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 Gayatri Mahar				
	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)	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
(Add rows subject to project duration)	Project Linked to Strategic Plan Output		Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict, and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change
	SP Indicator Name and Number		Indicator 2.4.1.1 Country has gender-responsive measures in place for conservation, sustainable use, and equitable access to and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems
	Linked SDG Target		15.4 to ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development;
			15.5 to take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species;
			target 15.7 to take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products;
	Unit of Measurement	Binary	target 15.c to enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

Progress towards SP indicator Indicator 2.4.1.1

Targets - Overall for SP Indicator Incl. Sub Components	Baseline (2017)	Milestone (2018)	Achievement: Mid Year (June)	Achievement: End Year (December)
	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	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
(add rows subject to project duration)		

CPD Outcome Indicator	UNSDF Outcome 6.4 Terrestrial, coastal and marine areas protected, restored or managed through integrated programmes for ecosystem resilience and community based climate adaptation.					
CPD Outcome Indicator	Baseline: 19 lakh hectares (2018)	Target: 21 lakh hectares (2022)				
Project Linked to CPD Output	CPD output 3.2	Effective solutions developed at national and subnational levels for sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems, ozone depleting substances, chemicals and wastes.				
CPD Indicator	Indicator 3.2.1	Number of policies and programme promoting sustainable livelihoods and incorporating gender responsive strategies for natural resources and ecosystems management.				
Progress towards CPD Output 3.2 Indicator 3.2.1						
CPD Indicator	Baseline as indicated in CPD (2017)	End target as indicated in CPD (2022)	Project Baseline (2017)	Project Annual Target (2018)	Achievement: Mid Year	Achievement: End Year
3.2.1	4	7	4	5	5	5
			Baseline (2018)	Annual Target (2019)	Achievement: Mid Year	Achievement: End Year
			5	6	6	6
			Baseline (2019)	Annual Target (2020)	Achievement: Mid Year	Achievement: End Year
			6	6	6	6
			Baseline (2020)	Annual Target (2021)	Achievement: Mid Year	Achievement: End Year
			7	6	6	6
			Baseline (2021)	Annual Target (2022)	Achievement: Mid Year	Achievement: End Year
			6	7	7	7
Frequency of Data Collection	quarterly					
Means of Verification, Data Evidence Source	Quarterly and annual progress reports by UNDP, Government stakeholders' (including relevant line departments and State Governments) annual reports, and media coverage and records.					
Other Projects Contributing to the CPD output	IHRML and SNRM					

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

Project Multi-year Output (from prodoc)

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

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

| 1 | 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 | Demonstration of Solid Waste Management inside PAs | Uttarakhand

Solid Waste management work has been Successfully implemented & up-scaled in Govind landscape.3 waste banks have been identified & training & capacity building on waste collection has been conducted in other villages of national park. A monitoring system at entry point has also been established as per coordinal decision by all concerned forest officials of the region.

Land survey is being conducted to establish a material recovery facility center in Govind landscape. | | | |

