

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	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 opportunities		
	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 Results Framework <i>(add rows subject to project duration)</i>	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	UNSDF 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	5
				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)	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Progress: QTR 1</u>	<u>Progress: QTR 2</u>	<u>Progress: QTR 3</u>	<u>Progress: QTR 4</u>
Project Multi-year Output (from prodop)					
Outcome 1: Improved management of high Himalayan landscapes for conservation of snow leopard and other endangered species and their habitats and sustaining ecosystem services					
<p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>Output 1.4 Biodiversity participatory monitoring for Snow leopard and associated species is developed, tested and adopted</p> <p>Output 1.5: Lessons learned on biodiversity and multiple use landscape management approaches are developed</p> <p>Output 1.6 Capacity development for key government staff and community members for long-term effective conservation of biodiversity developed and implemented</p>					
Indicator 1.1 Improved management effectiveness of protected areas	Demonstration of Solid Waste Management inside PAs				

1

<p>effectiveness of protected areas and biological rich areas in alpine and sub-alpine landscape Baseline: Changtang WLS (22), Govind Pasu WLS (25), Gangotri NP (35), Khangchenjunga National Park - KNP (29), Seichi Tuan WLS (13), Shingba Rhododendron WLS (16) Target: Average increase by at least 30 points in METT from current PAS baselines</p>	<p>The lack of effective Solid Waste Management (SWM) in Himalayan landscapes is leading to habitat degradation and increasing instances of human-wildlife conflict. SWM is an integral activity for improved management of PAs and the larger landscape. It is in this regard that the following action was taken by the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste Management Implementation plan has been developed for the Protected areas of Govind Wildlife Sanctuary and National Parks. The plan was prepared based on baseline data collected from 05 villages and 01 trekking route of Govind landscape. • Waste disposal facilities established in 08 project villages, supporting the Harsil District Master Plan, Govt of Uttarakhand. An E-rikshaw (electric cart) loader has been procured to transport the waste. • training and capacity building program organized for mule operators on waste collection along trek routes in PAs. They were also supported by providing waste carrying bags, medical kits to manage emergency situations during tourist season in remote locations. 	<p>Waste segregation, storage centers and recycling facilities established for Solid Waste Management (SWM) to improve management effectiveness of PA in project landscapes of Uttarakhand and Sikkim.</p>			
	<p>Increased capacity of Forest Officials to enhance management of protected areas</p>	<p>High-altitude monitoring equipment procured and distributed to Forest officials in PAs for improved monitoring during heavy snowfall and peak winter months. This equipment increases their ability to access snow bound parts of the PA for uninterrupted patrolling and monitoring throughout the year.</p>			
	<p>Integrated landscape level Management Plans for Changthang landscape</p>	<p>Ladakh An Integrated management plan, a first of its kind has been prepared for the Changthang-cold Wildlife Sanctuary which is in process of being institutionalized, thereby leading to the METT score improvement. Based on participatory management principles, the plan is developed at a landscape level in areas outside the PA as well.</p>			
	<p>Management framework developed for high altitude Wetlands</p>	<p>Contributing directly to improvement of METT score, Integrated management plan developed for Hanle Marshes wetland complex (12,727 ha) and its</p>			

