

SNOW LEOPARD FOUNDATION

**PAKISTAN SNOW LEOPARD & ECOSYSTEM PROTECTION PROGRAM (PSLEP)**  
**REPORT OF THE**  
**PROJECT INCEPTION WORKSHOP**  
**AUGUST 30, 2018**

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# 1. LIST OF ACRONYMS

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CMCA	Community Managed Conservation Area
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GSLEP	Global Snow leopard and Ecosystem Protection Program
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
IW	Inception Workshop
IWMB	Islamabad Wildlife Management Board
IWT	Illegal Wildlife Trade
LCC	Landscape Coordination Committee
LMP	Landscape Management Plan
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOCC	Ministry of Climate Change
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPD	National Project Director
NPM	National Project Manager
NSLEP	National Snow leopard and Ecosystem Protection Priorities
PAs	Protected Areas
PCA	Project Cooperation Agreement
PMU	Project management Unit
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PSLEP	Pakistan Snow leopard and Ecosystem Protection Program
RBM	Result Based Management
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SLF	Snow Leopard Foundation
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
VCC	Valley Conservation Committee
VCP	Valley Conservation Plan
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

## 2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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The Inception Workshop (IW) of GEF funded snow leopard project, 'Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection Program' (PSLEP) was held on August 30, 2018 in Islamabad. The workshop kick-started 5 years PSLEP project which is aimed to promote a landscape approach for the survival of snow leopard and its prey species by reducing threats and applying sustainable land and forest management in critical habitats in Northern Pakistan.

PSLEP project is based on four inter-related components; i) Landscape level approach for snow leopard conservation ii) Protected Area expansion and strengthening iii) Participatory conservation in snow leopard model landscapes through sustainable community development iv) Support for international cooperation and conservation and management actions informed by knowledge, awareness and monitoring and evaluation.

The workshop was attended by over 100 participants including officials from government and non-government organizations, corporate sector and educational institutions. Senior officials from the three snow leopard provinces/state (Gilgit-Baltistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Azad Jammu and Kashmir).

The main objective of this Inception Workshop was to share the project background, goals, structure and implementation arrangement with the key stakeholders. This included reviewing the Strategic Results Framework, Annual Work Plan 2018. Additionally, the purpose and objective of the Inception Workshop was to inform the UNDP-GEF partners, project teams and stakeholders of the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) requirement throughout the project cycle and Result Based Management (RBM) tools for project implementation reviews, mid-term and final evaluations.

The Inception Workshop also provided an opportunity to inform the stakeholders on UNDP project related budgetary planning, roles and responsibilities, reporting formats of the project team according to the project organizational structure. The IW had three sessions comprising of introduction and background of the project, the second session was about the technical information sharing from UNDP and Project team followed by the Questions and Answers session.

In the opening session of the IW, National Project Director (NPD) for PSLEP Inspector General Forests Ministry of Climate Change Syed Mahmood Nasir, briefed the participants about key goals of the project and the journey from Global Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection Program (GSLEP) Bishkek declaration of 2013 to the development of PSLEP project, its approval and implementation. The Country Director UNDP-Pakistan Mr. Ignacio Artaza in his address emphasized on the conservation for snow leopard and other carnivores considering them as crucial part of the ecosystem.

In the technical session, presentations were made by the representatives of UNDP-Pakistan and SLF technical teams. The presentations were focused on the project result framework, project implementation and activities, annual work plan and project monitoring and evaluation concepts and mechanism were made by the UNDP and SLF representatives.

The technical session was followed by questions and answers session. A panel was constituted for this session comprising of officials from UNDP-Pakistan and SLF. This session further elaborated the project outcomes and implementation plan, additionally role of stakeholders was also discussed by the participants and the panel.

The participants acknowledged the project concept and endorsed the project thematic areas, objectives & outcomes, and implementation mechanism.

Mr. Ashiq Ahmad Khan in his vote of thanks predicted success of PSLEP project based on the fact that this is the first project on landscape level whereas the projects in past were restricted to small areas, and key stakeholders appear to be highly motivated.



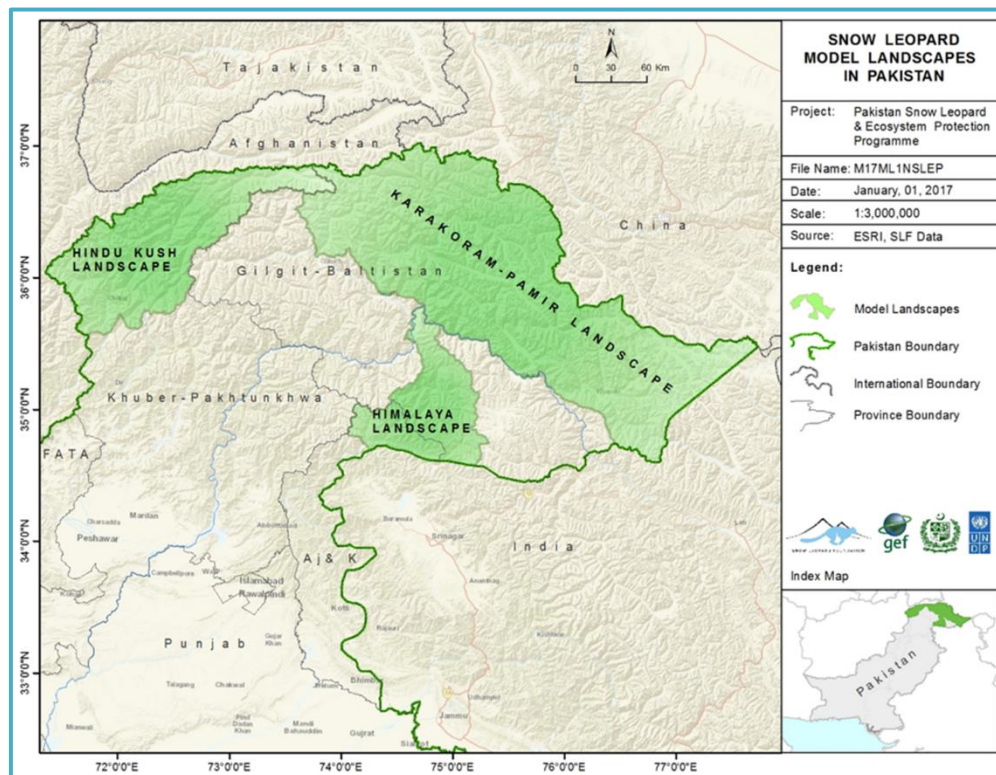
Figure 1. Glimpse of the Inception workshop of the PSLEP project

### 3. INTRODUCTION

#### 3.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The project “*Pakistan Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection Program (PSLEP)*” is a US\$4.64 million Landscape Based Conservation Project funded by Global Environment Facility (GEF) through United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Pakistan. The project was conceptualized and submitted to GEF in July 31, 2015. Its Project Identification Form (PIF) was approved in March 11, 2016, which was followed by development of a fully-fledged project document (Prodoc). The project concept approved in June 01, 2016 and finally the project approved for implementation in May 10, 2018. The project is implemented over a five-year period (2018-2023). The Snow Leopard Foundation (SLF) is the implementing partner for the project, under the UNDP’s NGO execution modality, under the supervision of the Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC).

The PSLEP project will be implemented in the three Model Landscapes (Karakoram-Pamir, Hindu Kush and Himalaya) identified in the National Snow leopard and Ecosystem Priorities (NSLEP) to meet the Global Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection Program (GSLEP) goal of “Securing 20 Model Landscapes by 2020” (Fig. 1). Together, the three Landscapes constitute ~ 75% of the total snow leopard range (80,000km<sup>2</sup>) in the country.