			950 kg of waste has been transported to state material recovery facility center for recycling in convergence with tour operators from Govind landscape.			
		Short Documentary film on conservation breeding programmes developed	**Himachal Pradesh** Short documentary film "Homecoming" on release of Cheer Pheasant and other conservation breeding programmes of H.P Forest Department (Wildlife Wing) Finalized. 1 Cleanliness Drive organized with College students (NSS volunteers) at Killar covering Helipad, Forest Campus and DPF Hansanu. The local people were sensitized on different aspects of waste segregation into 3 categories wet, dry and hazardous.			
1	Indicator 1.2. Improved institutional capacities for planning, implementation and monitoring of multiuse landscape level plans as measured by UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard Baseline: Limited institutional capacities for planning, implementation and monitoring of multiple use landscapes. UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard baseline score of 18 Target: Increase of institutional capacity as measured by a 50% increase in UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard baseline value		**Uttarakhand** Local tour operators play a crucial role in keeping the ecologically sensitive landscapes clean in Govind national park. Major issues include littering and sanitation. For this, a workshop was organized with tour operators to develop a waste monitoring mechanism. The monitoring system ensures the plastic going inside is checked at the barrier from each tour organizer and can be collected on their way out of the landscape. Similar to this, a workshop has been organized to capacitate forest department on monitoring of waste collection process at village level & drafting of further plan of actions for waste transportation in all weather conditions. Training programme organized for BMC secretary & chairpersons of 10 villages of Gangotri Landscape to sensitize them on their role and responsibility and focus on preparation of the People's Biodiversity Register, Regulation of access to the biological resources and associated traditional knowledge, for commercial and research purposes. Total 20 members have participated in the programme			
			Sikkim In convergence with the RFF-Green Recovery initiative for West Sikkim, support was provided to the Primary Health Center in Yuksom in terms of an off-grid solar backup system and to the Veterinary Office in Yuksom in terms of equipment for enhanced detection and management of zoonotic disease.			
1	Indicator 1.3. Reduced pressure and prevented degradation of alpine meadows and sub-alpine forests Baseline: Approximately 700,000 ha of alpine meadows under unsustainable grazing with average 75 livestock units/km2 and forests around villages lack sustainable management arrangements Target: Reduced grazing pressure on 700,000 ha of alpine meadows by at least 20% (from 75 to 60 livestock units/km2) and prevented degradation in around 10,000 ha of sub-alpine		Uttarakhand 129 Smokeless cooking stoves have been distributed in Gangotri Landscape. The activity aims to reduce fuel wood consumption, Women drudgery and health effects during the cooking. The initiative not only cuts down the need for firewood but also reduces indoor air pollution, thus improving the health of the women using these stoves			
			Sikkim			

	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.	Assessment of micro watersheds in need of rejuvenation in North and West districts of Sikkim and training on spring shed conservation in 5 protected areas.	The assessment of micro-watersheds and springs in the project landscape has been completed and five degraded springs vital for the local communities in the fringe villages of Khangchendzonga National Park have been identified for restoration through collaboration with the Rural Development Department. To promote green tourism in the vital Lachen-Gurudongmar area of extreme North Sikkim and to reduce degradation caused by mass tourism, a stakeholder workshop was organized at Lachen in collaboration with the Lachen Tourism Development Himachal pradesh The project has made final submission to the Forest Dept. of 2 model mitigation/restoration plans for 2 sub river basins of Miyar and Kundal in Lahaul valley with components on grassland restoration, revegetating slopes, landslide mitigation, improvement in fodder availability, improving livelihoods and animal husbandry management. This has been received from the culmination of the Habitat degradation assignment. Ladakh: Workshop-cum-meeting held with CLEAN network to discuss possible solutions for reduced consumption of biomass and use of clean energy solutions for inclusion in AWP 2022-23.			
		Identifying extent of habitat degradation				
1	Indicator 1.4. Extent of degraded alpine pastures/rangelands and sub-alpine forests under sustainable management regimes Baseline: Approximately 40,000 ha of alpine pastures and 2,000 ha of sub-alpine forests under continued degradation through overuse Target: 40,000 hectares alpine pastures and 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.		Uttarakhand Procurement and transportation of nettle fiber has been facilitated for IIT Delhi for research purposes with the coordination of the Biodiversity Management Committee. This activity will help the project in facilitating Access Biodiversity Sharing (ABS) in future also strengthen the village institution A rapid Biodiversity assessment of AviFauna, Lepidoptera and Wild flowers has been done in Gangotri Landscape. Key findings of assessment are, 155 species of Birds, 100 species of Butterfly, 40 species of moth etc identified. A capacity building program was also conducted for 30 BMC members(6 female) of the landscape on biodiversity conservation			

