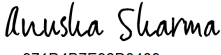


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 Team Leader a.i

Project Results and Monitoring Pathway

Basic Information	Name of Project	Securing livelihoods, conservation, sustainable use and restoration of high range Himalayan ecosystems (SECURE)				
	Project Award ID	101020				
	Project Output ID	91297				
	Overall project period	April 2017-March 2024				
	Name of Programme Officer	Ms. Anusha Sharma				
	Government Counterparts	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change and State Governments				
	Implementing Partner	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, State Governments of Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Sikkim, Non – Government Organisations and other technical agencies				
	Total Budget (USD)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	11,544,192	3,178,880	3,000,000	2,000,000	2000000	

Integrated Results and Resources Framework (IRRF) <i>(Add rows subject to project duration)</i>	Project Linked to Strategic Plan Outcome	By 2022, environmental and natural resource management is strengthened, and communities have increased access to clean energy and are more resilient to climate change and disaster risks				
	Project Linked to Strategic Plan Output	Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict, and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change				
	SP Indicator Name and Number	Indicator 2.4.1.1 Country has gender-responsive measures in place for conservation, sustainable use, and equitable access to and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems				
	Linked SDG Target	15.4 to ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development;				
		15.5 to take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species;				
		target 15.7 to take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products;				
	Unit of Measurement	Binary	target 15.c to enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood			
	Progress towards SP indicator Indicator 2.4.1.1					
	Targets - Overall for SP Indicator	Baseline (2017)	Milestone (2018)	Achievement: Mid Year (June)	Achievement: End Year (December)	
	Incl. Sub Components	4	5	5	5	
		Baseline (2018)	Milestone (2019)	Achievement: Mid Year (June)	Achievement: End Year (December)	
		5	6	6	6	
		Baseline (2019)	Milestone (2020)	Achievement: Mid Year (June)	Achievement: End Year (December)	
		6	7	7	7	
		Baseline (2020)	Target (2021)	Achievement: Mid Year (June)	Achievement: End Year (December)	
	7	7	7	7		
Means of Verification, Data Evidence Source	Quarterly and annual progress reports by UNDP, Government stakeholders' (including relevant line departments and State Governments) annual reports, and media coverage and records.					

Country Programme	Project Linked to CPD Outcome	CPD Outcome 3: By 2022, environmental and natural resource management is strengthened, and communities have increased access to clean energy and are more resilient to climate change and disaster risks					
	CPD Outcome Indicator	UNSD Outcome 6.4 Terrestrial, coastal and marine areas protected, restored or managed through integrated programmes for ecosystem resilience and community based climate adaptation.					
	CPD Outcome Indicator	Baseline: 19 lakh hectares (2018)	Target: 21 lakh hectares (2022)				
	Project Linked to CPD Output	CPD output 3.2	Effective solutions developed at national and subnational levels for sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems, ozone depleting substances, chemicals and wastes.				
	CPD Indicator	Indicator 3.2.1	Number of policies and programme promoting sustainable livelihoods and incorporating gender responsive strategies for natural resources and ecosystems management.				
	Progress towards CPD Output 3.2 Indicator 3.2.1						
	CPD Indicator	Baseline as indicated in CPD (2017)	End target as indicated in CPD (2022)	Project Baseline (2017)	Project Annual Target (2018)	Achievement: Mid Year	Achievement: End Year
		3.2.1	4	7	4	5	5

Results Framework <i>(add rows subject to project duration)</i>				Baseline (2018)	Annual Target (2019)	Achievement: Mid Year	Achievement: End Year	
				5	6	6	6	
				Baseline (2019)	Annual Target (2020)	Achievement: Mid Year	Achievement: End Year	
				6	6	6	6	
				Baseline (2020)	Annual Target (2021)	Achievement: Mid Year	Achievement: End Year	
				7	6	6	6	
				Baseline (2021)	Annual Target (2022)	Achievement: Mid Year	Achievement: End Year	
				6	7	7	7	
	Frequency of Data Collection	quarterly						
	Means of Verification, Data Evidence Source	Quarterly and annual progress reports by UNDP, Government stakeholders' (including relevant line departments and State Governments) annual reports, and media coverage and records.						
Other Projects Contributing to the CPD output	IHRML and SNRM							

Project Results Path	Progress towards the project outputs and activities				
Project Annual Outputs (From AWP)	Activities	Progress: QTR 1	Progress: QTR 2	Progress: QTR 3	Progress: QTR 4

Project Multi-year Output (from produc)

Outcome 1: Improved management of high Himalayan landscapes for conservation of snow leopard and other endangered species and their habitats and sustaining ecosystem services

- Output 1.1. Landscape level management strategies that integrates biodiversity, ecosystem services, climate mitigation, sustainable community resource use and socio-economic considerations are developed, discussed with stakeholders and supported.
- Output 1.2: Site specific participatory management plans for Protected Areas, and other Key Biodiversity Areas, including High Conservation Value Forests, Biodiversity Heritage Sites and biological corridors, and sustainable natural resource use areas designed and tested under community governance, management and enforcement regimes
- Output 1.3 Alpine meadows and sub-alpine forest restoration plans are developed and introduced to local communities to improve biological connectivity and habitat productivity
- Output 1.4 Biodiversity participatory monitoring for Snow leopard and associated species is developed, tested and adopted
- Output 1.5: Lessons learned on biodiversity and multiple use landscape management approaches are developed
- Output 1.6 Capacity development for key government staff and community members for long-term effective conservation of biodiversity developed and implemented