**Figure 2. PSLEP Project sites showing the three model landscapes**

These Landscapes represent bulk of the high altitude ecosystems in Pakistan which harbor biodiversity of global significance and form an important life-support system for a large number of remote agro-pastoral and other communities thrive in these regions. Besides, the mountain ecosystems provide a number of essential ecosystem services – a source of freshwater, maintain

hydrological functions, reduce erosion and sedimentation downstream, provide food security and maintain land races of food crops grown in much of northern Pakistan. Hundreds of millions of people depend on these ecosystems for water for hydropower and agriculture, forage for livestock and food for themselves, mineral resources, medicinal and aromatic plants and their products, cultural traditions and spiritual values, and inspiration that draws increasing number of people from around the globe to experience these places. This region is also the center of the globally threatened snow leopard (*Panthera uncia*) range that extends from the mountain of Central and Southern Asia across twelve range countries. Despite the immense biological, socio-cultural and hydrological values of the mountain ecosystems, these natural ecosystems are under severe threat from high dependence of local communities on natural resources, pressures from economic development, selective removal of medicinal and aromatic plants, and the emerging threat of illegal wildlife trade and wildlife crime.

### 3.2 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

To address the threats to the snow leopard ecosystem, the project is adopting a landscape approach to conservation and management by ensuring that key biodiversity areas, buffer zones, corridors and areas outside traditional protected areas that are critically important for conservation of endangered snow leopard and associated species and habitats are managed in tandem with the sustainable use of these resources and improvements in livelihoods of local communities living in this region.

Thus, the overall aim of the project is to promote a landscape approach for the survival of snow leopard and its prey species by reducing threats and applying sustainable land and forest management in critical habitats in Northern Pakistan. This will be achieved through the following four inter-related components of the project:

- Landscape level approach for snow leopard conservation;
- Protected Area expansion and strengthening;
- Participatory conservation in snow leopard model landscapes through sustainable community development and
- Support for international cooperation and conservation and management actions informed by knowledge, awareness and monitoring and evaluation.

These actions are aimed at conserving the snow leopards, wild prey and associated species and habitats contained within these landscapes through measures such as maintaining their ecosystem values and ameliorating climate change impacts, enhancing surveillance, monitoring and inter-provincial and trans-boundary cooperation to reduce wildlife crime and related threats, and improving knowledge and communications.

### 3.3 EXPECTED RESULTS

The target area of the project covers critical snow leopard habitats spread across Himalaya, Karakoram, Pamir and Hindu Kush Mountain Ranges of northern Pakistan. These model landscapes include important PAs as well as hunting regions, community lands, unprotected critical wildlife corridors and rangelands that include juniper forest. The three landscapes together include: 676,000 ha of rangelands (including alpine meadows and sub-alpine scrub with juniper), 1.47 million ha agriculture, 67,000 ha of coniferous and mixed deciduous and coniferous forest, with the rest comprising rivers, lakes, rock and snow covered areas. Collectively, these three landscapes represent important and contiguous snow leopard habitat that provides transboundary connectivity with snow leopard landscapes in Afghanistan, India and China. Expected results by the end of the project are:

- At least 1,500,000 hectares of critical snow leopard landscapes effectively managed under integrated participatory management landscape approaches;
- At least 4,000 households, (approximately 25,000 people, of which 40% will be women) directly benefit through sustainable resource management approaches;
- Stable or improved snow leopard and associated species populations in the model landscapes
- At least 3 inter-provincial collaborative agreements negotiated, joint patrolling and information regarding poaching and IWT shared to improve species conservation and reduce poaching, and trans-boundary agreements reached with at least two neighboring countries for sharing of information on IWT and genetic composition of snow leopard populations.
- Multiple use and sustainable landscape approaches institutionalized through national legislative, policy, and institutional arrangements in the three provinces;

### 3.4 PROJECT STRATEGY

To achieve the foresaid results, the project will:

- Develop and support functional multi-sector and multi-stakeholder coordination and governance mechanisms;
- Develop, approve and implement the landscape level spatial zoning and management agreements that integrates biodiversity, ecosystem services, climate mitigation, sustainable community resource use and socio-economic considerations;
- Developed and implement participatory monitoring for snow leopard, other endangered species and prey species to inform management responses;
- Formulate and implement strategy to facilitate replication/up-scaling of integrated landscape planning and management model to other sites;
- Expand protected area network in the snow leopard range through identification, mapping and gazettal of new protected areas;
- Develop management and financial plans for priority protected areas;

- Enhance the capacity of the forest and wildlife staff in the demonstration sites to improve conservation outcomes and combat wildlife crime;
- Identify hotspots and pathways of Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) and enhance the capacity of the wildlife depts. to organize targeted anti-poaching surveillance operations against wildlife crime;
- Design and implement site-specific integrated valley conservation plans in areas of high biodiversity value;
- Develop and implement projects on sustainable community based natural resources management, sustainable livelihood and solutions to reduce human-wildlife conflicts;
- Develop and implement community-based surveillance, monitoring and wildlife crime prevention mechanism/system;
- Develop and implement communication, gender mainstreaming and monitoring and evaluation strategies at national, provincial and local levels;
- Replicate project approaches through effective knowledge management and gender mainstreaming
- Coordinate knowledge management with global, regional and national programs to improve cooperation and research on snow leopard conservation.

(Project Result Framework is annexed as **annexure I.**)

### 3.5 MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The project will be implemented over a five-year period. Snow Leopard Foundation (SLF) will be the implementing partner for the project, under UNDP's NGO execution modality, in cooperation with Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC). MoCC is the Government institution responsible for supervising the project. The project is in line with the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between UNDP and the Government of Pakistan, and the Country Program.

The Implementing Partner is responsible and accountable for managing this project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outcomes, and for the effective use of UNDP resources. A standard Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) signed with SLF constituting the legal agreement between UNDP and SLF on the implementation of the project. SLF will work very closely with the provincial government agencies during the implementation of the project, ensuring that technical and extension support are solicited from the respective provincial government agencies (**Fig 2**).

#### 3.5.1 Project Steering Committee (PSC)

The PSC has been established and chaired by the Secretary, Ministry of Climate Change. It has high level cross-sectoral representation from the MOCC, Provincial Wildlife departments and nongovernment sectors. PSC is responsible for making by consensus, management decisions when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including recommendation for UNDP/Implementing Partner approval of project plans and revisions. In order to ensure UNDP's

ultimate accountability, committee decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. The PSC shall meet at least twice each year.

The Ministry of Climate Change notified Project Steering Committee on August 2, 2018 vide office order No. 23-2012/Admin-1/CC. The composition of the PSC is as under.

1. Federal Secretary, Ministry of Climate Change (**Chair**)
2. Secretary, Forest, Environment and Wildlife, KPK
3. Secretary, Forest, Wildlife and Environment, GB,
4. Secretary, Wildlife and Fisheries, Department, AJK
5. Joint Secretary (UN), Economic Affair Division
6. Secretary, Ministry of Science and Technology
7. Country Director, UNDP-Pakistan
8. Director, Snow Leopard Foundation
9. Country Representative, IUCN-Pakistan
10. The Director General, WWF-Pakistan
11. The Conservator Wildlife, Ministry of Climate Change
12. Inspector General of Forests (IGF)/National Project Director, Pakistan Snow leopard and Ecosystem Protection Program, Ministry of Climate Change
13. National Program Manager, Pakistan Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection Program

The first meeting of the PSC was held on August 28, 2018 under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Ministry of Climate Change. The PSC approved the Annual Work Plan of the project for the year 2018.

