



**Verified Carbon
Standard**

MAHOGANY PLANTATION IN INDIA



MAHOGANI
VISHWA AGRO PVT LTD

Document Prepared by MITCON Consultancy & Engineering Services Limited

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1 PROJECT DETAILS

1.1 Summary Description of the Project

The project “**Mahogany plantation in India**” is a joint reforestation and sustainable development plantation project activity, in Maharashtra, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh, Gujrat and Karnataka states of India. Plantation for this project is carried out by participating farmers. The participant (farmer) plant trees on their private land, holding proprietorship of the trees and their harvests as well. Mahogani Vishwa Agro Private Limited (MVAPL) is the project proponent which is coordinating the efforts among the various stakeholder. It has offered training to planters for plantation and shares a segment of revenues from carbon credits with the farmers. Currently MVAPL associates with farmers those who are willing to cultivate Mahogany trees on their land in hundreds of hectares in the state of Maharashtra, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh, Gujrat and Karnataka states of India and defined as a project boundary. In pre-project scenario project land use to be an agriculture land but due to intense demand of water in agriculture and seasonal availability of water the project proponent has converted agriculture land into forest land.

The MVAPL have recognized a unique contract cultivation model for mahogany plantation where plantation growers are considered as stakeholders and a joint initiative is developed to secure carbon credits. The incomes to the farmers are increased by promising them best and optimum price as well as modern methodologies to increase their production. The farmers are constantly stimulated to follow Virtuous Agricultural Practices. Mahogani Vishwa Agro Private Limited over the years has established, trustful relationship, wherein farmers who continue to be faithfully associated with company and enjoy long term benefits.

The turning management control system by MVAPL encourages to empower women and the undereducated by providing them the opportunity to be the representative of the regional area. Participants those who are most knowledgeable, regardless of education levels or gender are appointed as a guides and leaders in their respective regions.

The Project description document is a brief information about the proposed size of the project covering 15,000 hectares land. which shall be planted by 2023, the planation shall be covered in 5 states of India. Currently the project has completed plantation at 245.58 hectares covering all the 5 proposed states of India. There are 487 farmers covered till today. We propose to complete the planation by 2023 and the approximate number of farmers to be benefitted is expected to be more than 20,000.

The project shall be in locations Maharashtra, Gujrat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Telangana states of India. The project activity is expected to generate GHG emission reductions or removals trough the Mahogany planation activities by using the methodology AR-ACM0003 Version.2.0 and developed under the Clean Development Mechanism for large-scale reforestation which is being used under the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS). The project estimates average yearly removals of 7,36,450 tons of CO₂ per hectare per year for 30 years of crediting period.

The initial years due to phase wise plantation the credits would gradually increase. In the initial year the expected reductions are lower but depending on the plantations in the coming year it is expected to be 8,25,000 tCO₂ per annum. The annual average taking into account the varying rates is expected to be 7,36,450 tCO₂.

1.2 Sectoral Scope and Project Type

The Project is classified under the sector 14 of the VCS: Agriculture, Forestry and other land use (AFOLU) and operates as an Afforestation, Reforestation, and Revegetation (ARR) project type. In addition, the project has been designated as a grouped Project and plans to increase the number of project instances. As described in this design document.

The first phase of the project consists of the participation of 487 landholders to restore tree cover in initial project instances using 3,05,220 trees of Mahogany (Mahogany swietenia) in 245.5 Hectare that are adapted to the agroecological zone of the project.

The project is expected to cover 15,000 hectares in 5 states of the country by 2023

1.3 Project Eligibility

The project complies with all rules and requirements stated in the following documents. ARR program has not cleared any native forest with in the 10 years of project start date and trees has been planted on the agriculture land to increase forest cover of area. Project is eligible for ARR activities and increases carbon sequestration by establishing, vegetative cover on and degraded agriculture land. Project include the species mahogany for plantation but include timber harvesting plan after the maturation period. The harvested area will be replaced with new plants after maturation period is over.

- Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) Program guide Version 4.0, 19 September 2019.
- VCS Standard, Version 4.0.
- VCS Methodology Requirements, v4.0, 19 September 2019.
- AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool, Ver,4.0.

1.4 Project Design

The proposed project has been designed to include a multiple installation of an activity. The project is a grouped project as defined under the VCS (VCS Standard 4.0).

Eligibility Criteria

The project applies “AR-ACM0003. Ver. 2.0 Methodology for Afforestation and reforestation of lands except wetlands” is eligible under scope 14 (AFOLU Projects).

Participation in this project activity is completely voluntary and unbiased. The VCS Program is not discriminatory to anyone. The project proponent has developed a set of eligibility criteria for

the inclusion of any new eligible areas as instances willing to participate within the proposed grouped project as part of the first group of instances or at later stages.

Eligibility of this project is assessed at two levels. The first is based on the CDM methodology used and the second as a VCS grouped project.

CDM Methodology Eligibility Requirements. Regarding the former, the eligibility for a Large-scale A/R CDM reforestation project is assessed using CDM Executive Board Report 26, Annex 18, "Procedures to demonstrate the eligibility of lands for afforestation and reforestation project activities, Version 2. To qualify as a CDM reforestation project, the project must meet the host country definition of a forest. As per the para.4 of the AR-Tool19, forest threshold values applicable to host party: India defines the minimum area of a "forest" as 0.5 hectare or more with a minimum tree canopy density of 10%, with trees having the potential to reach a minimum height of two meters at maturity in situ. As a VCS project, however, this aspect of eligibility does not apply. VCS allows the use of smaller project areas and captures them as afforestation, reforestation and revegetation projects. This PD includes discrete project areas that are less than the minimum area to allow the inclusion of even the smallest small-hold farmer. VCS also allows deviation from the 30% crown cover requirement to allow continued subsistence farming in the project areas

The additional demonstrations required by Annex 18 are based on the results of project baseline monitoring of each project area and are presented on the worksheet. The information is collected on-site, through direct observation and measurement and through direct discussion with the landowner and members of his/her Small Group. Additional evidence is based on information discussed below and demonstrates adherence to these requirements.

(a) The land subject to the project activity does not fall in wetland category;

The project activity land zone does not fall under the wetland area rather than project activity is implemented where baseline activity was degraded land by agriculture activity.

(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.

After the plantation there will be no soil movement, and land will remain undisturbed. Farmers are shifted from agriculture plantation activities due to increasing water scarcity in the area. These land does not include the organic soils, however there will be some annual activities such as pruning and training of trees but soil movement will not be greater than 10%.

The project activity complies with the applicability conditions of the tools contained within the methodology.

Grouped project eligibility criteria- Each plantation activity will meet with CDM requirements. Requirements include eligibility, applicability, additionality thresholds, the technologies and measures used, baseline scenario and determination, boundary determination and monitoring, all as described. Additionally, there are two other eligibility criteria for inclusion of new instances of each project activity. The first it is stated must be in the geographic area defined (i.e., in India).

As this is a large-scale project and activity complies with methodology AR-ACM-0003 with minimum of CERs year average limit.

1.5 Project Proponent

Organization name	Mahogani Vishwa Agro Pvt Ltd
Contact person	Bhagatsing Manohar Shelke
Title	Managing Director
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1.6 Other Entities Involved in the Project

Organization name	Infinite Solutions
Role in the project	Document preparation
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Organization name	MITCON Consultancy & Engineering Services Limited
Role in the project	Consultant
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1.7 Ownership

The project proponent (Mahogani Vishwa Agro Pvt Ltd, MVAPL) is acting as a coordinator on behalf of the farmer and/or farmer groups they have signed an agreement with each and every farmer/landowner who is participating in the project. MVAPL and the farmer groups sign contractual agreements (farmer commitment from, farmer group contract, MoUs with farmers). after a due process of consultation and consent seeking. The project proponent has full and uncontested legal rights over the trees on land; hold the right to implement the project activities and has the ownership of carbon credits accrued from the project. MVAPL currently has agreed with the farmers for a 30-year contract period, thus the calculations have been demonstrated for 30 years. The project may be renewed after the expiry of the current contract agreement.

1.8 Project Start Date

The project start date is the agreement date between MVAPL and landowner (farmer). The first contract between the two parties was signed on 12 March 2019.

1.9 Project Crediting Period

Project crediting period Start date: 12 March 2019

Project crediting end date: 11 March 2049

Project crediting period: 12 March 2019 to 11 March 2049

Total number of crediting years: 30 Years (Renewable)

The crediting period is expected to be 30 years, however since the current contract agreement is for 30 years thus the emission reductions have been demonstrated only for 30 years. Beyond this period the contract may be renewed and accordingly the VCS PD shall revise in consultation with the VCS and the DOE.

1.10 Project Scale and Estimated GHG Emission Reductions or Removals

Project Scale
Project

Large project	✓
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Year	Estimated GHG emission reductions or removals (tCO ₂ e)
Year 2019	0
Year 2020	2,750
Year 2021	30,250
Year 2022	1,67,750
Year 2023	4,42,750
Year 2024	8,25,000
Year 2025	8,25,000
Year 2026	8,25,000
Year 2027	8,25,000
Year 2028	8,25,000
Year 2029	8,25,000
Year 2030	8,25,000
Year 2031	8,25,000
Year 2032	8,25,000
Year 2033	8,25,000
Year 2034	8,25,000
Year 2035	8,25,000
Year 2036	8,25,000
Year 2037	8,25,000
Year 2038	8,25,000
Year 2039	8,25,000
Year 2040	8,25,000
Year 2041	8,25,000
Year 2042	8,25,000

Year 2043	8,25,000
Year 2044	8,25,000
Year 2045	8,25,000
Year 2046	8,25,000
Year 2047	8,25,000
Year 2048	8,25,000
Year 2049	8,25,000
Total estimated ERs	2,20,93,500
Total number of crediting years	30
Average annual ERs	7,36,450

1.11 Description of the Project Activity

The main aim of project is to restore the degraded land through reforestation and plantation activity. The project aims to convert the underproductive degraded lands into mahogany forest with the help of small-scale farmers. The project activity aims to contribute towards forest restoration, climate change mitigation and will provide additional income to farmers through selling of carbon credit. Farmers are the major Participants of this project activity and were trained and their information was upgraded to maintain forest and reduce the soil erosion in the area. The participants were informed about the need of project through the training and demonstrated with future impacts of climate change. Project activity will change the pre-project scenario which was agriculture to plantation activity. Subsistence farmers voluntarily choose to be a part of this activity due to less water availability in areas. Project participants shifted their activity from agriculture to forest plantation. Project is not located in a boundary that is covered by jurisdictional REDD+ program.

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. The below chart shows the plan from silviculture to harvest-

- Management- Information management, GIS, Budgeting.
- Planning- Site layout, Species selection and suitability, Environment assessments, stakeholder identification.
- Silviculture- Nursery, Land management, Marking and pit preparation, planting.
- Forest protection- Fire control, pest control, Disease control, Training management.

Management system-

The project activity consists the concept of sustained yield that will include the periodic felling after the completion of rotation period (in case of mahogany the rotation period is 10 years) and

replaced with new plantation. Rotation period is selected based on physical and silvicultural rotation. The plantation activity will provide employment to local people for yearly operational and maintenance of the plants

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

Planning- Working plan has been developed to aim at continuity of policy action and controlling the plantation activity at the local level. Working plan covered multiple activities of survey, assessment and revisions on basis of past results and present facts. Planning also include actions those include actions for future in conformity with long term objectives. Planning activity has multiple provisions of control and maintenance of records (Such as: Number of farmers and contracts) and collection of facts. Planning conducted to implement the actives: Formulation, Draft and implementation of working plan. Species (Mahogany) was selected based on the climatic suitability, Rotation period and environment assessment. Mahogany is a fast-growing species with rotation period of 10 years is widely grown species in India.

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

Silviculture- Mahogany species was selected for plantation in this project activity. The company aims to grow high quality trees to produce sawn timber, transmission poles and wood-based panels products. Mahogany is currently the most used species for producing pulpwood for the paper industry, the major timber used for transmission poles across the tropics, it is also used for wood-based products and plywood used in construction industry. Additionally, these species can be suitable for a wide range of climatic conditions and soil types.

The silviculture activities include the following.

Nursery management: The Tree Breeding Centre is the facility where nursery operations take place. The seeds are nursed in trays which contains insert cups. Cocopeat is used instead of soil. The cocopeat is mixed with slow-release fertilizer and poured in the insert cups. The seeds are sown in the insert cups by means of hand sowing and a sowing machine. The trays with sown

seeds are then taken to the greenhouse with shade netting. After germination of the seeds, the seedlings take some time in the greenhouse depending on the species and the growth rate.

Planting target- Company is targeting to plant 1,66,65,000 tree plantation in 5 years. The area to be covered is approximately 15000 Hectare (37065 Acre).

Land preparation – Land was prepared for plantation before one month of plantation and weeds were removed manually.

Plantation- Planting is done just before the rainy season for better survival. All the plants were brought from nursery to field for direct plantation. Plants were planted with spacing of 3*3 meter. This activity is expected to be completed by the end of October of each planting year depending on the weather where possible. Soil is then placed around the roots, ensuring that the seedling remains in a vertical position and firmed down using the fingertips.

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

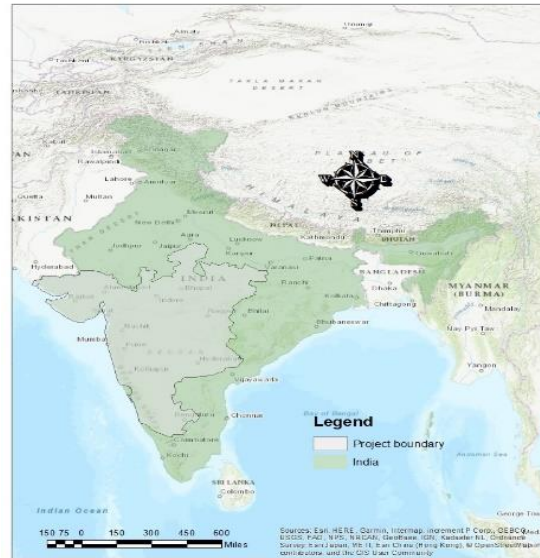
Forest protection- Forest protection include natural resilience as well as anthropogenic resilience system. Natural resilience is the capacity of the biological system to maintain its structure and patterns of behaviour with respect to external disturbances thus resilience is the ability of a forest ecosystem to withstand such prospective disturbing forces.

Fire control- Trainings are given to farmers and tools are provided to prevent the forest fires. Apart from training and tools, plantation area is planned accordingly to minimize the 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 pest in the plantation area. Soil is treated with (*Azhadirachta indica*) juice to prevent from any pest attack. The Company actively employs a range of preventative and control methods to combat pest and disease. It aims to maintain a diversity of planting stock, to ensure that the genetic base of the plantation is wide and varied. It has a dedicated research and development department that trials new commercial species for deployment, continuously evaluates its planted material, and engages with leading research institutions. The Company aims to avoid exposing trees to extreme temperature or abnormally high or low levels of water or fertiliser, to eliminate wherever possible unhygienic conditions and weeds, and to remove dead or dying plants on a regular basis.