1	<p>Indicator 1.1 Improved management effectiveness of protected areas and biological rich areas in alpine and sub-alpine landscape</p> <p>Baseline: Changtang WLS (22), Govind Pasu WLS (25)</p> <p>Gangotri NP (35), Khangshenjunga National Park- KNP (29)</p> <p>Seichi Tuan WLS (13), Shingba Rhododendron WLS (16)</p> <p>Target: Average increase by at least 30 points in METT from current PAs baselines</p>	<p>Assessment of feral dog population and their impacts on native wildlife, livestock and humans and designing a strategy for their effective control and management in Lahaul Pangl Landscape.</p> <p>Development of participatory monitoring protocol for Snow Leopard and associated species in Himachal Pradesh</p> <p>Landscape management strategy of Gangotri-Govind and Darna-Byans is finalized and duly accepted by landscape level committee of Gangotri-Govind followed by UKFD.</p> <p>A meeting of landscape committee Darna-Byans is proposed in Nov. 2020</p> <p>Development of participatory</p>	<p>Himachal Pradesh</p> <p>In Himachal Pradesh Six Camera Traps have been procured which will be placed at strategic location of the Sechu Tuan Nalla WL Sanctuary for effective wildlife monitoring</p> <p>The entire study area landscape of Lahaul-Pangl has been classified into 24 land use/land cover classes to understand which classes represents how much proportion of the study area. In Kinnaur landscape It has been classified into 26 land use land cover classes as it has better vegetation distribution in comparison to the Lahaul-Pangl landscape. The draft report with other components of the assignment including Socio-ownership categorization, Eco-sensitive zone maps of WL sanctuaries, Vegetation type, Biological richness, IVI of important floral species etc. has been submitted to State.</p> <p>The ZSI has completed its field level assessments for the population assessment of feral dogs and other parameters as per the deliverables of the assignment and the report will be submitted to state by end of October 2020.</p> <p>A field guide has been developed by WII, Dehradun for the identification of important faunal species in the landscape in Hindi language. A total number of 40 community stakeholders have been identified from both Lahaul-Pangl Landscape for the training programme which is schedules in the first week of Nov. 2020</p> <p>Uttarakhand</p> <p>1. Landscape Management Strategy has been finalised for Govind-Gangotri and Drama-Byans landscapes in Uttarakhand, covering an area of 3549 sqm. 58 villages were identified from the SECURE landscape based on their dependencies on natural resources, conservation values and areas of high biodiversity value. Most of the villages are migratory and have equally dependent on natural resources</p>	<p>The following activities has been implemented to improve the METT scores:</p> <p>Himachal Pradesh</p> <p>Awareness workshop has been conducted with the residents of Chasak Bhatoli village by PA staff with the aim of community welfare and trust building. Under the programme solar lights has been distributed to selected households. The programme was a collaborative one in which the support for solar lights was covered from forest divisions own funds and the programme has been organized under SECURE Himalaya project.</p> <p>The assignment has been completed and final report including Socio-ownership categorization, Eco-sensitive zone maps of WL sanctuaries, Vegetation type, Biological richness, IVI of important floral species etc has been submitted to State. The entire study area landscape of Lahaul-Pangl has been classified into 24 land use/land cover classes to understand which classes represents how much proportion of the study area whereas the Kinnaur landscape is classified into 26 land use land cover classes. Kinnaur landscape has better vegetation distribution than the Lahaul-Pangl landscape. 10 permanent monitoring plots has also been identified under the assignment for long term biodiversity monitoring from climate change point of view.</p> <p>The assignment has been completed engaging ZSI, Kolkata as technical partners using multi- pronged approach of camera trapping, trail sampling, non-invasive genetics and questionnaire survey was used to gather information on the feral dogs in Lahaul-Pangl landscape. Based on the SCER model, feral dog density was found to be 2.78 individuals/ 100 Km2 on an average ranging from 1.4 to 5.5 individuals/ 100 km2 in the Lahaul and Pangl landscape. The micro-histological analysis of the feral dog scats suggested that some of the wildlife species such as marmot, blue sheep and rodent's</p>
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		<p>monitoring protocol for Snow Leopard and associated species in Uttarakhand</p> <p>Assessment of capacities and training needs of key stakeholders for long-term effective biodiversity conservation, development, and implementation of a capacity building framework to enhance capacities of key stakeholders in SECURE Himalayan Project landscapes in selected districts of Sikkim</p>		<p>2- In GG landscape 352 sq. km was under the subalpine zone and 2073 sq. km under the alpine zone. In DB landscape the area occupied under subalpine zone is 100sq. km and alpine area is 1024 sq. km.</p> <p>3- Two "Landscape Level Project Management Committee" have notified for both the landscapes.</p> <p>4- The First meeting of "Landscape Committee Uttarkash" has been organised on 21 Sept. 2020 with complete quorum, wherein the Landscape Level Strategy of Gangotri-Govind got approved.</p> <p>5- A meeting has been organised on 1st September 2020 with Wildlife Institute of India under chairmanship of CWLW Uttarakhand to discuss the status of Landscape Management Plans of both the landscape. The following decisions were taken –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wildlife Institute will assist the project in collation and sectoral distribution of activities based on outputs of different assignments. The assessment will also cater to "Landscape Level Management Plans of Gangotri-Govind and Darma-Byans landscapes of Uttarakhand". - A workshop will be organised by WII to discuss the findings and gaps of the 	<p>species are present in the diet of feral dogs, but the diet is dominated by domestic livestock. The department will start the implementation of strategy proposed by ZSI for feral dog management under which dog sterilization and awareness generation activities on responsible dog ownership will be undertaken on priority this year.</p> <p>20 community members (7 females) has been trained under the training programme in Oct-Nov 2020 in Lahaul Pangl landscape by Wildlife institute of India on wildlife monitoring.</p> <p>A field guide has been prepared under the project was also circulated to the trainees for their enhanced learning in future. The participants were trained on different aspects of animal behaviour as well as format filling during the trail walk and demonstrated the use of gps and camera trap on field. During trail walk participants found scat of musk deer and Wolf in live demonstration etc.</p> <p>Uttarakhand Total 21 Para-taxonomist (5 female) trained on Participatory Snow Leopard Monitoring Protocol in a two days training/ field visit organised by WII in Gangotri-</p>
1	<p>Indicator 1.2. Improved institutional capacities for planning, implementation and monitoring of multiuse landscape level plans as measured by UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard</p> <p>Baseline: Limited institutional capacities for planning, implementation and monitoring of multiple use landscapes. UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard baseline score of 18</p> <p>Target: Increase of institutional capacity as measured by a 50% increase in UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard baseline value</p>	<p>Support to the Special Area Development Authority (SADA), Keylong and District Administration, Lahaul for having improved system of Solid Waste Management and enhanced capacities and public awareness for the same.</p> <p>Capacity need assessment of stakeholders</p> <p>Capacity building of BMCs on implementation of BD Act</p> <p>Conduct Conservation Assessment and Management Prioritization (CAMP) in Ladakh</p>	<p>combating zoonotic disease in the landscape, with the following key objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness generation about principles of One Health approach and demonstrate linkages between illegal wildlife trade and the zoonotic diseases among relevant stakeholders, such as the Forest and Animal Husbandry Dept., communities. Conduct rapid assessments in the project landscapes to assess 'at-risk' species and areas and suggest management measures for enhanced disease preparedness and response. Build capacities of Forest and Animal Husbandry dept. to better respond to challenges posed by zoonotic diseases in the project landscapes. 	<p>Himachal Pradesh</p> <p>The assignment has been completed by WII and draft final report has been submitted to the department. A total no. of 7 new modules has been designed under the assignment out of which some will be undertaken under project in 2021.</p> <p>A Training of Trainers (ToT) has been organized in 1st week of Nov. 2020 at Udaipur, Distt Lahaul and Spiti on Human Wildlife Conflicts with 28 officials from forest and other line departments participated in the training programme. HWC mitigation measures with reference to selected species in the landscape (before, during and after conflict) was discussed and demonstrated with forest staff. A group discussion was organized to map the major human wildlife conflict areas and Dr. S. Sathyakumar, Scientist-G, WII explained some new innovative techniques including fox lights to mitigate human wildlife conflict.</p>	
1	<p>Indicator 1.3. Reduced pressure and prevented degradation of alpine meadows and sub-alpine forests</p> <p>Baseline: Approximately 700,000 ha of alpine meadows under unsustainable grazing with average 75 livestock units/km2 and forests around villages lack sustainable management arrangements</p> <p>Target: Reduced grazing pressure on 700,000 ha of alpine meadows by at least 20% (from 75 to 60 livestock units/km2) and prevented degradation in around 10,000 ha of sub-alpine forest under community-based management resulting in projected 0.46-0.50 and 0.31-0.36 mtCO2 /30-year period sequestered and avoided respectively.</p>	<p>Conduct assessment on habitat degradation and developing site-specific mitigation strategies</p> <p>Development of community fodder banks</p> <p>Conduct assessment on habitat degradation and developing site-specific mitigation strategies</p>	<p>Solid waste management is one of the key issues in the landscape. A small-scale model for integrated waste management has been demonstrated in collaboration with Special Area Development Authority (SADA) at Keylong. Under the initiative, door to door waste collection scheme has been started by SADA along with a sanitation campaign, which will contribute towards controlling population of free ranging problems that can harm wildlife.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitated administration in site selection and preparation of required document for FCA 	<p>Himachal Pradesh</p> <p>The assignment has been completed by WII and draft final report has been submitted to the department. A total no. of 7 new modules has been designed under the assignment out of which some will be undertaken under project in 2021.</p> <p>A Training of Trainers (ToT) has been organized in 1st week of Nov. 2020 at Udaipur, Distt Lahaul and Spiti on Human Wildlife Conflicts with 28 officials from forest and other line departments participated in the training programme. HWC mitigation measures with reference to selected species in the landscape (before, during and after conflict) was discussed and demonstrated with forest staff. A group discussion was organized to map the major human wildlife conflict areas and Dr. S. Sathyakumar, Scientist-G, WII explained some new innovative techniques including fox lights to mitigate human wildlife conflict.</p> <p>Uttarakhand The State Uttarakhand biodiversity board organized series of Capacity building programmes for community/BMC members from 2nd-12th Nov. 2020 in project villages of Govind landscape. Total 103 (30% female) community people capacitated on access benefits sharing modules & awareness on cultivation of medicinal aromatic plants in the landscape.</p> <p>A virtual meeting has been organised by TERI on 22 November 2020 to discuss 'Updating / Developing the State Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans and Resource Mobilization strategies for implementing'. Total 9 officials from state, landscape and national team has participated in the discussion. The agency has shared the financial solution for the landscape planning & implementation. Both the solutions were agreed and accepted by State Nodal Officer and CWLW to be implemented in the project landscapes.</p>	
			<p>Uttarakhand</p> <p>Pre energy audit in selected landscape of Uttarakhand along with a proposal of selected energy efficient solutions submitted to "Uttarakhand Renewable Energy Development Authority" (UREDA) to initiate the convergence with the project has been done. The proposal accepted by the agency and forwarded to the landscapes with instructions to get the convergence done. The proposal includes list of beneficiaries along with budget for Solar Chulha, Solar Cooker, Solar Heater, village locations for installing solar streetlights and renewal of solar hydropower station in Govind landscape.</p>	<p>Himachal Pradesh</p> <p>The assignment has been completed by HRG and the 16 units of innovative solar water heaters has been provided to 16 households in Khanjar and Chasak Bhatori Villages. In order to assess the efficiency of the systems some data loggers have also been placed in some systems by the agency which will be taken after one year to take their readings. 2 thermosiphon-based room heating panels (not covered under project) were also place by the agency in two households on experimental basis to assess the efficiency of the system.</p> <p>Uttarakhand</p>	

