

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		
	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	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	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)	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

Indicator 1.1 Improved management 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	Activities undertaken to improve management effectiveness		Uttarakhand To improve Management Effectiveness of Govind National Park, solid waste management activities are being implemented. These involve waste segregation at source, its transportation to a centralised facility and cleaning drives in villages. Sikkim Similarly, in Sikkim, a segregation cum collection chamber for plastic waste has been installed at the tourist checkpost in North Sikkim, for improving the METT score of KNP.	Ladakh Taxon Data Sheet for 40 species of Medicinal Plants of Ladakh prepared as per CAMP process to assign IUCN category of threat and provided conservation and management recommendations. Subsequently, 2 species of Medicinal Plants submitted to IUCN for validation of the threat category. The Draft State Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for the Union Territory of Ladakh has been prepared and submitted to the concerned authority. Six potential Biodiversity Heritage Sites have been identified with the help of a local youth group in the Project Landscape. Himachal Pradesh The midterm review of the METT score of Sechu Tuan Nalla WL Sanctuary was conducted on 7th Dec 2021 and the mid term METT score was established as 60.
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1					Landscaping of natural water bodies/ springs work on two identified sites completed. Site 1 is located near village Gompathang in Bhaga Block of Keylong Range. Site 2 is located near Darcha Village of Chandra Block of Keylong Range
					Uttarakhand Waste management work has been upscaled in the Govind landscape. The land for establishing Material Recovery Facility centre has been identified for which resource mobilization and funding is assured under CSR corporate social responsibility from SJVN
					Mid term review of METT score has been completed on 13 december 2021, for GNP & GWLS/NP with active participation of park managers & frontline staff. GNP, METT score increased from 45 to 64 GWLS & NP METT score increased from 32 to 55.
					Sikkim Mid term review of METT scores was completed on 20th December 2021 with active participation of KNP & Shingba Management staff. The mid-term score of KNP was increased from 48 to 69 and that of Shingba Rhododendron Sanctuary from 58 to 60. A meeting was organized with the Lachen Dzumsa and LTDC in November on implementation of the conservation based activities in Lachen-Gurudongmar
Indicator 1.2. Improved institutional capacities for planning, implementation and monitoring of multiuse landscape level plans as measured by UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard	Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in local village planning			Uttarakhand	Himachal Pradesh
Baseline: Limited institutional capacities for planning, implementation and monitoring of multiple use landscapes. UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard baseline score of 18	Technical support provided to government line departments			To enhance people's understanding of governance and decision making processes in Protected Areas, a five day training programme on legal roles and responsibilities of various actors within the Gangotri-Govind landscape has been conducted.	Reconstitution of biodiversity Management Committees initiated due to local body elections held last year. All 35 BMCs will be reconstituted.
Target: Increase of institutional capacity as measured by a 50% increase in UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard baseline value				Conservation Assessment and Management Plan (CAMP)	An Exposure cum learning visit conducted for Forest frontline Staff (6 no.'s) to Sikkim landscape to learn various conservation and livelihood initiatives like KCC waste Management model, KCC homestay programme, Tsongmo wetland saranshan samiti etc.
				A CAMP workshop was conducted to develop a management plan for select Medicinal and Aromatic Plant species of Ladakh. State level authorities on Medicinal and Aromatic Plants and traditional healing systems (National Research Institute of Sowa Rigpa, Defence Institute for High Altitude Research) as well as technical experts on conducting CAMP exercises were brought on board to guide this activity. The management plan developed under this exercise shall aid the Administration as well as relevant and concerned stakeholders in implementing actionable interventions for the conservation and sustainable use of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants.	Uttarakhand Sensitization workshops on protected area management, conservation of wildlife and its habitat, conducted in the Gangotri landscape to enhance the capacity of Para-military forces like ITBP & Army Capacity building of 35 forest frontline staff (4 female) on scientific methodology of wildlife census & biodiversity assessment in and around the protected area. This will also help in the ongoing snow leopard population assessment in the trans Himalayan region.