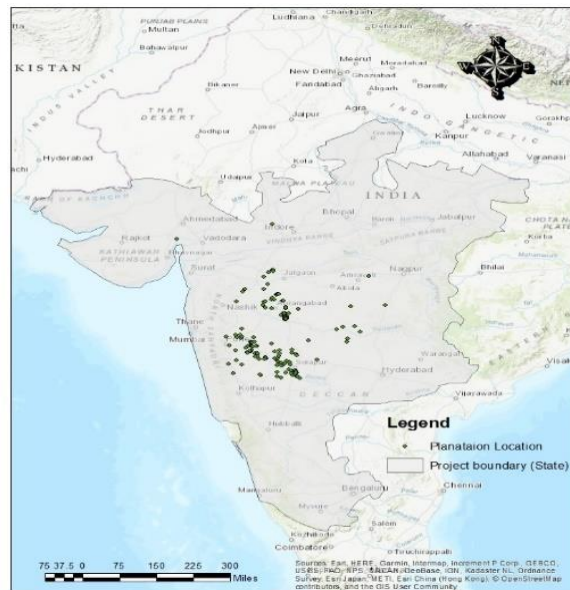
1.12 Project Location

Figure 1- Area of the Project boundary



The individual project locations are in the villages in the state of Maharashtra.

The locations of the district are shown in the Figure 2 And table.2



Above map shows the individual Plantation point and the Administrative details of India.

The details of individual farmers have been presented in Appendix 1.

1.13 Conditions Prior to Project Initiation

The project activity locations are in multiple areas in Five states of India that includes Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Telangana and Karnataka. The project has not been implemented to generate GHG emissions for the purpose of their subsequent reduction, removal or destruction.

The plantation will replace the pre-project agriculture activities with forest plantation on a degraded land.

Topography of the project area- The project area is distributed between the 285 ft above MSL to 1100 ft above MSL and covers Low mountains, residual hills, coastal plains and plateaus. Project area has a lot of topographical variations and consist multi-level geography. The southern part of the peninsular region is known as the deccan plateau which extends southward region from mountainous ranges. The western boundary of this plateau is formed by a mountain chain known as western ghats. The hills near the eastern boundary of the plateau are known as eastern ghats.

Soil- The common types of soil groups found in the project area are: Red soils: Red gravelly loam soil, Red loam soil, Red gravelly clay soil, Red clay soil. Black cotton soil: gravelly soil, loose, black soil, basalt deposits. Lateritic soils: Lateritic gravelly soil, Lateritic soil, sandy loam .

Climate- The climate of the region varies from semi-arid, dry season in the north to tropical wet rainy season in the south. Rain falls during the monsoon season from about June to October. March to June can be very dry and hot, with temperatures regularly exceeding 40 °C. The summer season is characterized by hot days and nights whereas during the winter season the days are warm and sunny, and nights are very cold. July marks the onset of monsoons, which last till September. The regions of western India have a predominantly coastal climate because of the Arabian Sea and the Gulf of Kutch. The days and night are hot and humid during the summer season. Monsoon strikes in July and lasts till September. Generally, the climate is pleasant even during winter season. This region also has a predominantly coastal climate because of the Arabian Sea towards the west and the Indian Ocean to the South. The climate is most pleasant from November to March. The summers are not as hot as northern regions, but the humidity is extreme. Monsoon strikes between late April and July.

Temperature- Maximum temperatures average 28 degrees Celsius in January and build rapidly increase up to 37 degrees Celsius by May. They then drop rapidly with the arrival of the monsoon but continue to average 28 degrees Celsius for remaining of the year.

Ecosystem- The project area is bounded on east and west by ghats (hills). The large are of the project zone is forest and is home for multiple faunal and floral species. Western part of project areas has the dry deciduous forests of this ecoregion are flanked by the moist deciduous forests along the lower elevations and foothills of the Western Ghats to the west and by thorn scrub to the east. The project area has a three-storied forest, with an upper canopy at 15-25 meter, an understory at 10-15 meter, and undergrowth at 3-5 meter the trees in denser, mature forests. The vegetation is characterized by *Boswellia serrata*, *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Acacia catechu*, *Terminalia tomentosa*, *Terminalia paniculata*, *Terminalia belirica*, *Chloroxylon swietenia*, *Albizia amara*, *Cassia fistula*, *Hardwickia binata*, *Dalbergia latifolia*, *Sterospermum personatum*, *Pterocarpus marsupium*, *Diospyros montana*, and *Shorea robusta*, among others (Champion and Seth 1968). Therefore, this ecoregion probably represents a transition zone between the moister western vegetation and the drier vegetation to the east. Champion and Seth (1968) classified these forests as Mixed Deciduous Forests. Thorny plants become more common in areas where

grazing pressure is high. The ecoregion's mammal fauna includes seventy-five species. One, the critically endangered fruit bat, is a near-endemic species. Other threatened mammals include the Asian elephant (*Elephantus maximus*), Asiatic wild dog (*Cuon alpinus*), Sloth bear (*Melursus ursinus*), Gaur (*Bos gaurus*), and Malabar squirrel (*Ratufa indica*).

1.14 Compliance with Laws, Statutes and Other Regulatory Frameworks

As this is a voluntarily tree planting program on existing farmland, there are few country specific laws that are relevant to this project. A review of the potentially applicable laws and regulations were made. They include:

National Forest Policy for India, 1988 sets a target of 33.33% forest cover. The policy suggests that afforestation on degraded wastelands could be an important component of achieving this goal.

Section 20(2) in The Indian Forest Act, 1927. 20A. Forest land or waste land- deemed to be reserved forests. — (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or any other law for the time being in force, any forest land or waste land in the territories comprised within an Indian.

State, immediately before the date of its merger in any of the integrating States now forming part of this State (hereinafter in this section referred to as the “merged territories”).

There is no law/ regulation specific to reforestation of privately owned degraded lands. However, the continued deforestation and forest degradation despite these policies show that they will continue as unrealized aspirations without additional funding and support. Without the project activity, the project area will not be reforested, and with this project activity the goals of the on-going reforestation programs or policies will not be reduced.

1.15 Participation under Other GHG Programs

1.15.1 Projects Registered (or seeking registration) under Other GHG Program(s)

Project has never been registered and nor seeking registration under any other GHG programs mechanism.

1.15.2 Projects Rejected by Other GHG Programs

Not applicable.

1.16 Other Forms of Credit

1.16.1 Emissions Trading Programs and Other Binding Limits

The project host country is Republic of India and is a developing nation. Net GHG emission reductions or removals generated by the Project will not be used for compliance with an

emissions trading program or to meet binding limits on GHG emissions in any Emission Trading program or other binding limits.

1.16.2 Other Forms of Environmental Credit

The project is not being used to create other forms of environmental credits.

1.17 Additional Information Relevant to the Project

AR-ACM-0003 version 2.0 mentioned that contain requirement for the determinization of land and eligible as this project is not a wetland project and does not contain any organic land

Leakage Management

Leakage will be minimized as follows:

As per the methodology there is no displacement of land for agricultural practices. Thus, leakage is not applicable.

Displacement of people: MVAPL members plant mahogany trees, on their own lands. The agreement with the farmers does not give any right to MVAPL over the Small Group's land or require that they leave. The project does not displace any people.

Displacement of farming activities- Infinite solutions. hold small farmers only plant trees to the extent that they can afford to, given their reliance on the remainder of their land for subsistence agriculture. The value of their crops far exceeds the GHG revenues that are available. In addition, where Small Groups have adopted improved farming practices, crop yields have improved.

Displacement of primary fuel supply- Infinite solutions tree growing activities do not cause leakage in the form of harvesting wood outside the project area. First, a large number of the residents in the subject districts already use wood as their primary source of fuel, an activity that has resulted in regional deforestation. Second, MVAPL provide best practices call for the planting and management of sustainable woodlots, that allows for the continuing growth of carbon stocks and the use of deadfall, or tree wood, available through managed trimming

Commercially Sensitive Information

Commercially sensitive information has been made available to the VVB during the validation, on request.

Sustainable Development

The sustainable development priorities of India are described under the "India Vision 2030- Vision for an environmentally sustainable future. Under the economic vision and strategy (section 4) for sustainable management, one of the priorities is to raise income for farmers from agriculture through increased agricultural production and value addition. Furthermore, under the

social strategy (section 5), one priority is to improve the capacity for adaptation to global climate change.

The project contributes to sustainable development priorities through:

- (i) Increasing yields of crops, thus, raising agricultural production and incomes; and
- (ii) Improved management of agricultural land as a result of adoption of good practices – thereby increasing the adaptive capacity of the farming system to climate change impacts.

Further Information

NA.

2 SAFEGUARDS

2.1 No Net Harm

The project is designed to have a positive impact on the environment by improving the local ecological conditions through mahogany plantation and there is no potential negative impact on the environmental or socio-economic conditions. This project does not use any fertilizers, pesticides, etc. which are considered harmful to the environment and leads biodegradation. This project also improves the economic conditions of the local communities over a period of time and beyond the project's lifetime. In case, if any farmer wishes to withdraw their participation from the program there will be no impact on the project, except the carbon benefits and the same will be notified to VVB during verification time. In addition, during the stakeholder consultation meetings there was no negative feedback received from the farmers. Therefore, this project is deemed to produce positive impacts and there will be no net harm from this project.

2.2 Local Stakeholder Consultation

The district level and year wise exhaustive meetings were held and the meeting with stakeholders with all the members, further half yearly reviews are conducted in all the district project areas.

Sr. No.	Districts	Date of local stakeholder meeting conducted
1.	Pune	07/01/2019
2.	Ahemadnagar	19/01/2019
3.	Bijapur (Vijayapur)	15/03/2019
4.	Osmanabad	11/10/2019
5.	Jalgaon	13/01/2020
6.	Satara	07/08/2020
7.	Aurangabad	10/08/2020 /14/10/2020
8.	Sangali	04/10/2020

9.	Solapur	15/11/2020
10.	khambhat	03/12/2020
11.	Yavatmal	18/12/2020
12.	Nashik	04/01/2021
13.	Parbhani	24/01/2021
14.	Nanded	25/01/2021
15.	Badnawar	12/02/2021

Multiple stakeholders from different concerned fields were present during the meeting,

- Benefitted farmers
- Forest department
- Local communities and community heads
- Representatives of regional government and non-governmental organization.
- Local NGOs

During the discussions with project proponent and the farmers the feasibility of the project in terms of timber benefits vis-à-vis agricultural revenue were discussed. The crop yield and impact of climate change on the agricultural practices were also discussed. Overall, at the sites a representative from MVAPL, would start with the introduction about the financial benefits due to Mahogany plantation. MVAPL would also introduce the project idea of the A/R activity into farmers. Overall, at the sites a representative from MVAPL, would start with the introduction about the financial benefits due to Mahogany plantation. MVAPL would also introduce the project idea of the A/R activity into farmers.

MVAPL also discussed about the agreement with each of the land parcel owners and the long-term benefits associated due to the partnership. Farmers willing to voluntarily participate to the project were registered in these preliminary meetings. Each interested farmer was then individually visited, in order to assess eligibility and his land, to conduct biophysical evaluation of the area, to determine the planting models and the choice of responsibilities that they would carry out.

As the project was designed and proposed in a participative way, and because it is managed by each Entity in a very cooperative way, each farmer can at any time give advice or recommendations, as a full owner of the project via his Project Entity.

Stakeholder meeting was conducted phase wise from 2018 to 2021 in different districts of Karnataka and Maharashtra, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh and Gujrat.

The project proponent explained the process to stakeholder and community members about VCS Program validation and verification and the validation/verification body's site visit. The project proponent requested all the stakeholder cooperation to VVB during the validation process.

Summary of the comments received:

The project is generally well accepted:

- A. Farmers are proud to be part of a climate change mitigation program

- B. *Farmers are thankful for this help as they feel it would provide a better long-term viability as compared to the regular agricultural outputs.*
- C. The producers also declared they were very interested by the possibility of developing projects of carbon sequestration. The project will help them access this new market and revenue for their efforts to mitigate climate change.

Some doubts or requests were taken into account:

- A. Will a real efficient monitoring process be implemented? (they've heard of or known other projects led by other entities that did not include follow up in the long run)
- B. Will the farmers receive trainings about agroforestry and forestry practices?
- C. How will the farmers fight against the pests?
- D. How will the carbon credits be claimed and how much revenue the farmers would receive?
- E. By when would the farmers receive the money from carbon credits?
- F. What will be the requirements from individual farmers to claim carbon credits?
- G. Report on how due account was taken of any comments received

In the project development, all these questions were taken into account: A monitoring plan has been developed and the cooperative is highly conscious that a monitoring in the long run is crucial for the development and permanence of the project. All the farmer will be covered under farmers training plan. The plan would take into account the activity right from sourcing of seed, to preparing the land, planting of saplings and then management of the plants, pest control, fire control etc. The farmers were made aware of the climate change implications due to rise of temperature and its harmful impacts. Discussion on the possible mitigation as well as how forest is the best option available to fight global warming was carried out. All the farmers were in unison to make a positive impact on the environment.

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

Photographs of the individual locations are described below.







2.3 Environmental Impact

This project activity is a A/R CDM project activity and comes under AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other land Use) criteria thus this project activity does not have any negative environmental impact. The project activity is completely environmentally friendly and has positive impacts on environment.

2.4 Public Comments

The project shall be listed on the Verra website for 30 days, any public comments received shall be considered during the validation process.

2.5 AFOLU-Specific Safeguards

Participation under this project activity is completely voluntary. The participants have planted trees on their land on a voluntary basis and maintain the ownership of the land. The tree grown on the land will be yield over the period of the project. Infinite solutions will help and support the farmers for throughout the project activity. The rapid growth of the project activity has a positive reaction and feedback from the stakeholders.

The stakeholder meeting was conducted at small level also with farmers to come to know about the prospective from each and everyone. The below mentioned points are summarize about this.

Comments village panchayat heads-

This program will help in mitigating climate change by planting trees. It will also help in achieving the Forestry goals. All the stakeholders are treated equally in respect of gender or economic values. Panchayat also encourages the planation activity and promote locals for planation. The project area is facing rainfall scarcity and is not viable for agriculture due to high water consumption, but the planation activity will provide an additional income to the farmers.

VDO (Village development comments)- Project well help in establishing green area and develop community's socio-economic status as well. The program is helping in sustainable development goal.

Farmers- We have aerated the small groups and joined tree plantation program. We are planting the trees on land because due to water scarcity we were not be able to produce crops efficiently and production was very less comparative to other resource rich areas. Poor people who don't have money to invest will be highly benefitted people. We have improved economic conditions because of this project.