1	<p>regimes resulting in projected 0.16 - 0.18 and 0.42 - 0.05 m tCO₂ /30 year period sequestered and avoided respectively.</p>	<p>Eco-friendly energy solutions implemented in Lahaul-Pangi Landscape in selected villages to reduce direct pressure on natural resources i.e. Solar based/ design upgradation/ fuel alternatives</p> <p>Develop high altitude wetland management strategies and plans</p> <p>BHSs site notification and declaration in high altitude areas</p> <p>Develop high altitude wetland management strategies</p>		<p>key insights on sat i ai Model wetland Management plan - Wetland health card as a prioritization tool, Interplays between high altitude wetlands and river basins, Restoration of hydrological connectivity, Regular monitoring of hydrological, ecological characteristics of wetlands, Regular stakeholder approach in wetland management, Communications, Education, Awareness, Participation (CEPA).</p> <p>The landscape project unit converged with District Administration and other schemes of forest department to spread awareness among the community on environment protection and tree plantation. Total of 1000 samplings were planted covering 14 villages of Gangotri landscape through a plantation drive on occasion of "Harela Parv".</p> <p>Sikkim</p> <p>In Sikkim, a case study has been conducted by Wetlands International for developing a model framework for management plan. In this quarter, they have shared a factsheet for Gurudongmar wetland complex which includes biodiversity values, cultural and religious values, and associated threats Also, a Guidebook for Armed forces on conservation of HAWs has been developed for awareness purposes.</p>	<p>In Gangotri landscape, The District Administration has asked to prepare documents to submit the proposal for notification to declare Doodital (wetland) as Ramsar site. WWF was agreed on to take up documentation part based on some information.</p> <p>A meeting has been organized on 22.12.2020 with Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board and WWF-India to explore key potential biodiversity heritage sites (BHS) towards identification of high conservation value areas in the landscape. According to the BHS guidelines, the BHSs cannot be proposed/declared within Protected Areas, having highest status of conservation areas. Any potential BHS proposed outside the PAs can be considered for further notification/declaration therefore 04 BHSs from Dharma-Byans landscape shall be considered and WWF have to submit separate proposal to the Board with details of each site as per the guidelines of BHS notification.</p> <p>Sikkim</p> <p>Looking at the long term integrated management of the high altitude wetlands in order to also prevent degradation of its alpine and sub-alpine catchment areas, a draft management plan for the ecologically and culturally significant Gurudongmar high altitude wetland complex has been prepared by Wetlands International, the technical agency, which highlights the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Formation of a district level wetland management committee -Creation of effective signages and communication collaterals on biodiversity and significance of Gurudongmar -Creation of a cadre of lake guards who are based in the local community
	<p>Indicator 1.5: Area of high conservation forests under improved management Baseline: High Conservation value forests lack proper management regimes Target (a) Reduced direct pressure on at least 60,000 ha covering at least 18 newly designated and managed key biodiversity areas, including 30,000 ha of HCVFs to ensure connectivity and species conservation resulting in projected avoided 1.38-1.47 m tCO₂ over 30-year period (b) Reduced direct pressure on at least 20,000 ha of moist and dry alpine areas and sub-alpine forests managed as Biodiversity Heritage Sites11 resulting in projected avoided 0.46 - 0.49 m tCO₂ over 30-year period</p>	<p>Identifying, assessing, delineating, and mapping area with High Conservation Values (HCVs) and developing management recommendations/plans</p> <p>Identifying, assessing, delineating, and mapping area with High Conservation Values (HCVs) and developing management recommendations/plans</p> <p>Gangotri National Park to be pursued as mixed (Natural and Cultural) "UNESCO World Heritage site"</p> <p>Development of 'Snow Leopard Conservation Centre' in Gangotri landscape.</p> <p>Conduct assessment to identify High Conservation Value areas in the project landscape</p> <p>State biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan updated, and resource mobilization</p> <p>mapping area with High Conservation Values (HCVs) and developing management recommendations/plans</p>		<p>Himachal Pradesh</p> <p>As a recent development, 6 potential sites for the Biodiversity Heritage sites have been selected in a joint visit of LLPUMs and HP State Biodiversity Board followed by community consultation and consent of the community stakeholders during the meetings.</p> <p>3-3 sites have been selected at Lahaul and Pangi landscape respectively that includes Hudan Bhatiori, Sural Bhatiori, Luj, Tindi, Salgran and Nain Gahar in the landscape. The exact informatiok of the area to be notified under BHS will be shared by HPSBB.</p> <p>Uttarakhand</p> <p>Identification and Notification of Areas of High Conservation Value (HCVAs) and Medicinal & Aromatic Plants Conservation Areas (MPCAs) under SECURE Himalaya Project: - Formal notification as a 'Conservation Reserve' under Section 36A of the Wildlife Protection Act (WPA), 1972, or 'Biodiversity Heritage Site' under Section 37 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, or 'Critical Wildlife Habitat' under Forest Rights Act, 2006, or Ramsar site under Ramsar Convention for wetlands, etc, depending on the context. Himachal Pradesh</p> <p>As a recent development, 6 potential sites for the Biodiversity Heritage sites have been selected in a joint visit of LLPUMs and HP State Biodiversity Board followed by community consultation and consent of the community stakeholders during the meetings.</p> <p>3-3 sites have been selected at Lahaul and Pangi landscape respectively that includes Hudan Bhatiori, Sural Bhatiori, Luj, Tindi, Salgran and Nain Gahar in the landscape. The exact informatiok of the area to be notified under BHS will be shared by HPSBB.</p> <p>Uttarakhand</p> <p>Identification and Notification of Areas of High Conservation Value (HCVAs) and Medicinal & Aromatic Plants Conservation Areas (MPCAs) under SECURE Himalaya Project: - Formal notification as a 'Conservation Reserve' under Section 36A of the Wildlife Protection Act (WPA), 1972, or 'Biodiversity Heritage Site' under Section 37 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, or 'Critical Wildlife Habitat' under Forest Rights Act, 2006, or Ramsar site under Ramsar Convention for wetlands, etc, depending on the context.</p>	<p>Ladakh</p> <p>Process of procurement and installation of an Organic Waste Composting machine</p>
1					<p>Himachal Pradesh</p> <p>The assignment has been complete and a total number of 18 new high conservation value areas has been identified and delineated by WII. Out of these 3 potential sites for the Biodiversity Heritage sites i.e. Hudan Bhatiori, Sural Bhatiori and Nain Gahar have been selected in a joint visit of LLPUMs and HP State Biodiversity Board followed by community consultation and consent of the community stakeholders during the meetings. Draft proposals on notifying these areas as BHS is ready. Further proposals for 2 MPCDA's will be developed under National Medicinal Plant Board CSS scheme for further funding and development. Consultations will be carried</p>

