	Boyamusalaiha Garipalli	2021	Mango	0.61	14.2804	78.0123
Bachhu Veeranjanyulu	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	Konduru	Swatantra Puram	2020	Red Sandalwood	22	15.5421	79.5073
Bacchu Veeranjanyulu	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	Konduru	Swatantra Puram	2022	Red Sandalwood	3.1	15.4516	79.4952

B Veeranjanyulu	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Konakana Mitla	Pedarikatla	2022	Red Sandalwood	4.33	15.5064	79.5502
B Lakshmi Devi	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Bukkapatnam	Boya Musalaiha Garipalli	2022	Mango	1.53	14.2807	78.0217
K Thimma Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Bukkapatnam	Kinkirivaripalli	2023	Mango	2.17	14.2909	78.0192
B Mune Chary	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Bukkapatnam	Chintalaiahgari Palli	2022	Mango	0.62	14.2886	78.0254
N Gangadharam	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd Nellore	Kadapa Gunta	2021	Mango	0.3	13.1848	79.2264
Saikara Babu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Chittoor	Pachana Palli	2021	Mango	1.3	13.1577	79.1946
Krishnama	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Chittoor	Pachana Palli	2021	Mango	0.33	13.1574	79.1936
S Manjula	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Chittoor	Pachan Palli	2023	Mango	0.16	13.143	79.2068
Murali K	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Chittoor	A Jangala Palli	2023	Mango	0.41	13.1639	79.2135
M Jayanthi	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Chittoor	A Jangala Palli	2022	Coconut	0.43	13.1639	79.2143
M Vijayamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Chittoor	Settippan Thangal	2022	Mango	0.49	13.1567	79.2193
S Govinda Rajulu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Chittoor	Settippan Thangal	2023	Mango	0.21	13.1567	79.2197
S Devarajulu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Chittoor	Settippan Thangal	2021	Mango	0.22	13.1563	79.2198

M Seetham	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Chittoor	Settippan Thangal	2022	Mango	0.61	13.1591	79.2223
S Chinnapapa	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Chittoor	Settippan Thangal	2021	Mango	1.24	13.1567	79.2232
S Danaiaya Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Chittoor	Settippan Thangal	2021	Mango	0.61	13.1578	79.2233
M Balachandurudu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Chittoor	Settippan Thangal	2021	Mango	0.65	13.1571	79.225
S.Banumathi	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Jandla Peta	2022	Mango	1.29	13.3819	79.3266
K.Venkatamuni Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Jandla Peta	2022	Mango	2	13.3921	79.3239
B.Venu Gopal	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Adareddypalle	2020	Mango	0.18	13.3633	79.2502
K.Jayachandra	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Jakkidonna	2022	Mango	1.1	13.4096	79.2473
A.Sekharreeddh	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Karetinagaram	K.P.Agraharam	2021	Mango	0.53	13.3889	79.3279
A. Utthamma	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Gandlapenta	Thallakalva	2023	Mango	0.25	14.0925	78.2951
Shaik. Khadar Valli	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Gandlapenta	Tthalakalva	2019	Mango	1.15	14.0903	78.2955
Vinukonda Balachennaiah	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	C. S. Puram	Reddygaripalli	2022	Mango	1	15.1903	79.3305
Vinukoda Chenniah	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	C. S. Puram	Reddygaripalli	2019	Mango	0.55	15.1904	79.3297
Challaraghavendr akumari	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	C. S. Puram	K. Agragaram	2022	Mango	2.11	15.2207	79.3006

Pathan Husenbi	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Talupula	Bandlapalli(R) Nuthanakaluva	2022	Mango	0.77	14.2073	78.268
B. Usha Rani	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Talupula	Nuthanakaluva (R)Thotavaripalli	2023	Mango Coconut	0.67	14.2043	78.2645
Batchu Veerahaheyulu	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Kanigiri	Patha Padu	2022	Red Sandalwood	31	15.2505	79.4235
S Mahamad Saheb	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	Irala	2020	Mango	0.24	13.3811	78.9823
O Lalshmaiah	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	Moram Palle	2022	Mango	0.1	13.3789	78.9898
R Lavakumar	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Chittoor Chittoor	Anantha Puram	2021	Mango	0.2	13.1666	79.2093
S Althaf Hussain	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	Irala	2020	Mango	0.25	13.3791	78.9913
G Subramaym	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Jakkidonna	2023	Coconut	0.73	13.4161	79.2425
B.Damodharreddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Jakkidonna	2022	Mango	0.1	13.4171	79.2244
K.Munikrishnareddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Jakkidonna	2022	Mango	1.15	13.4269	79.2124
S.Rajasekhar	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Jakkidonna	2023	Mango	0.18	13.4114	79.2282
S.Rajareddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Jakkidonna	2023	Mango	0.57	13.4383	79.2388
S.Srivasulureddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Jakkidonna	2023	Mango	0.23	13.4381	79.2395

Muni Lashmi	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Karetinagaram	K.P.Agraharam	2023	Mango	0.76	13.3825	79.3256
M.Venkatareddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	K.V.M.Agraharam	2022	Mango	1.4	13.4452	79.2609
C.Bhagyamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Budda Reddy Kandriga	2023	Mango	0.25	13.4456	79.2618
P.Subramanyama Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Budda Reddy Kandriga	2023	Mango	0.83	13.4448	79.2618
K.Peddha Venkatareddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Budda Reddy Kandriga	2023	Mango	0.64	13.4466	79.2635
G. Jaya Chandra Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Gorantla	Gangam Plli	2022	Mango	0.28	14.043	77.8199
Kurapati Dhanalakshmi	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Pedachrlopalli	Chirukurivaripalli	2022	Mango	1.84	15.2723	79.5259
Korrapati Govindamma	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Pedacherlopalli	Thalakondapadu	2022	Mango	0.97	15.2803	79.5226
M Gangi Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Bukkapatnam	Gasikivaripalli	2021	Mango	0.64	14.297	77.9833
S Ashok Kumar Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Bukkapatnam	Gasikivaripalli	2021	Mango	0.84	14.2972	77.9846
P Ramana Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Bukkapatnam	Gasikavaripalli	2020	Mango	1.19	14.2951	77.9856
P Baskar Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Bukkapatnam	Gasikavaripalli	2022	Mango	0.87	14.2959	77.9861
P Sreenivasulu	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Bukkapatnam	Gasikavaripalli	2022	Mango	0.63	14.298	77.9924
C.Venkataaramudu	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Chennekottapally	Chinnapareddy Pally	2023	Mango	1.23	14.3112	77.7616

B Ravindra Naik	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Mudigubba	Jonnala Kothapalli	2022	Mango	0.89	14.4066	77.9249
A.Alivelamma	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Mudigubba	Jonnala Kothapalli	2021	Mango	0.68	14.4269	77.9133
K.Kullayappa	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Mudigubba	Jonnala Kothapalli	2023	Mango	4.66	14.3911	77.9384
M Anitha	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Bukkapatnam	Gasikavaripalli	2023	Mango	0.78	14.2977	77.9911
M. Narasimha Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Gorantla	Pulagurlapalli	2022	Mango Red Sandalwood	0.14	13.9283	77.6863
M. Suryanarayana Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Gorantla	Pulagurlapalli	2020	Mango	0.45	13.9277	77.6864
C.B. Obulesappa	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Gorantla	Vadigepalli	2021	Mango	0.35	13.9471	77.6893
M Lakshmi Devi	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Bukkapatnam	Gasikavaripalli	2021	Mango	1.74	14.2901	77.9939
A Prabhavathi	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Bukkapatnam	Gasikavaripalli	2021	Mango	1.82	14.2866	77.9734
A Venkata Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Bukkapatnam	Gasikavaripalli	2023	Mango	0.96	14.2847	77.979
P.Phandhra	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	C.K.Pally	Chennapu Reddy Pally	2022	Mango	0.48	14.3191	77.768
C.Ramana Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	C K.Pally	Chinnapu Reddypally	2023	Mango	0.46	14.3108	77.7639
S Rajitha	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Bukkapatnam	Gasikavaripalli	2021	Mango	0.97	14.2862	77.9945

Reddam Thirupathamma	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Hanumanthu nipadu	Reddam Varipalli	2023	Mango	3.17	15.5101	79.3814
Reddem Thirupathamma	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Hanumanthu nipadu	Reddem Vari Palli	2023	Mango	0.87	15.5029	79.3794
C.Dani Velu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Punumur	Ontilu H/W	2023	Mango	0.47	13.3718	79.2557
K.Prasad	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Punumur	Godugu Manu Palli	2020	Mango	0.64	13.3291	79.2272
A Lelle Roselan	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppa m	Mambedu	2023	Mango	0.49	13.435	79.3884
N.Nallaiah	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppa m	Manbedu	2022	Mango	0.22	13.4353	79.3843
Gogireddy.Venkat eswarla Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Markapuram	Nikarampalli	2024	Mango	0.81	15.757	79.2502
C.Sreenevasulu	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Gandalapent a	Payakattu	2019	Mango	0.87	14.1312	78.327
Chirukuri Adilakshamma	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Pedacherlop alli	Thalakondapad u	2022	Mango	1.53	15.2979	79.5045
Shik.Khader Basha	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Talupula	Nuthanakaluva (R) Nuthanakaluva	2023	Mango	0.87	14.2022	78.2542
K Baskar Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Bukkapatna m	Rasimpalli	2019	Mango	1.68	14.2796	77.922
K Chenna Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Bukkapatna m	Rasimpalli	2021	Mango	1.92	14.2675	77.9384
V Viliyams	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Chittoor	Anantha Puram	2023	Mango	0.54	13.1696	79.2193
J Ramedh	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Chittoor	Anantha Puram	2021	Mango	0.23	13.1689	79.219

P.Murugeshn	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Manbedu	2020	Mango	0.59	13.4382	79.389
N.Ramachandrareddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Manbedu	2021	Mango	0.8	13.4357	79.391
D.Ragunathan	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Manbedu	2020	Mango	0.2	13.4365	79.3896
Kesavalunaidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Veperi	2022	Coconut	1	13.4163	79.2675
D.Kesavalunaidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Veperi	2022	Mango	1	13.4209	79.27
Kesavalunaidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Veperi	2022	Mango	0.17	13.4223	79.2671
Kesavalunaidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Veperi	2021	Coconut	0.26	13.4205	79.2637
D V Narasaiah	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Hanumanthunipadu	Timmaredd Y Palli	2020	Guava	1.73	15.4816	79.3747
Anjali Bai	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Mudigubba	Mukthapuram	2019	Mango	1.79	14.3918	77.9158
Thirupal Naik	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Mudigubba	Jonnalakotha Palli	2023	Sweet orange	0.68	14.4003	77.9308
Chandra Naik	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Mudigubba	Mukthapuram	2023	Mango	0.62	14.3847	77.9148
Tirupalamma	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Bukkapatnam	Rasimpalli	2021	Mango	0.62	14.2749	77.9313
N.Ramachandra	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	Bukkapatnam	Bitrakuntapalli	2020	Mango	1.26	14.2578	77.926
Shaik.Abdul Rasool	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Talupula	Nuthanakaluva (R)Nuthanakaluva	2021	Mango	0.69	14.1891	78.2705

Shaik.Mahaboobjan	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Talupula	Nuthanakaluva (R)Nuthanakaluva	2020	Mango	1.56	14.1933	78.2617
J . Keshappa	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Bukkapatnam	Bitrakuntapalli	2020	Mango	1.76	14.2595	77.9318
G Narayana Swamy	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Bukkapatnam	Kothakota	2020	Mango	1	14.261	77.9321
G . Keshappa	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Bukkapatnam	Kothakota	2020	Mango	1.5	14.2525	77.9378
V Krishna	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Chittoor	Kurchivedu	2023	Coconut	0.2	13.1572	79.2113
V Subramnyam Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Chittoor	Kurchivedu	2022	Coconut	0.34	13.1576	79.211
N Venkatesulu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Chittoor	Kurchivedu	2020	Coconut	0.17	13.1571	79.2138
R Govindha Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Chittoor	Kurchivedu	2023	Coconut	0.44	13.1513	79.2084
V Sudhakar Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Chittoor	Kurchivedu	2023	Mango	0.37	13.1541	79.2119
V Babu Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Chittoor	Kurchivedu	2022	Coconut	0.76	13.1591	79.2087
Parre Malakondaiah	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Pedacherlopalli	Chinavarimafugu	2021	Mango	1.22	15.2457	79.6005
V Narayanaswamy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Chittoor	Kurchivedu	2023	Mango	0.91	13.1515	79.2069
D.Moula	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Veperi	2020	Mango	0.2	13.4081	79.2753
T.Bargaeanathathagur	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Veperi	2022	Mango	1.34	13.4189	79.2724

Patta Rasheed	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Pathagunta	2023	Mango	0.37	13.4284	79.2657
P.Sardar	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Pathagunta	2022	Mango	0.55	13.4278	79.2651
G.Nageswararao	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Pathagunta	2020	Mango	0.59	13.4263	79.2651
N Venugopal Setty	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Anantha Raja Puram	2022	Mango	0.14	13.3304	79.381
S Gopal Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr Puram	Eguva Mudhikuppam	2022	Coconut	1.25	13.3368	79.3744
Lingaladinne Vengala Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Pedacherlopalli	Vepagumpalli	2021	Coconut	0.41	15.2403	79.571
K Jayaprakash Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Bukkapatnam	Boya Musalaihagari Palli	2022	Coconut	1.24	14.2857	78.0134
Puvvadi Vijayabhaskar	Andhra Pradesh	Nandyala	Banaganapalli	Banaganapalli	2021	Coconut	1.28	15.2355	79.5661
Y Chennakesaluvu	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Bukkapatnam	Gasikavaripalli	2021	Mango	1.14	14.2883	77.9943
A.B.Sasikala	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Talupula	Nuthanakaluva (R)Thotavaripalli	2023	Mango	0.71	14.201	78.2676
M Narayana Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Bukkapatnam	Gasikavaripalli	2021	Mango	0.94	14.2984	77.9874
B Surya Narayana	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	Polakala	2021	Mango	0.28	13.4414	79.0273
G Leelavati	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	Polakala	2023	Mango	0.14	13.4417	79.0271

P S Subramanyam	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	Polakala	2023	Mango	0.1	13.4423	79.0263
D Suresh	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	Polakala	2023	Mango	0.55	13.4359	79.0134
Y.Ramakrishnam ma	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Talupula	Bandlapalli(R) Bayagaripalli,Y sr Colony	2023	Mango	0.53	14.216	78.2621
Y.Narapareddy	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Talupula	Bandlapalli(R) Bayagaripalli Ysrcolony	2022	Mango	0.54	14.2155	78.2495
Mule venkat eswar reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	K k mitla	Pedarikatla	2019	Red sandal	5.9	15.542	79.5472
M venkateswara reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	K k mital	Pedarikatla	2019	Red sandal	6.38	15.5406	79.5215
Mule venkateswara reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Konakana mitla	Pedarikatla	2019	Red sandal	8.24	15.5335	79.55
Devireddy rangareddy	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Kanigiri	Kanigiri	2022	Red sandal	0.68	15.4476	79.4976
chilahala Ramakrishna Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Velliganga	Ballavaram	2022	Red sandal	3.72	15.3596	79.4055
Bacchu veeranjaneyulu	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	Konduru	Swatantra puram	2021	Red sandal	2.25	15.5408	79.505
R jayachandra. Naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	GD nellore	Mahadevaman galam	2023	Coconut	0.34	13.2104	79.2446
M munemma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Palasamudra m	Amudala Puttur	2023	Coconut	0.42	13.1857	79.2882

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P kodandaiah	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Karvetinagara	???? ????? ????? ?????	2023	Mango	0.25	13.3908	79.3898
T Munireddy	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	Tirupati Rural	Adappareddypalli	2024	Mango	0.46	13.5755	79.3804
Lakshman Raju	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Karvetinagar am	Marri manu indlu	2023	Mango	0.31	13.4001	79.3936
N Krishnaiah	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Karvetinagar	ST colony	2022	Mango Red Sandalwood	1.1	13.3941	79.3855
M Nelamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Karvetinagar	ST colony	2020	Mango	0.58	13.3918	79.3869
K barathi	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	GD nellore	Pachigunta	2020	Mango	0.32	13.2456	79.2989
N Bujjamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	GD nellore	Balgangan palli	2024	Mango	0.73	13.2624	79.2966
Lokanadham reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Chittoor	GD nellore	2020	Mango	0.68	13.2439	79.2165
K ESWARI	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	Morampalle	2024	Mango	0.45	13.3903	78.9948
G GOVINDAIAH	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	Morampalle	2024	Mango	0.57	13.3934	79.0031
K harathi	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	Chandragiri	Beemavaram	2023	Mango	0.27	13.6109	79.2334
N chinnammi	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	Chandragiri	Beemavaram	2023	Mango	0.21	13.6115	79.2335
N chinnammi	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	Chandragiri	Kondareddykandriga	2023	Mango	0.11	13.6115	79.2338

K RAMAMURTHY REDDY	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	Morampalle	2024	Mango	0.34	13.3942	78.9973
T KUMARI	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	Morampalle	2023	Mango	1.1	13.389	79.0093
T MOUNISH	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	Morampalle	2022	Mango	0.37	13.3889	79.0101
T NARAYANA REDDY	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	Morampalle	2022	Mango	0.45	13.3889	79.0084
Kunduru ratnamma	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Veligandla	Kotalapalli	2022	Sweet orange	1.43	15.2957	79.3299
K BALAIAH NAIDU	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	PUTHALAPAT TU	KARNAM VARIPALLE	2023	Mango	0.8	13.4062	79.0769
Yelikapati kishore	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Hanumanthu nipadu	Neelakantapur am	2021	Sweet orange	1.47	15.4848	79.3865
Mule venkat eswar reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	PAMURU	VAGGAMPALLI	2022	Mango	4.11	15.1925	79.4512
Macha venkateswarlu	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	PAMURU	VAGGAMALLI	2019	Sweet orange	1.23	15.1862	79.4585
S Surendra naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	GD nellore	Thugundram	2023	Mango	1.65	13.2107	79.253
Vippamakula Shanmugam	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr puram	Chokkamadugu	2022	Coconut	0.33	13.3378	79.409
B Rambupal	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr puram	Diguva mudhikuppam	2022	Coconut	0.6	13.3359	79.3905
P.jayaprakash	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Peddaailu	2020	Mango	1.13	13.3736	79.2698
M.GANGULAMMA	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	GANDLAPEN TA	GANDLAPENTA (R)	2023	Mango	1.12	14.1044	78.2663