NGOs comment- Villagers those who were affected from water scarcity will be benefitted from this activity. Women from the farmers family are benefitted as most of the landowners are women. PP is always available for any suggestion or discussion.

Risks to local stakeholders due to project implementation and how the project will mitigate such risks.

Risks to local stakeholder resources due to project implementation and how the project will mitigate such risks, including the plans to ensure the project will not impact local stakeholder's property rights without the free, prior and informed consent

Processes to ensure ongoing communication and consultation with local stakeholders, including a grievance redress procedure to resolve any conflicts which may arise between the project proponent and local stakeholders.

3 APPLICATION OF METHODOLOGY

3.1 Title and Reference of Methodology

Title: "AR-ACM0003: Afforestation and reforestation of lands except wetlands ---Version 2.0."

Tools referenced in this methodology:

- Combined tool to identify the baseline scenario and demonstrate additionality in A/R CDM project activities" (Version 01).
- Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks in dead wood and litter in A/R CDM project activities (Version 03.1).
- Estimation of non-CO2 GHG emissions resulting from burning of biomass attributable to an A/R CDM project activity (Version 04.0.0).
- Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks of trees and shrubs in A/R CDM project activities. (Version. 04.2).
- Estimation of the increase in GHG emissions attributable to displacement of pre-project agricultural activities in A/R CDM project activity Version 02.0.
- Tool for estimation of change in soil organic carbon stocks due to the implementation of A/R CDM project activities Version 01.1.0.

3.2 Applicability of Methodology

Applicability Criteria AR-AMS0003	Evaluation
a) The land subject to the project activity does not fall into the wetland category.	The area in which the project activity instance is situated is not classified as a wetland.
(b) Soil disturbance attributable to the project activity does not cover more than 10 per cent of area ² in each of the following	Soil disturbance attributable to the project will in no case cover more than 10% of the total surface. No machinery will be used for the

types of land, when these lands are included within the project boundary	preparation and installation of trees in the ground.
(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 2 and 3 to this	The land on which the plantation has been established does not contain organic soils. The soils of the initial project instances and the grouped project area were classified according to the procedures of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) utilizing soil maps, vector files and maps, soil classification. Any of the selected areas will undergo, under baseline conditions, land use or management practices described in appendices 2 and 3 of the
The project activity applying this methodology shall also comply with the applicability conditions of the tools contained within the methodology and applied by the project activity.	The project activity applied to this methodology is also complied with Tools as well mention in section 2.1.

3.3 Project Boundary

The project area is a complex area, thousands of discrete individual project areas spread out over thousands of square hectares (see Section 1.12 for a summary. As such the project boundaries are presented in Fig.1 and table 1, project area boundaries in the map

Source		Gas	Included?	Justification/Explanation
Baseline	Above-ground biomass	CO ₂	Yes	CO ₂ emissions from removal of preexisting vegetation are conservatively considered
		CH ₄	No	Pre-existing vegetation is not slashed nor burned
		N ₂ O	No	Pre-existing vegetation is not slashed nor burned
		Other	-	
		CO ₂	Yes	CO ₂ emissions from removal of preexisting vegetation are conservatively considered

Source		Gas	Included?	Justification/Explanation
Project	Below-ground biomass			
		CH ₄	No	Pre-existing vegetation is not slashed nor burned
		N ₂ O	No	Pre-existing vegetation is not slashed nor burned
		Other	-	
	Above-ground biomass	CO ₂	Yes	This is the major carbon pool of the project activity
		CH ₄	No	Biomass in project scenario is not slashed nor burned
		N ₂ O	No	Biomass in project scenario is not slashed nor burned
		Other	-	
	Below-ground biomass	CO ₂	Yes	This is the major carbon pool of the project activity
		CH ₄	No	Biomass in project scenario is not slashed nor burned
		N ₂ O	No	Biomass in project scenario is not slashed nor burned
		Other	-	

3.4 Baseline Scenario

Following Section 5.2, paragraph 11 of AR-ACM0003, the baseline scenario of the Mahogany project is discontinuation on the pre-project land uses, that is agriculture activity and further continuation of the land uses will be Mahogany plantations, for a minimum period of 30 years.

On plantation farms, this means discontinuation of cropping management practices and reduce the process of degradation and loss of forest cover due to meteorological phenomena as follows, discontinuation of shifting agriculture; and on pastures, cattle grazing and reduce resulting degradation.

Most Likely Scenario. The methodology requires justification that “the most likely baseline scenario of the large-scale A/R CDM project activity is considered to be the land-use prior to the implementation of the project activity, either grasslands or croplands.” The baseline field

observation as detailed in the "Project Summary" worksheet indicates the project areas are grassland and cropland prior to implementation of the project activity. That this is also the most likely use of the project areas, without the project activity, is supported by:

- The project areas are private lands owned by subsistence farmers conducting the project activity. They have a history of farming and use of the land, other than natural forest or long-term forestry practice.
- These lands are located in an area populated by subsistence farmers, who use wood for their primary fuel. As supported by the references below, wood use, agriculture and increasing population have been key factors in deforestation.
- These factors lead to the conclusion that there is little reason to believe that the project areas will revert to forest area without intervention.
- There are no alternative uses of this land that can be reasonably expected.

. Literature Regarding Changes in Baseline Carbon Stocks. There is a clear pattern of rural firewood use and forest degradation in Gujrat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Telangana and Maharashtra that supports the case that carbon stocks on each individual project area would be expected to decline or, at best, are increasing at a rate of less than 10% compared to the expected removal by sinks. The lands of and surrounding the project areas have been degrading for decades, due to human intervention. Overall, fuel wood accounts for about 60% of the total fuel consumption in rural India. In estimating fuel wood consumption, the Forest Survey of India showed only 17 million tonnes to be available on a sustainable basis and 86 million tonnes were not.

The specific project areas are part of this environment. They are lands owned and used by the rural residents and are subject to constant pressure to provide fuel wood, food and livelihood form these subsistence-level farmers.

3.5 Additionality

To identify the baseline scenario and demonstrate additionality of this ARR project activity the "Combined tool to identify the baseline scenario and demonstrate additionality in ARR CDM project activities" is applied.

Applicability The afforestation project does not lead to violation of any applicable law even if the law is not enforced. Project also qualifies as the forest requirement of the host country "Defines the minimum area of a "forest" as 0.5 hectare or more with a minimum tree canopy density of 10%, with trees having the potential to reach a minimum height of two meters at maturity in situ".

Procedure

STEP 0. Preliminary screening based on the starting date of the ARR activity

The contractual agreement between MVAPL and Farmers became effective on 12 March 2019. The tasks of the contract include planting of at least 15000 ha as part of the ARR project activity.

Therefore, the starting date of the project is 2019 and the exact date is justified by the first plantation activities. To compare the contract with progress on the ground an external tree auditor randomly checks the planted areas.

As part of the agreement MVAPL is funding the planting and maintenance of the ARR activity. In return, MVAPL is entitled to VCUs relating to the ARR activities. Therefore, the incentive from the planned sale of VCUs (partly as up-front funding) was seriously considered in the decision to proceed with the project activity.

STEP 1. Identification of alternative land use scenarios

This step serves to identify alternative land use scenarios to the proposed CDM project activity that could be the baseline scenario.

Sub-step 1a. Identification of alternative land use scenarios to the proposed project activity

The following alternatives to the project activity will be evaluated:

- Continuation of the pre-project land use – marginal cultivation, fallow, barren lands;
- Afforestation of the land with horticultural tree plantations without the incentives from the carbon market (project activity); and
- Afforestation of the land with commercial tree plantations.

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

To demonstrate that identified alternatives to the ARR project activity are in compliance with all the applicable legal and regulatory requirements, and applicable Central and State Government laws and regulations. The list of laws and regulations is presented in section 1.11. All the above policies are taken into consideration while evaluating the alternatives to the project activity and the following alternatives listed are in compliance with the applicable laws and regulations.

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

The barriers included are:

- Investment barriers, other than insufficient financial returns
- Institutional barriers,
- Technological barriers;
- Barriers related to local tradition;
- Barriers due to prevailing practice;
- Barriers due to local ecological conditions;
- Barriers due to social conditions and
- Barriers relating to land tenure, ownership, inheritance, and property rights.

The table below displays the barrier analysis matrix which identifies alternatives and barriers. A more complete discussion of the barriers follows.

Alternative land use scenarios	Investment	Institutional	Technological	Local tradition	Prevailing practice	Ecological conditions	Social conditions	Land tenure
Continuation of the pre-project land use – marginal cultivation, fallow, barren lands								
Afforestation of the land with horticultural tree plantations without the incentives from the carbon market (project activity);			X		X			
Afforestation of the land with commercial tree plantations	X							

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

Scenario 1: Continuation of the pre-project land use: Fallow and barren lands with marginal cultivation.

The land-use and management prior to the implementation of the project activity has a barrier to implementation as there was seasonal water scarcity.

In project area most of the population depends on the agriculture and 73% ⁽¹⁾ of the area is unirrigated and producing seasonal agriculture crops. The farmers within the project area are predominantly subsistence economies practicing both settled (wet and dry cultivation) and shifting cultivation with large areas of fallow/ barren land under cultivation for seasonal agriculture activities.

The local stakeholder consultation and a comprehensive participatory rapid appraisal has been conducted to elaborate the activity. The LSC and PRA was conducted in 2019 for land use and land planning and the degree of cultivation on the village land including the land proposed for the planting activity. The villages. 100 % farmers were surveyed of all villages included in the project and are distributed across Mandals where most of the project sites are located.

1- <https://forestgov.isb.edu/content/dam/sites/forestgov/downloads/Agricultural-Trends-of-Rainfed-Areas-Perspective-on-Scheduled-Tribes-in-Central-India.pdf.coredownload.pdf>

Participating farmers have been sensitized about the project purpose and their choice to participate as part of the baseline survey. 100% of the respondents stated that there has been a significant change in the farming systems on their lands during the last 10 years due to water scarcity.

Apart from economic reasons the main driver for this change is land degradation causing significant declines in soil fertility and decreasing productivity (increasing land degradation). The main causes for land degradation is complete forest loss or forest degradation as well as soil degradation as a result of the unsustainable agricultural methods being the main causes. Regarding the identification of indicators for land degradation on village land, most of the respondents identified 'reduction in plant cover and productivity' as well as 'soil erosion & compaction' as the two most important indicators.

The participating farmers were questioned at village level about the main drivers of land degradation and more than 60% attributed this to depletion or complete loss of forest resources. Given the history of continued deforestation, as illustrated during the survey and continued use of the land by the participating farmers, it is not expected that this area will revert to natural forest without tree planting interventions.

Putting these project land specific findings into regional or national context clearly underpin the huge problem of land degradation and loss of vegetation throughout rural India. A recent study on the desertification/ land degradation status in India (Ajai 2009), using for the first time a national level spatial inventory system, is providing evidence on various land degradation processes. The study concludes that 32% of the total land area in India is degrading.

The participating farmers were questioned at village level about the main drivers of land degradation and most of them attributed this to depletion or complete loss of forest resources

The current agricultural land use is mainly for local consumption including some cash crops. All farmers mentioned that a shift of farming systems has occurred in the last 10 years where economic reasons and land degradation being the main driver for this change. Generally traditional crops like millets and other native varieties have been replaced mainly by new crop varieties.

The productivity and soil fertility of the village land is declining due to land degradation (over cultivation, deforestation and forest degradation). The majority of village households in the villages use wood as their primary source of energy, an activity which certainly has resulted in regional forest loss. However, as shown in the figure below, the majority of participating farmers replied that the availability of fuel wood did not decrease during the last decade.

To summarize, considering wood use, unsustainable agriculture and growing land pressure due to increasing population as key factors in land degradation and deforestation, it is most likely that the continuation of this land will lead to further degradation or that the land will at least stay in the current state of degradation.

Scenario 2: Afforestation of the land within the project boundary performed without being registered as the ARR CDM project activity - Plantation activity as proposed

Technological barrier

Generally, Farmers in the area are facing seasonal water scarcity and do not have access to large waterbodies. Similar activities have been done by the multiple project proponents in the area under different plantation schemes. Similar plantation activities as this project activity in the concerned region have been implemented by social forestry schemes and programs undertaken by the forest department. Similar project has been implemented by Cropcity Agrovet Private Limited (CAPL), the project is already undergoing validation under VCS.

Projects mentioned above have been actively involved to build capacities and provide training in plantation and horticulture forestry in the concerned region. In the proposed ARR project, MVAPL is providing locally adapted plantation techniques, planning and management tools and ensures the transfer of environmentally safe and sound technologies and their long-term use to the participants of this project region.

Barriers due to prevailing practice

The proposed project can be the best of its kind. The model includes the mahogany species which is highly adopted in project area. It will help in increasing the forest cover and watershed management, apart from these MVAPL will further assist the farmers in certification and marketing of timber.

Scenario 3: Afforestation of the land with commercial tree plantations

Project area is pioneer in India to adopt Agroforestry Management.

- Despite the fact that Agroforestry program was implemented for two years more, the set goals to achieve the stipulated percentage of greenery are still faraway;
- Vast stretches of degraded forests are to be tackled effectively;
- Technologies to improve the quality of plant materials are to be adopted;
- Though the Agroforestry divisions exist in the state, effective utilization of services, and building capacities of forest personal is very low;
- Many other land-based programs such as watershed development either ignored or provided little space for greenery development.

It is clearly indicated that no significant plantation for agroforestry developed in the concerned project region over the past 2 years which contributed to a significant increase in the forest cover. During the surveys the following reasons were identified as barriers for the farmers to get involved in plantation forestry:

- Commercial tree planting activities not viable due to fragmented land ownership;
- The land subject for the ARR activities is degraded;
- Lack of accessibility, infrastructure;

- Lack of plantation expertise among tribal/ poor farmers (requirements of establishing nurseries, tree planting activities, monitoring and long-term management);
- Forestry activities generally are seen as not viable as local IRR requirements need to be after three years (subsistence driven).

Investment barriers, other than insufficient financial returns

ARR activities require significant upfront costs in order to establish and maintain forest within the project area. The majority of tribal people in the project region still live below the national poverty level and practice marginal agriculture in disperse locations. Firewood and forest produce collection constitute a major form of livelihood. On average the annual income of a farmer household is around 77,000 INR.

Lack of access to credit: The chances for tribal communities to get commercial loans to make long term investments such as afforestation activities are very low and no credit mechanisms are in place. The main reasons for this are the high market risks and economical unattractiveness in this particular context of plantation on degrading and degraded lands.

Generally, agricultural banks do not give loans for these project activities as the tribal farmers do not have any collateral security to offer. A study² conducted by International Financial Corporation in 100 villages in the state of Orissa showed that farmers reported they would plant trees but they face too many barriers. The main findings of the study include:

- The overwhelming majority of farmers surveyed reported interest in farm forestry;
- The IFC conservatively estimate profits of 15,000 INR per acre from farm forestry;
- Farmers have very little knowledge of the potential profitability of tree plantations, this was found even true among farmers who already had tree plantations;
- Farmers have difficulties accessing the financing they need to buy the supplies necessary to adhere to recommended growing protocols;
- Many farmers rely upon middlemen who take advantage of their position.