					<p>out with relevant stakeholders for notifying some of the identified areas as conservation/community reserve or community conserved areas in 2021. i.e. Miyar Valley, Pattan Valley, Mindhal, Sach..</p> <p>Uttrakhand In Gangotri landscape, as per the meeting held on 6 November 2020, the e-PBR pilot initiated a three BMCs i.e. Harsil, Dharali and Barsu. Copy of PBRs is awaited from UBB. The biodiversity management information system will be developed in coordination with NBA as per the standard tool design for digitalization of e-PBR system. E-set-up in villages is almost completed. The capacity building of local youth is underway.</p> <p>The Concept note on Biodiversity resource center in Gangotri landscape finalized based on ground information. It will be a high-altitude biodiversity Garden & resource center, which will include herbal - medicinal plant, RET species, fossil plant, Ashtbarga plant, orchid etc. This will promote biodiversity conservation & knowledge sharing in stakeholders and tourists.</p> <p>Sikkim Under an assignment regarding identification and delineation of potential HCVAs under the project landscape, carried out by ATREE, 22 HCVAs in north and west districts of Sikkim have been identified, covering a total area of 860 km2. The maps of these identified HCVs have been submitted. Regarding further validation of these HCVAs, stakeholder's consultation program was also organized in North Sikkim (Lachen on 15th and Lachung on 16th December 2020). A final validation workshop for all HCVAs has been planned at the state level on the 27th Jan 2021.</p> <p>A validation workshop on draft revised SBSAP for Sikkim, which was submitted by the assisting technical agency (NIPFP) in November 2020. was organized on 4th December 2020 through video conferencing.</p> <p>During the meeting, NIPFP received various comments by the experts like the report should include details about Tinkitam Conservation Facility for orchids and Nursery at Chungthang may not work as it is comparatively low-lying area compared to the areas of Lachen and Lachung. Dr. J Soundrapandi (NBA, India) suggested that Once the post 2020 biodiversity framework is developed, it should also be incorporated in the SBSAP, and in alignment with the NBSAP.</p>
	Budget			XXXX	XXXX
	Expenditure			1,75,742	4,90,302
	Out co				
	Out put 2.1				
1	<p>Indicator 2.1 : Extent under sustainable natural resources management practices Baseline: 0 (Currently sustainable land management natural resources practices at the village level are absent or limited) Target: At least 10,000 ha under sustainable natural resources management practices</p>	<p>Formation and strengthening of Biodiversity Management Committees, JFMCs, Van Panchayat and other CBOs and engage them in conservation and use of sustainable natural resources in Himachal Pradesh</p> <p>Formation and strengthening of Biodiversity Management Committees, JFMCs, Van Panchayat and other CBOs and engage them in conservation and use of sustainable natural resources in Himachal Pradesh</p> <p>Assessment of existing micro plans and livelihood plans or gap assessment an identification of suitable alternatives</p> <p>Formation and strengthening of Biodiversity Management Committees, JFMCs, Van Panchayat and other CBOs and engage them in conservation and use of sustainable natural resources in Himachal Pradesh</p>		Himachal Pradesh	<p>10 draft PBR's prepared by the local youth engaged by Department of Rural Development and Technical Support Groups assignment by State Biodiversity Board. Two Para taxonomist trained under SECURE project also got contract for the preparation of PBR. The State Biodiversity board team has visited the Lahaul Pangli Landscape for identification of BHS site. Notification of local products under GI and Biocultural community protocols.</p> <p>Uttarakhand: Draft PBR's for all the 35 BMCs formed under the project. Consultation held with BMCs for notification of BHS's under their jurisdiction by HP State Biodiversity Board. 3 draft proposals for 3 BHS's ready which will be followed by draft notification.</p> <p>Sikkim: The detailed exercise of assessing livelihood avenues for all village clusters and identifying pilot sectors for interventions through the project, carried out by WWF-India, a final strategy was submitted and was validated through a stakeholders' meeting held in Gangtok on 27th November 2020.</p> <p>the landscape. Training and meetings held with the agency to train them on the process of Biodiversity Management Committees (BMC) constitution. Subsequently, 20 Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) constituted in the project landscape and 22 BMCs outside the landscape to implement Biological Diversity Act at local level. Meetings were conducted with panchayats and they were explained about the process of BMC constitution, roles and responsibilities and where asked to constitute the BMCs under Section 41(1) of the Act.</p>
	<p>Indicator 2.2. Average percentage increase in community incomes from sustainable livelihood, natural resource management and business activities (calculated for each community) Baseline: Baseline to be established in YR1 during village micro-planning Target: 30% increase in average incomes from sustainable livelihoods,</p>	<p>Developing a livelihood strategy for SECURE Himalaya in Himachal Pradesh</p> <p>Training on Ecotourism and Hospitality services for community</p> <p>Promotion of sustainable livelihood practices</p>		Himachal Pradesh	<p>A review meeting was held with WII on the assignment following action points have been provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▣ Distribution of prioritized MAP species in the landscape with main locations, hotspots, villages/ valleys should be given in the report along with distribution maps ▣ Detailed information on identified Medicinal Plants Conservation Development Areas (MPCDAs) should be provided including their area, maps, species abundance, diversity, threats, and conservation strategies. ▣ Detailed Strategies for addressing the gaps in conservation, management and