				YELUGUTIVARI PALLI					
B VENKATA PATHI	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	RAPTADU	HAMPAPURAM	2022	Sweet orange	2.9	14.5496	77.6239
N MADHU SUDHANA	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	RAPTADU	HAMPAPURAM	2021	Sweet orange	1.23	14.556	77.627
G. LAXSHMI DEVI	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	RAPTHADU	HAMPAPURAM	2023	Sweet orange	0.77	14.555	77.6273
M CHALAPATHI	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	BUKKA PATNAM	BUCHAIGARI PALLI	2021	Mango	1.22	14.2098	77.8046
V TIPPANNA	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	BUKKA PATNAM	BUCHAIGARI PALLI	2019	Mango	1	14.256	77.7865
K Chandra naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd nellore	Kadapagunta	2023	Coconut	0.71	13.1884	79.2204
K v sivakumar	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Gd nellore	Murthanayana palli	2023	Coconut	0.34	13.1827	79.2139
K.jayamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	M.M Puram	2023	Mango	0.42	13.3873	79.2952
D ABDUL	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	IRALA	IRALA	2020	Mango	0.55	13.3805	78.9793
SAYYAD INTHIYAZ	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	IRALA	IRALA	2022	Mango	1	13.3804	78.9819
B Umamaheswar Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Jakkidonna	2021	Mango	0.15	13.4171	79.2249
M.venkatrami Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	K.v.m.Agraharam	2020	Mango	1.65	13.4475	79.2595
V.SHIVAMMA	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	C. K .PALLI	CHINNAPAREDDY PALLY	2021	Sweet orange	0.71	14.3192	77.7649

P. CHENNAKESHAVU LU	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	CK PALLI	CHINNAPA REDDY PALLI	2019	Mango	2.1	14.3072	77.7743
P .KRISHNAMMA	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	CHENNE KOTTAPALLY	CHINNAPPARE DDYPALLY	2022	Sweet orange	1.31	14.3014	77.7674
B. NAGARAJU	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	GORANTLA	BATHALAPALLI	2020	Sweet orange	0.9	13.9402	77.6613
V Dilli babu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	SR puram	Chokkamadugu	2022	Coconut	0.36	13.3382	79.4091
P Anil Kumar	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Karvetinagar	Pasalodimitta	2022	Coconut	0.14	13.4027	79.3859
P MUNIREDDY	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	S R PURAM	52 KANNIKAPURAM	2020	Mango	0.4	13.2933	79.3111
Adharam Vasudeva Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	pakala	Bandharala palli	2023	Mango	0.56	13.4611	79.0806
Sandra dwaraka naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Pulicherala	Gelasamvaripalli	2022	Mango	0.18	13.5546	79.0757
N kalpana	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Pulicherala	Gelasamvaripalli	2020	Mango	0.72	13.5584	79.0721
L venkatamuni naidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Pulicherala	Gelasamvaripalli	2022	Mango	0.88	13.5713	79.0729
T Govindamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	GD nellore	Kondepalli	2021	Mango	0.42	13.2777	79.2504
N krishnam Raju	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr puram	Venugopala puram	2023	Mango	0.36	13.2554	79.31
G Thurumala reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	GD nellore	Vinjam	2020	Mango	0.6	13.2587	79.2801

Nadimpalli ravi varma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Karvetinagar am	S t colony kesavakuppam	2020	Mango	0.86	13.397	79.3847
K varalu Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Karvetinagar	Kodandarama puram	2020	Mango	1.54	13.4056	79.389
N Narayan reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	GD nellore	Vinjam	2022	Mango	1.38	13.2558	79.2979
M venkateswara reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	K onakanaitla	Pedarikatla	2022	Red Sandalwood	4	15.5016	79.5392
N.Savitramma	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Pedacherlopalli	Thalakondapadu	2022	Sweet orange	2.14	15.3085	79.5147
N subrahmanyam	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Devalam petta	2023	Mango	0.35	13.3493	79.2609
K NARENDRA BABU	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	Morampalle	2023	Mango	0.55	13.3918	79.0011
P.JYOTHSWAR	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	35.ERLAMPALLI	2023	Mango	0.42	13.3703	78.9644
Ch Ravanamma	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Veligandla	Kotalapalli	2022	Sweet orange	0.43	15.2908	79.3217
P thumala	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr puram	Peddakondapalli	2021	Mango	0.52	13.2887	79.2819
V ANJANEYULU NAIDU	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	IRALA	E MITTOOR	2020	Mango	2.63	13.3994	79.0125
UPPUGANDLA VENKATESWARLU	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	PAMURU	VAGGAMPALLI	2022	Sweet orange	0.5	15.1651	79.4373
G sudhakar	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Sr puram	Ksheerasamudram	2022	Mango	2.8	13.314	79.3728
V DANUNJAYA CHOWDHURY	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	PUTHALAPATU	POTUKANUMA	2020	Mango	0.2	13.4042	79.0826

Devireddy rangareddy	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Hanumanthu nipadu	Aulavari palli	2021	Sweet orange	0.76	15.4621	79.3805
G. LAXSHMI NARAYANAPPA	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	GORANTLA	KOTHUR	2020	Mango	0.16	13.9858	77.68
B. CHINNAPPA	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	NALLAMADA	CHIRUVANDLA PALLI	2021	Mango	1.15	14.1562	77.9839
P.Narasihm reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppa m	Boppalamadug u	2022	Mango	2.1	13.3818	79.256
P.Narasihm reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppa m	Boppalamadug u	2023	Mango	1.87	13.3808	79.2585
Y.sampath	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppa m	Aggichenu palle	2021	Mango	2.2	13.3871	79.2551
M KALPANA	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Irala	Nampalle	2019	Mango	0.77	13.4035	78.9851
B thulasi	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppa m	Perumal palli	2022	Mango	1.12	13.4134	79.3007
K CHENGAMMA	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	IRALA	I K REDDY PALLE	2019	Mango	0.16	13.4157	78.9669
K RAJA GOPAL NAIDU	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	IRALA	NAMPALLE	2022	Mango	0.27	13.4201	78.9787
P nagama	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppa m	Jakkidonna	2022	Mango	0.58	13.4688	79.2524
B.SURYANARAYNA REDDY	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	GANDLAPEN TA	GANDLAPENTA (R)YELUGUTIVA RIPALLi	2019	Mango	2.21	14.1108	78.2745
B.HARINATHREDD Y	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	GANDLAPEN TA	GANDLAPENTA (R)GANDLAPEN TA	2021	Mango	2.5	14.1093	78.2713

P.Narasimhareddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Vavilachunu	2022	Mango	0.82	13.3862	79.2709
N RANGAYYA	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	RAPTADU	HAMPAPURAM	2023	Sweet orange	2.73	14.561	77.6453
S. SREENIVASA REDDY	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	RAPTHADU	HAMPASAMUDRAM	2023	Sweet orange	1.91	14.5495	77.6376
M. CHALAPATHI	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	RAPTHADU	HAMPAPURAM	2021	Sweet orange	0.55	14.5515	77.6284
M. VENKATA NAIDU	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	RAPTHADU	HAMPAPURAM	2022	Sweet orange	1	14.5484	77.6243
S VENKATESHWAR REDDY	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	RAPTADU	HAMPAPURAM	2020	Sweet orange	1	14.5443	77.6332
B. PARVATHAIAH	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	RAPTHADU	HAMPAPURAM	2023	Sweet orange	1.1	14.5492	77.6392
J NAGA BUSHANAM	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	RAPTADU	HAMPAPURAM	2023	Sweet orange	0.3	14.5383	77.634
J THIRUMALAI	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	RAPTADU	HAMPAPURAM	2023	Sweet orange	2.58	14.5377	77.6314
L.Narasimhulu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Polakalavari palle	2020	Mango	0.16	13.4056	79.2349
Dwarasila Adilakshmi	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Pedacherlopalli	Pillivaripalli	2020	Sweet orange	2	15.213	79.5346
B PEDDA AKKULAPPA	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	BUKKAPATNAM	SIDDARAMPURAM	2020	Mango	5.62	14.3124	77.8629
C CHENNAKESAKUSULU	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	BUKKAPATNAM	SIDDARAMPURAM	2019	Mango	2	14.3011	77.8696

E INDIRAMMA	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	BUKKAPATN AM	SIDDARAMPUR AM	2020	Mango	2.1	14.3126	77.8601
C NAGABHUSANA	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	BUKKAPATN AM	SIDDARAMPUR AM	2022	Mango	2.18	14.3144	77.8653
B ARUN KUMAR	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	BUKKAPATN AM	SIDDARAMPUR AM	2020	Mango	1.73	14.3165	77.8621
B ANIL KUMAR	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	BUKKAPATN AM	SIDDARAMPUR AM	2020	Mango	1.84	14.3102	77.8689
P KESHAPPA	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	BUKKAPATN AM	SIDDARAMPUR AM	2020	Mango	2.33	14.3126	77.8669
C OBI REDDY	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	BUKKAPATN AM	SIDDARAMPUR AM	2021	Mango	1.15	14.3134	77.8693
M VENKATARAMANA	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	BUKKAPATN AM	SIDDARAMPUR AM	2022	Mango	1.1	14.2828	77.8761
S KESHA REDDY	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	BUKKAPATN AM	SIDDARAMPUR AM	2022	Mango	0.96	14.2839	77.8807
M ADINARAYANA REDDY	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	BUKKAPATN AM	GUNIPALLI	2021	Mango	1.2	14.2851	77.9169
T RANIAMMA	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	BUKKAPATN AM	GUNIPALLI	2021	Mango	0.64	14.2841	77.9133
S.Bhagualakshmi	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	M.M Puram	2022	Mango	0.21	13.3854	79.2987
C LAKSHMI NARAYANA REDDY	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	BUKKAPATN AM	BOYAMUSALAI HA GARIPALLI	2020	Mango	1.62	14.2842	78.0206
B MUNISWAMICHARI	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	BUKKAPATN AM	CHINTALAI AHGARI PALLI	2022	Sweet orange	0.5	14.2788	78.014
K KRISHNA REDDY	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	BUKKAPATN AM	RASIMPALLI	2021	Mango	0.78	14.2792	77.9404

K ANJINA REDDY	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	BUKKAPATN AM	RASIMPALLI	2021	Mango	1.4	14.2772	77.9359
N. SAVATH KRISHNA NAIK	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	BUKKAPATN AM	GARUGU THANDA	2020	Mango	1.1	14.2826	77.9705
N.Bhaskar Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Penumur	Kandiga	2021	Mango	0.4	13.3468	79.2228
R.Balaji naik	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Mudigubba	Mukthapuram	2021	Mango	1.35	14.39	77.9274
Gope naik	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Mudigubba	Mukthapuram	2020	Sweet orange	2	14.3863	77.9256
KRISHNAMMA	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	BUKKAPATN AM	BITRAKUNTAPA LLI	2020	Mango	1.16	14.2565	77.9262
P. HARIPRASAD	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	BUKKAPATN AM	BITRAKUNTAPA LLI	2020	Mango	3.1	14.2567	77.9312
U.MALLIKARJUNA NAIDU	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	TALUPULA	NUTHANAKALU VA(R)DANDUVA RIPALLI	2020	Mango	1.33	14.1931	78.2663
R VENKATA RAMUDU	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	BUKKAPATN AM	BITRAKUNTAPA LLI	2020	Mango	0.63	14.2609	77.9304
T . ANJINEYULU	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	BUKKAPATN AM	KOTHAKOTA	2021	Mango	1.26	14.2607	77.9329
G Ravi	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Chittoor	Kurchivedu	2021	Coconut	0.93	13.1521	79.2105
P MALLIKARJUNA	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	BUKKAPATN AM	KOTHAKOTA	2021	Mango	1.71	14.2292	77.9312
V Ramulamma	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	BUKKAPATN AM	KOTHAKOTA	2020	Mango	1.66	14.2364	77.9352
T.vasanthamma	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppa m	Veperi	2022	Mango	0.73	13.4074	79.2702

D.Damodaranaidu	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Vedurukuppam	Pathagunta	2022	Mango	1	13.4314	79.2715
YallaRamanareddy	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Pedacherloalli	Pillivaripalli	2021	Sweet orange	0.47	15.2085	79.5639
M LAKSHMI DEVI	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	BUKKAPATNAM	GASIKAVARIPALLI	2021	Sweet orange	0.9	14.298	77.9902
Prahlad Sharma	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Bhairoganj	2024	Mango	0.5	24.7299	86.633
Arjun Kumar	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Kenduar	2022	Sagwan	0.29	24.747	86.6242
Pramod Kumar Yadav	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Kenduar	2022	Sagwan	0.22	24.7469	86.6201
Shobhan Yadav	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Ujaradih	2020	Sagwan	0.16	24.7469	86.6169
Kailash Yadav	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Bhairoganj	2020	Mango	0.22	24.7272	86.6324
Subhash Kumar Baranwal	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Bhairoganj	2024	Mango	0.19	24.729	86.636
Chhotelal Bhagat	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Bhairoganj	2024	Mango	0.18	24.7232	86.632
Muneshwar Prasad Das	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Bhairoganj	2022	Sagwan	0.78	24.7242	86.632
Garla Murmu	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Patardih	2022	Mango	0.42	24.7196	86.6462
Surendra Yadav	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Kumhardih	2020	Mango	0.82	24.7131	86.6282
Hemraj Kumar Yadav	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Barna	2020	Mango	0.32	24.7207	86.6512
Chhotelal Bhagat	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Janghela	2020	Mango	0.87	24.6991	86.6071
Panchanand Yadav	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Nonia	2022	Mango	0.2	24.7107	86.6204
Hiralal Yadav	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Manjahli	2022	Mango	0.15	24.7044	86.6217
Krishnadev Pandit	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Janghira	2020	Mango	0.15	24.7008	86.6137
Shambhu Yadav	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Manjhali	2020	Mango	1.77	24.7021	86.6263
Upendra Yadav	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Kumhradih	2022	Mango	0.11	24.7091	86.6204
Ashok Kumar Sah	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Nonia	2022	Mango	0.1	24.7175	86.6194

Sanjay Kumar Yadav	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Kumhardih	2022	Mango	0.1	24.7088	86.6205
Dinesh Yadav	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Kumhardih	2022	Mango	0.26	24.7091	86.6198
Nemo Yadav	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Nonia	2022	Mango	0.44	24.71	86.6194
Urmila Murmu	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Babumahal	2022	Sagwan	0.1	24.7387	86.6552
Panchu Das	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Babumahal	2022	Sagwan	0.1	24.7396	86.6495
Sukurmuni Murmu	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Babumahal	2022	Sagwan	0.1	24.7395	86.6541
Sammi Soren	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Babumahal	2022	Sagwan	0.1	24.7391	86.6566
Saruj hasda	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Babumahal	2022	Sagwan	0.19	24.7382	86.6529
Pappu Yadav	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Dhawa	2020	Sagwan	1.1	24.7664	86.6387
Ashok Kumar Pandit	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Patardih	2022	Sagwan	0.1	24.7155	86.6499
Chhotelal Hembram	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Mehiasimar	2020	Guava	0.1	24.7372	86.6505
Kari devi	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Chotakusumag har	2020	Sagwan	0.1	24.75	86.5877
Geeta Devi	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Phuljora	2020	Sagwan	0.33	24.773	86.6056
Madho yadav	Bihar		Chakai	Moholiya	2022	Sagwan	0.2	24.653	86.4607
Kari devi	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Darwepatti	2024	Sagwan	0.1	24.7471	86.6956
Japani ray	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Dervepati	2024	Sagwan	0.16	24.7479	86.6965
Ramesh ray	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Kanodiya	2022	Mango	0.33	24.5989	86.6612
Jamal ansari	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Damuhan	2020	Sagwan	0.28	24.7793	86.6535
Sahid ansari	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Chandjori	2020	Mango	0.32	24.7805	86.675
Akina bibi	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Chautjpur	2019	Mango	0.14	24.7774	86.672
Mursid ansari	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Chandipurha	2020	Mango	0.1	24.7715	86.651
Juli devi	Bihar	Jamui	Chakai	Dhawaland	2022	Mango	0.11	24.5808	86.4783
Madhu devi	Bihar	Jamui	Chakai	Khas chakai	2022	Mango	0.11	24.5383	86.3903
Anand Bijay	Bihar	Jamui	Belhar	Dhouri	2020	Mango	0.14	24.9643	86.64

Mukesh mahto	Bihar	Jamui	Chandan	Siljori	2022	Mango	0.32	24.5936	86.6943
Madhav Prasad yadav	Bihar	Jamui	Chandan	Siljori	2022	Mango	0.1	24.5928	86.688
Malti devi	Bihar	Jamui	Chandan	Siljori	2022	Mahogan y	0.1	24.5928	86.6882
Md kamaluddin	Bihar	Jamui	Chakai	Bandha	2021	Mango	0.1	24.603	86.5301
Anita tudu	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Simsimkura	2020	Asan	0.28	24.7421	86.6374
Mina bharti	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Siljori	2022	Mango	0.1	24.5902	86.685
Subhash mandal	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Siljori	2022	Sagwan	0.64	24.5917	86.6867
Madan mandal	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Siljori	2022	Mahogan y	0.1	24.5899	86.6838
Basuki matho	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Kechi	2022	Mango	1.11	24.5781	86.68
Shrimani yadav	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Khoriya	2024	Mango	0.37	24.5983	86.7136
Shrimani parsad yadav	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Khoriya	2019	Mango	0.31	24.5937	86.7193
Virender Kumar das	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Siljori	2020	Mango	0.32	24.5944	86.6761
Narayan das	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Siljori	2020	Mango	0.74	24.5948	86.6765
Santosh Kumar das	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Siljori	2020	Mango	1	24.5945	86.6772
Shiromani yadav	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Koriya	2022	Sagwan	0.1	24.59	86.7249
Jaichandra yadav	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Jadoraydi	2022	Sagwan	0.1	24.594	86.7068
Dipak mahato	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Bangmari	2022	Mango	0.14	24.5782	86.6805
Dahru yadav	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Pelwa	2022	Mango	0.51	24.5774	86.6979
Kishori prashad yadav	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Koriya	2024	Mango	0.42	24.5979	86.7144
Mukesh Kumar tanti	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Auravaran	2024	Mango	0.36	24.7103	86.782
Rubi Devi	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Auravaran	2024	Mango	0.24	24.7106	86.7815