				Annual Bird Survey 2021	Sikkim
				A participatory bird survey was conducted in 2 areas of the landscape that are of significant importance with respect to wetlands. This is the third edition of this survey being conducted under the project. Frontline staff of the Wildlife Department of UT Ladakh, as well as volunteers and stakeholders were trained under avi-fauna experts. Approximately 100 species were recorded in this exercise. The long term monitoring of birds is critical to assessing the health of our landscapes, especially High Altitude Wetlands. Data generated from such exercises play a crucial role in informing the management of protected areas, such as the Changthang Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary. The Project aims to build capacities of government and non-government stakeholders in effective management of the Changthang landscape, in a participatory manner. Birding has always been considered as a gateway for promoting and encouraging community	-One day workshop with civil judiciary officials on awareness regarding illegal wildlife trade & crime was organized on 15th December 2021 in collaboration with the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau. Around 30 district judges, judicial magistrates, senior advocates and paralegals enthusiastically participated in the workshop.
Indicator 1.3. Reduced pressure and prevented degradation of alpine meadows and sub-alpine forests	Pilot One Health approach to combat the spread of zoonotic disease in Gangotri Landscape and Khanchenjonga landscape			Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand
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	Development of community fodder banks			Inception workshop conducted and additional funds mobilized through UNDP Rapid finance facility under green recovery pathway. Key decisions taken in inception workshop: - adopt "one health approach" in SECURE Himalaya Uttarakhand project landscapes; One health vehicle to be provided for mobile service in high altitude region for monitoring & surveillance of zoonotic diseases, solarization of PHC, one health survey by trained para-vets, assessment of sentinel sites, inclusion of one more block in One Health.	One health integrated ambulance has been provided for mobile services in high altitude regions for monitoring and surveillance of zoonotic diseases. It will help in reducing response time at primary source of disease and prevent its spread to remote locations of Gangotri landscape. The solarization (10kwh) of Primary health center in Gangotri landscape has been completed. This will address the issue of carbon footprint & ultimately help in improving the ecosystem of Snow Leopard habitat in Gangotri landscape. The solarization of PHC will also help in providing health & nutrition services to the local communities
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 sequestered and avoided respectively.				8 Ha. Community Fodder Bank being developed at Urgos, Miyar Valley and 5 Ha. at Dharwas, Pangi. The fencing work for Urgos site already completed. The fodder banks are estimated to be complete by end of 4th quarter.	A community fodder bank established in Tingret Panchayat of Lahahul landscape covering a total area of 8 hectare. Fencing and plantation work completed. (already given in indicator 1.3 as well)
	Identifying extent of habitat degradation			Consultations held with park managers, local communities, and other stakeholders to finalize the draft action plan for management of "Blue Sheep corridor" in Gangotri landscape.	Sheep and Yak wool value addition project with Achi Association in order to lower the pressure on the grasslands of Changthang caused by Pashmina Goats
				Himachal Pradesh: Field visit for discussions with the community and officials in the landscape was carried out to Lahaul and Pangi landscapes. Based on the discussions, and the final data collected, development of the restoration plan is being initiated.	Draft Restoration/mitigation plans developed for two sub river basins i.e.
Indicator 1.4. Extent of degraded alpine pastures/rangelands and sub-alpine forests under sustainable management regimes	Plantation work			Uttarakhand-	Ladakh
Baseline: Approximately 40,000 ha of alpine pastures and 2,000 ha of sub-alpine forests under continued degradation through overuse				Assessment of key species like Juniper semi globose, Salix et for reducing the impact of degradation in the landscape is being done in Gangotri National Park. The plantation of these species are to be taken up by park management.	No activity under Sanctioned AWP 2020-21