		direct catchment. for a period of five years and is being taken up by UT Ladakh Administration for implementation. Wetland Health Cards and Wetland Brief Documents prepared for 23 High-altitude Wetlands of Changthang landscape, thereby generating valuable data on the health of high-altitude wetlands			
Indicator 1.2. Improved institutional capacities for planning, implementation and monitoring of multiuse landscape level plans as measured by UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard Baseline: Limited institutional capacities for planning, implementation and monitoring of multiple use landscapes. UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard baseline score of 18 Target: Increase of institutional capacity as measured by a 50% increase in UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard baseline value	Preparation of Landscape management strategies and plans for project landscapes	Sikkim Draft landscape management strategy prepared in consultation with technical partners GICIA Pvt. Ltd. and implementing partner, Govt. of Sikkim. The strategy is being finalized in consultation with experts in the Govt. of Sikkim. Similarly, Participatory Integrated Landscape Management Strategy and plan has been finalized for Changthang landscape. This strategy and plan, prepared for a period of 10 years has been drafted after series of consultations at Union Territory and landscape levels with all relevant stakeholders, whose actions have been clearly enlisted in the strategy to ensure conservation and effective management of the landscape and its biodiversity.	Training organized for landscape level representatives from various government departments like Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Forest, Health, and Women & Child Welfare Development to improve capacities for implementation of the landscape-based approach to conservation. Solar assessment conducted for Primary Health care Centres (PHC) to green their energy requirements in the Gangotri landscape, Uttarakhand. Training conducted for local communities in Darma-Byans landscape on legal aspects of collection and harvesting of Cordyceps, national & international policy directives on conservation and sustainable harvesting practices.		
	Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in local village planning	Uttarakhand Orientation sessions held in project villages to incorporate biodiversity conservation in local village planning processes. Local communities were involved in efforts related to afforestation, check dams and similar soil and water conservation works, supported in convergence by Govt. schemes.	Libraries established at the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force post, that aid in knowledge strengthening of law enforcement agencies and developing coordination.		
	Strengthening capacity of State Biodiversity Board to implement Biological Diversity Act, 2002	State Biodiversity Strategy, action plan and resource mobilization strategy developed under the project has been successfully accepted by the State Biodiversity Board, Govt. of Uttarakhand. The SPSAP for the State Himachal Pradesh and Sikkim also, also submitted to the Government. Thereby, enhancing institutional capacity of implementing partners for biodiversity conservation.			
	Training at landscape level to generate awareness and capacity of key stakeholders.	Legal literacy training programme conducted on legal rights and duties related to access of forest lands and resources with about 200 community members and forest frontline staff from Gangotri and Govind Landscape, Uttarakhand.	Capacity development framework finalised for Himachal Pradesh by Wildlife Institute of India. Training modules have been categorized into three themes: Biodiversity conservation, Biodiversity monitoring and Sustainable management and livelihood. A training calendar has also been developed for the stakeholders of the project.		
	Support to the Special Area Development Authority (SADA), Keylong and District Administration, Lahaul in Himachal Pradesh to improve Solid Waste Management, enhance capacity and public awareness.	Himachal Pradesh The following actions were taken to improve solid waste management:			

	<p>improve solid waste management.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Facilitated site selection and documentation of machinery to be procured. 2. Launched a cleanliness drive, which included a solid waste segregation competition to generate awareness on waste segregation 			
Exposure Visit of progressive farmers to learn the cultivation practices of high value Medicinal Plants	An exposure visit was conducted for 21 farmers from North Sikkim on medicinal plant cultivation was organized at Yuksom, West Sikkim from 8-11 March 2021. The trainings involved techniques and methods of medicinal plant cultivation and were encouraged to take it up cultivate medicinal plants on their own.			
Capacity building of local women through supporting the zero waste trail- waste management inside PAs in Sikkim and promotion of waste-based handicrafts.	Project partner i.e. Khangchendzonga Conservation Committee (KCC) conducted a 3-day workshop on Stitching, Crochet and Product making from discarded cloth waste with women members of Eco Development Committee (EDC)/Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) in Yuksom, from 10-13 March 2021. By the end of the three days, more than 30 trainees had acquired the skills to craft face masks, tote bags, wallets, phone pouches, crochet teddy bears, crochet strawberry keychains, caps etc.			
Capacity building of frontlines staff of protected areas on illegal wildlife trade detection	Support provided to management of 2 PAs in the landscape, 3 training workshops were organized for North-WL, KNP-North and KNP-West frontline staff, covering a total of 62 trainees. The training focused on illegal wildlife trade detection, commonly traded species and mechanism of confiscating the same.	Training programme for frontline staff from various Law enforcement agencies on illegal trade in wildlife in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh.		
Capacity Building of Frontline Staff on Wildlife Crime Prevention in UT of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir	A three day Capacity building/training programme was held on wildlife crime investigation, and wildlife crime cases, for Forest and Wildlife Officials of the Administration of Union Territory of Ladakh and Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir. The training programme was conducted in association with the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau.			
Capacity Building workshops on Wildlife Crime Investigation and basics on wildlife forensics for frontline staff of Forest Department in Himachal Pradesh	SECURE Himalaya project further supported and facilitated the Inter-			