2- http://www.wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSPContentServer/WDSP/IB/2008/09/11/000334955_20080911055345/Rendered/PDF/453180BRI0Box31tor1issue1001PUBLIC1.pdf

The number one barrier for tree planting identified in the study is lack of credit. The study states that farmers reported that they would plant trees if there was sufficient financing available. Some of the local banks that had, in the past, provided farmers with credit to plant trees are willing to provide new tree planting loans but only if there is a buyback guarantees of the tree products (timber, pulpwood) and such a guarantee will not materialize in the project. The study concludes that for Agroforestry projects, such as the ARR activities, it is necessary to provide farmers with more than just information campaigns and technological assistance on growing practices. These farmers face so many obstacles that they need more comprehensive package of support, including access-to-finance and markets (IFC 2008).

As a result, the farmers in the concerned project region are not able to afford the high plantation costs particularly with the long gestation periods that tree planting entails. In this respect, the proposed project activity makes the project a more attractive economic proposition. MVAPL has taken up the project with a view to establish horticulture tree plantations on these lands and is bearing all direct (planting, maintenance, management of trees) as well as indirect costs (project management, training, capacity building, etc.)

Regarding the pre-project marginal cultivation/ barren land use scenario, it is important to keep in mind that agriculture is the main income source in the project area. With low productivity farmer's livelihoods border on poverty. Annual cropping of marginal lands costs around 1,000-3,000 INR per hectare. Borrowing money at this level is available more readily from informal sources where collateral security is not needed. Gestation periods are short. Money that has been borrowed informally can be returned more quickly to the lender. Local fund availability matches the baseline level of activity on highly degraded lands where people do not have time, skill or money to do more than cultivate for a few months per year and leaving the land barren/ fallow during the rest of the year.

Sub-step 2c. Determination of baseline scenario (if allowed by the barrier analysis)

In applying the decision tree to the outcome of sub-steps 2a and b, the following baseline scenario has been identified:

Is forestation without being registered as an A/R CDM project activity included in the list of land use scenarios that are not prevented by any barrier?

→ If yes, then:

Does the list contain only one land use scenario?

→ If yes, then the proposed A/R CDM project activity is not additional.

→ If no, then continue with Step 3: Investment analysis.

→ If no, then:

Does the list contain only one land use scenario?

→ If yes, then the remaining land use is the baseline scenario. Continue with Step 4: Common practice test

→ If no, then through qualitative analysis, assess the removals by sinks for each scenario and select one of the following options:

Option 1: Baseline scenario is the land use scenario that allows for the highest baseline GHG removals by sinks. Continue with Step 4: Common practice test.

Option 2: Continue with Step 3: Investment analysis.

According to this the **baseline scenario** is identified:

Continuation of the pre-project land use: Fallow and barren lands with marginal cultivation.

STEP 4. Common practice analysis

There is one similar project in the region which is developed with claiming of VCS credits. The forest plantation on agriculture field is not common in the project area.

Outcome: The proposed ARR project activity is not the baseline scenario and, hence, it is additional.

3.6 Methodology Deviations

There are no methodological deviations:

The deviation will not negatively impact the conservativeness of the quantification of GHG emission reductions or removals.

4 QUANTIFICATION OF GHG EMISSION REDUCTIONS AND REMOVALS

4.1 Baseline Emissions

As described in sections above, the baseline scenario corresponds to the continuation of the agriculture status of the land. Considering the conditions of applicability of the selected methodology, changes in selected carbon pools (aboveground biomass and belowground biomass) can be assumed to be negligible for the baseline emission calculations. Following the requirements of section 5.4 of the methodology, the project uses the following equations to calculate the net GHG removal under the baseline scenario.

$$\Delta C_{BSL,t} = \Delta C_{TREE_BSL,t} + \Delta C_{SHRUB_BSL,t} + \Delta C_{DW_BSL,t} + \Delta C_{LI_BSL,t}$$

Where:

$\Delta C_{BSL,t}$ = Baseline net GHG removals by sinks in year t; t CO₂e

$\Delta C_{TREE_BSL,t}$ = 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 t CO₂e

$\Delta C_{SHRUB_BSL,t}$ = 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 in dead wood and litter in A/R project activities”, tCO₂e.

$\Delta C_{LI_BSL,t}$ = Change in carbon stock in baseline litter biomass within the project in year t, as estimated of carbon stocks and change in dead wood and litter in A/R CDM project activities”, t CO₂e.

The pools corresponding to soil organic carbon, litter and deadwood charcoal will not be considered for the purpose of this project as explained above in section 2.3. Therefore, these carbon pools will be assumed as zero in the baseline.

$$\Delta C_{DW_BSL,t}=0, \text{ and } \Delta C_{LI_BSL,t}=0;$$

Therefore,

$$\Delta C_{BSL,t} = \Delta C_{TREE_BSL,t} + \Delta C_{SHRUB_BSL,t}$$

According to the information recovered during the selection of the project areas and prepared by the developer, the project area lacks of trees or any other kind of shrubs or woody perennials that can be considered as part of the project baseline

This is explained by the agriculture land use existent in the pre-project situation included as eligibility condition for any land participating in the project. Under these circumstances, the net GHG removals by sinks in the baseline scenario are negligible. In addition, not mean positive changes in carbon stocks in the long term are expected as pre-project vegetation cover is already on a degradation process and will most probably remain degraded or degrade even more in the future without the project.

Changes in carbon stocks in the above and belowground carbon pools for tree's and shrub's biomass is conservatively assumed to be zero for the baseline, with:

$$\Delta C_{TREE_BSL,t} = 0; \Delta C_{SHRUB_BSL,t} = 0$$

Due to the dynamic of the agricultural practice in the area, the fallow periods are short, which is insufficient for forest regeneration or any establishment of the local flora, which leads to a non-significant carbon stock in the baseline scenario and thus, it was considered zero (0).

The project area would be planted with mahogany for minimum of 30 years and plantation area is not subjected to any soil disturbance. The initial SOC stock at the start of the project is estimated as follows.

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

where:

$SOC_{INITIAL,i}$ - SOC stock at the beginning of the A/R CDM project activity in stratum i of the areas of land; tC.ha⁻¹

$SOC_{REF,i}$ - Reference SOC stock corresponding to the reference condition in native lands (i.e. non-degraded, unimproved lands under native vegetation ñ 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, ñ strata of areas of land; dimensionless

For each stratum of the areas of land which is subjected to soil disturbance attributable to project activity and for which the total area disturbed, over and above the area disturbed in the baseline (if any), is greater than 10% of the area of the stratum, the following carbon loss is accounted

$$SOC_{LOSS,i} = SOC_{INITIAL,i} * 0.1$$

For all other strata: $SOC_{LOSS,i} = 0$

where: $SOC_{LOSS,i}$ - Loss of SOC caused by soil disturbance attributable the A/R CDM project activity, in stratum i of the areas of land; t C ha⁻¹

0.1 - The approximate proportion of SOC lost within the first five years from the year of site preparation

i- 1, 2, 3, 0 strata of areas of land; dimensionless

4.2 Project Emissions

GHG emissions resulting from removal of herbaceous vegetation, combustion of fossil fuel, fertilizer application, use of wood, decomposition of litter and fine roots of N-fixing trees, construction of access roads within the project boundary, and transportation attributable to the project activity shall be considered insignificant and therefore accounted as zero.

The project will monitor the occurrence of forest fires during the project crediting period and will account for any forest fire incidence that affects an area greater than 0.5 ha. Non-CO₂ GHG emissions resulting from this occurrence will be accounted if the accumulated area affected by these fires is ≥5% of the whole project area in any given year, using equations (6) and (7) of the A/R Methodological Tool “Estimation of non-CO₂ GHG emissions resulting

from burning of biomass attributable to an A/R CDM project activity” (Version 04.0.0). Data and parameters required for this purpose will be included as part of the project monitoring plan.

The actual Net GHGs removal has been calculated by the methodology AR-ACM0003- AR Large scale consolidated methodology: Afforestation and reforestation of lands except wetlands. Version02.0. para 15.

The actual net GHG removals by sinks shall be calculated as follows:

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

Where:

$\Delta C_{ACTUAL,t}$ = Actual net GHG removals by sinks, in year t; t CO₂-e

$\Delta C_{P,t}$ = Change in the carbon stocks in project, occurring in the selected carbon pools, in year t; t CO₂-e

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

4.3 Leakage

Leakage emissions shall be estimated as follows:

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

Where:

LK_t = GHG emissions due to leakage, in year t ; t CO₂-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”; t CO₂-e

4.4 Net GHG Emission Reductions and 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.

Year	Estimated baseline emissions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated project emissions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated leakage emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated net GHG emission reductions or removals (tCO ₂ e)
Year 2019	0	2750	0	2750
Year 2020	0	30250	0	30250
Year 2021	0	1,67,750	0	1,67,750
Year 2022	0	4,42,750	0	4,42,750

Year 2023	0	8,25,000	0	8,25,000
Year 2024	0	8,25,000	0	8,25,000
Year 2025	0	8,25,000	0	8,25,000
Year 2026	0	8,25,000	0	8,25,000
Year 2027	0	8,25,000	0	8,25,000
Year 2028	0	8,25,000	0	8,25,000
Year 2029	0	8,25,000	0	8,25,000
Year 2030	0	8,25,000	0	8,25,000
Year 2031	0	8,25,000	0	8,25,000
Year 2032	0	8,25,000	0	8,25,000
Year 2033	0	8,25,000	0	8,25,000
Year 2034	0	8,25,000	0	8,25,000
Year 2035	0	8,25,000	0	8,25,000
Year 2036	0	8,25,000	0	8,25,000
Year 2037	0	8,25,000	0	8,25,000
Year 2038	0	8,25,000	0	8,25,000
Year 2039	0	8,25,000	0	8,25,000
Year 2040	0	8,25,000	0	8,25,000
Year 2041	0	8,25,000	0	8,25,000
Year 2042	0	8,25,000	0	8,25,000
Year 2043	0	8,25,000	0	8,25,000
Year 2044	0	8,25,000	0	8,25,000
Year 2045	0	8,25,000	0	8,25,000
Year 2046	0	8,25,000	0	8,25,000
Year 2047	0	8,25,000	0	8,25,000
Year 2048	0	8,25,000	0	8,25,000
Year 2049	0	8,25,000	0	8,25,000

Total	0	2,20,93,500	0	2,20,93,500
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5 MONITORING

5.1 Data and Parameters Available at Validation

Data / Parameter	Location of project area
Data unit	Latitude and longitude (Coordinates)
Description	Single point location of a discrete project area
Source of data	GPS coordinates
Value applied	As per sheet data collected from fields
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 baseline emissions
Comments	None

Data / Parameter	Boundary of project area
Data unit	Latitude and longitude
Description	Multiple points of latitude and longitude that describe the boundary of a discrete project area.
Source of data	GPS coordinates
Value applied	See KML file
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Direct measurement of points of latitude and longitude along the boundary of each discrete project area. The points are collected with a GPS while walking the perimeter of the project area.
Purpose of Data	To map the project area /Project boundary
Comments	None

Data / Parameter	Trees
Data unit	Number of trees/ Tree Count
Description	The number of trees per age and year wise in each project area
Source of data	Physical count of trees planted in the field.
Value applied	Worksheet
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	The tree count by year wise is used to extrapolate the ex ante GHG removals.
Purpose of Data	To Calculate the project emissions
Comments	None

Data / Parameter	Project area
Data unit	Hectare
Description	Size of the area where the project activity has been implemented
Source of data	Worksheet
Value applied	As per sheet data collected from fields
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	To Include area in the project.
Comments	None

5.2 Data and Parameters Monitored

Data / Parameter	DBH
Data unit	In centimeters
Description	Diameter at breast height (DBH)

Source of data	Manual. Refer to excel
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	CAPL measures DBH of up to 20 representative trees of each age/species stratum in different project area.
Frequency of monitoring/recording	Ongoing measurement taken by representatives as they visit project areas.
Value applied	Representative circumference of trees.
Monitoring equipment	Measuring tape
QA/QC procedures to be applied	Part of overall QA/QC procedures discussed in previous sections.
Purpose of data	Calculation of project emissions
Calculation method	NA
Comments	No comments

Data / Parameter	H
Data unit	In meters
Description	Total height of Mahogany
Source of data	Field measurement in sample plots
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	DBH of representative trees of each age/species stratum in different project area would be carried out for every monitoring period.
Frequency of monitoring/recording	Ongoing measurement taken by representatives as they visit project areas.
Value applied	NA
Monitoring equipment	Clinometer
QA/QC procedures to be applied	Part of overall QA/QC procedures discussed in previous sections.
Purpose of data	Calculation of project emissions

Calculation method	NA
Comments	No comments

5.3 Monitoring Plan

As per the requirements of VCS, each project activity instance to be added to this Grouped Project will describe the process and schedule for obtaining, recording, compiling and analysing the monitored data and parameters set out in Section 5.2 (data and parameters monitored) above. The following details should be included.

The methods for measuring, recording, storing, aggregating, collating and reporting data and parameters. Where relevant, include the procedure for calibrating monitoring equipment.

- The organizational structure, responsibilities and competencies of the personnel that will be carrying out monitoring activities.
- The policies for oversight and accountability of monitoring activities.
- The procedures for internal auditing and QA/QC.
- The procedures for handling non-conformances with the validated monitoring plan.
- Any sampling approaches used, including target precision levels, sample sizes, sample site locations, stratification, frequency of measurement and QA/QC procedures.

In accordance with Section 6 of Methodology AR-ACM0003 (version 2.0), the purpose of this monitoring plan is to collect all relevant data necessary to:

- Verify that the applicability conditions of the methodology have been met;
- Verify the changes in carbon stocks in the pools selected;
- Verify project and leakage emissions

Fixed area plots of 10m X 10m will be established in the plantation and the number of plants, per plant and DBH of the measured. Using the allometric equation presented in the Project Description, the biomass related to the mahogany will be calculated.

Measuring tape will be used to measure the diameter at breast height. Breast Height is quantified as 1.36 m and everyone working on the monitoring will use a meter stick which is clearly marked at 1.36 m to ensure measurements are taken at the right height. Every plant is separately recorded on a field data sheet and a separate page for each plant will allow for the recording of the number of culms and the relevant diameter at breast height.

Data will be recorded on field sheets and then transcribed to electronic media. Database searches will be made following data entry to identify any anomalous values that require clarification or correction.

Project will develop and maintain an electronic database of GIS coverages that will be archived in both digital and hard copy form. Original data sheets from field monitoring will be archived. All project data will be archived for a minimum of 2 years beyond the project crediting period. Monitoring will take place every 5 years or within the subsequent verification.