Target: 40,000 hectares alpine pastures and 2,000 hectares sub-alpine forests under sustainable regeneration regimes resulting in projected 0.16 - 0.18 and 0.42 - 0.05 m tCO2 /30 year period sequestered and avoided respectively.					Himachal Pradesh A community fodder bank established in Tingret Panchayat of Lahahul landscape covering a total area of 8 hectare. Fencing and plantation work completed.
					Uttarakhand Eco-restoration work around SLCC has been started in Gangotri landscape to reduce the impact of degradation under which the nursery has been strengthened and plantation work initiated.
					An inception workshop along with Global Tiger Forum were organized on 29th dec 2021 under the assignment on "Assessment of economic valuation of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (BDES)" for finalizing the methodology and a roadmap of the assignment i.e. further link to Gross Environment Product (GEP) decision taken by state government. Development of detailed
Indicator 1.5. Area of high conservation forests under improved management	Identifying, assessing, delineating and mapping area with High Conservation Values (HCVs) and developing management recommendations/plans in Himachal Pradesh, Ladakh, Uttarakhand and Sikkim			Sikkim: A consultation was undertaken with relevant stakeholders to validate the 22 potential High Conservation Value Areas identified in the landscape outside of Protected Areas in North & West Sikkim. Based on the discussion, prioritization criteria were discussed for taking up some of these areas under the project for further mobilization.	Uttarakhand Field survey of T-baccata forest under traditional community forest institution (van panchayat) covering 2.7 hectares of Gangotri landscape for planning DECMs (other effective area-based conservation measures) areas. This will contribute to ecologically representative and well-connected conservation systems, integrated within wider landscapes, and in doing so, generate a range of positive conservation outcomes.
Baseline: High Conservation value forests lack proper management regimes	Identification and Notification of Biodiversity Heritage Sites			Uttarakhand Assessment of proposed biodiversity Heritage site - Kandara Bugyal has been conducted. The total demarcated area is approximately 4 Sq. Km. Approximately 47 species have been identified at the Site including some endangered and RET species like Meeta, Cheer Kakoli, Salam panja, Van kakdi, Birds like Monal, and mammals like Black bear, Brown bear, Himalayan tahr, etc.	Sattal wetland in Gangotri landscape has been identified as one of the key
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					Six potential Biodiversity Heritage Sites were identified with the help of a local youth group in the Project Landscape. The declaration process is to be initiated.
Target (b) Reduced direct pressure on at					Himachal Pradesh Consultations completed and file moved to Government of Himachal Pradesh for draft notification of 3 Biodiversity Heritage Sites namely Sural Bhatiori,
Budget				XXXX	XXXX
Expenditure				103646.3	314203.3
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					
Indicator 2.1: Extent under sustainable natural resources management practices	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			Reducing dependency on natural resources in Sikkim Under the activity of strengthening the value chains from nettle fibers in Dzongu, North Sikkim, a buyer-seller meet with all the 50 beneficiaries and local entrepreneurs was organized at Hee Gyathang, Dzongu. The initiative was appreciated by the local community leaders and government representatives and a buy-back guarantee was received from a local business firm regarding the processed nettle fibre in future.	The GIS base model planning of 10 villages under MGNREGA schemes has been initiated with support of the UNDP social protection unit. This will help in incorporation of green practices in the village plans and promote the Natural Resource Management in the landscape
Baseline: 0 (Currently sustainable land management natural resources practices at the village level are absent or limited)					Winter Biodiversity assessment of 4 eco-trails (1.41 Km) has been conducted in Govind area. These are the new trekking destinations for diversification of tourism activities in Govind landscape.
Target: At least 10,000 ha under sustainable natural resources management practices	Promotion of eco-tourism model			Ladakh Eco-tourism in Rong Valley: Series of community consultations held in 6 villages of the project landscape to initiate the strengthening of eco-tourism based livelihood opportunities. The village of Tarchit was identified as an entry-point village to pilot interventions for the village cluster. Consultations were held with key members of the village as well as representatives of every household. A village resource man was	Himachal Pradesh Under Conservation Oriented Ecotourism initiative, Nature trail surveys completed and detailed proposal development for 5 nature trail was completed. Ladakh Community consultations were held with the villagers of Hanlev for