Rohit Kumar	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Dharwa	2022	Sagwan	0.15	24.7047	86.575
Lalo singh	Bihar	Jamui	Jhajha	Pradhoriya	2020	Mango	0.25	24.684	86.569
Tek Narayan yadav	Bihar	Jamui	Jhajha	Manjhiya kura	2022	Mango	0.43	24.6846	86.5697
Santosh Kumar yadav	Bihar	Jamui	Jhajha	Budhibari	2022	Mango	0.11	24.6764	86.5823
Jalandhar mahto	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Dadhawa	2022	Mango	0.1	24.7003	86.5757
Jalandhar mahto	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Dadhawa	2022	Mango	0.19	24.7004	86.5754
Dinesh Kumar yadav	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Hirna	2022	Mango	0.1	24.7189	86.7763
Lalita Devi	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Dukhansar	2019	Asan	0.1	24.6393	86.8089
Kaleshwari Devi	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Dukhansar	2019	Asan	0.11	24.6386	86.809
Mila Devi	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Dukhansar	2019	Asan	0.11	24.6384	86.8093
Babita Devi	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Dukhansar	2019	Asan	0.1	24.6388	86.8095
PANCHANAND KUMAR YADAV	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Dukhansar	2024	Sagwan	0.1	24.6424	86.8107
Rajesh yadav	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Katon	2024	Sagwan	0.1	24.6138	86.6329
Kailash prshad yadav	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Dukhansar	2022	Mango	0.1	24.6402	86.8045
Hulash yadav	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Dukhansar	2020	Sagwan	0.1	24.6428	86.8049
Yogendra Kumar yadav	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Dukhansar	2022	Sagwan	0.13	24.6432	86.8054
Mithlesh Kumar	Bihar	Dinka	Katoria	Dukhansar	2022	Sagwan	0.1	24.6433	86.8058
Premlata Devi	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Dukhansar	2021	Mango	0.1	24.6419	86.8038
Pradip Kumar yadav	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Dukhansar	2024	Sagwan	0.13	24.6433	86.8037
Bhola yadav	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Dukhansar	2022	Sagwan	0.1	24.641	86.8035
Sanjay yadav	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Dukhansar	2022	Sagwan	0.31	24.6407	86.8037

Shrikant Kumar sourabh	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Dukhansar	2022	Sagwan	0.1	24.6412	86.8036
Kuma Devi	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Dukhansar	2022	Sagwan	0.1	24.6417	86.8035
Bhairo yadav	Bihar	Banka	Banka	Dukhansar	2021	Sagwan	0.12	24.6404	86.8071
Md Noor Alam	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Letwa	2021	Mango	0.1	24.6456	86.8054
Devan Hembram	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Letaiyawarar	2020	Mango	0.1	24.6471	86.8029
Kalim Ansari	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Chandan	2022	Sagwan	0.1	24.6185	86.6634
Rhaul Ansari	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Letwa	2022	Sagwan	0.15	24.6472	86.8066
Gopal mandal	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Bagdubba	2021	Mango	0.1	24.6616	86.7865
Nutan kisku	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Mathura	2022	Mango	0.1	24.7462	86.6743
Shymlal murmu	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Narayandih	2019	Asan	1.32	24.7257	86.6598
Surya Kant murmu	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Narayandih	2020	Asan	1.19	24.7369	86.6696
Babulal murmu	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Narayandih	2020	Asan	0.58	24.7361	86.6692
Sikandar murmu	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Narayandih	2020	Asan	1.1	24.7373	86.6707
Karu soren	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Narayandih	2020	Asan	0.59	24.7379	86.6721
Bivek Kumar Ray	Bihar	Jamui	Chakai	Ghatiyari	2021	Mango	0.1	24.4544	86.3822
Krishanmurari choudhary	Bihar	Banka	Chakai	Dalnidi	2022	Mango	0.18	24.4622	86.3802
Nawal prasad choudhary	Bihar	Jamui	Chakai	Dalnidi	2021	Mango	1.4	24.4631	86.3807
Anjan Kumar	Bihar	Jamui	Chakai	Dalnidi	2021	Mango	0.45	24.462	86.3799
Sunny kumar chodhary	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Katoriya	2022	Mango	1.48	24.7023	86.6635
Sunny kumar chodhary	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Katoriya	2022	Mango	0.52	24.7021	86.6645
Bhimlal murmu	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Murphorwa	2022	Sagwan	0.52	24.8044	86.5447
Bhagiya devi	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Murphorwa	2020	Sagwan	0.13	24.7981	86.5452
Anu Kumar singh	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Bagro	2020	Sagwan	0.1	24.82	86.5534

Sarandeep soran	Bihar	Banka	Dudhari	Pokhariya	2022	Sagwan	0.1	24.9109	86.8499
Balkrishna yadav	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Chananthara	2021	Sagwan	0.1	24.8626	86.7711
Arun Kumar choudhary	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Jogmaran	2022	Mango	2.13	24.7017	86.6657
Devnarayan yadav	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Tughro	2019	Mango	0.19	24.873	86.7625
Balkrishna yadav	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Chananthara	2021	Sagwan	0.1	24.8624	86.772
Jageshwar yadav	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Fulhara	2022	Sagwan	0.1	24.8111	86.5374
Rajendra bhagat	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Katoria	2024	Mango	0.34	24.7568	86.7093
Manoj Prasad Singh	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Chatakurum	2019	Mango	0.64	24.7574	86.7092
Manoj Prasad Singh	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Chatakurum	2022	Sagwan	0.49	24.7583	86.7093
Rajendra singh	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Laldhari nagar	2022	Mango	0.17	24.7584	86.7101
Dhurbkumar singh	Bihar	Banka	Belhar	Dharamrahi	2024	Sagwan	0.11	24.9641	86.6988
Mukesh Kumar	Bihar	Banka	Belhar	Nager	2022	Mahogany	0.18	24.9697	86.6829
Vibhash chandra	Bihar	Banka	Belhar	Nagel	2022	Sagwan	0.11	24.9747	86.6798
Tuntun yadav	Bihar	Banka	Belhar	Nagel	2024	Sagwan	0.1	24.9761	86.6884
Kumar ratidev	Bihar	Banka	Belhar	Bahorna	2020	Mango	0.16	24.9776	86.7161
Gouri Shankar Singh	Bihar	Banka	Belhar	Bahorna	2022	Mahogany	0.1	24.9767	86.7108
Bijay mandal	Bihar	Banka	Belhar	Bahorna	2024	Mango	0.57	24.968	86.7142
Anil Kumar Singh	Bihar	Banka	Belhar	Dharmrahi	2021	Mango	0.1	24.9637	86.6988
Mamta kumari	Bihar	Banka	Belhar	Dharmarahi	2024	Mahogany	0.1	24.9639	86.6992
Koshlya devi	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Mahuatad	2020	Sagwan	0.23	24.8092	86.5385
Bikash Kumar	Bihar	Jamui	Jhajha	Manjhiya kura	2022	Sagwan	0.15	24.6845	86.5707
Vishnu dev bhagat	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Katoriya	2022	Mango	0.39	24.7572	86.7099

Anil Singh	Bihar	Banka	Belhar	Chandan nagar	2022	Mango	0.49	24.9106	86.6667
Mukesh Kumar Singh	Bihar	Banka	Belhar	Chandan nagar	2019	Mango	0.25	24.9135	86.6533
Sunil Kumar Singh	Bihar	Banka	Belhar	Chandan nagar	2022	Mango	0.18	24.9126	86.6584
Rampravesh membram	Bihar	Banka	Belhar	Sreenagar	2022	Mango	1.18	24.9133	86.6711
Anand yadav	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Hawridih	2024	Mango	0.58	24.7766	86.6674
Chandan kumar	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Lakshmipur	2024	Mango	2.11	24.7133	86.9032
Narayan Prasad bhagat	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Lakshmipur	2024	Mango	1.38	24.7151	86.9037
Gudi devi	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Lakshmipur	2022	Mango	1.3	24.6907	86.9075
Jagarnath yadav	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Bhemiya	2022	Mango	0.1	24.8225	86.7319
Balram ray	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Tindhobha	2024	Mango	0.28	24.7846	86.7155
Kumar Gyanesh	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	At-Katoria	2019	Sagwan	0.18	24.744	86.7246
Kumar Gyanesh	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Katoria	2022	Sagwan	0.1	24.7435	86.725
Aditya Kumar sinha	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Katoria	2022	Mango	0.11	24.7593	86.7093
Sikandar singh	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Chata kurup	2022	Mango	0.32	24.7575	86.713
Dhananjay Singh	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Mahesmara	2020	Mango	0.1	24.8147	86.7039
Pradeep gupta	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Katoriya	2022	Mango	0.23	24.7537	86.7213
Mirtunjay singh	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Maheshmara	2022	Mango	0.1	24.8145	86.7078
Karuna devi	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Kadwamarni	2020	Mango	0.12	24.7706	86.7752
Shambhu mandal	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Kadwamarni	2022	Mango	0.24	24.7718	86.7788
Pitamber Kumar	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Ghutiya	2019	Mango	1.13	24.6933	86.8758
Pitamber Kumar	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Ghutiya	2020	Mango	1.34	24.6934	86.8742
Pitamber Kumar	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Ghatiya	2020	Mango	0.52	24.6961	86.8782
Naresh pandit	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Rangiya	2020	Mango	0.14	24.6956	86.8806
Sitaram Yadav	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Ghutiya	2019	Mango	0.76	24.6941	86.8758

Anita devi	Bihar	Banka	Chandan	Ghutiya	2020	Mango	1.16	24.6922	86.8807
Bhagwati devi	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Ghutiya	2020	Mango	1.51	24.6916	86.8803
Sanjay Prasad yadav	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Barakola	2020	Mango	1.32	24.6994	86.8682
Susanta Kumar Rahul	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Ghutiya	2019	Mango	1.17	24.6946	86.8832
Radheshyam yadav	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Kaligadi	2020	Mango	0.47	24.6892	86.8911
Sachin Kumar	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Kaligadi	2020	Mango	0.58	24.6876	86.8912
Bijay Kumar yadav	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Amarpur	2022	Mango	1.9	24.7148	86.8863
Chintlal yadav	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Ghuthiya	2020	Mango	0.36	24.6923	86.8778
Naresh pandit	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Rangiya	2022	Mango	0.34	24.6955	86.8826
Nijar kumar sah	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Radhanagar	2022	Mango	1.83	24.7436	86.7518
Shivnarayan yadav	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Targachchha	2024	Mango	1.54	24.7543	86.7605
Nageshwar mandal	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Karwamarani	2022	Mango	1.71	24.7741	86.7747
Nageshwar mandal	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Karwamarani	2022	Mango	0.1	24.7707	86.7743
Nandan Kumar gourav	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Sijua	2020	Mango	0.17	24.7004	86.8689
Sima devi	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Barakola	2024	Sagwan	0.16	24.6983	86.8676
Sima devi	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Barakola	2019	Mango	0.29	24.6978	86.8702
Dinesh yadav	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Barakola	2020	Mango	0.32	24.6984	86.8704
Ishwar yadav	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Kagisar	2022	Mango	0.3	24.6833	86.7768
Yashoda Devi	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Kagisar	2021	Mango	0.13	24.6749	86.776
Sita Devi	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Kagisar	2021	Mango	0.72	24.6758	86.777
Shakuntala Devi	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Kagisar	2024	Mango	0.13	24.6759	86.7762

Pramod Kumar yadav	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Douna	2020	Sagwan	0.32	24.7897	86.838
Sikandar yadav	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Douna	2021	Sagwan	0.1	24.7876	86.841
Birju yadav	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Douna	2021	Sagwan	0.11	24.7872	86.8452
Pankaj Kumar	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Douna	2021	Sagwan	0.1	24.7868	86.8452
Gunam devi	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Umari	2021	Sagwan	0.1	24.7941	86.8365
Premanand kumar	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Umari	2021	Sagwan	0.1	24.7921	86.8361
Surendar Kumar	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Douna	2021	Sagwan	0.11	24.7881	86.8343
Gudiya devi	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Badasan	2024	Mango	0.18	24.6984	86.8636
Bal Kishore yadav	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Badasan	2024	Mango	1.53	24.7002	86.8632
Gopal thakur	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Ghuthiya	2020	Mango	0.51	24.6943	86.8916
Gyanbir kumar yadav	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Badasan	2020	Mango	0.11	24.694	86.8683
Fudani devi	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Badasan	2024	Mango	0.1	24.6993	86.8633
Aruna devi	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Ghuthiya	2019	Mango	1.21	24.694	86.8823
Shyamsundar yadav	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Ghuthiya	2019	Mango	1.19	24.6942	86.8812
Rajesh yadav	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Ghuthiya	2020	Mango	0.53	24.6987	86.8901
Shrikant yadav	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Ghuthiya	2020	Mango	0.44	24.699	86.8904
Sinku devi	Bihar	Banka	Katoria	Ghuthiya	2020	Mango	1.19	24.7002	86.8927
Manju devi	Bihar	Jamui	Chakai	Chophla	2022	Gamhar	0.1	24.5922	86.4405
Radharaman shukla	Bihar	Jamui	Chakai	Chakai	2022	Shisham	0.14	24.5387	86.3901
Upendra yadav	Bihar	Jamui	Chakai	Gangaraydih	2023	Mango	0.1	24.5575	86.3809
Malika devi	Bihar	Jamui	Chakai	Ashana	2020	Gamhar	0.11	24.5627	86.4772
Deepak sah	Bihar	Jamui	Chakai	Ashana	2020	Mahogan y	0.12	24.56	86.4707
Deepak sah	Bihar	Jamui	Chakai	Ashana	2020	Sagwan	0.15	24.56	86.4699

Vasudev yadav	Bihar	Jamui	Chakai	Ghaghara	2020	Mahogan y	0.37	24.5421	86.4657
Balmakud yadav	Bihar	Jamui	Chakai	Ghaghara	2020	Sagwan	0.15	24.5381	86.4659
Pakash paswan	Bihar	Jamui	Chakai	Gharbhasan	2020	Sagwan	0.1	24.5469	86.4998
Bedana devi	Bihar	Jamui	Chakai	Gharbhasan	2020	Sagwan	0.1	24.5465	86.5
Asha devi	Bihar	Jamui	Chakai	Gharbhasan	2020	Sagwan	0.1	24.5472	86.4995
Rohita devi	Bihar	Jamui	Chakai	Gharbhasan	2022	Sagwan	0.1	24.548	86.5014
Kamdeo paswan	Bihar	Jamui	Chakai	Karharitand	2020	Sagwan	0.1	24.5779	86.5208
Karu paswan	Bihar	Jamui	Chakai	Karharitand	2020	Sagwan	0.1	24.5776	86.5207
Gori Shankar pandey	Bihar	Jamui	Chakai	Patjori	2022	Shisham	0.16	24.5117	86.3879
Pramod pandey	Bihar	Jamui	Chakai	Patjori	2020	Mango	0.19	24.5112	86.3879
Anurag Kumar upadhayay	Bihar	Jamui	Chakai	Gopidih	2020	Mango	0.39	24.5734	86.4334
Subhas Ajjahalli	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	Mundagod	Kodambi	2019	Mango	0.72	14.8007	75.0055
Shivaji Kirtappanavar	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	Mundagod	Chigalli	2019	Mango	0.64	14.9111	75.0443
Chandrappa Irabasappa Mulimani	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	Mundgod	Pala	2021	Mango	0.23	14.8051	75.0402
Manjunath Ganapati Onikeri	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	Mundgod	Bhadrapuar	2021	Mango	0.54	14.8039	75.0371
Sankavva Gadigeppa Mulimani	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	Mundgod	Bhadrapur	2022	Mango	0.44	14.8054	75.0405
Sankavva Mulimani	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	Mundagod	Bhadrapur	2019	Mango	0.34	14.7962	75.0412

Rudrgouda M Angadi	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	Mundgod	Hudaelakoppa	2019	Cashew Nut	0.48	14.8134	75.0361
Mahadev Ramanna Hosamani	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	Mundgod	Pala	2021	Mango	0.73	14.7891	75.0531
Basavaraj Girijappa Kerimani	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	Mundagod	Kallakoppa	2021	Mango	0.73	14.7761	75.0374
Ramachandra Ganapati Kodiya	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	Mundgod	Hudilakoppa	2022	Mango Cashew Nut	0.26	14.8122	75.0373
Mallikarjun R Roddanavar	Karnataka	Haveri	Byadgi	Kadaramandal agi	2024	Tamarind	0.68	14.6363	75.5129
Bheemappa Hanumappa Ajjammanavr	Karnataka	Haveri	Byadgi	Kadaramandal agi	2022	Tamarind	0.39	14.6334	75.5118
Ck Asoka	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	Mundgod	Maynalli	2023	Mango Cashew Nut	0.17	14.9768	74.8788
Deepa Mahesh Kampli	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	Mundagod	Mainalli	2022	Cashew Nut	0.78	14.9613	74.889
Kunju Raman	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	Mundagod	Mainalli	2021	Cashew Nut	0.49	14.9751	74.9013
Gangabayi Ingole	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	Mundgoda	Mainalli	2022	Cashew Nut	1.73	14.9765	74.9018
Rama Krishna Ingole	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	Mundagod	Mainalli	2024	Cashew Nut	0.7	14.9725	74.8935
Savitri S Shinde	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	Mundagod	Mainalli	2021	Cashew Nut	0.96	14.9742	74.898