Responsibilities of plantation owner: Ensure that monitoring will take place 5 years or within the subsequent verification and that data is transcribed into electronic media. The plantation owner will furthermore ensure that the hard copy data is stored appropriately and will check quality control by looking for outliers and conduct random checks during monitoring.

Responsibilities of plantation manager: To ensure that all farm employees are trained to conduct monitoring. The plantation manager will keep oversight of the monitoring and take random samples as a form of quality control. The plantation manager is furthermore responsible for the transcribing of data into electronic media and double check outliers. The plantation manager will continuously monitor whether fires occur and capture information on the area impacted by fire, supported by photographs. The plantation manager is responsible for replacement of dead samplings.

Responsibilities of monitoring staff: Staffs will count the number of plants, per plant and the diameter at breast height. For this they will use measuring tape, a measuring stick to ensure accurate repeated measures of the breast height and data sheets on which the data can be recorded. It

Because of the long-term objective of the monitoring plan, data archiving is essential. Field measurement data will be recorded on field sheets. While original data sheets are archived as well as scanned and saved electronically, field data will be entered in an electronic database. All original field data sheets, GIS data layers, reports of analyses and supporting spreadsheets will be stored in both hard copy and digital form for at least 2 years beyond the project crediting period.

- The methods for measuring, recording, storing, aggregating, collating and reporting data and parameters. Where relevant, include the procedures for calibrating monitoring equipment.
- The organizational structure, responsibilities and competencies of the personnel that will be carrying out monitoring activities.
- The policies for oversight and accountability of monitoring activities.
- The procedures for internal auditing and QA/QC.
- The procedures for handling non-conformances with the validated monitoring plan.
- Any sampling approaches used, including target precision levels, sample sizes, sample site locations, stratification, frequency of measurement and QA/QC procedures.

Where appropriate, include line diagrams to display the GHG data collection and management system.

APPENDIX

The details of the current plantation carried out are described below;

Sr. No	Name of The Farmers	State Code	Village	Tahsil	District	Trees	Plantation Date	Latitude	Longitude
1	Kantabai Bajirao Lagad	MH	Atwad	Ahemad nagar	Ahemad nagar	500	12-03-2019	19.993238	74.945706
2	Sukumar Gurusiddha Kadate	MH	Gawdewadi	South Solapur	Solapur	2040	25-06-2019	17.545675	75.789018
3	Prashant Sitaram Jadhav	MH	Awsari	Indapur	Pune	1000	27-08-2019	18.026199	75.035969
4	Revansiddha Gurusiddh Kore	MH	Korali	Mahol	Solapur	500	11-10-2019	17.598709	75.718068
5	Ashok Dodipaa Koli	MH	Akole Mandrup	Solapur	Solapur	500	14-10-2019	17.505612	75.380968
6	Malsidha Chimsen Koli	MH	Akole Mandrup	Solapur	Solapur	500	15-10-2019	17.294880	75.491600
7	Mhasku Sadhu Tambe	MH	Motewada, Patas	Daund	Pune	500	12-11-2019	18.406004	74.454093
8	Arun Dattu Kudale	MH	Navin Gar	Daund	Pune	900	19-11-2019	18.472506	74.518314
9	Anant Ganpat Devkate	MH	Kaudgaon, Ambejogai	Osmanabad	Osmanabad	650	21-11-2019	18.188612	75.917109
10	Bapurao Shripati Gawade	MH	Pilewadi, Kalas	Indapur	Pune	2500	25-11-2019	18.200883	74.7971676
11	Satish Ganpat Ghenekar	MH	Pusad	Pusad	Yavatmal	500	25-11-2019	19.952990	77.530895
12	Karuna Ravi Nemmaniwar	MH	Akoli Bk	Pandhakhavda	Yavatmal	1500	01-12-2019	19.989182	78.562359
13	Akshay Salve	MH	Lohgoan	Kannad	Aurangabad	500	04-12-2019	20.426883	75.390048
14	Ramesh Ragho Shinde	MH	Lohgoan	Kannad	Aurangabad	500	06-12-2019	20.417862	75.409177
15	Adhinath Bhuja Sonawane	MH	Zaregoan	Osmanabad	Osmanabad	550	15-12-2019	18.125337	75.943712
16	Vasant Shivram Jagtap	MH	Kothale	Purandhar	Pune	680	15-12-2019	18.320201	74.158494

17	Noormohammad Abdulrajjak Bagwan	MH	Nandani	South Solapur	Solapur	510	23-12-2019	17.459775	75.865445
18	Vikram Shankar Kolape	MH	Salape	Phaltan	Satara	500	29-12-2019	17.952196	74.172428
19	Ashok Namdev Atole	MH	Shirsufal	Baramati	Pune	500	11-01-2020	18.303074	74.591431
20	Bhaskar Madhav Mule	MH	Khandali	Mohol	Solapur	750	10-02-2020	17.862986	75.463467
21	Arvind Ashok Mule	MH	Khandali	Mohol	Solapur	1250	10-02-2020	17.867557	75.479743
22	Sunita Kacharu Chavan	MH	Chikhalthan	Kannad	Aurangabad	960	19-02-2020	20.214903	75.213839
23	Subhash Manik Ghome	MH	Sade	Karmala	Solapur	1000	05-03-2020	18.279120	75.299334
24	Arun Madhukar Jagtap	MH	Kurudwadi	Madha	Solapur	500	10-03-2020	18.115296	75.413511
25	Dighvijaysigh Waghela	GJ	Golana	Khambhat	Khambhat	500	02-04-2020	22.462310	72.419356
26	Arjun Pandharinath Atole	MH	Shirsufal	Baramati	Pune	500	12-04-2020	18.301047	74.570454
27	Ananda Mahadhavrao Atole	MH	Shirsufal	Baramati	Pune	500	12-04-2020	18.319002	74.605482
28	Hanumant Yuvraj Gaiwad	MH	Bhandgaon	Indapur	Pune	500	10-05-2020	18.012340	75.034911
29	Nita Navnath Jadhav	MH	Awasari	Indapur	Pune	1000	10-05-2020	18.022945	75.037095
30	Ravindra Babaji Shinde	MH	Awasari	Indapur	Pune	900	10-05-2020	18.023007	75.037306
31	Vitthal Bali Rahigude	MH	Awasari	Indapur	Pune	900	10-05-2020	18.029607	75.029816
32	Thrimbak Pralhad Rahigude	MH	Awasari	Indapur	Pune	500	10-05-2020	18.030353	75.030227
33	Prasad Navanth Shinde	MH	Awasari	Indapur	Pune	900	10-05-2020	18.034604	75.387020
34	Rupali Changdeo Shinde	MH	Awasari	Indapur	Pune	900	10-05-2020	18.037086	75.022937
35	Ashok Parakash Ghodake	MH	Awasari	Indapur	Pune	500	10-05-2020	18.048925	75.029283
36	Appa Bhanudas More	MH	Awasari	Indapur	Pune	500	10-05-2020	18.048991	75.021351
37	Vaibhav Bhanudas More	MH	Awasari	Indapur	Pune	500	10-05-2020	18.049095	75.021363

38	Bhimrao Bhagwan Zagade	MH	Awasari	Indapur	Pune	500	10-05-2020	18.050352	75.027273
39	Sunil Sudam More	MH	Awasari	Indapur	Pune	500	10-05-2020	18.052745	75.021144
40	Shivnath Laxman Gite	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	900	10-05-2020	19.701159	75.594403
41	Ramdas Annasaheb Dhakne	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	10-05-2020	19.703202	75.587703
42	Ashok Annasaheb Dhakne	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	10-05-2020	19.703211	75.587820
43	Patilbuva Babushya Bondre	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	10-05-2020	19.704594	75.704594
44	Kaushalyabai Narayan Bhise	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	10-05-2020	19.705819	75.589599
45	Rameshwar Dhondiba Gite	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	10-05-2020	19.706173	75.585974
46	Dwarkabai Vishnu Gite	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	10-05-2020	19.706518	75.585346
47	Sanjay Vitthalrao Patil	MH	Pala	Nanded	Nanded	500	11-05-2020	18.639494	77.428168
48	Appasaheb Mahadevrao Patil	MH	Ratoli	Nanded	Nanded	750	11-05-2020	18.750852	77.452030
49	Mahesh Ramdas Sawant	MH	Awasari	Indapur	Pune	900	12-05-2020	18.019050	75.031619
50	Suraj Bacharam Bibe	MH	Shirsufal	Baramati	Pune	500	12-05-2020	18.299396	74.589732
51	Varsha Nandkumar Atole	MH	Shirsufal	Baramati	Pune	500	12-05-2020	18.302473	74.589872
52	Tukaram Sahebrao Gite	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	12-05-2020	19.700650	75.579003
53	Valmik Sarjayrao Wetel	MH	Jaitkheda	Kannad	Auranga bad	500	12-05-2020	20.215507	75.270037
54	Ganesh Murlidhar Joshi	MH	Dhangar Takli	Purna	Parbhani	500	09-06-2020	19.196816	77.294926
55	Ashok Jaganath Bhange	MH	Modnimb	Mahol	Solapur	500	12-06-2020	17.900397	75.397188
56	Chetan Dilip Ghodse	MH	Kapilapuri	Paranda	Usmanab ad	750	18-06-2020	18.194329	75.431151
57	Lahanu Abbu Gaddare	MH	Shingadwadi	Shirur	Pune	500	20-06-2020	18.795517	74.194211
58	Tagubai Ramkrishana Mangate	MH	Lohgoan	Kannad	Auranga bad	500	21-06-2020	20.269980	75.225361

59	Shrenik Shivaji Khatake	Mh	Kalas	Indapur	Pune	1000	25-06-2020	18.199001	74.771082
60	Sumeet Shivaji Khatake	MH	Kalas	Indapur	Pune	1000	25-06-2020	18.199063	74.771074
61	Bhujangrao Ramrao Kadam	MH	Lagludh	Bhokar	Nanded	500	04-07-2020	19.216162	77.663450
62	Vishwanathrao Dhumal	MH	Sayal	Nanded	Nanded	500	05-07-2020	19.112930	77.131053
63	Kamalbai Vyankatrao Bhare	MH	Paranga	Kandar	Nanded	1000	13-07-2020	18.923957	77.238931
64	Ravindra Ram Yadhav	MH	Kumbheja, Sonari	Paranda	Osmanabad	900	15-07-2020	18.322762	75.434224
65	Amruta Babarao Kurhe	MH	Sirla	Aundha Nagnath	Hingoli	500	15-07-2020	19.433507	77.037921
66	Parikshit Navnathrao Kurhe	MH	Sirla	Aundha Nagnath	Hingoli	500	15-07-2020	19.438949	77.038678
67	Navnathrao Sahebrao Kurhe	MH	Sirla	Aundha Nagnath	Hingoli	500	15-07-2020	19.439050	77.038569
68	Govind Rameshrao Kurhe	MH	Sirla	Aundha Nagnath	Hingoli	500	15-07-2020	19.450457	77.044100
69	Hemant Bhaskarrao Nalage	MH	Kolgaon	Shrington da	Ahemadnagar	500	20-07-2020	18.790560	74.673044
70	Warsha Balu Gaikwad	MH	Karodi	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	1000	22-07-2020	19.892540	75.203960
71	Vijay Chandrakant Fulsundar	MH	Bibidarpal	Solapur	Solapur	1500	25-07-2020	17.784220	75.772212
72	Pramod Hanumant Kande	MH	Borgoan	Bharshi	Solapur	600	25-07-2020	18.340395	75.798848
73	Dipak Vyankatrao Daund	MH	Parundi	Paithan	Aurangabad	1120	25-07-2020	19.628609	75.496080
74	Gowardhan Dharmraj Daund	MH	Parundi	Paithan	Aurangabad	900	25-07-2020	19.630137	75.495784
75	Shivajirao Ambojirao Ghatage	MH	Rajapur	Khatav	Satara	500	26-07-2020	17.785369	74.340727
76	Dahasivakar Krushnaraj	TG	Jewala Khurd	Thanoor Mandalam	Nirmal	1000	28-07-2020	19.016665	77.805455
77	Dnyaneshwar Nimbrao Patil	MH	Rajur	South Solapur	Solapur	1000	10-08-2020	17.492584	75.931846
78	Mallikaarjun Niggappa Yalgonde	MH	Rajur	South Solapur	Solapur	500	10-08-2020	17.495202	75.936320
79	Shivlingappa Sangappa Salotagi	MH	Chandrhal	South Solapur	Solapur	1000	10-08-2020	17.532248	75.921911

80	Sunita Prakash Kamale	MH	Mangoli	South Solapur	Solapur	2000	10-08-2020	17.565234	75.804103
81	Rajaram Maruti Waghmare	MH	Bhabalgaon	Pandhar pur	Solapur	500	11-08-2020	17.767322	75.375632
82	Anjali Chakradhar Achlare	MH	Maslechudh ari	Solapur	Solapur	500	11-08-2020	17.888838	75.729244
83	Dattatry Jagannath Dhapte	MH	Anturne	Indapur	Pune	500	15-08-2020	18.082439	74.792855
84	Dilip Prabhat Sapkal	MH	Takali Antur	Kannad	Auranga bad	500	16-08-2020	20.410954	75.359666
85	Digambar Sakharam Ingole	MH	Landala	Aundha Nagnath	Hingoli	500	17-08-2020	19.490837	76.859333
86	Lillachand Sahebrao Patil	MH	Kusumba	Chopada	Jalgaon	500	20-08-2020	21.214191	75.125274
87	Arunabai Vishnu Patil	MH	Chunchale	Chopada	Jalgaon	1500	20-08-2020	21.265209	75.251512
88	Latabai Lotan Mahajan	MH	Chunchale	Chopada	Jalgaon	1500	20-08-2020	21.279930	75.254832
89	Kalpnabai Bhagwat Mahajan	MH	Chunchale	Chopada	Jalgaon	1500	20-08-2020	21.282284	75.241365
90	Nitin Nandlal Chaudhari	MH	Chunchale	Chopada	Jalgaon	1500	20-08-2020	21.286693	75.241974
91	Dnyaneshwar Jagannath Chaudhari	MH	Chunchale	Chopada	Jalgaon	500	20-08-2020	21.292123	75.238410
92	Sandip Narayan Mahajan	MH	Chunchale	Chopada	Jalgaon	1500	20-08-2020	21.294754	75.240860
93	Dinesh Damu Bavaskar	MH	Chiinchole	Chopada	Jalgaon	500	20-08-2020	21.301001	75.235921
94	Kiran Sadashiv Shimpi	MH	Chunchale	Chopada	Jalgaon	1000	20-08-2020	21.301835	75.239794
95	Maresh Hiranman Shimpi	MH	Chunchale	Chopada	Jalgaon	500	20-08-2020	21.302153	75.237588
96	Sunanda Shyamkant Chaudhari	MH	Chunchale	Chopada	Jalgaon	500	20-08-2020	21.303161	75.231738
97	Survana Ravindra Patil	MH	Chunchale	Chopada	Jalgaon	500	20-08-2020	21.303289	75.230145
98	Asha Vitthal Chaudhari	MH	Chunchale	Chopada	Jalgaon	500	20-08-2020	21.307077	75.233803
99	Ambadas Bhiva Mergal	MH	Kalas	Indapur	Pune	500	25-08-2020	18.198974	74.798026
100	Balasaheb Keshav Zaware	MH	Gargundi	Parner	Ahemad nagar	500	27-08-2020	19.130442	74.337566