### **3.5.2 The Executive**

The Executive role will be performed by MoCC, Pakistan, through the IGF which is ultimately responsible for the project, supported by the Senior Beneficiary and Senior Supplier. The Executive's role is to ensure that the project is focused throughout its life cycle on achieving its objectives and delivering outputs that will contribute to higher level outcomes. The Executive has to ensure that the project gives value for money, ensuring a cost-conscious approach to the project, balancing the demands of beneficiary and supplier. The Executive is responsible for overall quality assurance of the project as described below. If the project warrants it, the Executive may delegate some responsibility for the project assurance functions.

### **3.5.3 Senior Beneficiary**

The Senior Beneficiary in this project is SLF and is responsible for validating the needs and for monitoring that the solution will meet those needs within the constraints of the project. The role represents the interests of all those who will benefit from the project, or those for whom the deliverables resulting from activities will achieve specific output targets. The Senior Beneficiary role monitors progress against targets and quality criteria.

### **3.5.4 Senior Supplier**

The Senior Supplier for this project is UNDP which represents the interests of the parties which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project (designing, developing, facilitating, procuring, implementing). The Senior Supplier's primary function within the Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project. The Senior Supplier role must have the authority to commit or acquire supplier resources required.

### **3.5.5 Project Assurance**

The Project Assurance role supports the PSC by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. The project assurance role will rest with UNDP Pakistan.

### **3.5.6 Project Management**

The Project Management Unit (PMU) will be established in the Snow Leopard Foundation. It will comprise of a NPM, Finance and Admin Officer, Finance and Admin Assistant and Office Assistant. The PMU, in collaboration with the MoCC and Landscape Coordination committees will have an overall management and administrative responsibility to facilitate stakeholder involvement and in ensuring increased provincial level ownership of the project. The PMU staff will be located in Islamabad to ensure coordination among key stakeholders at the federal level and with provincial Forest and Wildlife Departments supported by the Landscape Coordination Committees (**Fig. 2**).

### **3.5.7 Project Governance and Management at the Provincial level**

Through the Provincial/Landscape Coordination Committees, the Provincial Governments will play a central role in advising, overseeing, planning and monitoring project activities as well as in facilitating development activities with relevant sector agencies in the snow leopard landscapes. The Chair of the committee will be Secretary Forest and Wildlife in GB and AJK, and KP. Its composition may include relevant line departments and key NGOs working in the area, Landscape Planning Coordinator will be the Secretary of the committee. The Mandate/Operational Modalities will include: (i) Endorsement of the project work-plan, (ii) Coordination with other government & non-government departments, (iii) Endorsement/ approval of landscape management Plan, (iv) Resolve issues not settled at District Conservation committee, and (v) Any other issue with the approval of the Chair. The Committee will meet bi-annually.

### **3.5.8 Regional Project Management Unit**

At the provincial level, oversight and coordination will be the responsibility of the Landscape Coordinator - a senior officer of the Snow Leopard Foundation. However, a senior level technical expert of the Regional Project Management Unit will be given the additional responsibilities of Regional Project Manager. He/she will oversee the project. The Landscape Coordinator will run the project on a day-to-day basis and coordinate the functioning of the Landscape Planning and Implementation Team. The Landscape Coordinator will liaise with the provincial line agencies to ensure coordination and convergence of programs and resources. He/she will oversee the operation in targeted landscapes by engaging Technical Specialists (Social Organizer, Natural

Resource Management (NRM) Specialist and Livelihood/ Participatory Specialist, Conservation Communication Specialist, GIS Specialist, Ecologist, etc.) on contract basis.

The Landscape coordinator will coordinate with the focal person nominated by the forest and wildlife department for identification of CMCAs, revision of the management plans, support livestock-wildlife conflict resolution and support the implementation of predator proof corrals, livestock insurance schemes and community based surveillance and monitoring of wildlife poaching and illicit wildlife trade.

The Regional Management Unit will have regular interactions with the valley conservation committees in the planning, implementation and the monitoring of VCPs (that will lay out conservation, natural resources management, livelihood and wildlife crime prevention activities) to be funded by the project and complementary funding sources. The Regional Unit will co-opt block, district and sector staff and CSOs, as relevant to facilitate convergence of manpower, budgetary resources and technical support in the planning and implementation of VCP activities so as to coordinate and maximize resources.

### **3.5.9 Valley Conservation Committees**

Site specific interventions and annual plans of operations (APOs) would be executed through the well-established democratic community institutions, and in close coordination with other community based organizations as appropriate depending upon their compatibility and strengths. All livelihood and natural resource management planning would be coordinated through the Regional Management Unit, involving various stakeholders and mobilizers. Community level activities agreed through bottom up planning process and as outlined in the APO will then be funded and operationalized under this project. For each village committee where the project would be piloted, a separate bank account would be maintained and operated jointly by the Head of the Committee and a representative of SLF. If SLF plans to withdraw its program with the VCC, then it will withdraw its representative and the bank account will be managed by at least two members elected by the VCC.

At each valley site, two types of activities are visualized under the project, viz., activities dealing with generation of innovative livelihoods especially for the households who are highly dependent on the biomass resources, and participatory natural resource management/eco-restoration activities. The VCCs would be encouraged to create assets and revolving funds from the savings made through contributory labor for various activities which would be used for ancillary community based development activities such as maintenance of fodder banks, livestock insurance scheme, water harvesting structures etc. All payments would be made through checks and, accounts will be audited annually.