			Himachal pradesh :Improvised cook stoves procured for the beneficiaries of Pangi region in order to reduce their field wood dependency on local forests. The tandoors will be distributed to the community in April-May 2022.			
1	Indicator 1.5: Area of high conservation forests under improved management Baseline: High Conservation value forests lack proper management regimes Target (a) Reduced direct pressure on at least 60,000 ha covering at least 18 newly designated and managed key biodiversity areas, including 30,000 ha of HCVFs to ensure connectivity and species conservation resulting in projected avoided 1.38-1.47 m tCO2 over 30-year period (b) Reduced direct pressure on at least 20,000 ha of moist and dry alpine areas and sub-alpine forests managed as Biodiversity Heritage Sites11 resulting in projected avoided 0.46 – 0.49 m tCO2 over 30-year period	Identifying, assessing, delineating and mapping area with High Conservation Values (HCVs) and developing management recommendations/plans in Himachal Pradesh, Ladakh, Uttarakhand and Sikkim					
		Identification and Notification of Biodiversity Heritage Sites	**Uttarakhand** The Sattal area has been identified as a biodiversity rich area & one of the high-altitude wetlands in the project landscape. Because of its significance, waste management work is being done in and around the wetland. Dustbins have been placed & informative signages are displayed near the sattal to sensitize the communities and tourists about its importance as a valuable ecosystem service provider. The Total of 1.4 ha area is being managed under this activity. In continuation of planning the OECM (other effective area-based conservation measures) area in Gangotri landscape, an orientation was organized with members of traditional forest institute (Van panchayat) to provide guidance & make them aware of OECM & how it differs from PAs. Also drafted a further plan of actions with respect to Eco-tourism. **Sikkim** Under support from the project, Sikkim's first Biodiversity Heritage Site, a sacred wetland at Tungkyong Dho in Hee Gyathang, lower Dzongu was declared on March 8th by the State Biodiversity Board. The wetland approximately covers an area of 0.5 hectares. **Himachal Pradesh:**			

			The final proposals for notifying 3 Biodiversity Heritage Sites namely Sural Bhatori, Hudan Bhatori and Naingahar submitted to State government which is under legal scrutiny by the legal cell of government and the notification is expected in May-June 2022.			
		Ladakh: Preparation of State Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	Ladakh: The draft Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (BSAP) for the Union Territory of Ladakh was presented to the Ladakh Biodiversity Council during its first meeting, which has been circulated to all members of the Ladakh Biodiversity Council for their inputs It was also decided during the meeting that institute level stakeholder consultations should be held to incorporate in the BSAP document. Inputs of the members of the Council was, later on, incorporated in the document as and when received form the members.			
	Budget				XXXX	XXXX
	Expenditure		71,733		XXXX	XXXX

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

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

1	Indicator 2.1 : Extent under sustainable natural resources management practices Baseline: 0 (Currently sustainable land management natural resources practices at the village level are absent or limited) Target: At least 10,000 ha under sustainable natural resources management practices		**Uttarakhand**: Reconnaissance and Validation of 3 Bird Watching Trails in Govind Landscape Region has been completed. Total 115 avian species have been documented with 7 birding days covering winter & autumn season. All identified trails were found promising & have opportunities of sustainable ecotourism.			
	Indicator 2.2. Average percentage increase in community incomes from sustainable livelihood, natural resource management and business activities (calculated for each community) Baseline: Baseline to be established in YR1 during village micro-planning Target: 30% increase in average incomes from sustainable livelihoods, natural resource management and business activities (At least 40% of beneficiaries are women)		Uttarakhand An initiative was taken in collaboration with Uttarakhand Forest Resource Management Project, JICA to organize the showcase-cum-sale to support and motivate the Budera community's artisans during the pandemic. A variety of woolen products were displayed & made a total of Rs. 26,310 sale in two days. A household level socioeconomic survey was conducted in Gangotri- Govind landscape to collect the data of income after project intervention. This helped in understanding the income enhancement of the beneficiary households as a result of project interventions. It has also provided an idea about the future actions to be taken to meet out the targets against indicators. Total 50 households have covered on sample basis			