Prakash Balammanavar	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	Mundagod	Ajjahalli	2019	Mango	1.44	14.9214	75.0462
Chandrashekar S Patil	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	Mundagod	Pala(Ingalaki)	2019	Mango	0.37	14.7965	75.056
Ramachandrappa Fakkirappa Shivar	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	Mundgod	Halladamane	2021	Mango	0.51	14.786	74.9964
Nagannada M Ingalaki	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	Mundgod	Kalakoppa	2019	Mango	0.42	14.7835	75.0378
Gopala Gajipur	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Kopparisikoppa	2019	Mango	1	14.7901	75.0744
Renuka Gajipur	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Gajipur	2022	Mango	0.27	14.7867	75.081
Prakash Vaddar	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Kopparisikoppa	2022	Mango	1.22	14.7886	75.0852
Nilavva Nimbayi	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	Mundagod	Salagov	2019	Mango	2.1	14.9153	75.0271
Chandru Devendrappa Nagoji	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Kopparisikoppa	2020	Mango	0.75	14.7935	75.0816
Nagappa Agasimani	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	Mundagod	Chigalli	2019	Mango	1.42	14.912	75.0416
Prabhu D Nagoji	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Kopparisikoppa	2021	Mango	0.81	14.7902	75.0774
Ratnavva N Vaddar	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Kopparasikoppa	2021	Mango	1.28	14.7873	75.0759
Hanumavva R Bhajantri	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	Mundgod	Kodambi	2019	Mango	0.24	14.7952	74.9977
Parasha Musalenavaru	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Kopparisikoppa	2021	Mango	1.1	14.8022	75.0821

Kavita S Patil	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Kopparasikoppa	2019	Mango	0.35	14.7848	75.0859
Bangareppa M Gavanikar	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	Mundagod	Salagav	2019	Mango	0.72	14.9214	75.0239
Tirupati Nimbavi	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	Mundagod	Chigalli	2021	Mango	1.14	14.9009	75.0514
Shivappagowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Sorabha	Negavadi	2024	Mango	1.32	14.4995	75.1887
Shivappagowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Sorabhu	Negavadi	2024	Mango	0.5	14.5028	75.1797
Ns Shivanagouda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Sorabha	Negavadi	2024	Mango	0.79	14.5061	75.1835
Puttappagowda Ns	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Negavadi	2019	Mango	1.14	14.4985	75.1922
N S Veerabhadrapagowd	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Negavadi	2024	Mango	0.39	14.4984	75.1932
Yashaswini C	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Negavadi	2024	Mango	0.63	14.5079	75.1888
Kalaveerappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Negavadi	2024	Mango	0.2	14.5147	75.1963
Bhimappa Annigeri	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Dambal	2023	Guava	0.14	15.2991	75.7754
Channabasappa Patil	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Bharangi	2022	Mango	1.43	15.2756	75.7778
Channabasappagowder	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Bharangi	2024	Mango	0.93	14.5499	75.2592
Bhimappa Pujar	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundargi	Dambal	2020	Mango Guava	0.5	15.2947	75.7678
Kabiradas Pujar	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Dambal	2020	Guava	0.41	15.2947	75.7675
Vasanna Pujar	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundargi	Dambal	2020	Guava	0.44	15.2946	75.7682
Jayshree Gadagi	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Dambal	2020	Tamarind	0.48	15.2949	75.7655
Venkatesh	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tallur	2022	Tamarind	0.7	15.2786	75.7693

Siddappa Hadimani	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Dambal	2022	Guava	0.3	15.2871	75.7407
Mallamma	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Negavadi	2022	Mango	0.35	15.2877	75.7404
Gavisiddappa Sanjivannavar	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Dambal	2022	Guava	0.39	15.2787	75.746
Yankappa Uppar	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Dambal	2020	Mango	0.34	15.2778	75.7461
Manjunath Reddy	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Meundi	2020	Coconut	0.73	15.2883	75.8132
Suma Sasvihalli	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Meundi	2020	Tamarind	1.78	15.2872	75.8137
Gavisiddappa Hadimani	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Dambal	2020	Mango	1	15.2791	75.7526
Kuberappa Kollar	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Meundi	2020	Coconut	0.62	15.287	75.8157
Somappa Hosalli	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Peta Aluru	2023	Tamarind	1	15.333	75.7982
Andappa Gadag	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Hirewaddatti	2020	Tamarind	2.12	15.2355	75.8124
Praveenakumar Badiger	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Jantli	2023	Coconut	0.73	15.3619	75.7913
Renavva Bajantri	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Hirewaddatti	2020	Tamarind	2.1	15.2356	75.8134
Basavanappa Hombal	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Hirewaddatti	2020	Tamarind	1.33	15.2331	75.807
Parameswarappa Ankada	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Hirewaddatti	2022	Tamarind	2.44	15.2328	75.8081
Fakirappa Gadag	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Hirewaddatti	2022	Tamarind	1.18	15.232	75.8072
Subaschandra Halligudi	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Hirewaddatti	2020	Guava	0.67	15.2332	75.7574
Jagadeesh Sannapyati	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Dambal	2020	Guava	0.18	15.3008	75.7755
Hanamantappa Jalihal	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Dambal	2020	Coconut Guava	0.27	15.2927	75.7682
Puttappagowda M	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Kanasogi	2019	Mango	4.27	14.4765	75.2418
Nilakantagouda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Mangapura	2022	Tamarind	0.59	14.586	75.0511

Sureshagouda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Kamarur	2022	Mango	0.42	14.5851	75.0519
Nagamma	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Magapur	2019	Mango	1.68	14.4144	77.9192
Ms Kumar	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Jade	2021	Mango	0.84	14.5955	75.036
Nagamma	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Mangapur	2023	Mango	1.85	14.5844	75.0448
Basavaraj Giraddi	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Dambal	2022	Guava Coconut	1.17	15.3334	75.7376
Srinivas Kappattanavar	Karnataka	Gadag	Gadag	Shirunja	2022	Guava	0.48	15.2975	75.6002
T.P Arundati	Karnataka	Shimoga	Sorab	Hosa Tatturu	2019	Mango	0.68	14.5015	75.2053
Shantavva Bommanahalli	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Chigalli	2020	Mango	1.18	14.9063	75.0315
Sharanappa Sanshi	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Peta aluru	2022	Tamarind	1.82	15.3452	75.7947
Virupakshappa gadag	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Hirewaddatti	2023	Tamarind	3.78	15.2346	75.7969
Dyamappa hugar	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Shirur	2020	Coconut	1.42	15.3664	75.7694
Subaschandra halligudi	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Hirewaddatti	2020	Guava	0.91	15.2347	75.7559
Martmappa kadadi	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Shirur	2020	Mango	4.54	15.3634	75.7676
Hanamappa katralli	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Hirewaddatti	2021	Coconut	1.44	15.2345	75.7572
Basavaraj Ankada	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Hirewaddatti	2021	Mango Guava	0.7	15.2103	75.7779
Sharanappa kavalur	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Shirur	2021	Guava	3.55	15.3599	75.7721
Netrvathi	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Herehedagoda	2019	Mango Cashew Nut	0.76	14.5197	75.176

Poornima shirund	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Shirur	2020	Guava	1	15.3607	75.7716
Jambayya virapur	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Churchihal	2022	Mango	1.22	15.3475	75.7506
Raghunathsa Rajoli	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Churchihal	2019	Swittennia	1	15.3515	75.7545
Lukkanasa Rajoli	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Churchihal	2019	Coconut	0.66	15.3514	75.7553
Divakara gowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Hire Idagodu	2019	Cashew Nut , Coconut	3.96	14.5209	75.1701
Divakara gowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Sorabha	Hire Idagodu	2019	Mango	3.24	14.5251	75.1799
Divakara gowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Hire Idagodu	2020	Mango	2	14.5232	75.1828
Gangayya gadagin	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Churchihal	2021	Guava Coconut	0.47	15.3438	75.729
H p channabasappagoda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Sorab	Hanchi	2020	Cashew Nut	4.16	14.5303	75.237
Shivarudra gowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Hacnhi	2022	Guava	0.78	14.5327	75.2383
Divakara gowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Hire Idagodu	2022	Mango Cocount	1.95	14.5172	75.183
H S veerappa gowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Hire Idagodu	2022	Mango	0.92	14.5258	75.1745
Chandradhara gowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Sorab	Hanchi	2022	Mango	2	14.5306	75.2447
Gagadadar gowdra	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Hanchi	2022	Mango	5.27	14.5327	75.248
Manjappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Hanchi	2022	Coconut Guava	3.34	14.5377	75.2389
Gangadhanagowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Hanchi	2022	Guava	1.32	14.5309	75.2388
Sudakar	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Hanchi	2021	Guava	0.67	14.5232	75.2345

Revanesha	Karnataka	Shimoga	Sorab	Hanchi	2022	Mango	0.3	14.5231	75.2335
Baramappa kadadi	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundargi	Dambal	2020	Guava	0.25	15.3021	75.7768
Jagadeesh sannapyati	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Dambal	2021	Guava	0.9	15.2993	75.7769
Hanamantappa jaliha	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Dambal	2022	Coconut Guava	0.8	15.2931	75.7672
Gopal jaliha	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Dambal	2021	Guava Coconut	0.44	15.2919	75.7683
Rachappa pattanashatti	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Dambal	2021	Guava	1.1	15.3022	75.7673
Yuvaraja	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Hanchi	2021	Mango	0.81	14.5377	75.2404
Manjappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Hanchi	2019	Mango	1.95	14.5365	75.236
Basavarajappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Hanchi	2021	Guava	0.27	14.5402	75.2356
Nagendrappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Hanchi	2021	Guava	0.25	14.5357	75.2409
Nagendrappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Hanchi	2021	Guava	0.83	14.5349	75.2444
Yuvaraja	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Hanchi	2021	Guava	0.75	14.5434	75.2349
Manjamma	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Hanchi	2021	Guava	0.45	14.5395	75.2395
Anusuyamma	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Hanchi	2021	Guava	2.31	14.5392	75.2437
Sunil	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Hanchi	2021	Guava	0.98	14.5385	75.2459
Ajjappa puttappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Hanchi	2022	Guava	0.55	14.5265	75.2309
Sudha c	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Kanasogi	2019	Mango	0.92	14.4747	75.2529
Sudha c	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Kanasogi	2023	Mango	1.55	14.4783	75.2414
Puttappagouda m	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Kanasogi	2019	Mango	3.8	14.4749	75.2405
Puttappagowda m	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Kanasogi	2024	Mango	1.56	14.4796	75.2615
Sudha c	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Kanasogi	2019	Mango	0.81	14.4803	75.2324
H p veerabadrappagowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Hanchi	2022	Mango	1.52	14.5209	75.247

Shivarudra gowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Hanchi	2022	Mango	1.24	14.5259	75.2526
H.p. veerabadrappagowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Hanchi	2022	Mango	1.12	14.515	75.2544
H.p. veerabadrappagowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Hanchi	2021	Mango	1.23	14.5215	75.2572
H p channabasappagowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Hanchi	2020	Cashew Nut	2.71	14.5317	75.237
Praveenakumar karapudi	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Kadampur	2021	Mango	1.67	15.3419	75.7267
Mahesh karapudi	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Kadampur	2019	Mango	0.67	15.3425	75.7251
Praveen sankannavar	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Kadampur	2019	Mango	0.56	15.3425	75.7262
Prakash sankannavar	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Kadampur	2019	Mango	0.44	15.3426	75.727
Basavareddy naganur	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Kadampur	2019	Guava	0.68	15.3483	75.7226
Bhagavandhas Thosniwala	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Doni	2021	Mango	1.54	15.3328	75.7312
Nilakantagouda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Mangapur	2022	Arecanut	0.68	14.5931	75.0566
Shivukumar gouda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Mangapur	2019	Arecanut	0.34	14.5874	75.0543
Shivukumar gouda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Mangapur	2020	Arecanut	2.8	14.5911	75.0461
Erappagowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Sooranagi	2022	Mango	1.48	14.6153	75.0348
Mantesh bingi	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Dambal	2021	Coconut	0.4	15.2828	75.8199
Nagarajagouda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Kamarur	2022	Coconut	2.44	14.5924	75.0411

Jayamma	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Jade	2021	Coconut	2.8	14.593	75.0421
Jayamma	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Kamarur	2021	Guava	1.64	14.5995	75.0322
Indramma	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Bankavalli	2019	Mango	1.22	14.6413	75.0661
Chetan m	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Bakulli	2020	Mango	0.4	14.645	75.0495
Dineshkumar	Karnataka	Shimoga	Sorab	Souranagi	2021	Mango	1.3	14.6165	75.0481
Basavaraj gowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Sorab	Soorangi	2021	Mango	0.3	14.6049	75.0352
Hosmane shekharagowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Bankavalli	2021	Coconut	0.61	14.6412	75.0591
Vrushabendra Gowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Bankavalli	2021	Mango	0.94	14.64	75.0729
Veeranna jatti	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Churchihal	2022	Guava	0.43	15.3546	75.7513
Sadanadagowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Sorab	Bankavalli	2021	Mango	1	14.6645	75.0561
Veerabasappa chakrasali	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Doni	2023	Coconut Guava	0.94	15.3303	75.7325
Rathnamma	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Bankavalli	2021	Mango	0.53	14.6342	75.0779
Basavaraj	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Bankavalli	2019	Mango	0.42	14.641	75.0678
Ramesh	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Bankavalli	2019	Mango	0.3	14.6377	75.065
Basavaraj	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Bankavalli	2020	Mango	0.44	14.6361	75.0764
Vidyavathi shettappanavar	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Dambal	2021	Areca nut	0.51	15.2577	75.772
Shobha Benappanavar	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Dambal	2021	Areca nut	0.27	15.2574	75.7714
Jayashri korlahalli	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Dambal	2020	Guava	0.62	15.298	75.7784
Somappa Guddada	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Dambal	2019	Guava Coconut	0.71	15.3055	75.7729
Sureshgowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Sorab	Bankavalli	2019	Mango	1.24	14.6509	75.0532
Jyasheela gowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Sorab	Bankavalli	2019	Mango	0.78	14.6517	75.0533
Indudaragowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Sorab	Bankavalli	2020	Mango	2.6	14.6824	75.0348
Siddannagouda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Sorab	Bankavalli	2020	Mango	3.29	14.6803	75.0354

MaMallikarjuna gowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Bankalli	2022	Mango	1.2	14.6437	75.0659
Basavaraj gowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Sorab	Bankvalli	2021	Mango	0.36	14.6516	75.0641
Ravidragowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Sorab	Bankavalli	2021	Mango	0.35	14.6383	75.0644
Nagaraja	Karnataka	Shimoga	Sorab	Allalli	2022	Mango	0.67	14.6398	75.0643
Mudakappa mevundi	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Dambal	2019	Mix (Swittenn ia- Guava,sa ndal, cashewn ut)	0.74	15.2967	75.7921
Savitravva parimalad	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Jantli	2023	Coconut Guava	1.16	15.3562	75.7876
Suresh parimalad	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Jantli	2023	Coconut	0.24	15.3559	75.7866
Paramesh parimalad	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Jantli	2022	Arecanut	0.48	15.3513	75.7865
Gangavva yatnalli	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Dambal	2021	Mango Guava	0.33	15.3104	75.7614
Hanamanthagoud a karigoudra	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Peta aluru	2020	Coconut	0.51	15.3178	75.8004
Jyoti karigoudra	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Peta aluru	2019	Coconut	0.51	15.2963	75.783
H mallappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripur	Kolage	2022	Mango	1.88	14.4667	75.2222
Dayanada gowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Sorab	Nellikoppa	2021	Mango	2.36	14.5165	75.2027
Dayanada gowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Sorab	Nellikoppa	2021	Mango	1.19	14.5148	75.2036
Dayanada gowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Sorab	Nillakoppa	2021	Mango	0.63	14.5175	75.2108
Mustapkhadar Bagali	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Dambal	2019	Mango	1.31	15.3101	75.7734
K revanepp	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Kolagi	2021	Mango	0.47	14.4667	75.2211

Dayandagowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Sorab	Nillkoppa	2021	Mango	2.51	14.5197	75.2144
Kamalamma	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Hiremagadi	2021	Mango	1.62	14.5071	75.2351
Kartikapatil	Karnataka	Shimoga	Sorab	Heremagadi	2021	Mango	2.57	14.5133	75.2327
Veereshalay patil	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Hiremagadi	2021	Mango	1.68	14.5081	75.2359
Sashikala kappattanavar	Karnataka	Gadag	Gadag	Shirunja	2022	Guava	0.46	15.2981	75.6009
Mahesh	Karnataka	Shimoga	Sorab	Bilaki	2022	Guava	2.12	14.4517	75.281
Bhagyalakshmi	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Bilaki	2021	Mango	1.1	14.4542	75.2632
Ashok A D	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Bilaki	2022	Mango	0.78	14.4572	75.2575
Chanabasanagou da Doddagoudra	Karnataka	Gadag	Gadag	Shirol	2021	Arecanut	0.57	15.2944	75.5949
Chandrappa kappattanavar	Karnataka	Gadag	Gadag	Shirunja	2021	Guava	0.91	15.2841	75.6083
Prabhugouda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Sorab	Chikkaidagod	2020	Guava	1.7	14.5306	75.2081
Surendra	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Hireidagod	2020	Mango	2	14.5221	75.1845
Lingaraj gowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Chikkaedagod u	2021	Guava	1	14.5324	75.1907
Mallanagowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Bankavalli	2021	Coconut	0.74	14.6431	75.0625
Shivarajgoud patil	Karnataka	Gadag	Laxmeswar	Gojanur	2023	Mango	0.69	15.1835	75.4953
Spreeth Hiremath	Karnataka	Gadag	Laxmeswar	Akkigunda	2022	Mango	1.49	15.2117	75.5114
Chanabasappa jagali	Karnataka	Gadag	Laxmeswar	Doddur	2020	Mango	1.62	15.0807	75.5068
Champakka jagali	Karnataka	Gadag	Laxmeswar	Doddur	2022	Mango	1.19	15.0833	75.5061
Basavanthappa Badiger	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Kadampur	2022	Arecanut	0.85	15.3372	75.7202
Ratnavva Badiger	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Kadampur	2022	Arecanut	1.15	15.3332	75.7198
Gurulingappagow da	Karnataka	Shimoga	Sorab	Nellikoppa	2022	Arecanut	1.39	14.5207	75.2026
B. Mallikarjuna	Karnataka	Shimoga	Sorab	Tatturu	2020	Arecanut	0.48	14.4946	75.1993