<p>natural resource management and business activities (At least 40% of beneficiaries are women)</p>	<p>Developing a livelihood strategy for SECURE Himalaya in Himachal Pradesh</p> <p>Training on Ecotourism and Hospitality services for community</p>		<p>livelihood enhancement in MAP sector should be covered.</p> <p>Himachal Pradesh</p> <p>The Livelihood strategy prepared by NPMC was presented to state Forest Department and other line departments 29 July 2020 through video conference owing to COVID situation in which following review comments were given by state:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Agriculture tourism can be promoted in the landscape ☐ On the development of tourism sector, be more specific on the line of action like specific no. and locations of homestays to be developed in Lahaul and Pangi landscape ☐ If it can be estimated as to how many people can be associated with which livelihood activities, if an assessment of such kind is provided under the 	
	<p>A conservation based ecotourism model</p>		<p>A conservation based ecotourism model is being implemented by Not on Map in the Lahaul-Pangi landscape. The agency has so far developed a Working methodology and approach, finalised village clusters, survey formats- to document the Socio economic baseline, carrying capacity at household and community level, interactions and meetings with various line departments and other stakeholders, identified a cadre of nature guides to be further trained under the programme.</p>	
	<p>Development of Homestays and Cultural tourism model in Lahaul-Pangi landscape of Himachal Pradesh</p> <p>Value addition and product diversification of Handloom and Handicrafts</p>		<p>Based on meetings with line departments and the District Collector, the agency is also supporting the district in mobilizing local communities to apply for homestay registration. About 22 applications for homestay have been approved so far. Govt. of India has awarded a Geographical Indication (GI) tag to another unit of Uttarakhand. Registration for GI has been facilitated by the project through Uttarkashi based society "Renuka Devi Katghar-Bunkar Swayatt Sahkarita" Dunda Uttarkashi. This will ultimately lead to income enhancement through recognition of products in national and international market after value addition. Facilitation to provide GI tag to other local products like Red Rice, Ramdana & Harsil Rajma is under process.</p> <p>For handicraft and handloom development, as a livelihood initiative in Lahaul-Pangi, Field visits and workshops have been conducted in all the Panchayats in Pangi Region like Sechu, Dharwas, Sach. Killar, Karyas, Kumar, Purthi & Sural. This involved training workshops, design interventions, study of traditional craft processes and their contemporary use, developing artisan cards to ensure artisans benefit from various govt. schemes. About 200 artisans have been engaged in this</p>	
	<p>Seabuckthorn value chain</p>		<p>A Self Help Group (SHG) of 16 women has been registered under State Rural Livelihood Mission (SRLM) and MoU has been done by Forest Department with SHG for setting up the processing unit for seabuckthorn in Tingret panchayat.</p>	
<p>Assessment of medicinal and aromatic plant species including their collection, usage, demand, markets, price trends and life cycle, focusing on landscapes in Himachal Pradesh</p> <p>Agencies engaged across all the pilot interventions suggested under various value chains during baseline and impact analysis of COVID-19 situation. Buyer Seller meet at Gangotri landscape for increasing their income and business</p>				<p>The assignment is in its final stage. Qualitative and quantitative information on harvesting, collection and cultivation protocols for some species has been generated under the project. This information will be widely disseminated to the relevant stakeholders in landscape. A review meeting was held on 24th Dec 2020 with WII on the assignment following action points have been provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ ABS case model may be developed and provided. ☐ Detailed information on identified Medicinal Plants Conservation Development Areas (MPCDAs) should be provided including their area, maps, species abundance, diversity, threats and conservation strategies. ☐ Detailed Strategies for addressing the gaps in conservation, management and livelihood enhancement in MAP sector should be covered. <p>Assignments have been awarded to three agencies as per the following – (i) enhance capacity of key stakeholders involved in traditional art/craft and sustainable local architecture in Gangotri landscape, Uttarakhand. (Self-Help)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) Developing a Unique Ecotourism Model for Generating Alternative Economic Means (UEM-GAEM) in Govind Landscape. (Self-Help) (iii) Developing a Unique Ecotourism Model for Generating Alternative Economic Means (UEM-GAEM) in Gangotri Landscape. (Self-Help)
<p>2</p>	<p>Technological Support to Value Chains i.e Seabuckthorn, Medicinal Plants, NTFPs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Juice Extraction Machine (1) 2. Vacuum Packaging Machine (2) 3. Dehydrator Machine/Drier (2) <p>Dairy Development Pilot at Pangi Landscape.</p> <p>Webinars on Livelihood Options for SECURE Beneficiaries in Uttarakhand Landscapes</p> <p>Training on professional nature guide & promote the birdwatching for livelihood improvement of</p>		<p>Himachal Pradesh</p> <p>List of 20 beneficiaries of Miyar Women group (Lahaul Landscape) for the Technological Support to Value Chains i.e Sea buckthorn has been prepared for Lahaul Landscape. Which will be organized in the form of a SHG under National Rural Livelihood Mission to provide the technological support to the group.</p> <p>Consultations held with Animal Husbandry Department at Pangi and PR's and local community of Dharwas village for the initiative. List of 44 beneficiaries of Dharwas Village (Pangi landscape) for dairy development has been prepared for Pangi Landscape. A DPR will be prepared by Animal Husbandry department for the initiative.</p> <p>Uttarakhand</p> <p>A community webinar was conducted on Emerging Livelihood Opportunities in high-altitude regions of Himalayas. The objective was to improve the capacity of landscape beneficiaries to understand and adopt alternative livelihood options, available, which can help in reducing the impact and burden on natural resources use in high-altitude regions, habitat of the vulnerable snow leopard. Total 30 community youth (06 female) orientated on "Nettle Fiber Industry as a sustainable nature-based livelihood", "Importance of financial inclusion to empower communities and promote rural entrepreneurship", "Cultivation & Processing of Essential Oils as an emerging high-value niche sector".</p>	<p>Himachal Pradesh: Himachal Pradesh</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ 20 beneficiary households identified (will be upscaled in subsequent stages) ☐ Multiple consultations held with the beneficiaries and rural development department. ☐ SHG group to be constituted under SRLM ☐ Juice extraction and packaging machines to be provided. The ToR and RFP for the assignment was finalised in Nov 2020 and NIFT, Kangra has been commissioned with the assignment. ☐ Inception report has been submitted by NIFT under the assignment along with one consultation has been conducted with National Project Management Unit regarding the possibilities of starting the activities planned under the assignment as the landscape will be closed during the prior winters. ☐ Details of the Project villages along with contacts of all concerned state/landscapes officials has been provided to NIFT <p>Uttarakhand</p> <p>One Meeting has been conducted with Director, Animal Husbandry Department at Shimla for facilitating the early preparation of DPR by the Animal Husbandry department for the initiative. Requests has been submitted to MoEFCC to the approval of the activity under re-appropriation proposals.</p> <p>Uttarakhand</p> <p>1- 21 Para-taxonomist (5 female) trained on Participatory Snow Leopard Monitoring Protocol in a two days training/ field visit organised by WII in Gangotri-Govind landscapes from 5-6 November 2020. They learned about the Snow leopard, its pre-based species and habitat, sign survey etc. 2- 9 (all male) para-taxonomist trained on (SPA) Snow-Leopard Population Assessment in India. They are involved in 1st step of SL census by the Forest Department. They accompanied forest staff during sign survey for SL & co-predators. Identification of grids falling in the jurisdiction of</p>