	Product's price inclusive operational management cost of Handloom & handicraft products has been finalized in coordination with board membesr of Off Farm Producer Organization of Gangotri Landscape with detailed discussion on the product market value, profit percentage etc. These all incorporated in E-portal https://essenceofhimal.com/ of the handloom-handicraft that will aid in reaching a broader market. Now the Payment gateway work is under finalization.			
	Knowledge products on the new trek route has been developed & displayed at the prominent locations to promote and strengthen ecotourism among the local communities that will support to diversify their income.			
Seabuckthorn value chain	Himachal Pradesh: The Initiative of Kangla Basket with Khandoma SHG for Seabuckthorn under SECURE Himalaya provided the platform for district administration of Lahaul to apply for PM award for excellence in Public Administration 2021 under One District One Product (ODOP) category. The initiative with ODOP scheme came out in Rank 5 and has been published in best schemes compendium by Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions, Government of India, for implementation of ODOP scheme.			
Conservation oriented ecotourism mode	Under the Ecotourism initiative, training manuals on various themes related to eco-tourism, waste management, natural history, heritage, etc have been developed to train the locals and make them equipped with all the guidelines and do's and don'ts for both traveler and host. Natural history guidebooks on local flora, fauna, culture etc have been produced for travelers to understand the natural history of the region. Guided expedition/tours were developed for 4 valleys Miyar, Tindi Sechu and Sural to popularize the landscape and valleys among tourists.			
Dairy Development Pilot	Dairy Development Pilot set up (machinery/equipments procured and will be established in May-June 2022 benefitting around 44 livestock rearers with condition of not increasing number of their livestock and focus on improvement of quality instead of quantity/			
Eco-Tourism in Rong Valley	Ladakh Completed 100% Household survey of Tarchit Village in Rong Valley for beneficiary identification and selection thereof. Subsequently, meetings will be held with other relevant line departments to forge convergences; further, market linkages to be developed. Recce field visits for identifying trails, beneficiary identification, and training for hospitality and soft skills, and nature-guide training.			

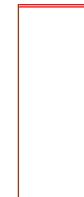|						
			Development and finalization of Scope of Work and Terms of Reference documents for various works to be implemented under the activity pertaining to strengthening of Eco-Tourism in Rong Valley. ToRs for the following were developed: i) production of digital content ii)designing and printing of communication material iii)conducting of training workshop			
		Sheep and Yak Wool Value Addition	Meeting held between Achi Association and Wildlife Warden Leh regarding implementation of activities under "Value Addition to Sheep and yak wool". The assignment is seeking funds from relevant schemes for procurement of machines to improve wool production. Meanwhile, capacity building workshops have been planned to engage community members in the wool development process. Sikkim Catering and baking equipment have been procured for distribution to select women led self help groups in the EDCs fringing Khangchendzonga National Park for livelihood enhancement and benefit sharing			
2	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	Homestay and Cultural tourism initiative	Uttarakhand Tour and Trek operator refresher training for 50 operators and guides organized in Gangotri National Park under the ecotourism initiative. The training focused on greening tourism-based activities. Sikkim A training on scientific beekeeping was given through the State Institute of Rural Development, Government of Sikkim to 60 beneficiaries (25 women) from fringe villages of KNP between March 23rd-31st. In the next phase, the beneficiaries shall be given beekeeping equipment and bee boxes to systematically start the honey production process. Himachal Pradesh Under Homestay and Cultural tourism initiative, Exposure Visit and Advanced trainings were conducted at Great Himalayan National Park, Tirthan valley, Kullu, Himachal Pradesh. A group of 18 beneficiaries (5 Females and 13 Males) from Lahaul-Pangi landscape attended the exposure visit. Sahara NGO, that proactively engages in development of sustainable livelihoods and conservation in Tirthan valley and NFCI hotel management and cooking institute, Mandi were collaborated with for the visit and trainings. Two-day program was divided in six sessions of workshops, lectures, discussions, visit to National park and Homestay visit in nearby town. Presentations and hands-on lessons were conducted for hospitality on the first day of training. Practical hands-on class for food training was delivered on second day. At the end of training sessions, certificates were also distributed by NFCI hotel management and cooking institute representatives to participant members.			