		<p>Agency Coordination Meeting for Enforcement Agencies of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir to discuss coordination, partnership, and information sharing mechanisms to combat Wildlife Crime and Illegal Wildlife Trade in UT Ladakh and J&K. The Inter-Agency meeting in Ladakh was chaired by DIG Police Department, UT Ladakh. This initiative has led to strengthening the capacities of stakeholders in dealing with cases and to prevent the occurrence of wildlife crime and trade in both the UTs</p> <p>Training programme for forest staff organized at Forest Training Institute, Sunder Nagar, Himachal Pradesh on Role of Information Technology in Wildlife and Forest Management Wildlife Crime investigation and basic on wildlife forensics to frontline staff A total number of 40 participants including at various levels within the forest department participated from Lahaul, Pangi, Kinnaur, Chamba and Sarahan divisions of the state.</p>			
1	<p>Indicator 1.3. Reduced pressure and prevented degradation of alpine meadows and sub-alpine forests 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 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 m tCO2 /30-year period sequestrated and avoided respectively.</p>	<p>Pilot One Health approach to combat the spread of zoonotic disease in Gangotri Landscape and Khanchedjonga landscape</p>	<p>in the project landscape calls for actions to address issues of habitat degradation of alpine meadows and sub-alpine forest. In this direction the pilot on One Health approach engaging Forest, Animal Husbandry and Public Health Department has been initiated to address the issues of human, animal and environmental health in Uttarkashi (Uttarakhand) and West Sikkim (Sikkim) landscape. The efforts on developing module on One health to enhance capacities of multiple</p>	<p>Para-vets trained under the project are engaged for the “One health Approach” baseline survey across three levels i.e. Community level, Frontline worker level and the Senior Government officer level in Uttarakhand and Sikkim</p>	
		<p>Assessment of micro watersheds in need of rejuvenation in North and West districts of Sikkim and training on spring shed conservation in 5 protected areas.</p>	<p>Sikkim The Himalayan Science Society, project partners in the rejuvenation of natural springs, has completed field survey and mapping of spring shed areas in North Sikkim and is currently engaged in doing the same in West Sikkim. Following this, they will conduct trainings with key stakeholders to revive natural springs. – this should be changed</p>		
		<p>Identifying extent of habitat degradation</p>		<p>Assessment of four river basins conducted to study the extent of habitat degradation by project partners ICLEI in Himachal Pradesh. Areas of primary concern have been identified and conservation recommendations submitted for further implementation.</p>	
	<p>Indicator 1.4. Extent of degraded alpine pastures/rangelands and sub-alpine forests under sustainable management regimes Baseline: Approximately 40,000 ha of alpine pastures and 2,000 ha of sub-alpine forests under continued degradation through overuse Target: 40,000 hectares alpine pastures and</p>	<p>Preparing a draft management plan for Gurudongmar in Sikkim and Sattal and Ruinsara Wetland Complex in Uttarakhand</p>	<p>Sikkim High-altitude wetlands and pasturelands fringing the wetlands are critical ecosystems on which the snow leopard and associated species, as well as</p>		