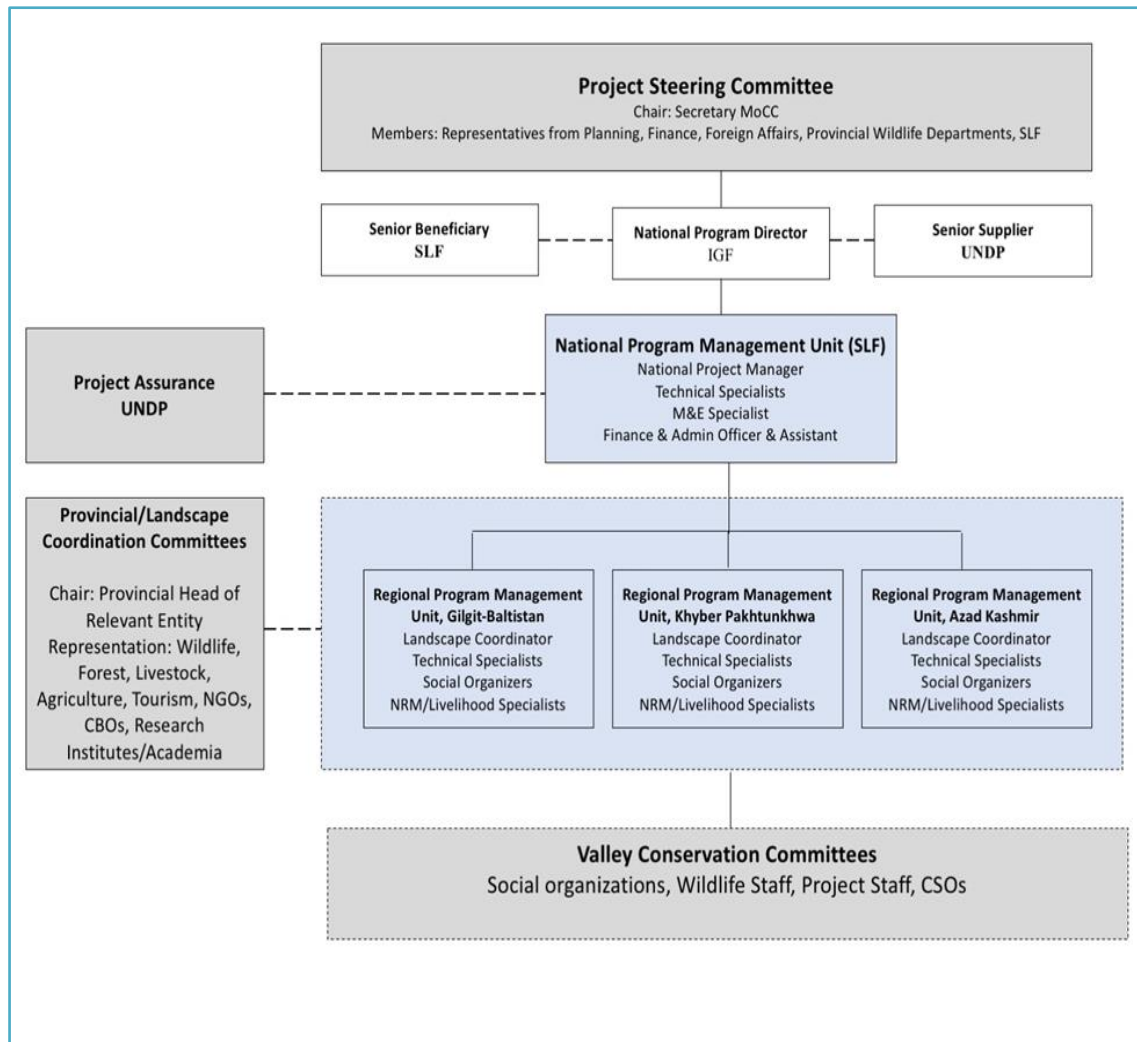


Figure 3. Schematic of Project Management Mechanism

## 4. PROCEEDINGS OF THE INCEPTION WORKSHOP

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### 4.1 WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES

A fundamental objective of this Inception Workshop (IW) was to assist the key stakeholders including project team to understand and take ownership of the project's goals and objectives, as well as familiarize them of project's first annual work plan and budget on the basis of the project's Strategic Results Framework. This included reviewing the Strategic Results Framework, imparting additional details as needed, and on the basis of this exercise update the Annual Work Plan (AWP) with precise and measurable performance indicators, and in a manner consistent with the expected outcomes.

Additionally, the purpose and objective of the IW was to:

- (i) Introduce the stakeholders to the project management and implementation strategy;
- (ii) Provide a detailed overview of UNDP-GEF reporting and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) requirements, with particular emphasis on the Annual Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs) and related documentation, as well as mid-term and final evaluations.
- (iii) Equally, the IW provided an opportunity to inform the stakeholders on UNDP project related budgetary planning, budget reviews, and mandatory budget rephrasing.
- (iv) The IW also provided an opportunity for all parties to understand their roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project's decision-making structures, including reporting and communication lines. Based on the project results framework reviewed and agreed on the indicators, targets and their means of verification, and recheck assumptions and risks. Roles and responsibilities of all project organization structures were clarified.

### 4.2 OFFICIAL OPENING/ INAUGURAL

The inception workshop of GEF funded snow leopard project, 'Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection Program' (PSLEP) was held on August 30, 2018 in Margala Hotel, Islamabad. Syed Mahmood Nasir, Inspector General Forests, Ministry of Climate Change was the chief guest at the occasion. The event was jointly organized by Ministry of Climate Change, UNDP-Pakistan and Snow Leopard Foundation (SLF) which was attended by officials from government and non-government organizations, corporate sector and educational institutions (list of participants is annexed as **annexure III**).

The event started as per agenda (annexed as **annexure II**) with the recitation of Holy Quran, followed by welcome remarks by the chief guest. In his address, the chief guest emphasized on the conservation of snow leopards as snow leopard is symbol of healthy mountain ecosystem. He further said that climate change is major threat for snow leopards as agricultural lands are shifting in high mountains due to fast melting of glaciers and snow. The chief guest also shared his views about nomads and their movement in winters. He quoted the Spanish legislation related nomads, where 1000+ nomadic trials have been established in Man and Biosphere Reserve. The officiate emphasized on not forcing these nomads to change their traditional life style unless they do it by themselves, as the nomadism is centuries old way of life and part and parcel of culture. At the end, he appreciated initiatives by Snow Leopard Foundation and other organizations of

livestock vaccination and livestock insurance schemes to support the community and wished for the success of the project.

Speaking at the event, Mr. Ignacio Artaza, Country Director, UNDP-Pakistan said that wildlife conservation of snow leopard, brown bear and other species is crucial for survival of the ecosystems, not only ecological perspective but also economical viewpoint, as people live there are linked and dependent on habitat and biodiversity. He said that Pakistan is home to some of world's most gigantic species, and we should ensure that these animals are protected, and ecosystems are well managed. In this regard UNDP and GEF are committed to contribute to GSLEP objectives through financial and technical support. PSLEP will provide excellent opportunity to develop monitoring mechanism and foster conservation of snow leopard as only 200 snow leopards are left in Pakistan. The project landscapes like Karakoram, Himalaya and Hindu Kush are remote and UNDP is supporting the GLOF project in these geographical locations which are one of top priorities of UNDP for next five years. We are spreading our program and planning to open sub offices in Skardu and Gilgit, he added. Under this project, all the relevant stakeholders shall collaborate not only for snow leopard conservation but also for improving the livelihood of local people who depend on these ecosystems. Establish best way of conservation strategies for protection of endangered species and identify ways to establish workable coexistence between wildlife and local communities is of immense importance. UNDP hopes to materialize and engaged the academia in the respective areas so that this project act as a bridge and ensure the best talent available. UNDP hopes that SLF will harness the best talent in collaboration with other government departments to make this project successful.

The speech of Mr. Ignacio Artaza was followed by the screening of a documentary "Scaling up Snow Leopard Conservation in Pakistan" produced by the SLF. The documentary highlighted the issues and challenges of snow leopard conservation and the project components designed to find solutions based on scientific research and community support initiatives, which was applauded by the participants.

Souvenirs were presented to guests, at the end of the inaugural session.