<p>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)</p>			<p>developed in a participatory manner with the village members and the same was shared with the village. Two hiking trails and ancillary activities have been identified as attractions of the village. Uttarakhand: A 1.41 km nature cliff trail has been developed around Snow Leopard Conservation Centre (SLCC). The trail has been developed for connecting it with the Ecotourism circuit of SLCC and Gartangali. 38 Homestays have been registered with Uttarakhand Tourism department through convergence aimed towards development of a sustainable ecotourism model.</p>	<p>establishing Hanley Dark Sky Reserve in the presence of Principal Secretary UT Ladakh, Regional Wildlife Warden, Engineer in-charge of Indian Institute of Astrophysics, local elected LAHDC Councillor, Block Development Councillor, SECURE Team, Village Heads and other villagers. The villagers were sensitized about the importance of the dark sky reserve and their potential livelihood enhancements and other benefits. Draft MoU prepared to be signed between LAHDC, UT Administration and Indian Institute of Astrophysics.</p> <p>Conducted the preliminary field visit with the expert agency, hired under the project for Value Addition to Sheep and Yak Wool, for establishing baselines for the activity.</p> <p>Conducted and completed the socio-economic survey of Tarchit Village to identify beneficiaries as a part of Rong EcoTourism Plan.</p>
	A conservation based ecotourism model		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.	
	Development of Homestays and Cultural tourism model in Lahaul-Pangi landscape of Himachal Pradesh		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.	
	Value addition and product diversification of Handloom and Handicrafts		Govt. of India has awarded a Geographical Indication (GI) tag to Bhotia Dann 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. For handicraft and handloom development, as a livelihood initiative in Lahaul-Pangi, Field visits and workshops have been conducted in all the Panchayats in Pangri Region like Sechu, Dharwas, Sach, Killar, Karyas, Kumar, Purthi & Sural. This involved training workshops, design	Himachal Pradesh A processing facility for the SHG group khandoma supported under SECURE Himalaya project was established and machines were installed for the processing of the seabuckthorn fruit. The group members have successfully processed seabuckthorn product under the brand name of KANG LA BASKET. A Solar dryer has been designed especially for this activity and recorded four times more temperature inside dryer as compared to ambient temperature. The project team also facilitated the SHG for applying for the FSSAI license in Nov 2021. Under the Handloom and handicraft initiative, some artisans from active SHGs