1	2,000 hectares sub-alpine forests under sustainable regeneration regimes resulting in projected 0.16 - 0.18 and 0.42 – 0.05 m tCO ₂ /30 year period sequestrated and avoided respectively.		and associated species, as well as livelihoods of local communities depend directly and indirectly. To address the issues related to degradation the management for Gurudongmar (in Sikkim) and Sattal and Ruinsara Wetland Complex finalized and submitted to state government. The implementation of management plan, capacity building of wetland managers, and communities has been planned for upcoming quarters.			
		Soil and Water conservation		Soil water conservation efforts undertaken by development of waterholes & check-dams in Darma-Byans landscape for the improvement of wildlife habitat, covering 43 ha. of forests governed by the village forest council in Darma-Byans landscape, Uttarakhand.		
		Plantation work		Sea buckthorn (Hippophaesp) nursery beds developed, covering an area of 2 ha. in Darma-Byans landscape, Uttarakhand (expected 10,000 seedlings coverage for plantation is approx. 100 ha.		
1	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 HCVMs to ensure connectivity and species conservation resulting in projected avoided 1.38-1.47 m tCO ₂ 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 Sites ¹¹ resulting in projected avoided 0.46 – 0.49 m tCO ₂ over 30-year period	Identifying, assessing, delineating and mapping area with High Conservation Values (HCVs) and developing management recommendations/plans in Himachal Pradesh, Ladakh, Uttarakhand and Sikkim	High conservation value areas, Biodiversity Heritage Sites and Medicinal Plant Conservation and Development Areas in the project landscape has been identified in previous years across the landscapes. In Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Ladakh and Sikkim. In Changthang Landscape of Ladakh, 16 High-Priority HCVA's spanning 842032 hectares have been identified/demarcated using detailed geo-spatial analysis and ground-truthing. Detailed Management recommendations using scientific inputs have also been prepared for each HCVA category. This shall enable focused landscape level conservation efforts led by the Administration of UT Ladakh.	Identification and broad demarcation of 23 Potential High Conservation Value Areas (HCVAs) covering 120744 ha. geo-spatial analysis has been completed in 1st quarter of 2021, In continuation to that survey and demarcation work has started in one Biodiversity Heritage Site inside the Gangotri - Govind landscape, Uttarakhand covering 100 ha. area.		
		Identification and Notification of Biodiversity Heritage Sites	In Sikkim, a validation workshop with stakeholders has been conducted by project partner ATREE on 27 January 2021 to share the proposed HCVA maps of North and West districts and management recommendations.	Baseline data regarding 2 Biodiversity Heritage Sites in the fringes of Khangchendzonga National Park, Sikkim including biodiversity values and geographical extent, has been collected in partnership with the State Biodiversity Board.		
		Management of Medicinal plant conservation and				

	development area (MPCDA).	Uttarakhand High conservation value areas, Biodiversity Heritage Sites and Medicinal Plant Conservation and Development Areas in the project landscape has been identified in previous years across the landscapes. In Uttarakhand, 03 Biodiversity Heritage Sites i.e. 02 in Gangotri landscapes (Kandara Bugyal & Kheda Tal and 01 in Darma (Panchachuli Base camp) has been identified in collaboration with State Biodiversity Board. The proposals for two BHS in Gangotri landscape covering approx 106 Ha. have been prepared and processed by the State Biodiversity Board for community consultation and notification.			
		Dayara Bugyal (Gangotri Landscape) and Punchachuli base camp (Darma byans) covering approx. 300ha & 250ha respectively has been identified as Medicinal plant conservation & development area (MPCDA). Process for pursuing notification is under way for Dayara bugyal.	Four potential Medicinal Plant Conservation and Development Areas (MPCDA) covering an area of 999 Ha have been identified, mapped in the Changthang landscape, Ladakh in partnership G.B. Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment. Additionally, Sustainable Harvesting Protocols have been developed for 10 key MAP species.		

Budget	242,783	327340	XXXX	XXXX
Expenditure	287,686	-599073	XXXX	XXXX

Reversals done in Q2 for aligning the exp as per budget in prodoc and activities undertaken as per outcome

Outcome 2: Improved and diversified livelihood strategies and improved capacities of community and government institutions for sustainable natural resource management and conservation

- Output 2.1 Participatory community-based village level micro plans developed for enhancing and diversifying livelihoods and improving natural resources management**
- Output 2.2 Pilot projects on sustainable community based natural resources management, and sustainable livelihood activities are supported**
- Output 2.3 New and enhanced value chain products and services providing ecologically sustainable livelihood are developed and implemented by local communities**