101	Poapat Mahadev Atole	MH	Shirsufal	Baramati	Pune	500	28-08-2020	18.282625	74.594326
102	Nikhil Devidas Ingale	MH	Aghi	Jamkhed	Ahemad nagar	600	28-08-2020	18.566738	75.209315
103	Chidanand Rachappa Birajdar	KA	Chikbenur	Indi	Bijapur	500	04-09-2020	17.269170	76.041335
104	Vaibhav Nanasahab Bhanghe	MH	Sarole	Mahol	Solapur	500	05-09-2020	17.793134	75.560437
105	Balasaheb Mane	MH	Penur	Mohol	Solapur	500	09-09-2020	17.773504	75.520588
106	Ganesh Janardhan Boradkar	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	09-09-2020	19.494380	75.620044
107	Chandrakant Devrao Tekale	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	09-09-2020	19.502663	75.614294
108	Hiraman Indrajai Dudhe	MH	Wadod Bajar	Fulambri	Auranga bad	500	09-09-2020	20.154007	75.533926
109	Vimal Bhausahab Bedke	MH	Sevta Bk	Fulambri	Auranga bad	500	09-09-2020	20.159388	75.563211
110	Nanadabai Kalyan Khatre	MH	Wadod Bajar	Fulambri	Auranga bad	500	09-09-2020	20.166957	75.548051
111	Leelabai Sahebrao Khakre	MH	Wadod Bajar	Fulambri	Auranga bad	500	09-09-2020	20.169864	75.550868
112	Shivraj Dashrath Shinde	MH	Mohol	Mohol	Solapur	500	10-09-2020	17.829423	75.611437
113	Dattatray Jagannath Dhapate	MH	Anthurne	Indapur	Pune	500	10-09-2020	18.082205	74.792866
114	Ashok Vishnu Badhe	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-09-2020	19.483288	75.607918
115	Pandharinath Raosaheb Thore	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-09-2020	19.495660	75.616913
116	Ganesh Banshi Thore	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-09-2020	19.495933	75.600749
117	Udhav Sahebrao Darade	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-09-2020	19.496993	75.601595
118	Navnath Tukaram Ghodake	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-09-2020	19.497008	75.601600
119	Kisan Ramrao Jaybhai	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-09-2020	19.497100	75.611955
120	Anna Ramrao Jaybhai	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-09-2020	19.497287	75.611590
121	Shahadev Mahadev Badhe	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-09-2020	19.497605	75.606376

122	Laxman Baburao Darade	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	750	11-09-2020	19.498264	75.603495
123	Bhagwat Sheshrao Thore	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-09-2020	19.500270	75.596021
124	Navnath Ramkisan Darade	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-09-2020	19.500587	75.603086
125	Rameshwar Sheshrao Thore	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-09-2020	19.500593	75.596063
126	Badrinath Ramkisan Darade	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-09-2020	19.500597	75.602903
127	Vasant Ramchandra Kekan	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-09-2020	19.500885	75.608463
128	Malhari Laxman Kekan	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-09-2020	19.500956	75.607391
129	Bhaskar Babasahebtekale	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-09-2020	19.501493	75.614365
130	Kusum Mahadev Nagare	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-09-2020	19.502118	75.597360
131	Somnath Vishnu Nagare	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-09-2020	19.502179	75.599863
132	Mangal Bhaskar Badhe	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-09-2020	19.504555	75.606766
133	Prakash Bapurao Darade	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-09-2020	19.507272	75.602404
134	Dnyaneshwar Shahurao Thore	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-09-2020	19.507601	75.612753
135	Babasaheb Ganpat Darade	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-09-2020	19.507625	75.601916
136	Parshuram Uttam Darade	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-09-2020	19.510353	75.602776
137	Ambadas Bhimaji Nagare	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-09-2020	19.512893	75.611388
138	Abasaheb Ganpat Darade	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-09-2020	19.565430	75.601285
139	Sarjerao Ramrao Gavhane	MH	Sillegaon	Gangapur	Auranga bad	500	11-09-2020	19.871273	75.988843
140	Parvati Bhaskar Palve	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	16-09-2020	19.694862	75.582708
141	Sandip Tulsiram Kakde	MH	Palaskheda	Kannad	Auranga bad	500	21-09-2020	20.127608	75.019196
142	Purushottam Arjun Chavan	MH	Akhumbe	Mahada	Solapur	500	25-09-2020	18.006392	75.312681

143	Aruna Bharat Karande	MH	Palwan	Mahada	Solapur	500	25-09-2020	18.024631	75.297310
144	Anant Devrao Pawar	MH	Sangagaon	Ambejogai	Beed	500	25-09-2020	18.697901	76.299389
145	Anil Babasaheb Gite	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Aurangabad	500	01-10-2020	19.701347	75.580280
146	Shashikant Manik Shete	MH	Penur	Mohol	Solapur	500	04-10-2020	17.755071	75.476417
147	Uddhav Ramesh Gite	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Aurangabad	500	07-10-2020	19.692768	75.574532
148	Nandabai Sahebrao Gite	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Aurangabad	1000	08-10-2020	19.700673	75.580021
149	Balu Sahebrao Gite	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Aurangabad	500	08-10-2020	19.700717	75.580772
150	Vimal Anna Thokal	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Aurangabad	500	08-10-2020	19.703224	75.581016
151	Krishna Ramnath Gite	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Aurangabad	500	08-10-2020	19.704419	75.581156
152	Kishor Pandharinath Mhaske	MH	Chincholi Kajale	Ausa	Latur	1000	09-10-2020	18.133349	76.343274
153	Dagadu Manohar Mule	MH	Chincholi Kajale	Ausa	Latur	1250	09-10-2020	18.134922	76.346778
154	Rajendra Namdev Shelar	MH	Chincholi Kajale	Ausa	Latur	1000	09-10-2020	18.138070	76.334030
155	Madar Sardar Deshmukh	MH	Chincholi Kajale	Ausa	Latur	1250	09-10-2020	18.138338	76.340321
156	Sandhyabai Digambar Pawar	MH	Chincholi Kajale	Ausa	Latur	1250	09-10-2020	18.140146	76.327242
157	Kusum Haribhau Parkale	MH	Anjangaon	Baramati	Pune	500	09-10-2020	18.234724	74.503621
158	Surekha Gajanan Parkale	MH	Anjangaon	Baramati	Pune	500	09-10-2020	18.235782	74.503717
159	Gyanoba Gopal Ghose	MH	Himpalner	Chakur	Latur	500	09-10-2020	18.603722	76.886328
160	Parmeshwar Gangadhar Kothule	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Aurangabad	500	09-10-2020	19.690522	75.585903
161	Arjun Kashinath Gite	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Aurangabad	500	09-10-2020	19.691811	75.582890
162	Pradip Dattu Gite	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Aurangabad	1000	09-10-2020	19.692198	75.576264
163	Suryabhan Shripatrao Gite	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Aurangabad	500	09-10-2020	19.693613	75.595080

164	Mahadev Shripatrao Gite	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	09-10-2020	19.693618	75.595095
165	Haribhau Saluba Gite	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	09-10-2020	19.695318	75.583091
166	Janardhan Kachru Gite	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	09-10-2020	19.694981	75.583806
167	Sushila Rajendra Kambale	MH	Kalas	Indapur	Pune	1000	10-10-2020	18.182842	74.800504
168	Kisan Dattatray Machave	MH	Dhanegaon	Kej	Beed	1500	10-10-2020	19.017904	75.839942
169	Gajanan Annasaheb Wagh	MH	Pachod Khurd	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	10-10-2020	19.584046	75.629961
170	Sharad Sukinath Dighule	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	10-10-2020	19.687253	75.572306
171	Raghunath Sukha Rathod	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	1000	10-10-2020	19.687395	75.572480
172	Kalyan Banshi Chavan	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	10-10-2020	19.687691	75.572629
173	Jamuna Pandit Rathod	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	10-10-2020	19.690011	75.576044
174	Ganesh Anna Gite	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	10-10-2020	19.692223	75.586131
175	Pandharinath Narayn Gite	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	10-10-2020	19.693993	75.585143
176	Rausaheb Yaswant Gite	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	10-10-2020	19.694446	75.584154
177	Bhausahab Yaswant Gite	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	10-10-2020	19.694517	75.584031
178	Murlidhar Raghunath Gite	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	10-10-2020	19.698302	75.579101
179	Bhausahab Punjiram Gite	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	10-10-2020	19.698479	75.577697
180	Sominath Shivnath Gite	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	10-10-2020	19.698540	75.582873
181	Chandrakala Dharmaraj Gite	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	10-10-2020	19.698703	75.579488
182	Shivaji Kanheram Chavan	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	10-10-2020	19.698961	75.565550
183	Ghanshyam Ramkisan Gite	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	10-10-2020	19.699149	75.579589
184	Vishnu Daulatrao Gite	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	10-10-2020	19.699746	75.576256

185	Uttam Dhansing Chavan	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	10-10-2020	19.699780	75.565983
186	Subhash Asaram Chavan	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	10-10-2020	19.700080	75.564894
187	Baban Vinayak Chavan	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	10-10-2020	19.700756	75.564803
188	Vikram Dada Gite	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	10-10-2020	19.701275	75.581508
189	Sagarbai Uttam Rathod	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	10-10-2020	19.701386	75.566234
190	Rambhau Asaram Chavan	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	10-10-2020	19.701638	75.566850
191	Sanjay Ramshing Chavan	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	10-10-2020	19.702780	75.565920
192	Vishnu Kahaiya Chavan	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	10-10-2020	19.702866	75.565956
193	Mukesh Shankar Chavan	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	10-10-2020	19.702984	75.567158
194	Sagarbai Santosh Chavan	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	10-10-2020	19.702995	75.567130
195	Satish Mannu Chavan	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	10-10-2020	19.703075	75.565961
196	Gorakh Janardhan Rathod	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	10-10-2020	19.704249	75.566862
197	Rekha Namdev Parkale	MH	Anjangaon	Baramati	Pune	500	11-10-2020	18.217244	74.505031
198	Tanaji Bapu More	MH	Anjangaon	Baramati	Pune	500	11-10-2020	18.221327	74.495676
199	Hemalata Arvind Parkale	MH	Anjangaon	Baramati	Pune	500	11-10-2020	18.239209	74.490603
200	Prakash Baburao More	MH	Anjangaon	Baramati	Pune	500	11-10-2020	18.244438	74.489519
201	Bhagawan Kondiba More	MH	Anjangaon	Baramati	Pune	500	11-10-2020	18.244627	74.492195
202	Nanasaheb Dnandev Tekale	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.477311	75.624277
203	Sudhakar Shridhar Thore	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.478033	75.624093
204	Devidas Manik Khedkar	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.478443	75.605197
205	Kalu Maheebub Shaikh	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.479639	75.634148

206	Shabuddin Yasin Shaikh	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.480692	75.630820
207	Mrs. Sangita Baban Badhe	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.486595	75.613153
208	Taramati Rohidas Ghodke	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.486831	75.633861
209	Raosaheb Ramrao Sanap	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.486897	75.641335
210	Bandu Laxman Sanap	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.486914	75.642339
211	Santosh Gahininath Badhe	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.487339	75.606487
212	Vitthal Baban Khedkar	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.489458	75.615306
213	Vitthal Sakharam Badhe	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.489539	75.629952
214	Eknath Sheshrao Thore	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.490133	75.606703
215	Pramod Banshi Badhe	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.490239	75.610456
216	Abasaheb Devrao Khedkar	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.490934	75.617114
217	Devidas Bhanudas Khedkar	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.491034	75.617139
218	Dyandev Murlidhar Gite	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.491094	75.633172
219	Ramdas Renaji Khedkar	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.491270	75.618759
220	Dashrath Murlidhar Gite	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.491605	75.633353
221	Bandu Sakharam Barse	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.492665	75.634373
222	Rajendra Annasaheb Thore	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.492759	75.606988
223	Navnath Sheshrao Thore	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.492797	75.606983
224	Kisan Ganpat Avhad	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.492979	75.635754
225	Ambadas Sahebrao Badhe	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.493097	75.635590
226	Babasaheb Sakharam Barse	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.493266	75.636552

227	Banshi Sakharam Barse	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.493900	75.637246
228	Bhausahab Sakharam Barse	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.496279	75.637441
229	Sudhakar Janardhan Raut	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.498834	75.624030
230	Laxmibai Bhaulal Badhe	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.500758	75.614096
231	Vishnu Arjun Barse	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.501074	75.612196
232	Prabhakar Arjun Barse	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.501322	75.611957
233	Sushil Bhaurao Thore	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.501470	75.622751
234	Mahesh Sunil Thore	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.501677	75.625359
235	Santosh Shrimant Badhe	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.502037	75.618993
236	Ajinath Daultrao Thore	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.503790	75.611678
237	Rameshwar Shahurao Thore	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.503997	75.610087
238	Annasaheb Haribhau Wane	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.504595	75.623724
239	Sandip Sudhakar Raut	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.507787	75.623871
240	Sangita Ashok Magar	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.508806	75.640434
241	Lahu Madhukar Thore	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	1000	11-10-2020	19.508891	75.617404
242	Babasaheb Nana Gorde	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.508907	75.639375
243	Janabai Bhaskar Badhe	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.511286	75.594554
244	Meerabai Sudhakar Tekale	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.511311	75.594546
245	Sartaj Usman Shaikh	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.511749	75.639352
246	Baban Bhaulal Tekale	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.514479	75.592936
247	Sushila Vishwanath Gite	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.706231	75.577780