SECURE Pashu Mitra Training	SECURE Pashu Mitra Training Phase 1 conducted in technical collaboration with the Animal Husbandry Department. First Aid Kits distributed to the trainees under SECURE Himalaya Project Animal Husbandry Department. Female trainees to be enrolled under "Pashu Sakhi scheme being run under Animal Husbandry Department. 17 Participants attended this training programme in Phase 1. Similar training programme will be conducted in May/ June 2022 to cover more participants	
Basic Search and Rescue training	**Basic Search and Rescue training** imparted to 8 local youth from Tindi, Lahaul under SECURE Himalaya Project in Atal Bihari Mountaineering Institute Manali. All these participants are already registered under volunteer network of district disaster management Authority (DDMA). The project will try to do some program in convergence with DDMA Lahaul in upcoming season.	
GI Registration	Ladakh: Activity pertaining to Geographical Indication registration of potential products from the Changthang landscape of the Union Territory of Ladakh was initiated.	

			XXXX	XXXX
Budget			XXXX	XXXX
Expenditure	89,838		XXXX	XXXX

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

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

3	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		Uttarakhand API integration work between the WCCB (wildlife crime control bureau) portal and Wildlife Management information system is under progress, which aims to save data in both databases. This will ease out the monitoring surveillance at a single level. Himachal Pradesh A Virtual interagency Coordination Meeting was conducted through WCCB New Delhi under the chairmanship of PCCF Wildlife, H.P on 21.01.22 in which 45 officers from different enforcement agencies from Delhi, H.P and Dehradun participated and discussed issues related to wildlife crime and illegal trade in wildlife. There was a high demand from different enforcement agencies for advanced training on these aspects.		
3	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				

3	Indicator 3.3. Annual Number of human-wildlife conflicts leading to livestock and crop losses and retaliatory killings of wildlife Baseline: Baseline will be developed in Year 1 Target: At least 50% decrease in HWCs		Uttarakhand Technical support has been provided to all forest divisions by project IT team for data collection & updating the same in Wildlife MIS database and Shared the Inactive/active report to Wildlife wing for the monitoring work			
		Innovative Tools for HWC mitigation/SMART Forester	Himachal Pradesh: Procurement done for important and innovative patrolling and HWC mitigation tools like Patrolling Kits, Smart Sticks, Animal Intrusion Detection and Repellent system (ANIDERS),, Fox Lights, Deep Search Metal Detectors (DSMD), Body Cam etc. The equipment will be provided to field patrolling staff to equip them with latest technologies to make them SMART foresters and also be placed in Community Agriculture land to reduce the Human Wildlife conflict incidences.			
		Wildlife Volunteers Programme	Ladakh: Training/Workshop for Wildlife Volunteers and Honorary Wildlife Wardens: A two-day workshop/capacity building programme for Wildlife Volunteers and Honorary Wildlife Wardens was organized in collaboration with Wildlife Crime Control Bureau, New Delhi.			
	Budget				XXXX	XXXX
	Expenditure		59,080		XXXX	XXXX

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

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

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

| | Indicator 4.1: Number of policy and regulatory mechanisms for improved management of high Himalayan areas provisioned
Baseline: 0 (A number of areas where policy reform is required exists)
Target: 3 policy recommendations officially approved and implemented | | Uttarakhand: An orientation & capacity building program initiated in cluster villages of Gangotri landscapes for communities including BMC, SHGs etc on implementation of project's grievance redressal mechanism (GRM). The mechanism was communicated and made available to all affected communities and in particular to both genders and vulnerable groups. This will help to address concerns promptly, using a transparent process that is readily accessible to all segments of the affected communities | | | |
| | Indicator 4.2: Number of project best practices used in development and implementation of other conservation initiatives
Baseline: 0 (A few best practice publications etc., but the project will make efforts for additional project specific lessons to be documented)
Target: 10 best practices documented, disseminated and up-scaled in non-project areas | | Sikkim:
The Nodal Officer and other officials of the Sikkim team attended an online presentation on digital solutions implemented in Uttarakhand regarding human wildlife conflict and illegal wildlife trade mitigation organized by the Uttarakhand project team and led by the State Nodal Officer of SECURE Himalaya-Uttarakhand. The presentation was extremely useful and the Sikkim officials agreed to assess the possibility for replicating similar measures in the state. | | | |