1	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	Strengthening community-based natural resource management, biodiversity conservation and implementation of Biological Diversity Act, 2002 by enhancing capacities of the Biodiversity Management Committees through State Biodiversity Board in Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Ladakh and Sikkim	A total of 20 Biodiversity Management Committees has been constituted in Changthang landscape of Ladakh. Various capacity building workshops conducted with BMCs on Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and BMCs roles and responsibilities in management of natural resources. 10 Biodiversity Management Committees		
	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, natural resource management and business activities (At least 40% of beneficiaries are women)	Off-Farm Farmer Producer Organization (OFPO)	Towards enhancing the communities incomes, a range of livelihood interventions and products has been identified in the previous quarters. In the Q1, following activities conducted in the project states: Uttarakhand A Off-Farm Farmer Producer Organization (OFPO) Gangotri landscape formed in Gangotri Landscape to promote handloom and handicraft based livelihoods. The annual general board meeting of OFPO has been conducted on 20 February 2021. The Executive board of the organisation selected and financial	Draft proposal and bye-laws developed for a planned society 'Pangi Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Society' for its registration and subsequent incorporation as Farmers Produce Organization (FPO) and its direct tie up with the identified user industry. A list of 80 farmers nominated by the	

	support is being sought from the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development. The process of registration of OFPP is underway.	Biodiversity Management Committees, are proposed as members of the society. FPO to be formed by 3rd quarter, in Himachal Pradesh		
Promotion of eco-tourism model in Govind and Gangotri landscape of Uttarakhand	The first participatory planning meeting covering 26 project villages in the Govind and Gangotri landscape conducted from 12 -22 Feb, 2021. The detailed assessment along with identification of beneficiaries and roadmap finalised with active participation of the women.	New trails & beneficiaries identified under the EcoTourism model in the Gangotri –Govind landscape. Livestock medicine kits have been distributed to para-vets to help the community in accessing veterinary services at their doorstep in remote areas of Gangotri and Govind Landscape.		
Development of Homestays and Cultural tourism model in Lahaul-Pangi landscape of Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh The project is conducting an assignment on development of Rural community based Homestay and Cultural Tourism model in Lahaul-Pangi landscapes of Himachal Pradesh, with project partners CEVA, a local NGO who have started the field work and are conducting baseline surveys and identifying of homestay clusters.			
Conduct bird watching camp to promote biodiversity conservation engaging BMCS	Residential bird watching camp with the support of Wildlife Institute of India and Titli Trust organized at Harsil. Total 30 BMC members have sensitized towards the various species of birds and significance of birds in measuring ecosystem health. Two new species of birds has also recorded from the area.			
Training of Pava-Vets to conduct surveys on zoonotic diseases	10 Para- Veterinarian from Gangotri-Govind landscape have received certification from ‘Uttarakhand sheep & wool development board’ Pashulok Rishikesh. The trained youth are engaged in conducting surveys for identification of zoonotic diseases in the landscape			
Value addition and product diversification in nettle fibre based handloom through capacity building of women in Khanchendzonga-Upper Teesta landscape of Sikkim	Sikkim In the present quarter, three phases of trainings on sustainable nettle extraction and processing were carried out in the five target villages, with 50 women beneficiaries. The training focused on (i) nettle fibre extraction- including cutting, de-barking and drying, (ii) processing, including boiling, knotting and tread making, cleaning and spinning			
Value addition and product diversification of Handloom and Handicrafts in Lahual and Pangi, Himachal Pradesh	In Himachal Pradesh, training programmes was conducted by the project partners i.e. National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), at Udaipur. A total of 40 women participated in the			

		training program. The participants were introduced with new designs, patterns and natural dying process. The workshop was inaugurated by Minister for Technical Education, Vocational & Industrial Training, Tribal Development Sh. Ram Lal Markande.			
				Covid-19 home isolation medicines kits prepared by tribal women from project landscape in Uttarakhand for covid-19 relief work to support District Administration Uttarkashi. The effort promotes the use of upcycled cloth bags instead of plastic bags. The livelihood of 20 tribal women was enhanced by Rs. 2000/- in 7 days through this activity.	
		Conduct training of youth in emergency response	Uttarakhand A cadre of 19 youth including seven has been formed and trained in emergency response and first aid. The entire landscape has prone to multiple disaster and remote area with limited communication network. The trained youth received certificate on international standard first aid response from Henifle centre Mossouri.		
		Conduct training and exposure visit of artisans	Learning visit was organised for 9 women artisans from Gangotri landscape to UMANG Ranikhet (a handloom and handicraft-based enterprise run by women). The artisan learnt about the function of community-based institution, marketing, quality enhancement and sustainability of the handicraft-handloom sector. Another exposure visit was organised for 9 women from Budera community of Gangotri landscape to Mandakini woollen centre, Rudraprayag from 2-7 February 2021. The members learnt the process of community institution building and strengthening, quality control and marketing strategy of woollen products. Residential training program has been organized for the Gangotri for 10 community members on wood craft. Out of which 4 members became the master trainer in wood craft skills.	In Uttarakhand, 20 village women trained on marketing and value chain of traditional crops and MAP during exposure visits, training program on handicraft & handlooms value chain organised for 53 women artisans that broadly covered profit & loss analysis, modern designs & Natural dye work. Selection of trainee for Parataxonomy 2nd batch initiated	
		Training of youth as nature guides to promote sustainable eco-tourism in the Changthang landscape.	Ladakh		