248	Balu Keshavrao Bhosle	MH	Konewadi Shevga	Auranga bad	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.895239	75.620154
249	Ganpat Bhikka Bhosle	MH	Konewadi Shevga	Auranga bad	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.900145	75.622277
250	Yogesh Ramdas Bhare	MH	Konewadi Shevga	Auranga bad	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.902967	75.620184
251	Vandana Narendra Ravte	MH	Sultanabad	Gangapur	Auranga bad	1500	11-10-2020	19.907148	75.024756
252	Yogesh Dasu Bhosle	MH	Konewadi Shevga	Auranga bad	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.908491	75.624033
253	Bahusaheb Sandu Bhosle	MH	Konewadi Shevga	Auranga bad	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.909267	75.613459
254	Kantilal Paraji Bhare	MH	Konewadi Shevga	Auranga bad	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.909839	75.612794
255	Tukaram Baburao Bhare	MH	Konewadi Shevga	Auranga bad	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.909963	75.613646
256	Santossh Abaji Bhosle	MH	Konewadi Shevga	Auranga bad	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.912372	75.614200
257	Parasram Bhausaheb Bhosle	MH	Konewadi Shevga	Auranga bad	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.914213	75.619944
258	Balu Bhausaheb Aglave	MH	Konewadi Shevga	Auranga bad	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.918859	75.616614
259	Pradip Mahadu Bhare	MH	Konewadi Shevga	Auranga bad	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.919126	75.620800
260	Sampat Punjaba Bhare	MH	Konewadi Shevga	Auranga bad	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.919146	75.620815
261	Dattu Bhimrao Bhare	MH	Konewadi Shevga	Auranga bad	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.920149	75.620488
262	Bhagwan Raghunath Jaibhai	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	11-10-2020	19.517383	75.594137
263	Rohini Ambadas Kale	MH	Alegaon	Daund	Pune	500	12-10-2020	18.454962	74.658872
264	Jankabai Prabhakar Magar	MH	Kekat Jalgaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	12-10-2020	19.509896	75.634353
265	Vajinath Bhuja Sonawane	MH	Zaregoan	Osmanabad	Osmanabad	500	17-10-2020	18.125373	75.943720
266	Rameshwar Shankar Gite	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-10-2020	19.702031	75.577256
267	Arunkumar Dnyaneshwar Mote	MH	Savidane	Shirur	Pune	500	20-10-2020	18.904410	74.138759
268	Arjun Devrao Wagh	MH	Pachod Khurd	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-10-2020	19.574083	75.640937

269	Dipak Ganpath Wagh	MH	Pachod Khurd	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-10-2020	19.574559	75.640534
270	Ramnath Ganpath Wagh	MH	Pachod Khurd	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-10-2020	19.574704	75.640090
271	Padmabai Bhivaji Hole	MH	Pachod Khurd	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-10-2020	19.586150	75.630552
272	Sarswati Bhimrao Jadhv	MH	Pachod Khurd	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-10-2020	19.586285	75.629509
273	Surekha Badrinarayan Narale	MH	Pachod Khurd	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-10-2020	19.587905	75.637882
274	Jayram Murlidhar Hole	MH	Pachod Khurd	Paithan	Auranga bad	888	20-10-2020	19.588053	75.629727
275	Anurat Kakasaheb Wagh	MH	Pachod Khurd	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-10-2020	19.588984	75.639024
276	Balu Bhalchand Ghuge	MH	Pachod Khurd	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-10-2020	19.592649	75.640420
277	Shivaji Kalyan Wagh	MH	Pachod Khurd	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-10-2020	19.592666	75.640408
278	Anil Bhalchand Ghuge	MH	Pachod Khurd	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-10-2020	19.592792	75.640901
279	Prabhakar Bhagwan Wagh	MH	Pachod Khurd	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-10-2020	19.593494	75.641134
280	Sudam Machindranath Wagh	MH	Pachod Khurd	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-10-2020	19.594015	75.641185
281	Bharat Namdev Palve	MH	Pachod Khurd	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-10-2020	19.595319	75.632332
282	Raju Ramshing Chavan	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-10-2020	19.688054	75.578237
283	Trimbak Pandu Thokal	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-10-2020	19.692473	75.572168
284	Bhausahab Bhimrao Kotule	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-10-2020	19.698999	75.568917
285	Ganesh Bhimrao Kotule	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	1000	20-10-2020	19.699837	75.568366
286	Baburao Bhaurao Gite	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-10-2020	19.703251	75.576923
287	Amol Bramhanand Gite	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-10-2020	19.703444	75.576691
288	Bhaskar Dada Bondre	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-10-2020	19.705483	75.571559
289	Santosh Dhondiba Bondre	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-10-2020	19.706406	75.571054

290	Sudhakar Dhondiba Bondre	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-10-2020	19.706951	75.571668
291	Suraj Ravindra Patil	MH	Dhulkhed	Chadchan	Vijapur	2000	25-10-2020	17.398325	75.836369
292	Mahadev Sukhadev Kare	MH	Nadeswar	Manglve dha	Solapur	500	26-10-2020	17.360866	75.365722
293	Nanasaheb Machindra Lokhande	MH	Khamgoan	Barshi	Solapur	500	01-11-2020	18.231558	75.809453
294	Sanjay Marutrao Ghogare	MH	Bhanpur	Nanded	Nanded	500	08-11-2020	19.170216	77.251007
295	Navnath Poapat Khandekar	MH	Atpadi	Atpadi	Sangali	500	10-11-2020	17.403054	74.880040
296	Popat Shankar Khandekar	MH	Atpadi	Atpadi	Sangali	500	10-11-2020	17.408447	74.867992
297	Janabai Dagdu Khandekar	MH	Atpadi	Atpadi	Sangali	500	10-11-2020	17.408750	74.866310
298	Shrimant Sarjerao Pinjari	MH	Atpadi	Atpadi	Sangali	500	10-11-2020	17.414258	74.872051
299	Vithhal Balu Rahigude	MH	Awasari	Indapur	Pune	1000	12-11-2020	18.029576	75.029820
300	Meenabai Natha Hole	MH	Pachod Khurd	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	14-11-2020	19.592097	75.648093
301	Yuvraj Ananta Gaikwad	MH	Awsari	Indapur	Pune	780	15-11-2020	18.043479	75.029888
302	Vajinath Dinkarrao Deshmukh	MH	Dhangar Takli	Purna	Parbhani	500	15-11-2020	19.110172	77.053697
303	Sanjivani Kundlik Honde	MH	Rudhi	Manvat	Parbhani	500	15-11-2020	19.318535	76.542133
304	Uday Bhalchandra Patil	MH	Deogaon	Parola	Jalgaon	500	16-11-2020	20.789353	75.104431
305	Jalindhar Babasaheb Wagh	MH	Pachod Khurd	Paithan	Auranga bad	666	20-11-2020	19.583427	75.647955
306	Kantillal Vithhal Sawani	MH	Awsari	Indapur	Pune	500	20-11-2020	18.039768	75.024222
307	Sukhdev Shankarrao Gaikwad	MH	Pachod Bk	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-11-2020	19.555574	75.615352
308	Pashu Rajjak Shaikh	MH	Pachod Bk	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-11-2020	19.561279	75.599839
309	Annasaheb Sujnrao Bavane	MH	Pachod Bk	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-11-2020	19.565164	75.605891
310	Sudarshan Jayram Shelke	MH	Pachod Bk	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-11-2020	19.566191	75.605704

311	Sahebrao Manikrao Bhumare	MH	Pachod Bk	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-11-2020	19.574273	75.612880
312	Vishnu Bappaji Bhumare	MH	Pachod Bk	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-11-2020	19.575221	75.613947
313	Pandurang Kisan Palve	MH	Pachod Khurd	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-11-2020	19.579718	75.645886
314	Mathurabai Mohan Palve	MH	Pachod Khurd	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-11-2020	19.580138	75.636065
315	Arjun Sukhdev Shelke	MH	Pachod Khurd	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-11-2020	19.580146	75.634351
316	Muktabai Sahebrao Bhumre	MH	Athwad	Nagar	Ahemad nagar	500	20-11-2020	19.580195	75.626024
317	Kisan Bhanudas Nagare	MH	Pachod Khurd	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-11-2020	19.580243	75.634386
318	Babasaheb Nivrutti Wagh	MH	Pachod Khurd	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-11-2020	19.580369	75.642158
319	Paras Baburao Mehtre	MH	Pachod Bk	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-11-2020	19.580495	75.606440
320	Latabai Kakasaheb Dharkar	MH	Pachod Khurd	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-11-2020	19.580780	75.644397
321	Ramesh Panditrao Bhumare	MH	Pachod Bk	Paithan	Auranga bad	1000	20-11-2020	19.580829	75.613071
322	Pradip Namdev Dharkar	MH	Pachod Bk	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-11-2020	19.581043	75.623477
323	Nitin Namdev Dharkar	MH	Pachod Khurd	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-11-2020	19.581467	75.623524
324	Mahaveer Baburao Mehtre	MH	Pachod Bk	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-11-2020	19.581574	75.607415
325	Arjun Nathaji Nagare	MH	Pachod Khurd	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-11-2020	19.581627	75.640939
326	Pralhad Arjun Nagare	MH	Pachod Khurd	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-11-2020	19.581689	75.639869
327	Jyoti Satyanarayan Narwade	MH	Pachod Bk	Paithan	Auranga bad	1000	20-11-2020	19.581776	75.613801
328	Kailas Surybhan Khamkar	MH	Pachod Khurd	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-11-2020	19.582062	75.633840
329	Ashok Bhagchand Narwade	MH	Pachod Bk	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-11-2020	19.582079	75.604064
330	Raju Namdev Dharkar	MH	Pachod Khurd	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-11-2020	19.582082	75.621811
331	Ganesh Abasaheb Narwade	MH	Pachod Bk	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-11-2020	19.582196	75.606560

332	Rameshwar Yadavrao Hingurde	MH	Pachod Bk	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-11-2020	19.582199	75.600196
333	Santosh Mohan Nagare	MH	Pachod Khurd	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-11-2020	19.582536	75.639535
334	Appasaheb Mohan Nagare	MH	Pachod Khurd	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-11-2020	19.582696	75.639535
335	Baliram Devrao Wagh	MH	Pachod Khurd	Paithan	Auranga bad	750	20-11-2020	19.583341	75.641882
336	Meena Dnyeshwer Wagh	MH	Pachod Khurd	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-11-2020	19.583767	75.648426
337	Vishwambar Asaram Narwade	MH	Pachod Bk	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-11-2020	19.584494	75.623910
338	Shivaji Janku Narwade	MH	Pachod Bk	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-11-2020	19.585422	75.609653
339	Babasaheb Bhanudas Wagh	MH	Pachod Khurd	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-11-2020	19.585625	75.646458
340	Appasaheb Narayan Shelke	MH	Pachod Bk	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-11-2020	19.586627	75.602107
341	Satish Devrao Wagh	MH	Pachod Khurd	Paithan	Auranga bad	1000	20-11-2020	19.587573	75.647742
342	Radhakrisan Umaji Wagh	MH	Pachod Khurd	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-11-2020	19.587947	75.640258
343	Shantabai Kachru Gaware	MH	Pachod Bk	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-11-2020	19.588093	75.605424
344	Chakrapani Srihari Wagh	MH	Pachod Khurd	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-11-2020	19.588381	75.647853
345	Raosaheb Vishwanath Wagh	MH	Pachod Khurd	Paithan	Auranga bad	1000	20-11-2020	19.588954	75.637890
346	Pravin Babasaheb Narwade	MH	Pachod Bk	Paithan	Auranga bad	1000	20-11-2020	19.589147	75.612093
347	Bhimrao Kashinath Nagare	MH	Pachod Khurd	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-11-2020	19.589872	75.643429
348	Sahebrao Govindrao Shelke	MH	Pachod Bk	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-11-2020	19.590229	75.598909
349	Bhausaheb Ramaji Jadhav	MH	Pachod Bk	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-11-2020	19.591546	75.604826
350	Babasaheb Tukaram Hole	MH	Pachod Khurd	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-11-2020	19.591947	75.648930
351	Shivaji Kondiram Shelke	MH	Pachod Khurd	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-11-2020	19.593379	75.645978
352	Balu Bhagwat Nagare	MH	Pachod Khurd	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-11-2020	19.594024	75.646022

353	Neminath Shivaji Hole	MH	Pachod Khurd	Paithan	Auranga bad	1000	20-11-2020	19.594067	75.646478
354	Somnath Shivaji Hole	MH	Pachod Khurd	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-11-2020	19.594252	75.647318
355	Bhagwat Vishwanath Nagare	MH	Pachod Khurd	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-11-2020	19.594539	75.646101
356	Arjun Limbaji Bhumar	MH	Pachod Bk	Paithan	Auranga bad	1000	20-11-2020	19.595027	75.623656
357	Shyamrao Chagan Chavan	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-11-2020	19.686684	75.565623
358	Raghunath Manciram Chavan	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-11-2020	19.688373	75.571227
359	Atul Appasaheb Kothute	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-11-2020	19.697235	75.570211
360	Ramrao Fulshing Rathod	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-11-2020	19.697887	75.564921
361	Uttam Dagadu Gite	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-11-2020	19.699257	75.573797
362	Sadashiv Uttam Gite	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-11-2020	19.699391	75.573974
363	Nana Asharam Gite	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-11-2020	19.699401	75.573961
364	Shahaji Dhanaji Sawant	MH	Awsari	Indapur	Pune	1000	20-11-2020	18.022630	75.013270
365	Vijaykumar Sahebrao More	MH	Pimpla, Bhattya	Purna	Parbhani	500	21-11-2020	19.172558	77.160527
366	Bhausahab Santosh Jadhav	MH	Chinchawad	Malegoan	Nashik	500	21-11-2020	20.517985	74.366730
367	Dilip Dashrat Jain	MH	Shirsale	Amalner	Jalgaon	1000	21-11-2020	21.057739	74.970910
368	Surekhabai Ashok Patil	MH	Shirsale	Amalner	Jalgaon	1000	21-11-2020	21.065048	74.983590
369	Minakshi Pramod Deshmukh	MH	Chiinchole	Chopada	Jalgaon	1750	21-11-2020	21.304663	75.255016
370	Meena Shyam Gawali	MH	Manvat	Manvat	Parbhani	500	24-11-2020	19.315804	76.512171
371	Sadashiv Kamaji Jadhav	MH	Khadak Manjari	Loha	Nanded	500	25-11-2020	19.002508	77.153805
372	Gangadhar Mujoappa Holge	MH	Khadak Manjari	Loha	Nanded	500	25-11-2020	19.004957	77.152428
373	Shivhar Devidas Kapse	MH	Khadak Manjari	Loha	Nanded	500	25-11-2020	19.009027	77.146385