	Eco-Smart school initiative	**Himachal Pradesh:** Under Student Chapter activity, Solar water heater and dish shaped solar cooker procured. In 1st Phase, solar water heater and solar cookers will be installed to reduce the fuel wood consumption i.e reduce energy requirement as Eco-Smart school initiative. In 2nd Phase: Proposal will be submitted to Department of Science and Technology (DST) or any funding agency collaboration with IIT Mandi for deploying space heating technologies on pilot basis.The overall object of eco smart school initiative is to reduce fuel wood consumption in winter. There is around 6500 quintals per year fuelwood demanded by schools in Lahaul valley.			
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		**Uttarakhand** A program has been initiated for creating environmental awareness among the school children by engaging eco-clubs of landscape villages. Three eco-clubs have been identified in schools across Gangotri landscape. Activities conducted include a quiz on saving energy and Interactive sessiosn on High altitude species (Monal, snow leopard, Brown bear, Blue sheep) . Project good practices & implementing assignments including knowledge materials have been uploaded to District NIC website https://uttarkashi.nic.in/secure-himalaya/ . This will help in raising awareness about the project at a broader level as well as inform other Govt. department regarding projects implementing assignments that will further help in convergence with Govt. schemes. E-setup center has been established in Gangotri landscape in coordination with BMC members which will be used in training & workshop sessions as per the requirement. The Sankari Interpretation center work at govind landscape has been completed. This interpretation center has information about the history & important species of Govind WS/NP. The aim of the activity is to generate long term awareness among the tourist, Local community and school children. The center will also help in strengthening biodiversity and conservation efforts at Govind landscape through regular monitoring activity.			
		International Women's day celebrated in Uttarkashi to discuss the major gaps ensuring gender equality in the career. The participants were made aware about the significance of women in livelihoods and employment generation in the field of BD conservation. Total 30 women have participated from Gangotri landscape and shared their success stories and challenges. One day workshop cum sensitization programme on 'Environmental awareness and solid waste management was organized in Govind landscape. Total of 95 stakeholders have actively participated and shared their views and major concerns/suggestions on impact of poor solid waste management on the environment. A drive conducted just after the programme by which 50 kg waste was collected from the vicinity. **Sikkim** An awareness workshop for rural women panchayat members and CBO representatives on menstrual health and hygiene was organized under the project on 23rd February, through the State Institute of Rural			

		Development. Around 30 project village representatives attended the workshop where sustainable menstrual hygiene kits including cloth based sanitary pads manufactured by a local cooperative were distributed.			
	SECURE Mitra Goshthies	Himachal Pradesh: SECURE Mitra Goshthies organized in Pangi landscape. Health, Family Welfare, ATMA Project, Animal husbandry Department representatives sensitized about their Schemes/ Programmes More than 150 people made aware about various departmental schemes.			
	Pangi Snow Festival	First ever Snow Festival of Pangi organized in collaboration with Pangi Administration from 16th to 22nd March 2022 to promote local culture, cuisine and products like NTFPs, Handicrafts etc, Winter Tourism and sports in Pangi , Nature Trails, Strengthening local communities towards Community Based Tourism. Around 1500 people participated in the 1 week long festival.			
Budget				XXXX	XXXX
Expenditure		14655		XXXX	XXXX
Project Management Expenses		-196		XXXX	XXXX

Cumulative Project Delivery Status	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Grand total budget			XXXX	XXXX
Delivery	235110		XXXX	XXXX
Shortfall in delivery			XXXX	XXXX
Exp % against Budgets			XXXX	XXXX