Vishal gowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Sorab	Hirekkabburu	2023	Mango	0.95	14.4889	75.2051
Guruligappagowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Nellikoppa	2019	Coconut	0.44	14.5174	75.2049
Guruligappagowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Nellikoppa	2021	Guava	1.33	14.5115	75.2149
Prema	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Negavadi	2022	Guava	1.33	14.5014	75.2013
Girish t s	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Negavadi	2021	Mango	2.11	14.4564	75.2323
Vishalagowda t p	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Hirekabburu	2021	Mango	0.8	14.4848	75.2048
Ashok Kumar t v	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tattur	2019	Mango	1	14.4838	75.2104
Gurupadappa ilakall	Karnataka	Gadag	Gadag	Kotumachagi	2021	Mango	1.11	15.5354	75.7551
Shivappa lakkundi	Karnataka	Gadag	Gadag	Kotumachagi	2019	Guava	1	15.5342	75.7645
Savitramma lakkundi	Karnataka	Gadag	Gadag	Kotumachagi	2020	Guava	1.31	15.5333	75.7632
Palaxappa byhatti	Karnataka	Gadag	Gadag	Kotumachagi	2019	Mango	0.56	15.5436	75.7633
Bhagawandas Tosniwal	Karnataka	Gadag	Gadag	Benakoppa	2019	Guava	1.59	15.4878	75.6902
Iravva Hunagund	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Salagov	2022	Mango	0.94	14.9547	75.0324
Rukma parashurama tallalli	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Ajjihalli	2021	Mango	0.33	14.9388	75.0514
Poornima hiremath	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Kodambi	2021	Mango	0.71	14.7975	75.0006
Ashoka togaralli	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Kodambi	2021	Mango Cocount	0.4	14.7941	75.0002
T P Arundathi	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tattur	2021	Mango	0.51	14.5039	75.2008
Rachappa pattanashatti	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Dambal	2019	Guava	0.23	15.2983	75.7686

Somanna Guddada	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Dambal	2019	Guava	0.72	15.3048	75.7729
Siddharameshwar a Abbigeri	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Dambal	2019	Mango Guava	0.5	15.3122	75.7834
Mudakappa mevundi	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Dambal	2020	Guava Cashew Nut	0.74	15.2921	75.791
Suredra gowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Sorab	Udri	2021	Mango	1.27	14.4598	75.1521
Ahishabi	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Hosatatturu	2020	Mango	0.59	14.4965	75.1947
Imtiyaz Ahmed	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Hosatatturu	2020	Mango	0.2	14.5001	75.2009
Khamarunisa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Negavadi	2020	Mango	0.17	14.5054	75.2014
Rajendra	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Negavadi	2020	Mango	1.35	14.517	75.1872
Veerappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Negavadi	2020	Mango	0.23	14.507	75.2003
Mahendra a p	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripur	Besalli	2019	Mango	1.14	14.4348	75.2783
G somanathagowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripur	Bilaki	2021	Mango	0.14	14.457	75.2689
Rajashekaragowd a	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Bilaki	2023	Mango	0.21	14.4597	75.2708
Nayaz Ahamed	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Biliki	2022	Mango	1	14.4571	75.2569
Parappa jantli	Karnataka	Gadag	Gadag	Gadag	2021	Mango	0.67	15.4821	75.6072
Vijayandra E M	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Bhaktanakopp a	2019	Mango	2	14.3573	75.3303
Gous Ahmed khan	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Chikkajamburu	2019	Mango	2.43	14.3762	75.3283
Abbas Khan	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Chikkajamburu	2020	Mango	4	14.3598	75.3371
Mustq Ahmad khan	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Chikkajamburu	2019	Mango	1.13	14.3637	75.334
Jaleel khan	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Chikkajamburu	2019	Mango	2.74	14.3609	75.329
Basavarajappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Chikkajamburu	2020	Mango	2.16	14.3616	75.3391
Gous Ahmed khan	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Chikkajamburu	2021	Mango	0.65	14.3667	75.3157

Yusuf baig	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Chikkajamburu	2021	Mango	0.24	14.36	75.3326
Yusuf baig	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Chikkajamburu	2021	Mango	3.1	14.3677	75.3275
Fayaz beg	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Chikkajamburu	2019	Mango	3.28	14.3645	75.328
Fayaz beg	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Chikkajamburu	2020	Mango	0.56	14.3659	75.3273
Zakeera bee	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Chikkajamburu	2020	Mango	5.15	14.3565	75.3372
Shamshir khan	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Chikkajamburu	2019	Mango	1.74	14.3674	75.3399
Amjad khan	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Chikkajamburu	2020	Mango	12	14.3772	75.3422
Zafrulla khan	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Chikkajamburu	2019	Mango	3.4	14.3597	75.3275
Karbasaya Rajaputraya Heremath	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Mulathalli	2022	Guava	0.81	14.695	75.3151
Kumar Guddappa Banaji	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Mulathalli	2021	Guava Coconut	0.94	14.6967	75.3175
Sharanappa ramashetti	Karnataka	Gadag	Gajendragad a	Sankanur	2021	Mango Guava	0.29	15.6906	75.8933
Sharanappa baliger	Karnataka	Gadag	Gajendragad a	Sudi	2019	Arecanut	0.56	15.7356	75.8617
Sunanda vakkalar	Karnataka	Gadag	Gajendragad a	Sudi	2019	Arecanut	0.51	15.7383	75.8628
Siddhanagowda B P	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Barangi	2020	Cashew Nut	0.63	14.5467	75.2558
Virupakshappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Barangi	2020	Sapodilla	1.64	14.5624	75.2494
Shekappa.hanam atappa.huliakatti	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	Mundgod	Indoor	2020	Mango	1.4	15.033	75.0168
Shanmuka R	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tatturu	2020	Mango	0.87	14.4975	75.2186
Sannayallappa R	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tatturu vaddigeri	2020	Mango	0.25	14.4982	75.2186
Vedanthappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tatturu vaddigeri	2019	Mango	0.2	14.5005	75.2189

Veerabhadrappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tatturu vaddigeri	2019	Mango Coconut	0.34	14.5006	75.2199
Indrakumar Bafna	Karnataka	Gadag	Gadag	Harlapur	2019	Mango	0.43	15.4096	75.7495
Veerabadrayya s	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Bharangi	2020	Cashew Nut	0.65	14.5596	75.2559
Basavanthappa kudagunti	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Jantli	2022	Arecanut	2.16	15.3589	75.785
Gurupadgouda patil	Karnataka	Gadag	Ron	Ron	2022	Mango Guava	1.85	15.6874	75.7448
Raju aregoppa	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	Mundgod	Malvalli	2019	Mango	0.48	14.9417	75.009
Thulasavva.arego ppa	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	Mundgod	Malavalli	2019	Mango	1.5	14.9488	75.0272
Bashasab.dundshi	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	Mundgod	Malvalli	2019	Mango	0.88	14.97	75.0211
Suresha.katagi	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	Mundgod	Malvalli	2020	Mango	1.67	14.9831	75.032
Jandisab sarakhavas	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Dambal	2019	Guava	1.52	15.3012	75.7702
Husensab sarakavas	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Dambal	2019	Guava	0.61	15.3012	75.7713
Krishna kattennavar	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Dambal	2019	Guava	0.52	15.2957	75.7792
Basavaraj naduvinamani	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Hulihond	2021	Coconut	1.13	15.0884	74.9947
Basavaraj naduvinamani	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Hulihond	2021	Guava	0.74	15.0755	74.9915
Basavaraj naduvinamani	Karnataka	Uttar kannada	Mundgod	Hulihond	2019	Arecanut	3.18	15.0635	74.9547

Sharifsab maniyar	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Dambal	2019	Guava	0.67	15.3048	75.7721
Basairpai Alakukli	Karnataka	Karavar	Mundgod	Hungunda	2021	Arecanut	0.89	15.0574	75.0116
Ashok.halappa.katagi	Karnataka	Uttarkannada	Mundgod	Hunagund	2020	Mango	1.19	15.0414	75.0044
Lalitamma.halappa.katagi	Karnataka	Uttarkannada	Mundgod	Hunagund	2020	Mango	1.14	15.0404	75.0057
Umesh.halappa.katagi	Karnataka	Uttarkannada	Mundgod	Hungunda	2020	Mango	0.94	15.0435	75.011
Yallappa tirakappa kondagol	Karnataka	Uttarkannada	Mundagod	Lakolli	2020	Mango	1.36	14.9271	75.0095
Mammad hanip mabubasada dundasi	Karnataka	Uttarkannada	Mundgod	Lakkolli	2021	Mango	0.51	14.9075	75.0318
Manjunath Patil	Karnataka	Uttarkannada	Mundagod	Malavalli	2019	Mango	0.3	14.9418	75.0114
Ashok B honnelli	Karnataka	Uttarkannada	Mundagod	Malavalli	2021	Arecanut	0.72	14.9516	75.014
Mahadevappa kurodi	Karnataka	Uttarkannada	Mundagod	Malavalli	2021	Mango	0.4	14.9515	75.0021
Madev Chikkanaki	Karnataka	Uttarkannada	Mundagod	Malavalli	2020	Mango	0.12	14.9511	75.0031
Mailari channabasappa mungai	Karnataka	Uttarkannada	Mundgod	Indoor koppa	2020	Mango	1.57	15.0104	74.9965
Eranna mugayi	Karnataka	Uttarkannada	Mundgod	Indoor koppa	2019	Mango	0.83	15.0035	74.9991
Mallappa nigappa mungai	Karnataka	Uttarkannada	Mundgod	Indoor koppa	2020	Mango	0.84	14.2952	77.9856

Sandesh.pandura ng.kurdekar	Karnataka	Uttarakanda	Mundgod	Kooppa	2019	Mango	0.35	15.0179	75.0095
Makhahul.husens ab.mullanavar	Karnataka	Uttarakanna da	Mundgod	Bachanki	2019	Mango	1.14	15.0175	75.0606
Manjunath.basav anneppa.doddam ani	Karnataka	Uttarakhand	Mundgod	Bachanki	2021	Coconut	1.67	14.9983	75.051
nagappa basavanneppa shadagaravalli	Karnataka	Haveri	Hangal	Hullatti	2021	Mango	0.96	14.8717	75.1098
Ashok setu sannidhi	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Yalavala	2021	Mango	0.4	14.89	75.1025
Mahadevappa ramannanavar	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Hullatti	2020	Mango	0.76	14.8606	75.094
Parvatheva chanabasanagou da akkivalli	Karnataka	Haveri	Hangal	Hullatti	2021	Mango	0.53	14.8566	75.1021
Pushpa r madyahnad	Karnataka	Haveri	Hangal	Hullatti	2020	Mango	0.64	14.8613	75.0955
Gadigeppa Harashettar	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagall	Yaliwal	2019	Mango	0.36	14.8919	75.1024
Sachin Madivalar	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagall	Yaliwal	2019	Mango	2.58	14.8924	75.0991
Basavaraj Madivalar	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagall	Yaliwal	2019	Mango	0.88	14.8856	75.1042
Nagayya Hosamani	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagall	Yaliwal	2021	Mango	0.64	14.8995	75.1007
Ningappa shetasanadi	Karnataka	Haveri	Hangal	Yaliwala	2021	Mango	0.73	14.8905	75.1009

Akkamma shambhanna sarwe	Karnataka	Haveri	Hangal	Hullatti	2019	Mango	0.44	14.8599	75.0994
Kereswamygowda p c	Karnataka	Shimogga	Soraba	Chikkakabbar	2021	Coconut	3.5	14.4692	75.1901
Praveenkumar m c	Karnataka	Shimogga	Soraba	Chikkakabbar	2022	Coconut	1.23	14.4726	75.1957
Bassappagowda p	Karnataka	Shimogga	Soraba	Chikkakabbar	2022	Coconut	1.52	14.4803	75.1962
Bassappagouda p	Karnataka	Shimogga	Soraba	Chikkakabbar	2022	Coconut	1.29	14.4773	75.1918
Rudragouda b patil	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Dasaratakoppa	2019	Mango	1.41	14.8474	75.0865
Ravikiran marigouda patil	Karnataka	Haveri	Hangal	Dasaratakoppa	2019	Mango	0.64	14.8479	75.0867
Moulasab bavanavar	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Bailavala	2020	Mango	0.2	14.8833	75.0997
Rudrugouda v patil	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Hullatti	2020	Coconut	2.54	14.8657	75.1112
Abdullajij mulla	Karnataka	Haveri	Hangal	Hasanabadi	2021	Coconut	0.76	14.8395	75.105
Shivmurtyappa gangappa narayanpur	Karnataka	Haveri	Hangal	Hasanabavi	2021	Coconut	1.1	14.8357	75.1047
Ramanna hanumanth appa pichari	Karnataka	Haveri	Hangal	Yalival	2019	Mango	1.11	14.9005	75.1055
Roopa hanumantappa kalli	Karnataka	Haveri	Hangal	Yalival	2019	Mango	0.13	14.8891	75.1007

Shivalila	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Kallalli	2022	Cashew Nut	0.72	14.8942	74.9925
Rudraswami m s	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Bilaki	2023	Mango	1.97	14.4587	75.2563
Janu Navalu Misal	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Maynalli	2023	Cashew Nut	1.63	14.9631	74.8809
Puttappagowda m	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Kanasogi	2024	Mango	1.56	14.4771	75.2359
Pulabai m ingole	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Mainalli	2019	Cashew Nut	0.85	14.9752	74.9016
Ravikumar Gundikeri	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Dambal	2022	Cashew Nut	31.42	15.2506	75.7709
Subray kalaghatagi	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Bhadrapur	2019	Arecanut	0.28	14.798	75.0378
Subray kalaghatagi	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Bhadrapur	2019	Arecanut	0.26	14.7951	75.038
Rahamtatabi Gafarbeg Sirasi	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagoda	Kallakoppa	2020	Arecanut	1.12	14.7825	75.0369
Ramachandra Ganapati Kodiya	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Kalakoppa	2019	Arecanut	2.75	14.7829	75.0386
Ramanna Balayi	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Oralagi	2021	Arecanut	0.81	14.8209	75.0622
Fakkiravva A Balayi	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Oralagi	2021	Arecanut	0.41	14.8186	75.0749
Gouravva Balayi	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Oralagi	2019	Arecanut	0.6	14.8182	75.0754
Renuka Balayi	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Oralagi	2019	Arecanut	0.33	14.8176	75.0618
Sahadeva konanakeri	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Oralagi	2020	Arecanut	0.72	14.7979	75.074

Shrikanta ramanna subhangi	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Oralgi	2019	Arecanut	0.26	14.8159	75.0792
Jagadeshha ramanna subhanji	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Orlagi	2020	Arecanut	0.43	14.8132	75.0792
Subas ramanna subhanji	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Orligi	2022	Arecanut	1.82	14.8092	75.0797
Sadanand nagappa dodmani	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Oralgi	2022	Arecanut	1.1	14.8083	75.08
Arjun rajanna channapur	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Orlagi	2021	Arecanut	2.56	14.8275	75.0909
Bangarappa Bodabai	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Attanagi	2019	Arecanut	1.1	14.8444	74.9964
Irappa Bodabai	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Attanagi	2019	Arecanut	0.21	14.8461	74.9955
Malakappa Bodabai	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Attanagi	2021	Arecanut	0.19	14.8428	74.9933
Sahadeva Narvekar	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Kodambi	2021	Arecanut	0.36	14.7993	75.01
Rajavva Narvekar	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Kodambi	2019	Arecanut	0.74	14.8062	75.0047
Vishnu shankrikoppa	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Pala	2021	Arecanut	0.61	14.7885	75.0461
Nissim ramanna totadavar	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Pala	2019	Arecanut	0.57	14.7913	75.0444
Shivbasappa ramanna totadavar	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Pala	2021	Arecanut	2.13	14.7888	75.0431

Suresh satangouda patil	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Pala	2019	Arecanut	0.85	14.7955	75.0609
Malleshappa Shankrikoppa	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Pala	2020	Arecanut	0.38	14.7847	75.0452
Sankanagoud basanagouda shivanagoudra	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Pala	2020	Arecanut	1.38	14.7871	75.0584
Narayan I banavasi	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Pala	2021	Arecanut	0.34	14.7903	75.042
Umesha pakkirappa onikeri	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Bhadrapur	2021	Arecanut	0.84	14.805	75.0418
Nilavva Patil	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Pala	2022	Mango	0.73	14.8013	75.0585
Shivaram Ningojiyavar	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Ingaliki	2021	Arecanut	0.63	14.7948	75.0624
Narayan pakkirappa onikeari	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Bhadrapur	2021	Arecanut	0.82	14.8046	75.0397
Raju Patil	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Pala	2020	Arecanut	0.55	14.7944	75.0543
Mahesh b basanagouda	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Bhadrapur	2021	coconut	0.6	14.8062	75.0408
Kashappa r chalavadi	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Kalakoppa	2021	Arecanut	0.63	14.7755	75.0415
Dyamanagouda shivanagoudru	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Pala	2021	Arecanut	0.37	14.7862	75.0543
Puttanagouda Shivanagoudru	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Pala	2019	Arecanut	0.33	14.7869	75.0523