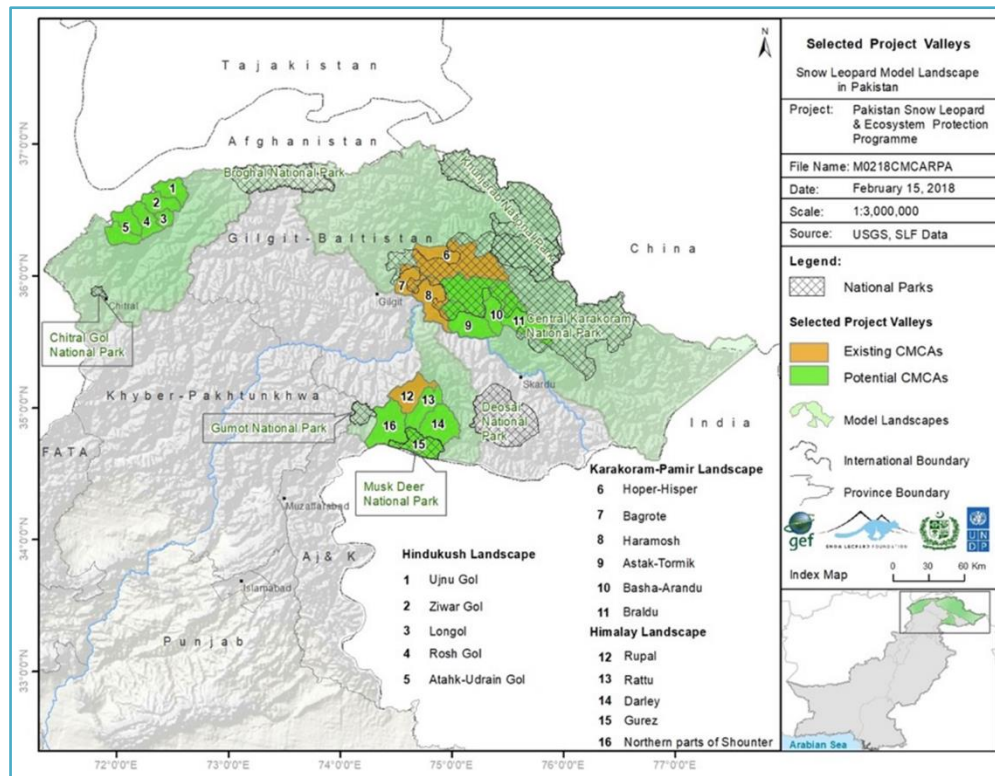
### **4.3 TECHNICAL SESSION**

Technical sessions of the IW were divided into two parts. First session included presentations on project development/result frame work, annual work plan and UNDP-GEF Monitoring and Evaluation Requirements, respectively. In the second session, a panel consisting of Dr. Ali Nawaz, Director SLF, Mr. Usman Manzoor, Program Officer UNDP and Mr. Ashiq Ahmad Khan, Advisor SLF responded to the questions on project structure, objectives, and activities by the participants.

#### **4.3.1 Session I**

The technical session of the IW started with the presentation on project development, objective, components, outcomes & activities, results framework and implementation mechanism by Dr. Muhammad Ali Nawaz, Director Snow Leopard Foundation. Key points of his presentation included the following.

- Found in 12 countries, spread over 2 million km<sup>2</sup>, the snow leopards are the true ambassadors of the mountain ecosystems;
- The snow leopards have successfully brought the 12 countries together in the unique alliance that we call as the GSLEP program;
- The GSLEP is a range-wide effort that unites range country governments, nongovernmental and inter-governmental organizations, local communities, and the private sector around a shared vision to conserve snow leopards and their valuable high-mountain ecosystems.
- The GSLEP National Goals are;
  - The promotion of a landscape-level approach to snow leopard conservation
  - The initiation of participatory conservation to enhance tolerance and build support for snow leopards
  - The enhancement of scientific knowledge on snow leopards, prey species, and habitat
  - The expansion and improvement of the management of the PA network in Pakistan
  - Institutional strengthening and capacity building
  - Trans-boundary cooperation
- As part of the implementation of GSLEP;
  - GSLEP Secretariat Established at Bishkek
  - GSLEP Steering Committee established, Pakistan got elected first Chair
  - 20 Model Landscapes Selected from Snow Leopard range, 03 of which fall in Pakistan
  - GEF 6 allocation to implement NSLEP in range countries including Pakistan
- The development of PSLEP project involves bottom-top approach and a series of multi stakeholder consultation sessions were held at provincial and national level at different stages of project development.
- Finally, the stakeholders endorsed the project in a Project Validation Workshop held in Islamabad on July 13, 2017.
- The presentation also briefly covered the key bearers that the project intends to address and proposed alternate strategy.
- Selectivity of the project sites (**Fig 3**) was based on the following criteria;
  - Requires that valleys selected for intervention on basis of (i) SL habitat suitability index; & (ii) extent of threat & conflict;
  - Valleys are clustered rather than distributed across landscape for maximum impact;
  - Valleys & villages where there is willingness to participate in conservation action;
  - Valleys that are accessible to enable inputs to be delivered;
  - Limit number of valleys & villages as funds are limited & avoid spreading resources thinly;
  - Areas NOT previously funded by GEF;



**Figure 4. Map of the three landscapes showing the project sites**

- Last slides focused the “Project Result Framework” (*Annexure I*) and project implementation strategy (**Fig 2**), respectively.

Next presentation was on Annual Project Work Plan for the year 2018 by Mr. Jaffar Ud Din, National Program Manager, PSLEP project. He narrated that the current year work plan was presented in the Project Steering Committee Meeting (PSC) held in MOCC under the Chairmanship of the Federal Secretary of the Ministry of Climate Change on August 28, 2018. The PSC approved the work plan and budget (**US\$296,932**) for the year 2018. Key activities considered for the reporting period include the following.

- Identify potential stakeholders influencing the development, endorsement and implementation of the Landscape Management Plan (LMP) in each of the three model landscapes
- Develop ToRs for the Landscape Coordination Committee (LCC)
- Establish and notify the LCC for each of the three landscapes
- Conduct meetings of the LCCs to develop roadmap for the development, vetting, notification and implementation of the LMPs
- Initiate the assessment and mapping of ecological and socioeconomic values of the landscape
- Develop research and monitoring framework and implementation plan for baseline surveys and monitoring changes in the status of snow leopard and associated species
- Procure field equipment including camera traps (20), GPS (10), spotting scopes (03), binoculars (10) and field gear (10 sets) to initiate ecological surveys
- Initiate ecological surveys to monitor the status of snow leopard in the Landscapes

- Initiate ecological surveys to monitor the status of wild prey of snow leopard in the Landscapes
- Genetic sampling and analysis to understand snow leopard population
- Initiate assessment of the existing PAs in the model landscapes for their coverage and effectiveness to support endangered species such as snow leopard based on habitat suitability modeling
- Initiate capacity needs assessment of the wildlife and forest department staff, other stakeholders and communities
- Start developing training modules and manuals.
- Initiate dialogue to establish new and strengthen existing Valley Conservation Committees (VCCs)
- Initiate mapping of socioeconomic, ecological and climate risk profile of the valleys
- Establish Regional Project Management Units by engaging consultants
- Vehicle hire, fuel and maintenance and other staff travel
- Develop ToRs and recruit consultant to design community surveillance, monitoring and crime detection plans for each landscape
- Develop communication and awareness plan for each of the three landscapes
- Implement the communication and awareness plans
- Design of Snow Leopard Brand Promotion program and website
- Hire M& E Coordinator
- Project inception/launch workshops at national and provincial levels
- Develop and implement gender mainstreaming action plan
- Procure computers and other electronic equipment to manage data/information
- Initiate development of interprovincial and transboundary partnerships to combat IWT.

Lastly, Mr. Usman Manzoor, Program officer, UNDP-Pakistan provided overview of the UNDP-GEF Results-based Management and Monitoring & Evaluation Milestones. He specifically, covered the following aspects relating to his topic.

- Objectives of the Results-based Management and Monitoring & Evaluation
- UNDP-GEF Project Cycle Management in line with M & E
- GEF reporting requirements focusing on M&E milestones
- Project inception workshop, report and project implementation review
- Project midterm review and project terminal evaluation
- GEF trekking tools, core indicators
- Social and environmental screening procedures
- Gender mainstreaming and
- Adaptive management and risk management

### 4.3.2 Session II

After the presentation session, the forum was opened for questions related to project. As mentioned earlier, a panel was formulated to respond to the question of participants. Major suggestions and questions raised by the participants are summarized as under.

- i. Mr. Samar Hussain Khan Deputy Conservator Wildlife, Ministry of Climate Change inquired about the percent coverage of snow leopard habitat in Pakistan under this project. The objective of this project is to strengthen and expand protected areas. Will the project notify and declare PAs or just recommend areas for expansion?