Risk Log and Management					
Risk Type**	Risk Description	Risk Assessment	Risk Mitigation strategy	Current Status	Escalation Required?
Environmental	Extreme rise in cases of COVID-19 in the project state and landscape	The activities on the project landscape will be delayed due to the restrictions laid for control of the pandemic in the state and landscape	By taking necessary precautions as per the guidelines, the project will continue to implement activities as per the agreed workplan	ongoing	no
Other	Conflicts between public institutions and local communities regarding access to natural resources, including pasture resources.	Disharmony between the local communities and public institutions leading to impedance and slow progress of the project	Restrictions, if any, on access and use of resources would not be imposed on communities, but evolve through a collective decision-making process and complemented by alternative livelihoods and resources measures to compensate for such losses. A grievance redress system will also ensure that any conflicts are addressed and amicably settled (refer Section (IV) Part (iii) Stakeholder Engagement of UNDP Project Document regarding grievance redress procedures	complete	no

Operational	Lack of capacity in government and communities to meet obligations related to project	Lack of systematic and timely needs assessment mechanism and capacity building / upskilling of government and local communities	Need assessment of capacity of government and local communities will inform project on training and capacity building needs. Training activities will be tailored to meet specific requirements of the different stakeholders to ensure that they have the skills to participate in relevant aspects of the project. Communities participating in the livelihood, sustainable natural resource management and wildlife monitoring activities will be provided on-the-ground training, and training programs would be evaluated for their effectiveness and adjusted as appropriate to ensure their effectiveness.	complete	no
Operational	Indigenous people and vulnerable groups may be excluded from participation in project planning and investments related to livelihoods and sustainable use practices	Lack of any participatory process in place to involve the local communities and relevant stakeholders in designing and implementing the project	Participatory process (outlined in the project in Annex 7 of UNDP Project Document) would ensure that all households in village (including indigenous and vulnerable people) would be part of the investment planning, be trained and have capacity for implementation of livelihood activities and benefit directly from project activities	complete	no
Environmental	The Project may involve utilization of genetic resources (e.g. collection and/or harvesting of NTFP, value addition commercial product development, etc.)	Unsustainable use of natural resources impacting the degradation of ecologically important habitats and irresponsible harvests.	The project will ensure that existing harvest of NTFPs are undertaken in an ecologically sustainable manner, by defining areas for different uses on the basis of internationally acceptable criteria, ensuring that harvest is undertaken in a sustainable manner based on scientific information in relation to annual sustainable yields, and closely monitoring for collection and harvest of non-timber products from the ecosystem.	complete	no

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

Lessons Learnt/ Reccomendations (Quarterly Input)
1. Risks related to gender mainstreaming activities in the landscape were related to low participation of women in project activities. However, the project developed activities that were designed to bring women forward and actively participate in livelihoods and capacity building initiatives. These include the development of cloth bags for covid kits that were distributed by the District Administration in Uttarakhand, nettle, sheep and wool fiber trainings in Sikkim and Himachal Pradesh.
2. The project conducted veterinary trainings for citizen scientists, which saw low participation of women due to constraints of time, location etc. Towards this, the project is developing customized modules that will overcome the constraints and which will not require women to travel out of their villages.

3. The project landscapes are based in the high-altitude Himalayan region, which have a very short summer window, allowing for roads to open and agriculture to be practiced. The time is most utilized by the local communities to prepare and store enough food to survive the harsh and long winter. On-ground project interventions are also conducted during this time contributing to competing demands on time for the local community.

4. Based on anecdotal evidence, field teams have noticed a gendered response to conservation activities where women are more interested in participating in such activities whereas men are more concerned with economic benefits.

5. Agriculture is very time sensitive and crucial to local communities for subsistence. The only deterrent to a successful crop is caused by depredation by wild animals. Human wildlife conflict is a primary issue for local communities and the project has developed species specific SOPs, which has happened for the 1st time in this landscape. Pilot projects for HWC prevention are being conducted now.

6. An achievement of the project in Q1 has been The Initiative of Kangla Basket with Khandoma SHG for Seabuckthorn. The project supported district administration of Lahaul to apply for PM award for excellence in Public Administration 2021 under One District One Product (ODOP) category. The initiative with ODOP scheme came out in Rank 5 and has been published in best schemes compendium by Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions, Government of India, for implementation of ODOP scheme.

ruchi pant

DocuSigned by:

610468015EA8498...

Approved - Ruchi