Chandragouda Shivanagoudru	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Pala	2019	Arecanut	0.4	14.7851	75.0556
Suresh girijappa kerimani	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Kalakoppa	2020	Arecanut	0.58	14.7759	75.0483
Sharada Patil	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Ingaliki	2022	Mango	0.56	14.8015	75.0578
Umeshagouda hosakoppa	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Kalakoppa	2020	Arecanut	0.87	14.7822	75.0411
Muttunnagouda hosakoppa	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Kalakoppa	2021	Arecanut	0.6	14.7845	75.0436
Basavaraj Koti	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Ingaliki	2020	Cashew Nut	1.18	14.79	75.0708
Basavaraj Pujar	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Ingaliki	2021	coconut	1	14.7932	75.0594
Yallappa laxman banavasi	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Bhadrapur	2019	Arecanut	1	14.7805	75.0375
Devidra banavasi	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Bhadrapur	2021	Arecanut	0.75	14.7706	75.0449
Manjunath Pujar	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Ingaliki	2022	Arecanut	0.58	14.7877	75.0722
Sanavullakhan Pathan	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Ingaliki	2020	Arecanut	0.46	14.7876	75.0763
Satish shankaragouda halur	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Kalakoppa	2020	Arecanut	0.45	14.7814	75.0397
Pakkiragouda kadaberppa	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Kalakoppa	2021	Arecanut	0.46	14.7808	75.0398
Munnabi bashalal huded	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Kalakoppa	2021	Arecanut	0.22	14.7826	75.0445

Basavaraj m pujar	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Kalakoppa	2019	Arecanut, Guava,Co conut	1.69	14.7842	75.0469
Lakshman mailarappa akkasali	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Bhadrapur	2021	Arecanut	0.75	14.7782	75.0406
Sanawlla hamza pathan	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Pala	2021	Arecanut	2.15	14.7739	75.0705
Virupaksha irappa paledavar	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Pala	2021	Arecanut	0.66	14.7745	75.0714
Ramanna hondappa pujar	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Eangalaki	2022	Arecanut	0.73	14.7848	75.0633
Satish narasinha shanabhag	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Kalakoppa	2021	Arecanut	0.52	14.7699	75.0448
Ejaz Tahsildar	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Kallakoppa	2021	Arecanut	0.53	14.7831	75.0364
Channavva nissimppa melinamani	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Bhadrapur	2021	Arecanut	0.54	14.7808	75.0427
Raju bangarappa melimane	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Bhadrapur	2019	Mango	0.6	14.7777	75.0449
Kavita Bidarkoppa	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Pala	2019	Arecanut	1.88	14.7829	75.0654
Subray kalaghatagi	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Pala	2020	Arecanut	0.57	14.7857	75.0517
Shivanand ramanna hosamani	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Pala	2019	Arecanut	0.64	14.7929	75.0628

Nagaraja hanumatha chalavadi	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Kalakoppa	2021	Arecanut	0.41	14.7809	75.0471
Nagendra ramanna hosamani	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Pala	2020	Arecanut	0.73	14.7795	75.0488
Chadragouda b shivanagoudra	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Pala	2021	Arecanut	0.43	14.7804	75.0548
Shivanagouda v shivanagoudara	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Pala	2020	Arecanut	1.15	14.7646	75.068
Subray Kalaghatagi	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Pala	2019	Arecanut	1.33	14.77	75.0604
Subray Kalaghatagi	Karnataka	Haveri	Hangall	Gajipur	2021	Arecanut	2.44	14.7736	75.0621
Santoshkumar kalaghatagi	Karnataka	Haveri	Hangall	Gajipur	2021	Arecanut	1	14.7724	75.0652
Devaraja muneshwar angadi	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Kalakoppa	2021	Arecanut	0.4	14.78	75.0577
Irappa Melinamani	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Bhadrapur	2021	Arecanut	0.57	14.7703	75.0559
Mahmed rafik hanchinmani	Karnataka	Haveri	Hangal	Kopparshikopp a	2021	Arecanut	1	14.8071	75.0798
Gadeyappagouda	Karnataka	Haveri	Hangla	Kopparishikop pa	2022	Arecanut	0.34	14.7963	75.0625
Veeranagouda patil	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Kopparishikop pa	2022	Arecanut	1.7	14.797	75.0706
Mallangouda patil	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Kopparishikop pa	2019	Mango	0.9	14.7982	75.0725

Shivanagouda patil	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Kopparishikoppa	2021	Arecanut	0.65	14.7876	75.0781
Jayashree balimath	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Kopparishikoppa	2021	Arecanut	1.3	14.7884	75.0789
Shambhanagaud patil	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Kopparishikoppa	2021	Arecanut	0.87	14.7823	75.0792
Khudra sab raheman sab hanchinamani	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Kopparishikoppa	2021	Arecanut	1.31	14.7863	75.0793
Saiyad karim hanchinamani	Karnataka	Haveri	Haganal	Kopparishikoppa	2021	Arecanut	0.54	14.7834	75.0797
Shivaputrappa dodadamani	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Kopparishikoppa	2022	Arecanut	0.72	14.7845	75.0823
Dadakhalarand Hanchinamani	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagall	Kopparasikoppa	2021	Arecanut	0.73	14.7853	75.0824
Madhu Nagoji	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagall	Kopparasikoppa	2021	Arecanut	0.62	14.7871	75.0773
Madhu Nagoji	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagall	Kopparasikoppa	2022	Arecanut	0.14	14.7866	75.0767
Purnima shivaputrapp dodmani	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Kopparishikoppa	2020	Arecanut	0.9	14.7807	75.082
Mahesh siggavi	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Kopparishikoppa	2022	Arecanut	1.55	14.7747	75.0932
Suresh Nagoji	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagall	Kopparasikoppa	2020	Arecanut	0.45	14.7975	75.0798
Suresh Nagoji	Karnataka	Haveri	Mundagod	Kopparasikoppa	2020	Arecanut	1.92	14.796	75.0923

Shambuling Mallappa Poojar	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgoda	Kalkoppa	2022	Cashew Nut	0.88	14.7806	75.042
Mahadev Mallappa Poojar	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgoda	Kalkoppa	2021	Arecanut	0.64	14.7689	75.0389
Bheemanna Nagappa Poojar	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgoda	Kalkoppa	2020	Arecanut	0.64	14.7784	75.0726
Guljar Ahmad Abdularajak Patil	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgoda	Kalkoppa	2022	Arecanut	1.1	14.7625	75.0441
Rudrugouda Iswaragouda Patil	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Pala	2020	Arecanut	0.24	14.7645	75.0393
Mahmadagousa Patil	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Pala	2019	Cashew Nut	0.46	14.764	75.0318
Shankaragoud Somanagoud Shivanagoud	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgoda	Pala	2019	Arecanut	0.5	14.7847	75.0665
Munerabi Ibrahim Savanur	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Kallakoppa	2021	Arecanut	0.45	14.7655	75.0345
Hajaresab Abdulrajak Patil	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgoda	Kalkoppa	2020	Arecanut	0.8	14.8003	75.0735
Hajaresab Abdulrajak Patil	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgoda	Kalkoppa	2020	Arecanut	0.8	14.752	75.0565
Basavaraj mallappa pujar	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Kalakoppa	2022	Arecanut	0.35	14.7782	75.0486
Allavuddin Abdularajak Patil	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgoda	Kalkoppa	2022	Arecanut	0.32	14.7818	75.0378
Gopal Ganapati Kodiya	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Kalakoppa	2021	Arecanut	0.73	14.763	75.0332
Gopal Ganapati Kodiya	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Kalakoppa	2021	Arecanut	0.73	14.7703	75.055

Manohar Ganapati Kodiya	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Kalakoppa	2021	Arecanut	0.45	14.7691	75.0548
Channabasappa Kenchappa Gudagudi	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgoda	Pala	2020	Arecanut	0.76	14.7548	75.0561
Shankargouda Marabasgouda Ingalki	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Kalakoppa	2020	Arecanut, cocount	0.56	14.7521	75.0573
Lakshman shyamanna akkasali	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Hudilekoppa	2022	Arecanut	0.62	14.7712	75.0667
Manjappa Honnappa Gajipur	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgoda	Ingalaki	2020	Arecanut	0.57	14.7709	75.0843
Nagaraja somanna hanchinamani	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Pala	2022	Arecanut	0.54	14.7684	75.0773
Pundalik ganjanan chikkanagi	Karnataka	Haveri	Hangal	Kopparasikoppa	2021	Arecanut	0.61	14.7912	75.0802
Nagavva yallappa andgi	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Kopparishikoppa	2020	Arecanut	0.47	14.7972	75.0887
Nagavva yallappa andgi	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Kopparishikoppa	2020	Arecanut	0.47	14.7874	75.0798
Dakshayanhi prabhhu appaji	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Kopparishikoppa	2021	Arecanut	1.96	14.8059	75.0665
Nagaraj shubash homballi	Karnataka	Haveri	Hangal	Kopparasikoppa	2022	Arecanut	0.38	14.7673	75.072
Annappa Hombali	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Kopparasikoppa	2022	Arecanut	0.65	14.7735	75.0725

Malatesh hambali	Karnataka	Haveri	Hangal	Kopparasikoppa	2020	Arecanut	0.66	14.78	75.0862
Malatesh hambali	Karnataka	Haveri	Hangal	Kopparasikoppa	2020	Arecanut	0.66	14.7755	75.0847
Shivaputrappa nagappa chikkanagi	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Kopparashikoppa	2020	Arecanut	1.8	14.7442	75.1121
Renuka Kuberappa Hombali	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Kopparasikoppa	2021	Arecanut	1.18	14.7594	75.0961
Manjunath k homballi	Karnataka	Haveri	Hangal	Kopparasikoppa	2021	Arecanut	0.63	14.7699	75.0894
Mohan naguji	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Kopparashikoppa	2021	Arecanut	1.12	14.7638	75.0875
Kuberappa virupakshappa Hombali	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Kopparasikoppa	2020	Arecanut	0.67	14.7622	75.0838
Vijay Nagoji	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagall	Kopparasikoppa	2020	Arecanut	0.71	14.7592	75.0809
Manjunath Nagoji	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Hanagall	Kopparasikoppa	2021	Arecanut	2.83	14.7596	75.076
Mohan naguji	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Gajipur	2021	Arecanut	0.9	14.76	75.0783
Irappa sahadevappa nagoji	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Gajipur	2021	Arecanut	1.1	14.761	75.0775
Parkash sahadevappa niguji	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Gajipur	2021	Arecanut	0.59	14.7566	75.0833

Prakash sahadevappa nigoji	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Kopparishikoppa	2021	Arecanut	0.64	14.7553	75.0874
Annappa devendrappa chiikkanagi	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Kopparasikoppa	2022	Arecanut	0.76	14.7684	75.0727
Parvati Nagoji	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagall	Gajipur	2022	Arecanut	1.48	14.7417	75.1011
Shivaputrappa Chikkanagi	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagall	Kopparasikoppa	2020	Arecanut	0.42	14.7735	75.0851
Vittala lakshman salunke	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Kopparsikoppa	2022	Arecanut	0.35	14.7812	75.0785
Vishnukant hanumantappa jadav	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Kopparasikoppa	2021	Arecanut	0.5	14.7732	75.0912
Bhairoji shivamurteppa salunke	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Gajipur	2021	Arecanut	0.28	14.7746	75.0915
Bhairoji shivamurteppa salunke	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Kopparishikoppa	2021	Arecanut	0.43	14.7739	75.089
Manjunath chakrasali	Karnataka	Haveri	Hangal	Kopparasikoppa	2021	Arecanut	0.59	14.7771	75.0873
Rahul jadav	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Kopparasikoppa	2021	Arecanut	0.41	14.78	75.0876
Bhairoji shivamurteppa salunke	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Kopparishikoppa	2020	Arecanut	1.11	14.7462	75.1007
Nilavva chakrasali	Karnataka	Haveri	Hangal	Kopparasikoppa	2021	Arecanut	1.24	14.7436	75.0901

Anusunuya shivamurteppa saluke	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Kopparishikoppa	2021	Arecanut	1.36	14.7437	75.088
Ramachandra timmanna gajipur	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Kopparasikoppa	2021	Arecanut	1	14.749	75.0929
Savitri Ashok nagoji	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Kopparasikoppa	2022	Arecanut	0.54	14.7484	75.0922
Devaraj ningappa kambali	Karnataka	Haveri	Hangal	Kopparasikoppa	2022	Arecanut	0.38	14.7455	75.0925
Ananda Devendrappa Nagoji	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Kopparasikoppa	2022	Arecanut	1.88	14.7393	75.09
Mayur ningappa kambali	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Kopparishikoppa	2020	Arecanut	1.34	14.7382	75.0937
Hanumantha Peerappa Nagoji	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Kopparasikoppa	2021	Arecanut	0.85	14.8061	75.0918
Nigappa puttappa kambali	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Kopparishikoppa	2022	Arecanut	0.98	14.8063	75.0908
Jaganath s kambali	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Kopparasikoppa	2020	Arecanut	2.1	14.8045	75.0926
Manjunath j kambali	Karnataka	Haveri	Hangal	Kopparasikoppa	2021	Arecanut	0.55	14.8057	75.0895
Arjunappa puttappa kambali	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Kopparishikoppa	2022	Arecanut	0.81	14.8058	75.084
Junjappa kambail	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Kopparisikoppa	2020	Arecanut	0.52	14.8051	75.0889
Parvathidevi Lutimath	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Gajipura	2022	Arecanut	1.1	14.8028	75.0989

Supreeth Patil	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Kopparasikoppa	2021	Arecanut	0.83	14.7938	75.1216
Narayanappa salunke	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Gajipur	2022	Arecanut	0.78	14.7952	75.1217
Shivaji salunke	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Gajipura	2020	Arecanut	0.56	14.7944	75.1231
Narayanappa salanke	Karnataka	Haveri	Hangal	Kopparasikoppa	2021	Arecanut	0.86	14.7901	75.1196
Narayannappa salunke	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Kopparasikoppa	2021	Arecanut	0.63	14.7841	75.1185
Narayanappa salanki	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Kopparasikoppa	2021	Arecanut	1.22	14.7957	75.1071
Shweta Durgadamath	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagall	Gajipur	2022	Arecanut	0.8	14.8108	75.0975
Rajashekharappa Roddanavar	Karnataka	Haveri	Byadgi	Kadaramandalagi	2021	Arecanut	1.14	14.6294	75.5106
Gopal Krishna Naik	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Kanchikoppa	2021	coconut	0.41	14.7984	74.9435
Shrikanth ninganagouda hudedda	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Mynalli	2019	Cashew Nut	1.15	14.9802	74.8813
C K Madhusudan	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Mainalli	2019	Mango Cashew Nut	0.77	14.9784	74.8934
Tammibayi jannu varak	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Kalakikar	2021	Arecanut	0.46	14.9608	74.8871
Laxman rama jngole	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Mainalli	2019	Cashew Nut	0.67	14.9727	74.8991
Bairabai Sadashiva Sindhe	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgoda	Mainalli	2019	Cashew Nut	2.15	14.9753	74.8927

Krishna Ongole	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Mainalli	2022	Arecanut	0.56	14.9736	74.9005
Prakash Rayan	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Mainalli	2019	Arecanut	0.63	14.9802	74.9011
Dondu bai ingoli	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Manalli	2019	Arecanut	0.96	14.9788	74.9017
Akkubai s bosle	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Mainalli	2021	Cashew Nut	0.15	14.9751	74.8992
Sunita Anand ingole	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Mainalli	2021	Cashew Nut	0.8	14.9748	74.8962
Ramesh Yallappa Bhovivaddar	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgoda	Lakkolli	2022	Mango	1.22	14.914	75.0171
Giddappa kallappa Bhovivaddar	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Lakkolli	2021	Arecanut, coconut	0.72	14.9301	75.0096
Anil kivudanavar	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Lakkolli	2021	Arecanut	0.95	14.935	75.0192
Arjun Giddappa Bhovivaddar	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgoda	Lakkolli	2022	Arecanut	0.9	14.9352	75.0204
Fakkiresh Hanumantappa Sankapale	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Lakkolli	2021	Arecanut	1	14.9362	75.0154
Meenabai Dadarao Bosale	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Mainalli	2021	Arecanut	0.43	14.9846	74.9026
Mohan Ingole	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgoda	Mainalli	2019	Cashew Nut	0.55	14.9757	74.9048
Mallikarjun Roddanavar	Karnataka	Haveri	Byadgi	Kadaramandal agi	2022	Cashew Nut	1.16	14.6281	75.5104

Shakuntala Shivaji Shindhe	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Mainalli	2021	Cashew Nut	0.24	14.9819	74.8956
Ragavendra s lodanaver	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Lakkolli	2019	Mango	0.86	14.9111	75.021
Appaji s ajarekar	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Mainalli	2021	Cashew Nut	0.68	14.9732	74.8945
Pampanna Kandappanavar	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Salagov	2020	Arecanut	0.73	14.918	75.0448
Khandappa Khandappanavar	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Salagov	2021	Arecanut	0.96	14.9313	75.0512
Manjappa nagappa basuru	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Ramapur	2021	Arecanut	0.62	14.8065	75.0034
Nandish Ravalappanavar	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Salagov	2021	Arecanut	0.62	14.9229	75.0514
Shivamurti channabasappa baler	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Halladamane	2019	Mango	0.83	14.7958	74.9898
Channavirappa g sottannanavar	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Halladamane	2021	Arecanut	0.3	14.7897	74.9955
Renuka shivappa timmapoor	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Halladamane	2020	Cashew Nut	0.61	14.7857	74.9952
Mareppa s sediyannanavar	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Pala	2020	Mango	0.38	14.7957	75.0547
Abdulbasir k aregoppa	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Pala	2021	Arecanut	0.5	14.7774	75.0669
Hanumavva a hanchinamani	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Pala	2022	Arecanut	0.3	14.7784	75.0668

Gagaappa keriyappa myagalavar	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Halladamane	2021	Arecanut	0.36	14.7915	74.9995
Shekappa p banavasi. Pavar	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Pala	2020	Mango	0.4	14.7959	75.0535
Devendra b sangayyanavar	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Pala	2022	Arecanut	0.4	14.7691	75.0727
Annapurna l patil	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Pala	2021	Arecanut	0.41	14.7435	75.0433
Santosh kalagatagi	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Pala ingalaki	2022	Arecanut	0.32	14.7801	75.085
Ashok h jadav	Karnataka	Haveri	Hangal	Gajipur	2021	Arecanut	0.47	14.7969	75.0932
Husensab m mulla	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Gajipur	2021	Arecanut	0.48	14.7988	75.08
Chandrakant h jadav	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Gajipur	2019	Mango	0.82	14.7938	75.098
Ganapati Devendrappa Balammanavar	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Ajjalli	2020	Mango	1.88	14.7974	75.0976
Subas pakkirappa challal	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Kopparisikopp a	2020	Mango	0.42	14.8214	75.0793
Shrikant Subhanji	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Oralagi	2019	Arecanut	0.3	14.8845	75.0433
Sannappa Kashibayi	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Chigalli	2021	Arecanut	1.13	14.8956	75.0397
Bhimanna kashibayi	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Chigalli	2021	Arecanut	0.32	14.8971	75.0404
Santosh kashibayi	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Chigalli	2021	Arecanut	0.81	14.8933	75.0313