<p>Indicator 2.3. Number of community members trained, adopting community-based agricultural, agro-pastoral, natural resource management and livelihood activities 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>25 youth from Changthang landscape trained as nature-guides. The 30-day training programme covered a range of subjects like the nature heritage of Ladakh, its ecosystem, geological features, anthropological history, tracking birds and mammals, using technology to document observations, outdoor skills, etc. The objective was to build capacities of youth as nature-guides in order to support and promote sustainable eco-tourism in the landscape. The trained youth were also registered formally as guides under the state tourism department.</p>			
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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

Handloom and Handicraft development

Buyer-seller meet organized with 50 women beneficiaries of the nettle products value addition initiative in North Sikkim, where a buy back guarantee for processed nettle fiber has been ensured from local entrepreneurs working with fiber based products.

Budget	92,215	136750	XXXX	XXXX
Expenditure	88,111	634576	XXXX	XXXX

Outcome 3: Enhanced enforcement, monitoring and cooperation to reduce wildlife crime and related threats

- Output 3.1 Wildlife Agencies enforcement supported through intelligence have information on hotspots and pathways of illegal trade to organize targeted operations against wildlife crime**
- Output 3.2. Law enforcement agencies are provided with technical support and training to increase capacity for combating wildlife crime**
- Output 3.3. Community based surveillance, monitoring and wildlife crime and conflict prevention system developed and tested**
- Output 3.4 Mechanisms for partnerships on inter-state and transboundary cooperation for tackling wildlife crime and improving species conservation in Himalayan ecosystem are developed and implemented**

<p>3</p> <p>Indicator 3.1. Number of community members actively volunteering in security monitoring and surveillance Baseline: 0 (There is no coordinated program for community participation in surveillance and monitoring of wildlife crime) 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>Training of frontline staff of Forest and Wildlife Department on law & enforcement by WCCB</p>	<p>Uttarakhand</p> <p>Three days capacity building program for front line officials organised with technical support of Wildlife Crime Control Bureau from 24-26 February 2021. The training programme covered law and enforcement, crime detection, forensic process, interrogation, and court room process. Total 40 front line staff (2 women) from Govind and Gangotri landscapes participated.</p> <p>Another training workshop for law enforcement agencies (frontline staff of Forest and paramilitary) conducted for Darma-Byans landscape of Uttarakhand on 2-3 March 2021 at 11 BN SSB Didihat. A total 80 frontline staff participated and trained on combating wildlife crime and illegal trade in the landscape.</p>			
	<p>Training of Village Volunteer Protection Force on HWC and surveillance reporting.</p>	<p>Training programme has been organized for Village Volunteer Protection Force in Gangotri and Govind landscape with aim to create a cadre of volunteer that can help in combating human wildlife conflict, controlling forest fire and act as a bridge of information (reporting the illegal activities). A total of 60 community youth including 10 female supported thru' providing kits (Bags, Jackets, and Shoes).</p>			