<p>Indicator 2.3. Number of community members trained, adopting community-based agricultural, agro-pastoral, natural resource management and livelihood activities</p> <p>Baseline: 0 (currently training at the community level is limited and sector specific.) and limited effort at comprehensive training that integrates the multiple dimensions of managing resources across the different sectors and for multiple use.</p> <p>Targets: At least 2,500 community members trained and adopting community-based sustainable resource use, agro-pastoral, agricultural and other sustainable livelihood activities and receiving detectable conservation and livelihood benefits</p>	<p>local youths and community.</p> <p>Support to Secihu Tuan Nalla WL Sanctuary for METT score improvement</p> <p>Preparation of land use, vegetation cover and status report and detailed mapping of natural resource use in the landscape in Sikkim</p>	<p>A Five-days training program was organized in Munsyari Nature education and Eco-Park, centre at Pithoragarh from 18 September to 23 September 2020 following all advisories in current pandemic situation of COVID-19. Total 15 youth (Parataxonomists, Video Fellows, Local Guides, SHG members) of which 6 were female, got benefitted to become professional nature/bird guides. They will now be able to promote a complete tour package for the local and outside tourists for example – birdwatching, small enterprises through Nature based products like Ringal, trekking in High altitude Himalayas.</p> <p>Ladakh</p> <p>The Nature Guide Training activity has been initiated wherein 25 youth with 50% of women will be trained as Nature Guides who shall cater to the growing demand for nature-based tourism in the landscape. The training programme will help new and existing tourist guides to augment their skills and be well versed about the ecology of the landscape including flora, fauna, avifauna, and geological history. The training programme will be concluded with a career guidance workshop wherein the trainees will be introduced to prospective hiring organizations in the landscape. The government tourism department will also host a database of all nature guides on their website for public access.</p>	<p>Uttarakashi and Gangotri Divisions, data collation, collection of samples during transects, scat samples in areas above 3000 meters elevation.</p> <p>3- A 120 days (4 month) Paravet training for 10 youth (all male) of Gangotri-Govind landscape have started on 04 November 2020 at livestock board Pashulok, Rishikesh, Uttarakhand' with objectives of (i). To develop local youth as a Professional Paravet for animal & wildlife health care issues in the landscape (i). To enhance the local youth livelihood opportunities. (iii). To support animal husbandry department at local level for animal diseases surveillance, animal welfare care issues/mitigation. The training module & curriculum will include (i). Classroom training (30 days Pashulok, Rishikesh) & case studies (during classroom training Pashulok, Rishikesh) (ii). Practical training (15 days animal breeding farm Kalsi, Dehradun; study visits) (iii). Practical training in the field: (74 days) + 1 day (closing). They will also be associated with Veterinarians to assist and learn practical aspects of animal husbandry in field. They will become a government certified Paravet after completing the entire training module.</p> <p>Sikkim</p> <p>Training has been conducted on nettle fiber extraction for local community of Dzongu</p> <p>The assignment on is being undertaken by the MLAS- a Dzongu based local NGO from 18th of November 2020 for a period of 4 months. On 30th November 2020, an induction program regarding the assignment was conducted where Dzongu Constituency In-charge Smt. Chungkiku Lepcha was the Chief Guest. The 50 selected villagers/training beneficiaries from 5 villages like Leek, Lawen, Lingdem, Bey and Pentong attended the induction program. The induction program was conducted to make awareness regarding the assignment on Nettle Fibre, phase-wise trainings, training schedule, interaction with the Resource Person, representative of MLAS-NGO, project staffs and the possible sustainable livelihood opportunity in the Natural Fibre (Nettle).</p>
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Budget	XXXX	
Expenditure	34,622	57549

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<p>Indicator 3.1. Number of community members actively volunteering in security monitoring and surveillance</p> <p>Baseline: 0 (There is no coordinated program for community participation in surveillance and monitoring of wildlife crime)</p> <p>Target: 200 community members actively engaged in wildlife crime monitoring and surveillance in community battalions (At least 20% women) to serve as deterrent to wildlife crime</p>	<p>Drone Pilot intervention in Govind landscape for monitoring & surveillance</p> <p>Procurement of Wildlife monitoring, communication and law enforcement strengthening equipment.</p>	<p>Uttarakhand</p> <p>A Drone Pilot intervention has been initiated in one of the project landscapes i.e. Govind Wildlife Sanctuary. The DFO Purola/DD Govind has submitted a proposal to CWLW Uttarakhand requesting for the pilot intervention in certain locations. The proposal includes the mapping of marked proposed locations, geo coordinates and national and district boundaries. Since this landscape does not share any international boundary the pilot can safely be done for the monitoring of illegal extraction of MAP, killing of wild animals and capacity building of front-line staff. This pilot will further be linked with the forest server established under the project.</p>	<p>A Drone Pilot intervention has been initiated in one of the project landscapes i.e. Govind Wildlife Sanctuary. The DFO Purola/DD Govind has submitted a proposal to CWLW Uttarakhand requesting for the pilot intervention in certain locations. The proposal includes the mapping of marked proposed locations, geo coordinates and national and district boundaries. Since this landscape does not share any international boundary the pilot can safely be done for the monitoring of illegal extraction of MAP, killing of wild animals and capacity building of front-line staff. This pilot will further be linked with the forest server established under the project. Traffic India has supported forest division with necessary equipment/materials for undertaking field patrolling/rescue operations and for collecting samples for forensic analysis. The sole purpose of procurement of Equipment is conservation.</p> <p>Sikkim: Pilot trial of animal deterrents to reduce human-wildlife conflict. During 6th- 11th November 2 ANIDERS were installed in North and West Sikkim. The main purpose of piloting the ANIDERS in the project villages is to find out the effectiveness in controlling/mitigating crop and livestock damage by wildlife. One unit has been installed at Leek village and one in Okharey West Sikkim. The field staff and EDC members were also given basic training on installation and maintenance of the device.</p>
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<p>Indicator 3.2. Number of international agreements for enhancing trans-boundary cooperation between China, Nepal, Bhutan and India</p> <p>Baseline: 0 (a number of trans-boundary plans exists, but coordination is limited)</p> <p>Target: At least 3 trans-boundary agreements effective and collaborative implementation</p>	<p>Strengthening wildlife enforcement mechanism and mitigation of wildlife crime and illegal trade in wildlife in SECURE Himalaya Project landscapes in Sikkim</p>	<p>Himachal Pradesh</p> <p>To enhance the capacities of the field staff in tough terrains of SECURE project, protective field gears and 100 numbers of field forensic kits were provided by TRAFFIC India under the assignment. Also, a capacity building workshop for enforcement agencies is planned at landscape level in second week of Nov. 2020 for which the agenda has been finalized.</p> <p>Sikkim</p> <p>An assignment on managing illegal wildlife trade and strengthening enforcement mechanisms has been commissioned to TRAFFIC India for Sikkim. In this quarter, the following reports have been developed and shared:</p>	<p>Himachal Pradesh: DPR has been developed through Wildlife Institute of India (WII) for the establishment of a Wildlife Forensic Centre. (Grant-in-aid from MoEF & CC) The centre will be established under existing State forensic Laboratory at Jurga. Proposal sent to WCCB for funding.</p> <p>The assignment by TRAFFIC India is expected to be completed by June 2021. Training workshop has been planned in Nov 2020 but cancelled due to COVID outbreak. The agency has submitted the following reports under the assignment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revised Wildlife crime status report of HP - Revised Training gap assessment report - Investigation Manuals/Awareness Material - Equipment support (camping gears and forensic kits) <p>The major species involved in wildlife crime and illegal wildlife trade along with transit routes, hotspots has been identified in the landscape. The agency has been suggested to submit landscape wise recommendations and transit routes species specific along with other pending deliverables.</p>
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3	<p>Indicator 3.3: Annual Number of human-wildlife conflicts leading to livestock and crop losses and retaliatory killings of wildlife Baseline: Baseline will be developed in Year 1 Target: At least 50% decrease in HWCs</p>	<p>Designing a comprehensive human-wildlife conflict (HWC) Management Strategy</p> <p>Formation of 30 Village Voluntary Protection Force</p> <p>Designing a comprehensive human-wildlife conflict (HWC) Management Strategy</p> <p>Assessment of current patterns and trends of human wildlife conflict and designing a robust mitigation strategy</p>		<p>a) Review of wildlife crime scene investigation and forensic evidence collection manual has been done by the NPMU submitted by TRAFFIC as per the ToR of the assignment commissioned to the agency under component 3 of the project. The key points suggested to the agency are mentioned below: i. The agency has been suggested regarding the requirement of elaboration in different steps, process explained with interesting animations so that the steps mentioned in the module can be easily understood by the target groups. ii. In wildlife crime search scenarios apart from search styles suggestions has been provided for insertion of relevant animations/ sketches that will explain the scenario both for indoors and outdoors. Details of search and seizure memo is an important part which is missing in the module along with please add it in a step by step manner for process of different types of evidence collections and connecting with potential link in a crime can also be represented in animations in the module. iii. Potential areas/ points where animations-based explanations can be done have been highlighted in the report and shared with the agency.</p> <p>b) NPMU with guidance of WCCB jointly developed a matrix for the species (flora and fauna) which are been traded or involved in wildlife crime from the SECURE Himalaya landscapes, based on the findings from the assignment commissioned to TRAFFIC and WTI. This information has been officially shared to the Nodal officers for review and further suggestions. This information will be used for development of species identification handbook which can be used by different enforcement agencies for knowledge development regarding the species along with identification skills for the same.</p> <p>Uttarakhand A three-year micro level "Human-Wildlife Conflict Mitigation Management Plans" of three landscapes (Gangotri, Govind, Darma-Byans) developed by project landscape team under the guidance of respective DD/ DFOs to assess the status of HWC in their divisions in the past five years and what required steps/actions have been taken to mitigate such incidents. Based on this assessment, the three-year management plan has submitted to CWLW, Uttarakhand from landscape.</p>	<p>HP: Assignment on Human Wildlife Conflicts and developing a comprehensive strategy through CO Support completed by WWF India. Assessment done, Conflict species and locations identified, some baselines generated, species specific SOPs developed, HWC mitigation strategies suggested. HWC baseline species wise also has been submitted by the agency. Uttarakhand</p> <p>1- Submission of the fifth and final deliverable report for the SECURE Himalaya project component on Human Wildlife Conflict Management Strategy by WII. 2- Based on the report pilot interventions are proposed at 04 sites of project landscapes.</p> <p>Sikkim ATREE had shared the final report of HWC assignment on 11th October 2020 after incorporating the revisions suggested. It has been submitted to the state for circulation. The report has the following major recommendations: -Creation of an emergency response squad at cluster/ district level -Pilotage of animal deterrents in a systematic manner to test efficacy -Adopt measures like bio-fencing Accordingly, certain activities have been incorporated within the Annual Work Plans</p> <p>Ladakh As part of the strategy to mitigate human-wildlife conflict, participatory predator-proofing of corral pens in Changthang landscape has been initiated and is due to be completed by December/January 2020. The said initiative is one of a kind wherein, the project is providing for some basic raw material in form of chain-link fencing and wood, whereas the community contributes with stones and their labor. Through this initiative 26 predator-proof corral pens shall be built across 7 severe conflict-prone villages in the landscape, namely, Sumdo Gongma, Shriyul, Relay lching, Samad Rokchen, Khara Pullu, Yurgo and Mugle, with the eventual outcome of reduced cases of human-wildlife conflict in the region.</p>