Baburay Kashibayi	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Chigalli	2021	Arecanut	0.11	14.905	75.0426
Manjunath d vaddar	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Kopparisikoppa	2022	Arecanut	0.9	14.779	75.0932
Pundalika Nimbayi	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Salagov	2021	Mango	0.49	14.9154	75.0252
Savitri a nagOji	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Gajipur	2020	Mango	0.53	14.7947	75.0941
Savitri a nagoji	Karnataka	Haveri	Hangal	Gajipur	2020	Mango	0.33	14.798	75.0902
Krishnanji D nagoji	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Gajipur	2020	Mango	0.35	14.8022	75.0919
Hanumantappa fakkirappa ravalappanavr	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Salagaon	2022	Arecanut	0.39	14.9262	75.039
Ananda d nagoji	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Gajipur	2020	Mango	1	14.7992	75.0987
Drakshayini Siddayya Kobihalamath	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Salagaon	2020	Mango	0.65	14.9085	75.0553
Anilkumar Kalal	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Kavalakoppa	2020	Arecanut	0.4	14.8925	75.0351
Anand d nagoji	Karnataka	Haveri	Hangal	Gajipur	2021	Arecanut	0.53	14.7906	75.1037
Krishnaji d nagoji	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Gajipur	2020	Arecanut	1.52	14.7914	75.105
Chandru d nagoji	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Kopparisikoppa	2021	Arecanut	0.91	14.792	75.1051
Ashok kirteppanavar	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Chigalli	2021	Arecanut	0.57	14.9105	75.0471
Tayappa hanumanthappa oddara	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Kopparisikoppa	2020	Arecanut	0.51	14.7803	75.0907

Mrtrujaya b luteyya	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Gajipur	2019	Mango	0.31	14.8025	75.0843
Mangala r mathada	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Gajipur	2022	Arecanut	0.56	14.7667	75.0952
Mahesh s hombal	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Kopparasikopp a	2020	Arecanut	0.74	14.7683	75.0943
Anasuya g kambali	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Kopparasikopp a	2021	Arecanut	0.83	14.7679	75.0968
Shrikanta h narvekar	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Kodambi	2021	Arecanut	0.81	14.7666	75.0943
Akkkavva Ramanna Poojar	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	Kadambi	2019	Mango	0.4	14.7998	74.9943
Pandurang Tarakeshappa Channapur	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Kopparasikopp a	2019	Mango	0.34	14.7958	75.0768
Amruth Patil N P	Karnataka	Shimoga	Sorabha	Negavadi	2021	Arecanut	0.71	14.5096	75.1934
Puttappagowda n s	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Negavadi	2021	Arecanut	0.74	14.5134	75.189
Hemavathi	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Negavadi	2019	Cashew Nut	1.34	14.4985	75.1751
Sumana nv	Karnataka	Shimoga	Sorabha	Nagavadi	2021	Arecanut	0.47	14.5082	75.188
Vinutha M	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Negavadi	2021	Arecanut	0.55	14.5096	75.1817
Siddarth N V	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Negavadi	2021	Arecanut	1.51	14.4996	75.1856
Hmegharaj n n	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Negavadi	2022	Arecanut	0.75	14.488	75.1943
Yashaswini c	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Negavadi	2021	Arecanut	1.29	14.4967	75.1831
Manjappa bharamappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Negavadi	2021	Arecanut	0.86	14.5014	75.1772
Manjappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Negavadi	2020	Arecanut	0.9	14.5009	75.1818

Murgendrappa totananavr	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Negavadi	2021	Arecanut	1.68	14.4943	75.1763
Puttappa Hiremagaderama ni	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Negavadi	2021	Arecanut	0.74	14.5143	75.1861
Rudrappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Negavadi	2021	Arecanut	0.76	14.5092	75.1767
Krishamurthappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Negavadi	2021	Arecanut	0.4	14.5005	75.1866
Nagappa N P	Karnataka	Shimoga	Sorabha	Negavadi	2021	Arecanut	0.58	14.4992	75.178
Lakshman	Karnataka	Haveri	Soraba	Negavadi	2021	Arecanut	0.58	14.495	75.1955
J Krishamurthi	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Negavadi	2022	Arecanut	0.34	14.514	75.1834
J Krishamurthi	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Negavadi	2021	Guava	1	14.512	75.1791
Chandru	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Negavadi	2021	Arecanut	0.75	14.5076	75.204
Vadirajappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Negavadi	2021	Arecanut	0.74	14.4936	75.2096
Kariyappa s	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Negavadi	2021	Arecanut	0.43	14.4944	75.2091
Hanumantappa m	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Negavadi	2021	Arecanut	0.49	14.495	75.2081
Hanumantappa m	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Negavadi	2021	Arecanut	1.4	14.4976	75.2101
Devamma b	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Negavadi	2022	Arecanut	1.62	14.5043	75.213
Devamma b	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Negavadi	2021	Arecanut	0.74	14.4875	75.1975
Chandrappa b	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Negavadi	2021	Arecanut	0.35	14.4947	75.1909
N b mahadevappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Negavadi	2022	Arecanut	0.53	14.4943	75.1894
Devappa b	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Negavadi	2020	Arecanut	1.1	14.4824	75.1947
Basavanagowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Bharangi	2020	Arecanut	1.16	14.5484	75.2584
Basavanagowda sg	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Bharangi	2023	Arecanut	2.48	14.5439	75.2615
Shivakumar	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Bharangi	2022	Arecanut	0.84	14.5624	75.2525
T H Maheswarappa Naik	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tallur	2023	Arecanut	1.12	14.5564	75.1685
Chandrappa Naik	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tallur	2021	Arecanut	1.26	14.556	75.1695

Tammana Naik	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tallur	2022	Arecanut	0.76	14.5536	75.1696
Puttappanaik	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tallur	2021	Arecanut	1.14	14.5513	75.1696
Suvrnamma Mahadevppa K G	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tallur	2021	Arecanut	1.15	14.5489	75.1735
Mytramma virabasappa M	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tallur	2022	Arecanut	0.94	14.5476	75.1745
Annapurna U	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tallur	2021	Arecanut	1.31	14.5562	75.1656
Annapurna U	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tallur	2022	Arecanut	0.55	14.553	75.1682
Annapurna U	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tallur	2021	Arecanut	0.37	14.5537	75.1659
Ravindranaik	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Anavatti	2021	Arecanut	0.43	14.552	75.1683
Kallappanaik	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tallaru	2021	Arecanut	1.12	14.5413	75.177
Kallappanaik	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tallur	2022	Arecanut	0.23	14.5392	75.1754
Kallappanaika	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tallru	2022	Arecanut	0.84	14.5403	75.1757
Devendrappa Mayagondra	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Talluru	2022	Arecanut	2.1	14.5481	75.2009
Suresha Nataka	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Talluru	2020	Coconut	1.28	14.5506	75.198
Veerabhadrappe Naik T H	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tallur	2021	Arecanut	0.28	14.5389	75.1718
Jagadisha	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tallur	2021	Arecanut	0.5	14.5455	75.1583
Shivappa Naik	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Talluru	2021	Arecanut	0.6	14.5359	75.1761
Manjunathgowdr	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Heregodu	2021	Arecanut	0.92	14.5235	75.1637
Manjunathgowdru	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Herehadugoda	2022	Arecanut	1.15	14.5205	75.1579
Manjunathgowdra	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Herahedakodu	2021	Arecanut	0.57	14.5194	75.1801
Sureshappa m s	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tallur	2022	Coconut	0.82	14.5397	75.1779
Manjappa b	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tallur	2022	Arecanut	0.41	14.5417	75.1701
Krishnappa s	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tallur	2022	Arecanut	1	14.5508	75.1803
T h bassappanaik	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tallur	2021	Arecanut	0.9	14.549	75.181
Shankrappa o	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tallur	2021	Arecanut	0.43	14.5527	75.1717
Basavanyappa o	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tallur	2021	Arecanut	0.7	14.5515	75.1752

Ashoka o	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tallur	2022	Arecanut	0.27	14.5542	75.1748
Yogesh r nayak	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tallur	2021	Arecanut	0.8	14.5539	75.1631
Manjappa b	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Talluru	2020	Arecanut	1	14.5458	75.1823
Veerabadrappanai k	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tallur	2022	Arecanut	0.93	14.5286	75.1745
Ashoka onkareppa kaval	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tallur	2022	Arecanut	0.6	14.5293	75.1732
Basavanyappa o	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tallur	2022	Arecanut	0.4	14.5491	75.1606
Shankrappa onkareppa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tallur	2021	Arecanut	0.44	14.5481	75.158
Sudamappa s	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tallur	2021	Arecanut	3.1	14.5213	75.1218
Raviyane honnappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tallur	2021	Arecanut	1.33	14.5211	75.1269
Girijamma	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tallur	2021	Arecanut	1.13	14.5236	75.1365
Sarojadevi girithimmanavar	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Meundi	2021	Guava	5.44	15.2767	75.8193
Kotrappa p m	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tallur	2022	Arecanut	0.41	14.5527	75.1812
Ravindra	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tallru	2021	Arecanut	1.64	14.5561	75.185
Channabasappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tallur	2023	Arecanut	1.83	14.5563	75.1838
Rajendrappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tallur	2022	Arecanut	0.75	14.5244	75.2031
Mallikarjunappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Husavalli	2022	Arecanut	0.5	14.5251	75.202
Shivkumara	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Hunsavalli	2021	Arecanut	1.23	14.5297	75.2027
Verabadrappa s	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Negavadi	2022	Arecanut	0.71	14.5033	75.1837
Mallamma n	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Negavadi	2022	Arecanut	0.4	14.5017	75.1831
Bangaramma v	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Negavadi	2022	Arecanut	0.38	14.5	75.1832
Shivajappa n v	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Negavadi	2021	Arecanut	0.53	14.4893	75.1965
Manjuatha b v	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Hunasavalli	2021	Arecanut	0.95	14.549	75.2008
Rajappanayaka	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tallur	2021	Arecanut	0.55	14.5508	75.204

Rajappanayaka	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tallur	2022	Arecanut	0.83	14.5448	75.1992
Divakara gowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Hire Idagodu	2020	Arecanut	1.31	14.5271	75.1851
Manjunath jogadandakar	Karnataka	Gadag	Mundaragi	Dambal	2020	Mango Coconut	0.37	15.3218	75.7454
Shanmukappa gowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Sorab	Hireidagodu	2022	Arecanut	0.21	14.5155	75.1815
Jayamma	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Kamarur	2021	Arecanut	0.6	14.5867	75.073
Jayamma	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Kamarur	2021	Arecanut	1.14	14.5801	75.0288
Jayamma	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Kamarur	2021	Arecanut	1.14	14.5819	75.0324
Nanjundagowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Bankavalli	2021	Arecanut	0.78	14.6451	75.0767
Nijaguna gowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Sorab	Nillikoppa	2022	Arecanut	0.34	14.5066	75.2027
Dayandagowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Sohrab	Nillakoppa	2021	Arecanut	0.73	14.5121	75.217
Dayanadagowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Sorab	Nillakoppa	2021	Arecanut	0.66	14.5121	75.2162
Chandrappa gowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripur	Biliki	2021	Arecanut	0.44	14.444	75.2737
Chandrappagowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Bilaki	2021	Arecanut	0.32	14.4443	75.2746
Lokappagowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Bilaki	2022	Arecanut	1	14.4527	75.2828
Shivaj B R	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Bilaki	2021	Arecanut	0.78	14.4538	75.2786
Jayashreela gowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Chikkaidagodu	2021	Arecanut	0.93	14.5257	75.1971
Mohan	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Negavadi	2021	Arecanut	1.81	14.5217	75.1966
Basavaraj gowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Sorab	Chikkidagodu	2021	Arecanut	0.63	14.5296	75.1993
Ningana Gowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Bankavalli	2020	Arecanut	0.83	14.6396	75.0704
Amara Jyothi T	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tattur	2022	Arecanut	0.53	14.503	75.2043
Sadhashivagowdas	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Udri	2021	Arecanut	2.1	14.4551	75.149
Palakshappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripur	Bilaki	2020	Arecanut	0.89	14.4639	75.2671
Shivarudrappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Biliki	2021	Arecanut	0.76	14.4545	75.2692

Halamma	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Biliki	2021	Arecanut	1.37	14.463	75.2762
Devarajappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripur	Bilaki	2021	Arecanut	0.65	14.4558	75.269
Madevappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripur	Bilaki	2022	Arecanut	0.57	14.4557	75.2669
Gagadarppa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripur	Bilaki	2023	Arecanut	1	14.4572	75.2659
Irappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripur	Bilaki	2021	Arecanut	0.73	14.4582	75.2687
Shashidhar	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripur	Bilaki	2021	Arecanut	0.6	14.4686	75.281
Manjunath	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripur	Bilaki	2022	Arecanut	1.1	14.4697	75.2772
Basavarajappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripur	Bilaki	2022	Arecanut	1.17	14.4735	75.2792
Sulochanamma	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Bilaki	2020	Arecanut	1.44	14.4549	75.2722
Rudraswami m s	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Bilaki	2020	Arecanut	0.97	14.4515	75.267
K shankarappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Bilaki	2022	Arecanut	1.17	14.4663	75.2675
Netravati	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Bilaki	2022	Arecanut	0.57	14.4683	75.2617
K Shankarappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Bilaki	2022	Arecanut	0.57	14.4632	75.2686
Gangadarappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Bilaki	2020	Arecanut	1.16	14.4619	75.2656
Hanumagowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Bilaki	2022	Arecanut	1.74	14.4615	75.2667
Parameswarappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Bilaki	2022	Arecanut	0.48	14.4615	75.264
Doddagowdappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Bilaki	2022	Arecanut	1.91	14.4384	75.2736
Gurunathagowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Bilaki	2022	Arecanut	0.72	14.4367	75.2767
Satishgowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Bilaki	2022	Arecanut	1.8	14.432	75.2801
Jagadeshagowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripur	Bilaki	2022	Arecanut	1.92	14.4228	75.2773
Manjunatha C V	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Biliki	2022	Arecanut	0.42	14.4616	75.2717
Sathishgowda M G	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Biliki	2021	Arecanut	1	14.4408	75.284
M G umesh	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Biliki	2021	Arecanut	0.58	14.4392	75.2762
M G Nagaraja Gowdru	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Biliki	2021	Arecanut	0.7	14.4402	75.2787
Yelukotyappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Biliki	2021	Arecanut	0.68	14.4493	75.256
Sureshappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Negavadi	2021	Arecanut	0.34	14.5006	75.1939
Mallikarjuna	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Negavadi	2021	Arecanut	0.34	14.495	75.1942

Shivaputrappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Negavadi	2022	Arecanut	0.25	14.507	75.1942
Hanumanthappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tatturu vaddigeri	2022	Arecanut	0.44	14.482	75.18
Malleshappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tatturu vaddigeri	2022	Arecanut	0.86	14.5099	75.2151
Yallappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tatturu vaddigeri	2022	Arecanut	0.28	14.5059	75.2151
Lokappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tatturu vaddigeri	2021	Arecanut	1	14.5106	75.2138
Neelappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Thathuru	2020	Arecanut	0.78	14.5048	75.2058
Mujeebulla khan	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Hosa tatturu	2023	Arecanut	0.44	14.5023	75.213
Samiulla khan	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tatturu	2022	Arecanut	0.42	14.4994	75.2125
Yallappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tatturu	2022	Arecanut	0.77	14.4988	75.2144
Shekharappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tatturu	2022	Arecanut	0.3	14.495	75.2148
Nagaraja	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tatturu vaddigeri	2022	Arecanut	0.23	14.4947	75.2141
Hanumanthappa meginamani	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Hiremgadi vaddigeri	2021	Arecanut	1.35	14.5065	75.2258
Hanumanthappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Hiremgadi vaddigeri	2022	Arecanut	0.79	14.5066	75.2281
Nagarathna	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Hiremgadi vaddigeri	2022	Arecanut	0.78	14.5028	75.2284
Nagaraja Gowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tatturu	2022	Arecanut	0.58	14.5026	75.2031
Shivarudrappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Biliki	2021	Arecanut	0.4	14.4597	75.2592
Bharatha P B	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Biliki	2022	Arecanut	0.25	14.4567	75.2543
Honnappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Biliki	2020	Arecanut	1.27	14.4552	75.252
Renukamma	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Biliki	2022	Arecanut	0.5	14.4557	75.251
Manjappa baser	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Biliki	2021	Arecanut	0.61	14.455	75.251
Jakeer Husen	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Biliki	2022	Arecanut	1.4	14.4516	75.2585