Dr. Ali responded that the project covers about 75% of the total snow leopard range in the country. Regarding the notification of PAs, he said that the project will only identify and recommend potential areas to be delineated as PAs and the respective provincial wildlife department will implement the recommendations made.

- ii. Mr. Aftab Rana, President STFP suggested that ill planned and managed tourism in the snow leopard habitats is depreddating the habitat. The project needs to address this issue.

Mr. Ashiq Ahmad Khan, replied that his suggestion is taken and project will try to indirectly address the issue wherever possible.

- iii. Mr. Abdur Rauf Qureshi, Chief Conservator, Forest Department AJK asked that what mechanism the project will adopt to avoid duplication of activities?

Dr. Ali replied that the Landscape Coordination Committee established in each Landscape and the Valley Conservation Committees formulated at Valley level will make sure duplication of efforts.

- iv. Mr. Naeem Iftikhar Dar, Director, Wildlife and Fisheries, AJK asked that how the project will ensure the transboundary management of snow leopard and key prey species?

Mr. Ashiq Ahmad Khan, responded that the transboundary conservation is not possible at this level but people in other countries are also working on snow leopard conservation and they are meeting at international conferences and workshop organized by the GSLEP where they can take on this issue. Dr. Ali added that GSLEP is working in other countries as well and countries like Afghanistan and other have got their own project to implement the common goal of GSLEP.

- v. Dr. Amjad Virk, Country Rep of WCS Pakistan said that how this project builds the capacity of wildlife rangers in terms of research?

Dr. Ali replied that the capacity building is one of the key elements of the project. We will be developing research framework and training plan considering the needs of the staff of the considered departments, other interested organization and communities. The research frame work will then be implemented through myriad of short and long term training courses involving best biologists. Mr. Usman Manzoor, added that the UNDP is planning to establish its office in Gilgit and collaborate with SLF to upscale the capacity building measures.

Dr. Mumtaz Malik, University of Haripur, congratulated the management of the event and said that the University of Haripur is the only university in Pakistan, that offers two degrees

i.e., BS (Hons.) and M.Phil in wildlife and forestry. Therefore, it is highly related to the implementation of the project. He further thanked Dr Ali for providing funds to students of UOH to conduct exploratory visit to many protected areas of northern Pakistan, that has enhanced their knowledge of wildlife and ecosystems. He asked whether this project has any provision directly associated to students in research and conservation?

Dr. Ali said that the project will engage postgraduate student in ecological research and in this regard we will sign MoU with the UoH.

- vi. Mr. Rab Nawaz, Senior Director, WWF-P said that can we use this project, (taking snow leopard as flagship species) to increase awareness about the possible threats to snow leopard by CPEC project because there would be a lot of habitat degradation and construction in the SL habitat during CPEC implementation?

Mr. Ashiq Ahmad Khan replied, yes, the CPEC is coming as big threat to habitat and we are already facing the habitat fragmentation. But major portion of it is out of snow leopard range and we do hope that threat can be managed under this project. It is beyond the project scope.

- vii. Dr. Inam Ur Rahim, UVAS, Lahore suggested that the project must develop plans for different areas, differently, due to the dissimilar nature of the landscapes. He further said that one of my student is working on habitat fragmentation and its effects on snow leopard in a Chinese University. Habitat fragmentation is a big threat for snow leopard and such threats should be incorporated in this project.

Mr. Ahmad Khan appreciated his efforts and said that each Landscape Plan will have different outlines as per requirement of the landscape. The project will benefit from his expertise in due course of time.

- viii. Mr. Farman Ali, a Journalist from Hunza asked that what about conflict with local and their traditional ways of snow leopard protection? He further opined that Nepal is the first country to make management plan for landscape mapping of snow leopard protection, why is Pakistan so behind?

Mr. Ashiq Ahmad Khan replied that the project will develop predation mitigation and compensation measures among other in consultation with the communities and sound traditional way of wildlife management will be part of this exercise.

Dr. Ali added that we are not behind Nepal, we are far ahead of them. It is not true that Nepal is the first country, it was just a political statement. The GSLEP officially acknowledged that Pakistan has most extensive data on SL distribution than any other country.

- ix. Mr. Mayoor Khan, Country Program Manager, WCS Pakistan suggested to enhance coordination between different organizations and said this will help avoid duplication of efforts.

Mr. Ashiq Ahmad Khan replied that his suggest is well taken and the project team will ensure this.

- x. Mr. Ahamd Baig, student of UoH asked that the snow leopard also depends directly and indirectly on other species of its ecosystem, what about other species especially flora?

Dr. Ali replied that the Landscape Management Plans and Valley Conservation Plans will address the ecosystem conservation needs.

- xi. Mr. Farhan Baloch, IWMB asked that why Baluchistan is ignored in this project?

Mr. Usman Manzoor replied that Baluchistan doesn't fall in snow leopard range. Mr. Ashiq Ahmad Khan added that lot of conservation projects have been implemented in Baluchistan and it is never ignored.

- xii. Mr. Farman Ali, said that why LEO was not brought back to Pakistan?

Mr. Ashiq Ahmad replied, that we don't have proper facility and resources to support her return.

Mr. Ashiq Ahmad Khan in his closing remarks said this is the first ever project that addresses the Landscape Approach for the conservation of snow leopard and associated ecosystem. He thanked all the participants for sparing their valuable to attend the event.



Figure 5. Glimpse of the presentations and Q&A panel

## 5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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This was a very fruitful event. The participants showed great interest in the project concept and design and ensure their cooperation in making the project a success. Specifically, the following recommendations were made.

1. The project will address the possible disease outbreak from nomadic livestock herds to the local animals through vaccination.
2. The project will collaborate with likeminded organizations to reduce threats of ecotourism, the project sites by fostering responsible tourism through awareness and advocacy.
3. The project will engage local postgraduate students in snow leopard, prey and habitat related studies.
4. Indigenous resource management practices in the project sites will be documented and best practices will be supported through the project.
5. The project coordination committees to be established at provincial levels will be merged into the Landscape Coordination Committees by broaden the ToRs of the later.
6. It was discussed and agreed that in consideration of the project need, the positions of Conservation Communication and GIS Specialists are prerequisite.

## ANNEXURE I: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

### **This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s):**

- 1) Goal 2: end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
- 2) Goal 15: protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.
  - Target 15.4: By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development
  - Target 15.5: Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species
  - Target 15.7: 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
  - 15.9 By 2020: integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts
  - 15.c: 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

### **This project will contribute to the following country outcome included in the UNDAF/Country Program Document (2018-2022):**

Outcome 6: the resilience of vulnerable populations is increased by addressing and mitigating naturally and human-induced disasters, including climate change mitigation and adaptation measures, and sustainable management of natural resources.

### **This project will be linked to the following output of the UNDP Strategic Plan:**

- Output 1.4.1: Solutions scaled up for sustainable management of natural resources, including sustainable commodities and green and inclusive value chains;
- Output 3.4.1: Innovative nature-based and gender-responsive solutions developed, financed and applied for sustainable recovery

### Relevant SP indicators:

- Natural resources that are managed under a sustainable use, conservation, access and benefit sharing regime:

- Area of land and marine habitat under protection (Ha);
- Areas of existing PA under improved management (Ha)
- Area under sustainable forest management (Ha)
- Biodiversity (using appropriate unit of measure)
- Number of countries in special situations implementing innovative solutions at scale for sustainable recovery: a) nature-based; b) gender-responsive.