HWC information collection and database

Integrated new features in the Wildlife MIS system for adding all the monthly data updates from all the divisions.
 MIS Workshop has been organized for forest staff (Total 43 participants including 3 female) to ensure a streamlined rollout of software with minimal confusion and to maintain the system and knowledge base after handing over the Wildlife Database Centre to Uttarakhand Forest Department.
 Geo Maps prepared to demonstrate species and division wise cases of Human

Budget	XXXX	XXXX
Expenditure	7,003	119856

Output 4.1. Proj

<p>Indicator 4.1: Number of policy and regulatory mechanisms for improved management of high Himalayan areas provisioned Baseline: 0 (A number of areas where policy reform is required exists) Target: 3 policy recommendations officially approved and implemented</p>	<p>Developing a communication strategy with tools and implementation plans to sensitize stakeholders and public involved which can be consecutively linked to a wider policy and public consciousness framework</p>			<p>Himachal Pradesh: <input type="checkbox"/> Model Management Plan for high altitude Chandertal wetland drafted. <input type="checkbox"/> SOP's for model management planning of high-altitude wetlands ready <input type="checkbox"/> State Biodiversity strategy and action plan validated in the validation workshop held on 22nd Dec 2020 by HP State Biodiversity Board and will be finalised by agency by March 2021 <input type="checkbox"/> High Conservation areas identified, delineated and management recommendations drafted. <input type="checkbox"/> Participatory integrated landscape level management strategy drafted for Lahaul-Pangi landscape <input type="checkbox"/> 3 BHS's, 1 CR, 2 MPCDA's under process/proposed</p> <p>Sikkim Global Tiger Forum meeting to discuss Status of information available on Big cats in</p>
<p>Indicator 4.2: Number of project best practices used in development and implementation of other conservation</p>			<p>Himachal Pradesh <input type="checkbox"/> A short video animation formed on safe driving to stop road killing which will be</p>	
<p>Indicator 4.3: Percentage of</p>	<p>Development of knowledge</p>		<p>Uttarakhand</p>	

<p>participating households aware of conservation, sustainable natural resource use and wildlife crime prevention benefits Baseline: Baseline to be established in Year 1 through microplanning process Target: 50% of participating households have good awareness of conservation, sustainable natural resource use and wildlife crime prevention benefits</p>	<p>products to enhance awareness among the stakeholders Celebration of "Harela Parv" Forest plantation drive in project landscapes</p>	<p>Report of "Webinar on Emerging Livelihood Opportunities" along with annexure shared with community and other stakeholders for capacity building and awareness generation on the emerging livelihood trends in high altitude Himalayas. Publication Plan for the year 20-21 was finalized under the guidance of CWLW, which includes Posters in English and Hindi to generate awareness about the key wildlife species of high altitude Himalayas (Snow Leopard, Himalayan Brown Bear, Monal and Blue Sheep). Articles collected for Quarterly Newsletter "Uttarakhand Vanyajeev", Brochures and Posters developed for awareness generation on illegal poaching of wild animal body parts, Script developed on "Human Black Bear Conflict in SECURE Landscapes for developing animation Film on the same. Updated the current data on the HWC Bulletin Board for the launch during Wildlife week. Forest plantation activity in project landscapes, the landscape project unit converged with District Administration and other schemes of forest department to spread awareness among the community on environment protection and tree plantation. Total of 1000 samplings were planted covering 14 villages of Gangotri landscape through a plantation drive on occasion of "Harela Parv". Sikkim As part on the ongoing collaborative effort between SECURE Himalaya, WWF-India & Animal Husbandry department, a team of vets and para-vets carried out the next phase of sterilization of free ranging dogs in North Sikkim, resulting in a total of 167 sterilizations.</p>	
	<p>Developing a communication strategy with tools and implementation plans to sensitize stakeholders and public involved which can be consecutively linked to a wider policy and public consciousness framework</p>	<p>1. A meeting on Status of GI from Sikkim and action points: A zoom meeting was</p>	<p>Pradesh Forest Department Wildlife Wing in association Srihti Institute of Art, Design and Technology, the communication agency hired by UNDP for SECURE Himalaya Project. The event was organized under Co- GEF UNDP- SECURE Himalaya Project which is being implemented by H.P. Forest Department in Lahaul-Pangi Landscape for conservation of the Snow Leopard the elusive and endangered animal found in the landscape. <input type="checkbox"/> SECURE Table Calendar 2021 designed with beautiful animal/bird hand drawn illustration <input type="checkbox"/> Tour Operators Workshop: As a part of the SECURE Himalaya Project by UNDP, with the HP Forest Department as the implementing agency, a workshop was organised by Srihti Films, the Communication agency of the project, who invited many tour operators of the region for a conversation on the Tourism sector over tea and snacks. Participants brought in expertise and experience from the sectors of adventure tourism, hospitality, trekking, mountain biking etc. As the scope of the landscape-based project, SECURE Himalaya, is directly concerned with the livelihoods and economy of the Pangl-Lahaul region, the main objective of the workshop was to understand the perspective of one of the key stakeholders of the tourism sector. All participants actively contributed to the conversation moderated by Srihti Films, have shared about several challenges that affect not just the tourism sector, but also local communities and the local economy. Uttarakhand 1- Celebration of Wildlife Week, in which Inauguration of Snow Leopard, Brown Bear, Monal and Blue Sheep posters, Brochures and Poster prepared by TRAFFIC on illegal hunting, short animation film on bear human conflict, Legal Literacy Manual, Human Wildlife Conflict Bulletin Board. 2- Wildlife week celebration at Darma-Byans Landscape, Pithoragarh was done to aware the tourist on wildlife conservation and their habitat in landscape, total 25 tourists have participated in the event. 3- The SPMU team has simplified of Legal literacy Manual (LLM), translated into Hindi. Agency has been engaged to deliver legal training in the landscapes. 4- Facilitation of Himal Sanrakshak application at landscape level done and around 500 applications submitted. 5- Launch of SECURE Himalaya Youth Video Fellowship Films on the International Mountain Day, December 11, 2020. A total of 8 films prepared on different aspects of SECURE Himalaya project landscape have screened. The compiled films are a product of the 4-month SECURE Himalaya Youth Video Fellowship programme. Like this, a total of 8 community radio episodes were also launched in kumaon vanni radio satiation developed by trained radio fellows. Sikkim International Snow Leopard Day Event has been celebrated with multiple events. Webinar on International Snow Leopard day: On the eve of the ISL day a webinar was organized on "Environment, Wildlife, Snow Leopard in Sikkim" organized by SECURE Himalaya Sikkim on 22nd October 2020 at 5:30 PM. The webinar was Facebook live. It was moderated by State Project Officer and there were four subject matter experts on various topics. Short Poem Competition and "You decide the end" drawing competition was organized. State level review workshop: State level review workshop was organized on 23rd October with participation from forest department, animal husbandry, college students, ITBP and SSB officials and NGOs like WWF and TRAFFIC. The event Chief guest was Forest Minister Karma Lodgy Bhutia and he released the SECURE masks (made with SHG) and the WISA factsheets (Armed forces manual and Gurudongmar wetland complex). Landscape level meetings on ISL ISL day was celebrated in Yuktam, West Sikkim with KNP staff, Himtal Rakshaks and local NGOs. Second interaction was conducted in Hee Gyethang Dzongu Secondary school with the help of local NGO MLAS. SECURE masks were distributed prepared by SHG in East Sikkim. A small interaction was also planned with students of Life vision Academy private school. CMS Vatavaran Workshop: A webinar on Environment and Wildlife Reporting in the Indian Himalayan Region (Sikkim) was organized on 13th and 14th October 2020 through Zoom online Virtual Conference. The webinar was organized by SECURE Himalaya Sikkim in collaboration with CMS Vatavaran. This webinar is a part of a series to involve and orient local regional media professionals on wildlife and Environment concerns of Sikkim with the purpose of improving the quality and quantity of reportage on conservation issues in the IHR region. The State level Stakeholders webinar on Geographical Indication (GI) on 12th November The webinar on discussing the status of GI was organized on 12.11.2020. Participants were oriented on Geographical Indications registration, provisions for registration, process of</p>