Jabeer	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Biliki	2022	Arecanut	0.75	14.4454	75.2598
Sirajulla s khan	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Biliki	2021	Arecanut	1.17	14.4423	75.255
Hanumanthappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Biliki	2022	Arecanut	1.12	14.4501	75.2543
Nagappa timmagonnnavar	Karnataka	Gadag	Gadag	Hombal	2020	Mango Guava	0.28	15.5302	75.5444
Yuvaraj Halikatti	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Huluginakoppa	2021	Arecanut	0.68	14.4203	75.3083
Parameshwarappa H	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Huluginakoppa	2021	Arecanut	1.15	14.4226	75.306
Mallikarjunappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Huluginakoppa	2020	Arecanut	0.82	14.4209	75.3067
Rudragowda G B	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Huluginakoppa	2021	Arecanut	0.66	14.4202	75.3113
Lokappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Muttigi	2021	Mango	0.93	14.4081	75.3174
Ravi M T	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Chikkajamburu	2022	Arecanut	1.34	14.3668	75.3313
Faiz Ahmed Khan	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Chikkajamburu	2021	Arecanut	1.63	14.3689	75.3165
Zahir khan	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Chikkajamburu	2021	Arecanut	1.96	14.372	75.3404
Sikhandhar sab mulla	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Chikkajamburu	2022	Arecanut	5.93	14.3613	75.3204
Shivakumar Hiremath	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Mulathalli	2022	Arecanut	2.1	14.3477	75.3209
Mallikarjunayya Hiremath	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Mulathalli	2021	Arecanut	2.82	14.6958	75.3376
Shiddalingayya Hiremath	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Mulathalli	2022	Arecanut	0.46	14.687	75.3337
Niranjanayya Hiremath	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Mulathalli	2022	Arecanut	0.57	14.7032	75.3264
Mahadev.ganapati. angane	Karnataka	Uttara kannada	Mundgod	Yeribil	2021	Arecanut	0.56	14.6989	75.3251
Basavarajappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Bharangi	2021	Arecanut	0.96	15.0416	74.949
Vijayandrappa C M	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Barangi	2022	Arecanut	1.7	14.56	75.2505

Nilakantappagowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Barangi	2021	Arecanut	1.73	14.5564	75.254
Rajashekhara	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Barangi	2022	Arecanut	0.8	14.5612	75.2438
Siddalingeshwara C B	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Barangi	2022	Arecanut	1.1	14.5553	75.2468
Basavanagowda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Barangi	2022	Arecanut	0.6	14.5575	75.2547
Rudrappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Barangi	2022	Arecanut	2.1	14.558	75.2521
Rudrappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Barangi	2021	Arecanut	1.41	14.5615	75.2601
Rudrappa	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Barangi	2021	Arecanut	1.41	14.5638	75.258
S Rudragouda	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Ginivala	2022	Arecanut	1.34	14.5202	75.2926
Saraswathi	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Tatturu	2022	Arecanut	0.49	14.498	75.2262
Girish k madlli	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	Mundgod	Indoor	2022	Arecanut	0.65	15.0372	75.0124
Basanagowdru p	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Ginivala	2022	Arecanut	2.81	14.5299	75.2646
Hanumantappa y	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Vruttikoppa	2022	Arecanut	0.84	14.5178	75.2252
Channabasappa v	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Barangi	2022	Arecanut	0.46	14.5518	75.257
Channabasappa v	Karnataka	Shimoga	Soraba	Barangi	2021	Arecanut	1.8	14.569	75.2606
Shareefsab Indoor	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	Mundgod	Indoor	2020	Arecanut	0.8	15.0282	75.0138
Giriavva.shivappa.ghanti	Karnataka	Uttarkannada	Mundgod	Indoor	2020	Arecanut	0.77	15.0158	75.012
Puttappa D jyothisanavar	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Hullatti	2021	Arecanut	0.9	14.8757	75.0978
Subhaschandra s akkivalli	Karnataka	Haveri	Hangal	Hullatti	2022	Arecanut	0.53	14.8576	75.1004
Channappa hotanalli	Karnataka	Haveri	Hanagal	Gadegudiyellapur	2022	Arecanut	0.66	14.8522	75.1074

Kamalavva parashuram pichari	Karnataka	Haveri	Hangal	Yalival	2020	Arecanut	0.26	14.9006	75.1075
Puttappa tavategeri	Karnataka	Haveri	Hangal	Baichavalli	2020	Arecanut	1.32	14.7937	75.1166
Somappa b chikkannanavar	Karnataka	Haveri	Hangal	Hasanabadi	2022	Arecanut	0.64	14.838	75.11
Ishwaragaud h patil	Karnataka	Haveri	Hangal	Hasanabadi	2022	Arecanut	2.28	14.8319	75.1168
Veerappa b chikkannanava	Karnataka	Haveri	Hangal	Hasanabadi	2022	Arecanut	1.32	14.8314	75.1065
Gurusangappa banada	Karnataka	Haveri	Hangal	Hullatti	2021	Arecanut	1.27	14.8496	75.1123
Ninganagowda patil	Karnataka	Haveri	Hangal	Hasanabadi	2021	Arecanut	0.5	14.851	75.1095

APPENDIX 3: LOCAL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION (LSC)



MANGROVE FOUNDATION OF INDIA (MFI)

(Registration No: 121/BKIV/2023)

No.42, Mosque Street, Jameelabath, Pulicat, Pulicat Post, Ponneri (Tk), Tiruvallur (Dist.)- 601205,
Tamil Nadu, India. Mobile: 9843747971 & 8072077327, E-Mail: mfipulicat@gmail.com,
www.mangrovefoundationindia.com

Mr. S. MEERASA, B. Com, M.A, (Soc.), M.B.A., (HR).
(Founder & Managing Trustee)

Date: 12/05/2019

Invitation For Local Stakeholder Consultation Round

Dear Stakeholder,

This is to notify that "Grouped Agroforestry Project in Various States of India" intends to contribute towards the conservation of conventional sources of energy by undertaking the implementation of a greenhouse gas (GHG) abatement project activity "Agroforestry Plantation in Multiple State of India" Since, the proposed project is contributing to the mitigation of global climate change and have now decided to adopt 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 following;

- Introduction of the project
- Project details,
- About VCS and CDM mechanism,
- Benefits from the plantation project,
- Grievance Mechanism for stakeholder,
- Assessment methods,
- Yearly / Biennial monitoring process for sustainable development,
- Feedback / Questions from stakeholder,
- Question and Answer session.

Project Site: Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh

Date of Meeting: 23/05/2019, Time : 10 Am to 1 PM

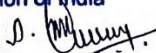
Meeting details:

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. Meerasa, Mobile No: 9843747971, email id: mfipulicat@gmail.com

Looking forward to your replies and comments.

For, **For Mangrove Foundation of India**

Managing Trustee

Mangrove Foundation of India.



Copy to: The President, Pulicherla, Karvetinagaram, Vedurukuppam, GD Nellore, SR Puram, Puthalapattu

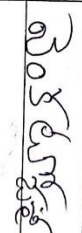
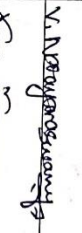
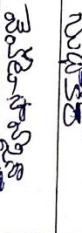
Mangrove Foundation of India (MFI)
No. 42, Mosque Street, Jameelabath, Pulicat, Ponnur, Tiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu - 601 205.

Local Stakeholder's Consultation (LSC) Meeting - Attendance Sheet
Project Name : Grouped Agroforestry Project in various states of India

Venue : CHITTODUR, ANDHRA PRADESH.
COMMUNITY HALL.

Date: 23-05-2019.



S.No.	Name of the Farmer	Age	Sex	Occupation	Village Name	Signature
1.	N. VENKATESULU	48	M	FARMER.	KURCHIVEDU.	
2.	V. NARAYANASWAMY	51	M.	"	"	
3.	G. SUBRAMANYAM NAIDU.	54	M	"	K. LAKSHMI REDDY PALLE	
4.	PATTAI REDDY.	45	M.	"	GIRAM PALLI.	
5.	RAGUNATH REDDY.	53	M.	"	VENUGOPALABURAM	
6.	K. REVATHI.	42.	F	"	"	
7.	M. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU	52	M.	"	AMUDALA.	
8.	M. SUDHAKAR NAIDU.	49	M	"	"	
9.	K. MUNI KRISHNAMA NAIDU	50	M	"	K.C. PALLI.	
10.	K. BHASKAR.	46	M.	"	PENUMURU.	

Infinite Environmental Solutions Limited

Project ID :-
(Holistic life transforming and empowering the community)

Date :- 12/06/19

Venue :- Chingri Club, (Kafagoun)

20

LSC Attendees Sheet

Sl.No	Name	Age	M/F	Village	Designation	Contact	Signature
				Sarthe Terang	Farmer		B. Terang
01	Bidya Terang	25	M		"		Basa
02	Basa Phangchapi	45	F	Dakharam	"		Dorsing
03	Dorsing Phangchapi	30	M	Sing Terang	"		Saba
04	Sabai Bep	45	M	upper de-goun	"		Jarsing
05	Jay Sing Teron	58	M	"	"		Mahon Teron
06	Mahon Teron	30	M	"	"		ES
07	Eatabin Teron	31	M	Howang Teron	"		Baba
08	Babu Ingli	28	M	Dhanitar Ingli	"		kingar
09	Kingson Kathar	39	M	Kania Ingli	"		Soya
10	Sonja Hauk	19	M	Longhi Hauk	"		B. Hauk
11	Baku Hauk	25	M	Kuligaon	"		Jaym
12	Jayram Timung	58	M	Kuligaon	"		Seetu
13	Jeeta Teron	54	M	Mensing Hauk	"		Lily
14	Rita Kropi	45	F	Sarthe Rongpi	"		Jirany
15	Jirson Kro	40	M	Bichaj Bep	"		R. Taro
16	Ranjit Taro	30	M	Sam Taro	"		Soriny
17	Sarsing Terang	31	M	Chingthu Ronghang	"		Bisim
18	Bising Kathar	30	M	Longdile Terang	"		Shemi
19	Dhani Tisso	35	M	Rong Terang	"		Jan
20	Jonasing Tisso	49	M	Rong Terang	"		

Infinite Environmental Solutions Limited

(Holistic life transforming and empowering the community)

Venue - Chingri Club, Kuligaon

Date - 12/06/2019

Stakeholder Feedback Form

General Information

- Stakeholder Name: Dorsing pharsheho
- Organization/Community: community
- Contact Information: Dorsing
- Role in the Project:
- Date:

Project Design and Implementation	
Is project meeting is informative?	Yes
Do you think project planning and implementation is effective?	Yes
Were the project timelines and milestones communicated effectively?	Yes
Did you face any challenges during the project implementation? If yes, please specify:	No
Environmental Impact	
Do you believe the project has contributed positively to environmental conservation?	Yes
Have there been any noticeable changes in biodiversity in the project area? (Increase/Decrease)	Decrease
Social Impact	
How has the project affected the local community? (Positive/Negative)	Yes
Have there been improvements in local livelihoods due to the project?	Yes
Did the project address the needs and concerns of the community?	Yes
Economic Impact	
Have there been economic benefits to the local community because of the project?	Yes
Were local stakeholders fairly compensated for their contributions to the project?	Yes
1. What are the key strengths of the project?	
Bamboo is useful	
2. What areas need improvement?	
Guidance is need	
3. Any additional comments or suggestions:	
No	



MANGROVE FOUNDATION OF INDIA (MFI)

No.42, Mosque Street, Jameelabath, Pulicat, Ponneri TK, Tiruvallur Dist. TN – 601 205

Stakeholder Meeting Evaluation Form

Project : Grouped Agroforestry Project in Various States of India

Date : 23-05-2019.

Location : Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh.

Name of the Stakeholder: K. Latha.

Summary / Feedback of the local stakeholder Consultation Conducted

Questionnaire	Response (Yes / No)
Do you willing to participate in this project	☒ Yes ☐ No
Do you want to get economic profit by participating in the project ?	☒ Yes ☐ No
Do you think this project can bring economic benefits to the local area and promote local sustainable development	☒ Yes ☐ No
Do you support the project ?	☒ Yes ☐ No
What do you think are the main benefits of the project ?	Increase oxygen Level
How will the project affect rural residents engaged in farming ?	No affect
Do you think that the project will bring quantifiable benefits such as increase tree cover to enhance carbon sequestration?	☒ Yes ☐ No
There is a need to develop different agroforestry models for different types of wastelands and degraded land and degraded forest landscape?	☒ Yes ☐ No
Do you have knowledge on appropriate tree crop combination for enhanced productivity and carbon sequestration under agroforestry and farm forestry?	☒ Yes ☐ No
Do you know this project will bring carbon revenue?	Yes
Additional comments if any?	No

Signature: K. Latha.

Invitation for Local Stakeholder Consultation

Date: 09/05/2019

Dear Stakeholders,

This is to notify that “**Work for Improvement of People & Environment Sustainability (WIPES)**” intends to contribute towards conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services by carrying out the plantation initiative undertaking the implementation CO₂ sequestration abatement project activity “**GROUPED AGROFORESTRY PROJECT IN VARIOUS STATES OF 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: Banka, Bihar

Meeting Details:

Date: 27/05/2019

Time: 10:30- 11:30AM

Location: Panchayat Mandal Hall, Banka, Bihar

For further questions and/or comments, you can contact us either at **Mr. Gyandip Boruah**

Contact No: 8486303370

Email Id: info@wipes.org.in

Looking forward to your replies and comments.

For,

Work for Improvement of People & Environment Sustainability (WIPES)

Work for Improvement of People & Environment Sustainability (WIPES)

Local Stakeholder Consultation

Location: Banka, Bihar

Date: 27/05/2019

S.No	Participants Name	Gender	Signature
1.)	Anil Kumar	M.	Anil Kumar
2.	Sanjay	M.	Sanjay
3.	L. Voox	F	L. Voox
4.	Rajesh	M	Rajesh
5.)	Nitesh	M	Nitesh
6.	Narender	M.	Narender
7.	Rinki	F	Rinki
8.	3THHAT	M.	3THHAT
9	Kailesh	M.	Kailesh
10.)	Zarina	F	Zarina
11.	Ravi	F	Ravi
12.	Suryakant	M	Suryakant
13)	Vijay	M.	Vijay
14)	Imran	M.	Imran
15)	Meena	F	Meena

**MANGROVE FOUNDATION OF INDIA
(MFI)**

(Registration No: 121/BKIV/2023)

No.42, Mosque Street, Jameelabath, Pulicat, Pulicat Post, Ponneri (Tk), Tiruvallur (Dist.)- 601205,
Tamil Nadu, India. Mobile: 9843747971 & 8072077327, E-Mail: mfipulicat@gmail.com,
www.mangrovefoundationindia.com

Mr. S. MEERASA, B. Com, M.A, (Soc.), M.B.A., (HR).
(Founder & Managing Trustee)

Date: 25/05/2019

Invitation For Local Stakeholder Consultation Round

Dear Stakeholder,

This is to notify that "Grouped Agroforestry Project in Various States of India" intends to contribute towards the conservation of conventional sources of energy by undertaking the implementation of a greenhouse gas (GHG) abatement project activity "Agroforestry Plantation in Multiple State of 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 following;

- Introduction of the project
- Project details,
- About VCS and CDM mechanism,
- Benefits from the plantation project,
- Grievance Mechanism for stakeholder,
- Assessment methods,
- Yearly / Biennial monitoring process for sustainable development,
- Feedback / Questions from stakeholder,
- Question and Answer session.

Project Site: Uttara Kannada, Karnataka

Date of Meeting: 02/06/2019, Time : 10 Am to 1 PM

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. Meerasa, Mobile No: 9843747971, email id: mfipulicat@gmail.com

Looking forward to your replies and comments.

For, **For Mangrove Foundation of India**
Managing Trustee

Mangrove Foundation of India.



Copy to: The President, Mundagod, – Karnataka.



MANGROVE FOUNDATION OF INDIA (MFI)

No.42, Mosque Street, Jameelabath, Pulicat, Ponneri TK, Tiruvallur Dist. TN – 601 205

Stakeholder Meeting Evaluation Form

Project : Grouped Agroforestry Project in Various States of India

Date : 02-06-2019

Location : Uttara Kannada, Karnataka

Name of the Stakeholder: Sadanad ragappa doolmani

Summary / Feedback of the local stakeholder Consultation Conducted

Questionnaire	Response (Yes / No)
Do you willing to participate in this project	☒ Yes ☐ No
Do you want to get economic profit by participating in the project ?	☒ Yes ☐ No
Do you think this project can bring economic benefits to the local area and promote local sustainable development	☒ Yes ☐ No
Do you support the project ?	☒ Yes ☐ No
What do you think are the main benefits of the project ?	Additional Income
How will the project affect rural residents engaged in farming ?	No affect
Do you think that the project will bring quantifiable benefits such as increase tree cover to enhance carbon sequestration?	☒ Yes ☐ No
There is a need to develop different agroforestry models for different types of wastelands and degraded land and degraded forest landscape?	☒ Yes ☐ No
Do you have knowledge on appropriate tree crop combination for enhanced productivity and carbon sequestration under agroforestry and farm forestry?	☒ Yes ☐ No
Do you know this project will bring carbon revenue?	Yes
Additional comments if any?	No

Signature: ಸದಾನಂದ ರಾಗಪ್ಪ

Mangrove Foundation of India (MFI)
No. 42, Mosque Street, Jameelabath, Pulicat, Ponnur, Tiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu - 601 205.

Local Stakeholder's Consultation (LSC) Meeting - Attendance Sheet

Venue : **Uthara Kannada - Community Hall**
Kannur,

Date: 02-06-2019



S. No.	Name of the Farmer	Age	Sex	Occupation	Village Name	Signature
1,	Ramachandra Ganapathi kalya.	43	M	Farmer,	Kalakoppa.	ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಿ
2,	Grahasana balaji	49	M	ಏ	Oralagi	ಗೌರಾಜ್ಜಿ
3,	Sahadeva Konaraka.	52	M	ಏ	ಏ	Sahadeva -
4,	Srikanta Ramana Sahani	53	M	ಏ	ಏ	ಸುಕಾಂಠ ರಾಮನ
5,	Sadanad raggappa admani	50	M	ಏ	ಏ	ಸದಾನಂದ ರಾಗ್ಗಪ್ಪ
6,	Bongarappa Badabai	48	M	ಏ	Althangi	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಬದಬಾಯಿ
7,	Erappa Badabai	46	M	ಏ	ಏ	ಎರಪ್ಪ ಬದಬಾಯಿ
8,	Malakappa Badabai	44	M	ಏ	ಏ	ಮಲಕ್ಕಪ್ಪ
9,	Sahadeva Narasimhan -	51	M	ಏ	Koolambi.	ಸಹದೇವ್
10,	Vishnu Shankarappa.	42	M	ಏ	Pala.	ವಿಷ್ಣು ಶಂಕರ್‌ಕಪ್ಪ

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