Seabuckthorn value chain

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>2</p> <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. 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>	Handloom and Handicraft development	Ladakh Value Addition to Sheep & yak Wool Preparatory consultations held with the State Project Director regarding village selection for activities pertaining to value addition to sheep and yak wool. A round of discussions were held with key stakeholders in the field of sheep and yak wool based enterprises to assess the feasibility of introducing operations in the selected villages. Based on the above inputs as well as socio-economic data collected under the project, a Terms of Reference document was developed for the implementation of activities pertaining to sheep and yak wool based livelihoods Uttarakhand: A single window system (e-commerce) website is under development for marketing of rural products which are being promoted under the project. The framework and domain www.essenceofhimal.com has been finalized. This will give an opportunity to the OFPO to display and sell their products online. the portal will also be used for developing market linkages for online homestay registration and booking tour guides, tourist attraction and destination details. Homestay management", hospitality" and Housekeeping residential training programme (Total 25 (23 Male & 2 Female) & Low altitude guide training program Total 8 (4 male & 4 Female) was organized in project landscapes in convergence with the Tourism department Uttarkashi. That will strengthen the path to enhanced livelihoods for local communities. 15 days trek leadership training program organized in convergence with the District Tourism department (50% cost). A total of 20 candidates (3 females) have participated from Govind & Gangotri landscape. The participants learned the technical aspects of trekking, rescue, first aid etc.	Himachal Pradesh Basic trainings on homestay, guest management, cooking, cultural guide completed under Home Stay and Cultural Tourism Assignment in which a total number of 61 homestay and other beneficiaries (56 male and 5 female) were trained on Basic Homestay/Hospitality and Guest Management, Cultural Guide Training Program, Basic Food Training. Under the conservation oriented ecotourism initiative an exposure cum learning/training visit was conducted at the Great Himalayan National Park (GHNP), Banjar, Himachal Pradesh in 2 batches with 13 participants (26 Total) (Male: 17, Female: 09) in each batch in Nov 2021. The visit/training session covered Introductory session, Nature Park Trail at GHNP, Nature Guide Basic Training, Soft Adventure Training, Session on Forest Right Acts and PESA, Session on Eco-Tourism, Waste Management Activity Session, Cultural Exchange Through Dance, Feedback Session: Video and Written Documentation. Basic level ecotourism and soft adventure trainings were conducted in the selected project villages of Seichu, Hillu Towan in the Pangri belt, and Tindi, Lahaul in which a total number of 66 community members (Male: 31, Female: 35) were trained on different aspects of ecotourism and adventure tourism. Uttarakhand Training program was organized for the women Self Help Groups in Gangotri landscape to develop apple value chain. They were capacitated with the knowledge of fruit processing, business development, market analysis, certification & license of products. Hospitality & Home stay management training program was organized in Govind Landscape. Total 30 youth (1 female) were trained on different modules like housekeeping, aesthetic, local culture & tradition, Itinerary preparation etc. This will help to operate the homestays professionally. Residential nature guide training program was organised to promote self employment in the landscape. The skills of 15 youth, 5 forest officials & 7 self

Budget	XXXX	XXXX
Expenditure	416387.73	158054

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>	Activities to engage community members in monitoring and surveillance		Himachal Pradesh: 5 applications (3 forest officials and 2 community members) were facilitated for application submission under WCCB volunteer programme for wildlife crime surveillance and monitoring. The WCCB has initiated the process of codal formalities for the enrollment of these volunteers under the programme which will be followed by their formal training.	Ladakh Wildlife Watchers Programme discussed with the Chief Wildlife Warden and Regional Wildlife Warden, UT Ladakh. Local Youth from the Landscape identified for the "Wildlife Watchers Programme" - in preliminary talks with WCCB to conduct training for the Wildlife Watchers + Honorary Wildlife Wardens selected by the Chief Wildlife Warden, UT Ladakh. Himachal Pradesh The State has 5 registered WCCB volunteers from SECURE landscape. During the current quarter the potential community members were further sensitized about the WCCB programme and application forms were circulated for their enrolled in 2022 cycle. Purchase order for patrolling kits has been placed for Lahaul division and procured already for Pangri and wildlife chamba divisions to equip the patrolling teams with required support. Uttarakhand Total 02 volunteer registered under WCCB volunteer program to carry out wildlife crime surveillance and monitoring activities in the landscape. The applications were facilitated under the project Camera traps were deployed in High conservation value areas (50 sqkm) in the Gangotri landscape. This will be helpful in monitoring the movement of wildlife & census. Sikkim 1 volunteer was registered under WCCB volunteer program to carry out wildlife crime surveillance and monitoring activities in the landscape. The
	Strengthening of enforcement mechanism through sharing of information		Sikkim: Workshop organized to share findings of the wildlife crime status assessment, with the concerned DFOs and frontline staff. The findings were presented in detail and inputs were taken from the frontline staff regarding strengthening of the enforcement mechanism.	
<p>3</p> <p>Indicator 3.2. Number of 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</p>	Strengthening of database on Human Wildlife Conflict in Uttarakhand			
	Pilot on combating HWC in Gangotri and Govind landscape of Uttarakhand			
	Assessment of Feral dog population in Lahaul and Pangri landscape of Himachal Pradesh			
	Strengthening wildlife enforcement mechanism and mitigation of wildlife crime and illegal trade in wildlife in SECURE Himalaya Project landscapes in			