Indicator 3.2. Number of	Strengthening of database on Human Wildlife Conflict in				
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3	international agreements for enhancing trans-boundary cooperation between China, Nepal, Bhutan and India Baseline: 0 (a number of trans-boundary plans exists, but coordination is limited) Target: At least 3 trans-boundary agreements effective and collaborative implementation	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand The database for HWC created earlier in Uttarakhand has been updated feeding the cases registered during 2014 and 2015		
		Pilot on combating HWC in Gangotri and Govind landscape of Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand Under HWC Pilot intervention approach based on HWC strategies submitted by WII, four pilot sites are identified and finalized.		
		Assessment of Feral dog population in Lahaul and Pangi landscape of Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh Human Wildlife Conflict Management Strategy finalized by WWF as per the review comments given by State on the draft report along with species specific SOPs for the main conflict species.		
		Strengthening wildlife enforcement mechanism and mitigation of wildlife crime and illegal trade in wildlife in SECURE Himalaya Project landscapes in Sikkim	Sikkim Training workshops for 62 frontline staff of KNP and Shingba Wildlife Sanctuary and selected EDC/ JFMC members conducted by the respective divisions in Jan-Feb 2021, focusing on detection and management of illegal wildlife trade.	No new activities implemented in the Q2. However, continuous engagement with the trained community members through online medium has been done to assess the COVID situation on ground	
3	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	Finalization of Human Wildlife Conflict mitigation strategy for Changthang landscape in Ladakh	Ladakh As part of the strategy to mitigate human-wildlife conflict, participatory predator-proofing of corral pens in Changthang landscape has been completed. The said initiative is one of a kind wherein, the project provided for some basic raw material in form of chain-link fencing and wood; whereas the community contributed with stones and their labor. Through this initiative 26 predator-proof corral pens have been built across 07 severe conflict-prone villages in the landscape, namely; Sumdo Gongma, Shriyul, Relay Iching, Samad Rokchen, Khera Pullu, Yurgo and Mugleb, with the eventual outcome of reduced cases of human-wildlife conflict in the region.		

HWC information collection and database

A consolidated report on 10-years of Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC) data has been prepared that shows district and species wise trends of HWC conflict in Uttarakhand

Budget	35,875	176280	XXXX	XXXX
Expenditure	68,261	527221	XXXX	XXXX

Outcome 4: Improved knowledge and information systems for promotion of landscape conservation approaches

Output 4.1. Project implementation achievements inform policy and legislative changes for conservation of high range Himalayan areas

Output 4.2. Communication and gender strategies and awareness campaigns to increase awareness on conservation, sustainable resource use and reduction of wildlife crime, and mainstream gender in promotion of community- based conservation developed and implemented at national, state and local Level

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	Development of State Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (SBSAP)	Himachal Pradesh SBSAP for Himachal Pradesh and Sikkim finalised with resource mobilisation strategy and two financial solutions for the project landscapes	Plans (SBSAPs) are being drafted for the Union Territories of Ladakh and Jammu & Kashmir with technical support from Celestial Earth Pvt. Ltd. . In this quarter, The draft SBSAP for the Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir has been submitted to the Biodiversity Council of		
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	Constitution of State Wetland Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the continued engagement of the Project Management Unit, a State 			
	Model Wetland Management Plan				
<p>Indicator 4.2: Number of project best practices used in development and implementation of other conservation initiatives Baseline: 0 (A few best practice publications etc., but the project will make efforts for additional project specific lessons to be documented) Target: 10 best practices documented, disseminated and up-scaled in non-project areas</p>	Project Best Practices identified	<p>India Biodiversity Awards 2020: Himachal Pradesh</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applications from Lahaul-Pangi landscape facilitated for submission by SECURE Himalaya landscape team. The scrutiny and field verification process initiated by National Biodiversity authority and State Biodiversity Board 	<p>Good Practices emerging from the project:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Wildlife Database Centre and Management Information System established in Uttarakhand collects temporal data of Illegal Trade in Wildlife and Human Wildlife Conflict for analysis and further interventions to reduce the same. Participatory snow leopard monitoring being conducted in project landscapes. This has been achieved by training local youth in citizen science and taxonomy under the project. Off-Farm Farmer Producer Organizations (OFPO) established in Uttarakhand and Sikkim towards income enhancement of local communities, with a focus on women empowerment Greening practices of key contributors to habitat degradation by installing new and innovative high-altitude biogas Digesters in Ladakh Video documentation of 10 existing best practices conducted in project landscapes and 20 practices documented in print on wildlife conservation in India 		
<p>Indicator 4.3: Percentage of 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>	Product Development for awareness of High attitude species	<p>Uttarakhand</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SECURE project is technical partner of UkFD in “Snow leopard winter tourism” for knowledge product development & promotion in Gangotri landscape. Some key products were- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible tourism Guidelines SOP for Solid Waste management Website for Snow leopard guided tour 	<p>17% of participating households in Uttarakhand are aware of conservation, sustainable natural resource use and wildlife crime prevention benefits. The following activities have been conducted to further achieve the target percentage, following which assessment of awareness will be taken in next quarter.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Bilingual brochures have been developed on one health approach & zoonotic diseases for the awareness programme scheduled to be organised in next quarter. Informative sign boards on sustainable natural resource management with project information 		
	Product Development & Awareness Program	<p>for Legal literacy training at landscape level for community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder consultation was organised to mobilise the community (home stay owners, tour guide, travel operators etc.) 			