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Assumptions and Risks
<b>Project Objective:</b>  To promote a landscape approach for the survival of snow leopard and its prey species by reducing threats and applying sustainable land and forest management in critical habitats in Northern Pakistan	Indicator 1: Area of snow leopard habitat under integrated landscapes management <sup>1</sup>	<i>Approximately 10,000 hectares<sup>2</sup> currently managed effectively in protected areas</i>	<i>At least 100,000<sup>3</sup> hectares of additional snow leopard habitat brought under participatory conservation management approaches</i>	<i>At least 1,500,000 hectares<sup>4</sup> of critical snow leopard landscapes effectively managed under integrated participatory management landscape approaches</i>	<u>Assumptions:</u>  <i>-Local communities understand livelihood benefits and ecological security of sustainable management of landscape resources through cooperation. Thus, they will participate in sustainable management and ecosystem restoration work.</i>  <i>-The National and Provincial Governments consider their priority to support integrated planning of the landscape areas and implement target oriented activities with local</i>
	Indicator 2 (Mandatory Indicator 1.3.2): Number of additional people benefiting from strengthened livelihoods through solutions for improved management of natural resources and provision of ecosystem services	<i>Fragmented and stand-alone community managed activities currently exists in the 3 landscapes</i>	<i>At least 500 households are directly benefiting from improved sustainable grazing management and diversified and alternative</i>	<i>At least 4,000 households<sup>5, 6</sup> (approximately 25,000 people, of which 40% will be women) directly benefit through sustainable resource</i>	

<sup>1</sup> As measured by (i) Effective and functional Provincial Coordination Committee with sector representation; (ii) Landscape Management Plans formalized and validated at provincial level; (iii) landscape effectively zoned with creation of CMCAs; (iv) community institutional arrangements in place for management of CMCAs; (v) partnership arrangements established with CSOs for collaborative actions in landscape.

<sup>2</sup> Including in particular Chitral Gol National Park and few CMCAs

<sup>3</sup> This includes areas brought under CMCAs following completion of the landscape management and valley conservation planning process

<sup>4</sup> This includes around 1,500,000 ha in the target 17 valley conservation areas and other PAs (CMCAs and NPs and WLS), which constitutes about 25% of the total area of the 3 landscapes

<sup>5</sup> This constitutes about 30% of the HHs in the 17 target valleys

<sup>6</sup> Representing around 25,000 people

			<i>livelihoods and incomes</i>	<i>management approaches</i>	<p><i>communities to improve conservation and sustainable use of the resources.</i></p> <p><i>-The Provinces, CBOs and communities will work in close collaboration to prepare the landscape management frameworks</i></p>
	Indicator 3 (Mandatory indicator 2.5.1): Extent to which Institutional frameworks are in place for integration of conservation, sustainable natural resource use, control and management of wildlife crime and illegal wildlife trade and improved livelihoods into landscape planning and management	<i>Multiple use sustainable landscape planning and management approaches absent or limited within Northern Pakistan.</i>	<i>Multiple use landscape frameworks agreed with key stakeholders and under review for official approval</i>	<i>Multiple use and sustainable landscape approaches institutionalized through national legislative, policy, and institutional arrangements in the three provinces</i>	<p><u>Risks:</u></p> <p><i>-Natural disaster may affect the restoration work.</i></p> <p><i>-Lack of capacity in government and communities to meet obligations related to project.</i></p> <p><i>-Livelihood benefits from sustainable management may be low to give up current unsustainable practices</i></p> <p><i>-Conflicts over issues related to jurisdiction and mandate between provincial and sectoral entities could undermine efforts in promoting integrated planning approaches.</i></p>
<b>Outcome<sup>7</sup> 1</b> Improved management of snow leopard landscapes	Indicator 4: Level of institutional capacity of provincial government agencies for planning,	<i>Limited institutional capacities for</i>	<i>20% Increase in institutional capacity from baseline</i>	<i>50% increase in institutional capacity from the baseline</i>	<p><u>Assumption:</u></p> <p><i>-The national government will develop appropriate legislative,</i></p>

<sup>7</sup>Outcomes are short to medium term results that the project makes a contribution towards, and that are designed to help achieve the longer term objective. Achievement of outcomes will be influenced both by project outputs and additional factors that may be outside the direct control of the project.

that integrates sustainable forest and land management and compatible conservation practice	implementation and monitoring integrated landscape plans as measured by UNDP capacity development scorecard	<p><i>planning, implementation and monitoring of multiple use landscape as indicated by the capacity development baseline scores for:</i></p> <p><i>(i) National level- 18</i></p> <p><i>(ii) GB -18</i></p> <p><i>(iii) AJK- 15</i></p> <p><i>(iv) KP - 18</i></p>			<p><i>policy, institutional and technical measures that facilitate integrated landscape planning and management in a timely manner.</i></p> <p><i>-The Provinces will take active part in developing the strategies and implementation using new knowledge and skills provided by the project</i></p> <p><i>-Local communities are convinced that mainstreaming biodiversity into key development sectors is for their long-term interests</i></p> <p><u><i>Risks:</i></u></p> <p><i>-Priorities of provincial governments and local communities might shift if development benefits take long to manifest</i></p> <p><i>-Capacity of provincial stakeholders and communities may pose a challenge and constraint in taking forward the initiatives.</i></p>
	Indicator 5: Status of snow leopard and associated endangered species populations in the landscapes	<p><i>Snow leopard population estimate at <u>+ 200 individuals</u> in Northern Pakistan with associated</i></p>	<p><i>Snow leopard and associated species baselines validated and monitoring showing stable or</i></p>	<p><i>Stable or improved snow leopard and associated species populations in Northern Pakistan</i></p>	<p><u><i>Assumptions:</i></u></p> <p><i>-SLF and provincial wildlife departments give high priority to monitoring of snow leopard and associated species</i></p>

		<p>species baselines<sup>8</sup> as:</p> <p><u>Karakoram-Pamir LS:</u></p> <p>Himalayan Ibex- 4,900</p> <p>Markhor -230</p> <p>Blue Sheep – 750</p> <p>Ladakh Urial -50</p> <p><u>Hindu Kush LS:</u></p> <p>Markhor – 3,400</p> <p><u>Himalaya LS:</u></p> <p>Musk Deer,</p> <p>Brown bear</p>	improving population trends	from existing baselines.	<p>-Adequate technical capacity and resources available for undertaking species monitoring</p> <p><u>Risks:</u></p> <p>-Catastrophic climatic events may greatly impact on snow leopard and associated species populations</p> <p>-Large-scale transboundary infrastructure developments would seriously impact on snow leopard and associated species habitat and species.</p>
<p><b>Outcome 2</b></p> <p>Increased representation of priority snow leopard ecosystems in Protected Area network</p>	<p><i>Indicator 6: Increase in extent of snow leopard habitat under PA network</i></p>	<p>3,100,000 ha of snow leopard areas under existing PA network (national parks, sanctuaries, game reserves and community managed conservation</p>	<p>At least 100,000 ha of additional priority snow leopard habitat, including 2,000 ha of high conservation value forests legally defined and included in PA network</p>	<p>At least 200,000 ha of additional priority snow leopard habitat, including 10,000 ha of high conservation value forests legally defined and included in PA network resulting in 2.96 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e</p>	<p><u>Assumption:</u></p> <p>-Adequate technical capacity available for undertaking preparation of management plans</p> <p>- Management plans will be officially approved by Provincial governments on time with allocation of appropriate</p>