374	Jyotibai Baburao Waghmare	MH	Khadak Manjari	Loha	Nanded	500	25-11-2020	19.022231	77.140486
375	Subodh Ishwarchand Jain	MH	Shewadi	Loha	Nanded	500	25-11-2020	19.034409	77.187277
376	Bhaskar Shetiba Sonkamble	MH	Pethsangavi	Omerga	Osmanabad	1000	27-11-2020	17.977054	76.543797
377	Gajanan Govind Chaukale	MH	Khadak Manjari	Loha	Nanded	500	27-11-2020	19.002824	77.154274
378	Babu Vithhal Chaukale	MH	Khadak Manjari	Loha	Nanded	800	27-11-2020	19.004721	77.151590
379	Hanumant Ram Kapse	MH	Khadak Manjari	Loha	Nanded	500	27-11-2020	19.016973	77.146260
380	Apparao Shankar Daregave	MH	Khadak Manjari	Loha	Nanded	500	28-11-2020	19.011287	77.140994
381	Rukhminbai Laxman Kapse	MH	Khadak Manjari	Loha	Nanded	500	28-11-2020	19.014662	77.145109
382	Sudhakar Nivrutti Kapse	MH	Khadak Manjari	Loha	Nanded	500	28-11-2020	19.021161	77.154197
383	Varsha Surendra Chandak	MH	Tiwsa	Tiwsa	Amravati	1000	02-12-2020	21.090206	78.060202
384	Namdev Punjaji Panghavane	MH	Ugaon	Niphad	Nashik	500	06-12-2020	20.140394	74.173843
385	Mukund Dasharat Mahajan	MH	Daskebardi	Chalisgaon	Jalgaon	1000	07-12-2020	20.597996	74.988856
386	Bhagwan Wamanrao Ghogare	MH	Bhanpur	Nanded	Nanded	400	08-12-2020	19.172788	77.252707
387	Narayan Suratram Dongarjal	MH	Khaparkhed a	Kannad	Aurangabad	1000	09-12-2020	20.120451	74.973398
388	Ganesh Achutrao Honde	MH	Rudhi	Manvat	Parbhani	500	10-12-2020	19.335550	76.514037
389	Meera Angad Honde	MH	Rudhi	Manvat	Parbhani	500	10-12-2020	19.336495	76.513761
390	Sachin Kalyan Bhumre	MH	Pachod Bk	Paithan	Aurangabad	500	10-12-2020	19.554682	75.651404
391	Trimbak Pandurang Narwade	MH	Pachod Bk	Paithan	Aurangabad	500	10-12-2020	19.560589	75.646195
392	Baba Gafur Shaikh	MH	Thergaon	Paithan	Aurangabad	1000	10-12-2020	19.560746	75.598894
393	Sanjay Munjoba Bhumare	MH	Limbgaon	Paithan	Aurangabad	500	10-12-2020	19.565220	75.597387
394	Krushna Ganesh Nirmal	MH	Limbgaon	Paithan	Aurangabad	500	10-12-2020	19.576649	75.582769

395	Dyandev Laxman Hingale	MH	Limbgaoon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	10-12-2020	19.577965	75.582730
396	Sadashiv Bhaulal Nital	MH	Limbgaoon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	10-12-2020	19.579517	75.577883
397	Shivnath Bhagwan Pawar	MH	Limbgaoon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	10-12-2020	19.580457	75.592981
398	Amol Vishwambhar Nirmal	MH	Limbgaoon	Paithan	Auranga bad	1500	10-12-2020	19.580755	75.594459
399	Kusumbai Ashokrao Narwade	MH	Limbgaoon	Paithan	Auranga bad	2000	10-12-2020	19.584289	75.602256
400	Venkat Sadashiv Pawar	MH	Limbgaoon	Paithan	Auranga bad	1000	10-12-2020	19.584925	75.583663
401	Sambhaji Savalahari Padule	MH	Limbgaoon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	10-12-2020	19.585011	75.580482
402	Kamlbai Ashok Padule	MH	Limbgaoon	Paithan	Auranga bad	1000	10-12-2020	19.585395	75.599124
403	Alka Rambhau Nehale	MH	Limbgaoon	Paithan	Auranga bad	1000	10-12-2020	19.587927	75.590023
404	Anita Bhagwan Hingole	MH	Limbgaoon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	10-12-2020	19.589678	75.589408
405	Somnath Machindra Raut	MH	Limbgaoon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	10-12-2020	19.589712	75.584859
406	Kusumbai Gangadhar Nimal	MH	Limbgaoon	Paithan	Auranga bad	1000	10-12-2020	19.592487	75.594487
407	Tarabai Vishnu Nirmal	MH	Limbgaoon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	10-12-2020	19.592497	75.594507
408	Shantabai Babnrao Hingale	MH	Limbgaoon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	10-12-2020	19.594994	75.572082
409	Jayesh Vitthal Padule	MH	Limbgaoon	Paithan	Auranga bad	1500	10-12-2020	19.596045	75.591051
410	Vitthal Eknath Kolte	MH	Limbgaoon	Paithan	Auranga bad	1000	10-12-2020	19.596153	75.576889
411	Mahesh Baburao Padule	MH	Limbgaoon	Paithan	Auranga bad	2000	10-12-2020	19.596522	75.592625
412	Vasant Shudev Pawar	MH	Limbgaoon	Paithan	Auranga bad	1000	10-12-2020	19.597580	75.587436
413	Sangita Pratpsing Dongarjal	MH	Khaparkhed a	Kannad	Auranga bad	500	10-12-2020	20.120046	74.971933
414	Karbhari Pratap Janjal	MH	Waki	Kannad	Auranga bad	500	10-12-2020	20.398423	75.355711
415	Ujwal Nanasaheb Kadam	MH	Limbgaoon	Nanded	Nanded	500	11-12-2020	19.184030	77.200352

416	Hausabai Bhanudas Hole	MH	Pachod Khurd	Paithan	Auranga bad	1000	14-12-2020	19.592196	75.647185
417	Rameshwar Vitthalrao Hole	MH	Pachod Khurd	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	14-12-2020	19.592310	75.646086
418	Narayan Dnyanu Mohite	MH	Vadgaon Umbraj	Karad	Satara	500	15-12-2020	17.454655	74.068196
419	Santosh Tukaram Shivankar	MH	Kharashi	Javali	Satara	500	15-12-2020	17.810498	73.934809
420	Satish Vilas Darade	MH	Lakadi	Indapur	Pune	500	17-12-2020	18.205766	74.735604
421	Krishna Dattu Pawar	MH	Belwadi	Indapur	Pune	500	18-12-2020	18.085453	74.732232
422	Babaji Rambhau Khamkar	MH	Shingarwadi	Shirur	Pune	1000	20-12-2020	18.890908	74.281630
423	Sagar Sanjay Thorat	MH	Kautha	Shrigond a	Ahemad nagar	500	21-12-2020	18.470046	74.629588
424	Kartiveer Sharad Pawar	MH	Piplegaon	Malegoa n	Nashik	500	21-12-2020	20.603570	74.417682
425	Dinesh Madhukar Temgire	MH	Koregaon	Shirur	Pune	1000	22-12-2020	18.789706	74.307435
426	Nilesh Bhikaji Londhe	MH	Ramling	Shirur	Pune	500	22-12-2020	18.823228	74.338835
427	Ramdas Raghu Pawar	MH	Chinchawad	Malegoa n	Nashik	500	23-12-2020	20.511790	74.364333
428	Tukaram Vaman Thorat	MH	Kautha	Shrigond a	Ahemad nagar	500	24-12-2020	18.466519	74.628557
429	Kashinath Balvant Ranvare	MH	Nimsakhar	Indapur	Pune	450	25-12-2020	17.998420	74.831236
430	Vimal Babasaheb Thorat	MH	Kautha	Shrigond a	Ahemad nagar	500	25-12-2020	18.464519	74.632521
431	Sunita Shivaji Thorat	MH	Kautha	Shrigond a	Ahemad nagar	500	25-12-2020	18.465271	74.628144
432	Rambhau Kisan Kalbhor	MH	Kautha	Shringon da	Ahemad nagar	500	25-12-2020	18.471693	74.627699
433	Surekha Sampat Shipalkar	MH	Kautha	Shringon da	Ahemad nagar	500	25-12-2020	18.472506	74.610700
434	Bapu Mohan Jathar	MH	Kautha	Shringon da	Ahemad nagar	1200	25-12-2020	18.475950	74.627482
435	Shivaji Arjun Parkale	MH	Kautha	Shringon da	Ahemad nagar	500	25-12-2020	18.480289	74.620868
436	Hirabai Khandeshwar Zite	MH	Madhevadga on	Shrigond a	Ahemad nagar	1000	25-12-2020	18.598502	74.605800

437	Sachin Maruti Mande	MH	Madhevadga on	Shrigond a	Ahemad nagar	500	25-12-2020	18.605317	74.611833
438	Khandeshwar Laxman Zite	MH	Madhevadga on	Shrigond a	Ahemad nagar	650	25-12-2020	18.614642	74.613247
439	Baban Haribhau Hirade	MH	Bhole Wasti	Shrigond a	Ahemad nagar	500	25-12-2020	18.614739	74.627008
440	Sarjerao Namdev Kapse	MH	Mhatarpimp ri	Shrigond a	Ahemad nagar	500	25-12-2020	18.614739	74.627008
441	Vishal Jagannath Mane	MH	Madhevadga on	Shrigond a	Ahemad nagar	500	25-12-2020	18.614796	74.612702
442	Anil Pratap Mande	MH	Madhevadga on	Shrigond a	Ahemad nagar	600	25-12-2020	18.616570	74.642520
443	Laxman Sonba Mande	MH	Madhevadga on	Shrigond a	Ahemad nagar	500	25-12-2020	18.622767	74.619281
444	Dipak Popat Gade	MH	Shrigonda	Shrigond a	Ahemad nagar	500	25-12-2020	18.639727	74.588647
445	Pradip Shriram Mote	MH	Savidane	Shirur	Pune	1000	25-12-2020	18.827951	73.879473
446	Apparao Manaji Lathe	MH	Chikhalthan	Kannad	Auranga bad	500	26-12-2020	20.216994	75.214386
447	Mahendra Shahaji Unde	MH	Madhevadga on	Shrigond a	Ahemad nagar	500	28-12-2020	18.623718	74.614524
448	Sanjay Haribhau Thorat	MH	Kautha	Shrigond a	Ahemad nagar	500	30-12-2020	18.487795	74.611210
449	Harishchnadra Mahadevrao Shiplakar	MH	Kautha	Shrigond a	Ahemad nagar	500	31-12-2020	18.494881	74.603938
450	Hanumant Sarjerao Khore	MH	Kautha	Shrigond a	Ahemad nagar	500	31-12-2020	18.496733	74.607826
451	Tukaram Devidas Honde	MH	Rudhi	Manvat	Parbhani	500	01-01-2021	19.322884	76.531950
452	Jayshri Manohar Bibe	MH	Vakilvasti	Indapur	Pune	450	02-01-2021	17.989217	75.001805
453	Popat Natha Shelar	MH	Belvandi Bk	Shrigond a	Ahemad nagar	500	09-01-2021	18.500800	73.967975
454	Malsidha Chitrasen Koli	MH	Mandrup	South Solapur	Solapur	500	10-01-2021	17.464318	75.784791
455	Ramesh Prabhakar Koli	MH	Arali	Manglve dha	Solapur	500	10-01-2021	17.482874	75.612545
456	Bapu Dnandev Kale	MH	Awasari	Indapur	Pune	500	10-01-2021	18.022884	75.028912
457	Devidas Maruti Kavitke	MH	Awasari	Indapur	Pune	500	12-01-2021	18.031831	75.030167

458	Ganesh Bappasaheb Wagh	MH	Pachod Khurd	Paithan	Auranga bad	1500	14-01-2021	19.585578	75.641560
459	Mahadev Bappasaheb Wagh	MH	Pachod Khurd	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	14-01-2021	19.585603	75.640855
460	Nitesh Sampat Rathod	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-01-2021	19.688170	75.582056
461	Yogesh Sampat Rathod	MH	Deogaon	Paithan	Auranga bad	500	20-01-2021	19.688233	75.582079
462	Rushikesh Prakash Borate	MH	Jalapur	Karjat	Ahemad nagar	500	28-01-2021	18.477069	74.746931
463	Janabai Prakash Borate	MH	Jalapur	Karjat	Ahemad nagar	500	28-01-2021	18.477915	74.740010
464	Narayan Eknath Khatke	MH	Jalapur	Karjat	Ahemad nagar	500	28-01-2021	18.479878	74.761399
465	Rambhavati Vithhal Rode	MH	Shrigonda	Shrigonda	Ahemad nagar	550	28-01-2021	18.630843	74.698768
466	Digambar Ganapt Adhore	MH	Adhore Wadi	Shrington da	Ahemad nagar	1000	28-01-2021	18.537213	74.722288
467	Sujata Pravin Jadhav	MH	Awsari	Indapur	Pune	550	01-02-2021	18.043669	75.021752
468	Manik Mahadev Rahigude	MH	Awsari	Indapur	Pune	560	01-02-2021	18.049478	75.018596
469	Satappa Gurubasappa Bhadrashetti	MH	Kumthe	North Solapur	Solapur	500	05-02-2021	17.588563	75.910610
470	Shaji Vijay Patale	MH	Bhangaon	Indapur	Pune	1200	10-02-2021	18.015793	75.036134
471	Subhedar Pandhurang Gaikwad	MH	Bhangaon	Indapur	Pune	500	10-02-2021	18.019597	75.026757
472	Dadaso Narhari Kale	MH	Awasari	Indapur	Pune	500	10-02-2021	18.023381	75.033468
473	Asaram Bhaguji Amale	MH	Antarvan	Beed	Beed	1000	10-02-2021	19.017904	75.839942
474	Radhabai Annasaheb Pawar	MH	Kolegaon	Beed	Beed	500	10-02-2021	19.018651	75.887154
475	Shrihari Shivaji Pawar	MH	Kolegaon	Beed	Beed	500	10-02-2021	19.025531	75.890137
476	Pralhad Shivaji Pawar	MH	Kolegaon	Beed	Beed	500	10-02-2021	19.025787	75.889372
477	Baban Namdev Gurav	MH	Alsunde	Karmala	Solapur	500	14-02-2021	18.274098	75.308742
478	Sanjay Baswantrai Bargude	MH	Khanapur	Akolkot	Solapur	1000	27-02-2021	17.348732	75.973168

479	Bassaya Revya Math	MH	Khanapur	Akolkot	Solapur	1000	27-02-2021	17.349724	75.972931
480	Sangmesh Chinnayya Jangam	MH	Ankalge	Akolkot	Solapur	500	27-02-2021	17.352954	75.950511
481	Santosh Abarao Kshirsagar	MH	Akurke	Mohol	Solapur	500	27-02-2021	17.919530	75.651547
482	Dinesh Trimbak Rahigude	MH	Awasari	Indapur	Pune	1000	01-03-2021	18.037196	75.017749
483	Hanumant Jagannath Jagtap	MH	Awsari	Indapur	Pune	500	01-03-2021	18.039375	75.019601
484	Haridas Dattatray Ghodake	MH	Awsari	Indapur	Pune	1000	01-03-2021	18.048096	75.029368
485	Ghowardhan Tiwari	MP	Badwa	Badnawa r	Badnawa r	500	03-03-2021	23.018636	75.239030
486	Vithhal Namdev Gaikwad	MH	Awasari	Indapur	Pune	1000	21-11-2021	18.023726	75.027209
487	Sushila Arjun Gaikwad	MH	Awasari	Indapur	Pune	666	10-12-2021	18.021909	75.030597
Total Plants						305220			