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>Activities undertaken to decrease incidences of Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC)</p>				<p>A committee was constituted to inspect the groundwork of HRECF, an agency hired under the project to supply raw materials and supervise the construction of predator proof corral pens in 7 villages in Changthang. The committee conducted a random survey of the villages where these Predator Proof Corral pens were constructed, wherein the committee inspected and interacted with the beneficiaries to understand the effect of Predator Proof Corral pens in reducing Human Wildlife Conflict.</p> <p>Collated all HWC Data in Ladakh since 2017 as recognised by the Department of Wildlife Protection, UT Ladakh.</p> <p>Himachal Pradesh</p> <p>The RRT (Rapid Response Team) were already notified in the earlier quarter. Now the procurement order of equipment for RRT team has been placed.</p> <p>Composite Solar Fencing work in collaboration with Agriculture Department under Crop diversification pilot initiated at Tai village with community participation. foundation stone laid for initiating the work. The installation work will be completed by next quarter.</p> <p>Uttarakhand Fox light, Camera traps and aniders have been successfully installed in selected villages of Govind landscape under Human wildlife conflict pilot intervention in experimet and control sites. The village response team has also been constituted under the same.</p> <p>A human-wildlife conflict mitigation workshop was organized with a key focus on the black bear conflict in the landscape. Total 15 community members (2 female) & 1 range officer were trained on monitoring & maintaining the equipment deployed at site. They were also oriented for keeping records to</p>
HWC information collection and database				Uttarakhand 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		