<sup>8</sup> Associated species where indicated will be verified and validated in Year 1, and where baseline values are unavailable (Himalaya LS) these will be determined in Year 1, and monitored subsequently

		areas, but with exception of around 10,000 ha under National Parks and/or CMCAs, other areas lack appropriate management		sequestered over 10-year period	<p>funding for their implementation</p> <p>-The Provinces will take active part in developing the strategies and implementation using new knowledge and skills provided by the project</p> <p>-Local communities are convinced that critical habitats in their vicinities will benefit livelihoods and ecological security to them and they will participate in conservation and restoration work.</p> <p>-Community-based institutions would establish an effective institutional mechanism to facilitate conservation outcomes</p> <p><u>Risk:</u></p> <p>-Administrative/political changes may undermine the implementation of the management plan strategies</p> <p>-Lack of capacity in government and communities to meet obligations related to project</p> <p>-Conflicts between national, provincial and local communities regarding</p>
	Indicator 7: Effectiveness in Management of protected areas within the landscape as measured by METT (Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool).	<p>Current METT baseline scores for PAs are as follows:</p> <p>Chitral Gol NP-30;</p> <p>Broghil NP – 12;</p> <p>Central Karokoram NP – 22;</p> <p>Qurumba NP- 13;</p> <p>Khunjerab NP -25;</p> <p>Musk Deer NP- 18;</p> <p>Ghamot NP – 16</p>	Average increase by at least 10 points in METT from the baseline	Increase in METT score by at least 30 points from the baseline values	
	Indicator 8: Number of management and financing plans for protected areas with adequate financial resources developed and approved by the provincial government.	4 PA management plans approved, but lack adequate budgetary provisions	Guidelines for improved management of CMCAs developed and approved by government and at least 5 additional	At least 17 additional management and financing plans for existing and new protected areas (CMCAs) revised, approved by	

			<i>management and financing plans agreed with local communities</i>	<i>government and operationalized with adequate financial support</i>	<i>management and access to natural resources may undermine integrated planning approaches</i>  <i>-External factors, like major climatic events might negate positive impacts of integrated approaches</i>
	<i>Indicator 9: Number of forest and wildlife staff and community members actively engaged in wildlife crime monitoring and surveillance to reduce incidence of wildlife crime.</i>	<i>Limited and uncoordinated training programs currently implemented and incidents of wildlife crime in landscapes<sup>9</sup></i>	<i>(i) At least 50 forest and wildlife trained and actively enforcing environmentally friendly management practices and wildlife crime prevention measures in snow leopard habitats;</i> <i>(ii) At least 20 community members actively engaged in wildlife crime monitoring and surveillance in community battalions</i>	<i>(i) At least 200 forest and wildlife trained and actively enforcing environmentally friendly management practices and wildlife crime prevention measures in snow leopard habitats</i> <i>(ii) At least 60 community members trained and actively engaged in wildlife crime monitoring and surveillance resulting in 25% decrease in incidents of wildlife crime from Year 1 baseline</i>	<u><i>Assumption:</i></u> <i>-Adequate capacity and resources available for effective management</i>  <i>--Capacities of the community groups will be adequate after the training to execute the task.</i>  <i>-Local communities have economic interest in reducing wildlife crime</i>  <u><i>Risks:</i></u> <i>-Partner Organizations (NGOs) are unable to mobilize adequate manpower and technical resources to support sustainable actions</i>
<b>Outcome 3</b> Participatory conservation in the targeted landscape	<i>Indicator 10: Number of Valley conservation plans developed and under implementation</i>	<i>Lack of integrated landscape planning</i>	<i>At least 8 valley conservation plans</i>	<i>At least 17 valley conservation plans developed, endorsed</i>	<u><i>Assumptions:</i></u> <i>-The Provinces will take active part in developing the</i>

<sup>9</sup> Current number of wildlife crime incidents in 3 landscapes not accurate. Numbers to be validated in Year 1.

enhanced to reduce human-snow leopard conflicts and improve livelihoods of community.		<i>approaches and the current planning process is mostly at sectoral level</i>	<i>developed and approved</i>	<i>and under implementation</i>	<i>strategies and implementation using new knowledge and skills provided by the project</i>  <i>-Local communities are convinced that critical habitats in their vicinities will benefit livelihoods and ecological security and they will participate in conservation and restoration work.</i>  <i>-Local community based institutions would establish an effective institutional mechanism to facilitate conservation outcomes</i>  <i>-Project interventions will focus on short to mid-term benefits to avoid long gestation period that would not be conducive to win community support for conservation</i>  <u><i>Risk:</i></u> <i>-Lack of capacity in government and communities to meet obligations related to project</i>  <i>-Conflicts between national, provincial and local communities regarding management and access to natural resources may</i>
	<i>Indicator 11: Average increase in income of communities from sustainable livelihood and resource management activities</i>	<i>Baseline incomes to be established in Year 1 through the valley conservation planning process</i>	<i>At least 5% increase in average incomes from sustainable livelihoods, natural resource management and business activities</i>  <i>(At least 30% of beneficiaries are women)</i>	<i>Implementation of sustainable livelihood, natural resource management and wildlife deterrents systems ensures at least 15% average increase in incomes of participating communities from the baseline established in Y1, of which at least 30 % of households include women beneficiaries</i>	

					<p><i>undermine integrated planning approaches</i></p> <p><i>-Sufficiently trained and committed personnel unavailable to provide adequate coverage</i></p> <p><i>-Natural calamities may affect the ability of local communities to respond positively to holistic approaches to sustainable management of resources.</i></p>

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## ANNEXURE II: AGENDA OF THE INCEPTION WORKSHOP

### INCEPTION WORKSHOP AGENDA August 30 2018

09.00 - 09.30	Registration
09:30 - 09:35	Recitation from Holy Quran
09:35 - 09:45	<b>Welcome Remarks</b> By: Syed Mahmood Nasir, Inspector General Forests, Ministry of Climate Change
09:45 – 10:00	Remarks by Country Director UNDP, Mr. Ignacio Artaza
10:00 – 10:15	Screening of Snow Leopard Documentary
10:15 - 10:35	Speech by Chief Guest
10:35 – 10:50	Souvenirs Distribution & Group Photograph
10:50 - 11:10	Tea Break
11:10- 11: 40	<b>Project Background, Goals, Structure and Implementaion Arrangements</b> By: Dr. Muhammad Ali Nawaz, Director Snow Leopard Foundation
11:40 – 12:00	<b>Presentation on Project Results Framework and Work Plan for 2018</b> By: Mr. Jaffar ud Din, Assistant Director Snow Leopard Foundation
12:00 - 12:30	<b>UNDP-GEF Monitoring and Evaluation Requirements</b> By: Mr. Usman Manzoor, Programme Officer Environment and Climate Change Unit UNDP-Pakistan
12:30 – 13:00	<b>Q&amp;A Session</b> Panel: SLF, UNDP, NPD
13:00 - 13:10	<b>Closing Remarks and Vote of Thanks</b> By: Mr. Ashiq Ahmad Khan, Advisor SLF
13:10 – 14:30	Lunch and wrap up

## ANNEXURE III: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

S/#	Name	Organization	Contact Details
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59	M. Nadeem	University of Haripur	
60	M. Junaid	University of Haripur	
61	M. Tayyab	University of Haripur	
62	Mohammad Saleem	UNDP	
63	Muhammad Sohail	UNDP	
64	Zahid Ullah	University of Haripur	
65	Muzaffar	University of Haripur	
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67	Sana Ahmed	Ecochange Private Limited	0334-5292069
68	Farhan Baloch	IWMB	0333-6428736
69	Abdullah Baloch	IWMB	
70	M. Waseem	WWF Pakistan	0332-8926799
71	Dr. Sangam	FRW - IUB	0331-5181918
72	Ignacio Artaza	Country Director UNDP	
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