registration, certification and advantage of registration and business practices. It was attended by various stakeholders such as local artisans, Sikkim Forest Department and State Biodiversity Board (SBB), State Medicinal Plants Board (SMPB), Department of Textiles and handicrafts, Department of Science & Technology, University professors and research scholars, museum curators and local NGOs. It was discussed that special products from Sikkim like Sikkim mandarin orange, Lachen Lachung blankets, natural dyes, Tibetan sheep wool, Krishna Bhog rice can be taken up for GI registration.

Budget	XXXX	
Expenditure	34,622	143573
Project Management Expenses	28460	32,492.00

Cumulative Project

Delivery Status	Q3	Q4
Grand total budget		
Delivery	283433	8,43,774.00
Shortfall in delivery		
Exp % against Budgets		

Management					
Risk Type**	Risk Description	Risk Assessment	Risk Mitigation strategy	Current Status	Escalation Required?
Environmental	Extreme rise in cases of COVID-19 in the project state and landscape	The activities on the project landscape will be delayed due to the restrictions laid for control of the pandemic in the state and landscape	By taking necessary precautions as per the guidelines, the project will continue to implement activities as per the agreed workplan	ongoing	no
Other	Conflicts between public institutions and local communities regarding access to natural resources, including pasture resources.	Disharmony between the local communities and public institutions leading to impedance and slow progress of the project	access and use of resources would not be imposed on communities, but evolve through a collective decision-making process and complemented by alternative livelihoods and resources measures to compensate for such losses. A grievance redress system will also ensure that any	complete	no
Operational	Lack of capacity in government and communities to meet obligations related to project	Lack of systematic and timely needs assessment mechanism and capacity building / upskilling of government and local communities	need assessment of capacity of government and local communities will inform project on training and capacity building needs. Training activities will be tailored to meet specific requirements of the different stakeholders to ensure that they have the skills to participate in relevant aspects of the project. Communities participating in the livelihood, sustainable natural resource management and wildlife monitoring activities will	complete	no
Operational	Indigenous people and vulnerable groups may be excluded from participation in project planning and investments related to livelihoods and sustainable use practices	Lack of any participatory process in place to involve the local communities and relevant stakeholders in designing and implementing the project	Participatory process (outlined in the project in Annex 7 of UNDP Project Document) would ensure that all households in village (including indigenous and vulnerable people) would be part of the investment planning, be	complete	no

Environmental	The Project may involve utilization of genetic resources (e.g. collection and/or harvesting of NTFP, value addition commercial product development, etc.)	Unsustainable use of natural resources impacting the degradation of ecologically important habitats and irresponsible harvests.	existing harvest of NTFPs are undertaken in an ecologically sustainable manner, by defining areas for different uses on the basis of internationally acceptable criteria, ensuring that harvest is undertaken in a sustainable manner based on	complete	no
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****Risk Categories:**
 Environmental, Financial,
 Operational,
 Organizational, Political,
 Regulatory, Strategic,
 Other

Lessons Learnt/ Reccomendations (Quarterly Input)

1. Risks related to gender mainstreaming activities in the landscape were related to low participation of women in project activities. However, the project developed activities that were designed to bring women forward and actively participate in livelihoods and capacity building initiatives. These include the development of cloth bags for covid kits that were distributed by the District Administration in Uttarakhand, nettle, sheep and wool fiber trainings in Sikkim and Himachal Pradesh.
2. The project conducted veterinary trainings for citizen scientists, which saw low participation of women due to constraints of time, location etc. Towards this, the project is developing customized modules that will overcome the constraints and which will not require women to travel out of their villages.
3. The project landscapes are based in the high-altitude Himalayan region, which have a very short summer window, allowing for roads to open and agriculture to be practiced. The time is most utilized by the local communities to prepare and store enough food to survive the harsh and long winter. On-ground project interventions are also conducted during this time contributing to competing demands on time for the local community.
4. Based on anecdotal evidence, field teams have noticed a gendered response to conservation activities where women are more interested in participating in such activities whereas men are more concerned with economic benefits.
 Uttarakhand, application and study of which was facilitated by the project. This initiative will further add value to the local communities producing this carpet.
6. Agriculture is very time sensitive and crucial to local communities for subsistence. The only deterrent to a successful crop is caused by depredation by wild animals. Human wildlife conflict is a primary issue for local communities and the project has developed species specific SOPs, which has happened for the 1st time in this landscape. Pilot projects for HWC prevention are being conducted now.
7. For conservation, the project is making progress towards improved management of national parks by establishing self-sustaining systems for waste management, enhancing legal literacy of all stakeholders on laws pertaining to forests and access to resources; medicinal plant conservation by involving all relevant government departments and stakeholders to develop a medicinal plant management plan in Ladakh
8. For prevention of human-wildlife conflict, the project has deployed equipment like fox lights and aniders to prevent wild animals from degrading crops and a Rapid Response Team has been constituted in Himachal Pradesh showcasing the states government's interest in achieving the project objectives.
9. Under a larger intervention in the SECURE Himalaya project, youth are being trained in communications to advocate for sustainable natural resource management, thereby creating a platform that enables local discussion and participatory actions to conserve snow leopard landscapes