		<p>for their active participation in Snow Leopard Guided Tour and promote winter tourism in the landscape.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided technical support for the Tableau of UkFD on the occasion of Republic Day (26 January 2021) on theme of Conservation of Snow Leopard. • Two days Travel Film festival (25th & 26th Feb.2021) organized with assistance 	<p>are placed in 30 villages at the prominent place considering it as a better medium of spreading awareness among the targeted population.</p> <p>3. Leaflet on SARS COV-2 Zoo & wildlife sanctuaries guidelines developed & circulated to all the Protected Areas and relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>4. Survey forms developed for situation analysis impact of COVID-19 on the lives and livelihoods of the landscape community; the survey will start in July 2021.</p> <p>5. Prepared IEC materials for Covid-19 vaccination awareness in partnership with the electronic Vaccination Intelligence Network project of UNDP and the Government of India that will be used by youth volunteers to aware village communities regarding vaccination.</p> <p>6. Conservation focused drive organized for 40 school girls in the Darma landscape. 80% participants reported being satisfied with the SL conservation drive.</p> <p>Himachal Pradesh:</p> <p>1. Species specific Standard operating procedures for human wildlife conflict cases and Sustainable harvesting and cultivation protocols translated into local hindi language for its development into booklets for the community and other stakeholders</p> <p>2. Pamphlets developed for identifications of species and parts by TRAFFIC India for the species under trade from Wildlife crime point of view.</p> <p>3. Individual posters developed by TRAFFIC India for the species under trade/wildlife crime for their easy identification and main features.</p> <p>Sikkim:</p> <p>1. Brochures developed to raise awareness on the One Health approach and key wildlife species targeted for poaching/ illegal trade in the project landscape.</p> <p>Landscape/State specific knowledge material developed</p>		
	Development of knowledge products to enhance awareness among the stakeholders				
		Ladakh Preparation of a short animation movie on Biodiversity Management Committees initiated. The movie will involve a short introduction to the BD Act and then will focus mainly on the roles and responsibilities of a BMC. The movie shall be prepared with an aim to sensitize and aware community members about implementation of the Biological Diversity Act at a local level.			

Budget	0	13000	XXXX	XXXX
Expenditure	54,434	-285720	XXXX	XXXX

Project Management Expenses	12,256	22162	XXXX	XXXX
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Cumulative Project

Delivery Status	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Grand total budget	433124	696,119	XXXX	XXXX
Delivery	510,749	299,166	XXXX	XXXX
Shortfall in delivery	-77,625	396,953	XXXX	XXXX
Exp % against Budgets	117.9	43.0	XXXX	XXXX

Risk Log and Management (Quarterly Input)

Risk Type**	Risk Description	Risk Assessment	Risk Mitigation strategy	Current Status	Escalation Required?
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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	restrictions, if any, on 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 conflicts are addressed and amicably settled (refer Section (IV) Part (iii) Stakeholder Engagement of UNDP Project Document regarding grievance redress procedures	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 be provided on-the-ground training, and training programs would be evaluated for their effectiveness and adjusted as appropriate to ensure their effectiveness.	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 trained and have capacity for implementation of livelihood activities and benefit directly from project activities	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.	The project will ensure that 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 scientific information in relation to annual sustainable yields, and closely monitoring for collection and harvest of non-timber products from the ecosystem.	complete	no

****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.

5. 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.