Budget	XXXX	XXXX
Expenditure	77083.76	79143.15

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

<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>Policy and regulatory mechanisms identified</p>					<p>Ladakh Support provided in administrative functions and identification of Key Wetlands to the "Wetland Authority" of the Department of Wildlife Protection, UT Ladakh.</p> <p>Organized the First Official 'Ladakh Bird Festival' - which is going to be an annual event for the department now based on the framework provided by the SECURE team, with the aim of making the Ladakh Bird Festival one of the most important Bird Festivals in the country.</p> <p>Developed a preliminary Action Plan for Tsokar Area as requested by the Hon'ble LG UT Ladakh. The action plan covers issues such as mitigation of HWC, livelihoods, tourism and conservation issues.</p>
<p>Indicator 4.2: Number of project best practices used in development and implementation</p>	<p>Project Best Practices identified</p>				<p>Conservation based traditional knowledge practices in Sikkim completed</p>	<p>Documentation of predator proof corrals in Ladakh completed.</p>
<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>	<p>Awareness programmes and development of knowledge products</p>				<p>Uttarakhand An orientation program was organized for community volunteers (20 youth including 9 women Parataxonmist, Para-vet, Radio, and Video fellows etc. from the project villages) to raise awareness on COVID-19 vaccination with the support of the LUNDP GAVI team. These trained youth helped other village community members to expedite the vaccination drive in Uttarakhand. The result of the efforts is that 100% vaccination was completed in project villages for 1st dose by end of August 2021. Village level meeting conducted to address issues faced by women and challenges in livelihood, education, technological interventions and women workload in the landscape. Gartangali Brochure developed for generating awareness among the tourists and wider promotion of the ecotourism activities in the Gangotri National Park. Ecotourism in the landscape will enhance the METT score indicators 27,28 and 29. It will also provide an opportunity to the local trained guides and homestay owner to earn their livelihoods from the visitors 40 signage boards have been developed to raise awareness on wildlife & its habitat in Gangotri Landscape. Computer and digital literacy programmes organized at Gangotri landscape for community youth & women (20 including 12 women) with the objective to provide knowledge on the digital world & use of ATM. Knowledge materials like vanyajiv patrika edition 8, species posters, snow leopard badges etc has been prepared & developed for wildlife understanding & awareness.</p> <p>Himachal Pradesh: The team of Srishti Films from Srishti Institute of Art, Design & Technology, Bangalore hosted a Mobile Filmmaking Workshop on 1st July at Sural Valley, Pangl at Pangl Adventure Camps. The purpose of this workshop was to help young, aspiring filmmakers from around the valley to develop their skills in communications. Fifteen participants from the neighboring villages in Sural Bhatoli from ages 17 to 30 spent an eventful day learning, interacting, and working in teams, building on each other's experiences and strengths to create four diverse short films. A two day mobile filmmaking workshop was held at Gov't College, Killar in Pangl Valley, Chamba, Himachal Pradesh. Over 20 enthusiastic students participated in the mobile filmmaking workshop which was held in the HP Forest Department complex in Killar.</p> <p>On World Tourism Day (27th Sept 2021) a day long Responsible Tourism Awareness Workshop was held at Government College at Killar in Pangl Valley, Himachal Pradesh. The workshop unfolded through a role-playing game that was adapted to the present context of Pangl in Himachal. The game moves forward with students being assigned multiple roles of fictitious stakeholders such as Himalaya Hikes, Killar business community, Nomadic herders, Medicinal Plant Collectors, Animal Trust (Wildlife NGO), Seva Sadan (CBO), the Government, old people, young people and so on.</p>	<p>Ladakh Infographics on Pashmina making process and Carrying Capacity of Pangong lake prepared.</p> <p>Pamphlets prepared on Tourism Do's and Don'ts inside a Protected Area and the initiative of installing Organic Waste Composting Machine to reduce wet waste.</p> <p>An animated movie was prepared on the Biological Diversity Act targeted generally to the local communities and specifically to the BMC members.</p> <p>Consolidated Bird Survey report prepared and designed for dissemination.</p> <p>Maps of villages prepared for EcoTourism under the Rong EcoTourism plan.</p> <p>A species distribution Map of the Changthang landscape prepared, gathering information from the HCVA report.</p> <p>Himachal Pradesh International Snow Leopard Day 2021 celebrated at Seichu in collaboration with WL chamba division and agency Not on Map jointly in the presence of Worthy Resident Commissioner, SDM Pangl, SDM Bharmour, DFO Pangl and Team and Team Not on Map (Eco Tourism assignment). More than 100 participants attended this event. Participation from College was also ensured. It included a Rap Song on Wildlife Conservation, speech on importance of Snow Leopard and Wildlife Conservation, cultural dance and sessions on Snow Leopard Day, Need of community participation in promotion of Eco-Tourism and role of women in conservation.</p> <p>A 3-day SECURE-CMS green film festival was held at Shimla from October 4-6, 2021. Around 50 students from local schools, colleges, institutions and forest</p>
Budget					XXXX	XXXX
Expenditure					-20394.71	58499.43

Project Management Expenses	-123579.74	-13,696.50
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Cumulative Project Delivery Status	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Grand total budget			492,375	378,382
Delivery			453143.34	596,203.30
Shortfall in delivery			39,232	-217,821.3
Exp % against Budgets			92.0	157.6

Risk Log and Management (Quarterly Input)					
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	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	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	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	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	complete	no

****Risk Categories:**
Environmental,
Financial, Operational,
Organizational, Political,
Regulatory, Strategic,
Other

Lessons Learnt/ Recommendations (Quarterly Input)

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- An achievement of the project has been the Geographical Indication tag of Bhotia Dann (a form of carpet weaving) given to Uttarakhand, application and study of which was facilitated by the project. This initiative will further add value to the local communities producing this carpet.
- 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.
- 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
- 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.
- 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