Project Results and Monitoring Pathway

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

Integrated Results and Resources Framework (IRRF) *(Add rows subject to project duration)*			
	Project Linked to Strategic Plan Outcome		By 2022, environmental and natural resource management is strengthened, and communities have increased access to clean energy and are more resilient to climate change and disaster risks
	Project Linked to Strategic Plan Output		Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict, and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change
	SP Indicator Name and Number		Indicator 2.4.1.1 Country has gender-responsive measures in place for conservation, sustainable use, and equitable access to and benefit sharing of natural
	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

Progress towards SP indicator Indicator 2.4.1.1				
Targets - Overall for SP Indicator	**Baseline (2017)**	**Milestone (2018)**	**Achievement: Mid Year (June)**	**Achievement: End Year (December)**
Incl. Sub Components	4	5	**5**	5
	Baseline (2018)	**Milestone (2019)**	**Achievement: Mid Year (June)**	**Achievement: End Year (December)**
	5	6	**6**	6
	Baseline (2019)	**Milestone (2020)**	**Achievement: Mid Year (June)**	**Achievement: End Year (December)**
	6	7	**7**	7
	Baseline (2020)	**Target (2021)**	**Achievement: Mid Year (June)**	**Achievement: End**
	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 *(add rows subject to project*				
	Project Linked to CPD Outcome	CPD Outcome 3: By 2022, environmental and natural resource management is strengthened, and communities have increased access to clean energy and are more resilient to climate change and disaster risks		
	CPD Outcome Indicator	UNSDF Outcome 6.4 Terrestrial, coastal and marine areas protected, restored or managed through integrated programmes for ecosystem resilience and community based climate adaptation.		
	CPD Outcome Indicator	Baseline: 19 lakh hectares (2018)	Target: 21 lakh hectares (2022)	
	Project Linked to CPD Output	**CPD output 3.2**	Effective solutions developed at national and subnational levels for sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems, ozone depleting substances, chemicals and wastes.	
	CPD Indicator	**Indicator 3.2.1**	Number of policies and programme promoting sustainable livelihoods and incorporating gender responsive strategies for natural resources and ecosystems management.	
	Progress towards CPD Output 3.2 Indicator 3.2.1			

duration)	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	Achievement: Mid	Achievement: End
				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	Review and validation of METT scores for PAs in consultation with the stakeholders	**Uttarakhand:** Governance is recognised as having a major influence on the effectiveness of PA management, sharing of relevant responsibilities, rights, costs and benefits (equity) and sustainability of natural resources. To assess and strengthen the status of governance system in the national parks and increase community participation in park management, Site-level Assessment of Governance and Equity (SAGE) framework has been adopted in the Gangotri and Govind national Park of Uttarakhand. The piloting is under progress. In the process, current status of the governance practices will be assessed through interviews with relevant stakeholders in both the PAs. The outcome of this exercise is to bring the larger number of stakeholders at a platform and develop the management strategy for management of these national park.			
		Preparation of landscape management strategy for Kanchenjunga- Upper Teesta Valley Landscape of Sikkim	**Sikkim:** Landscape management strategy has been drafted for the Kanchenjunga- Upper Teesta Valley of Sikkim. The framework has been designed with intensive identification of prioritized landscape level threats. The threats include, (i) Habitat degradation due to anthropogenic and non-anthropogenic activities (ii) Human wildlife conflict and resultant loss to life and livelihood and (iii) Limited coordination between state departments regarding conservation planning and implementation. The specific strategies to address each threat is being detailed with inputs from the assignment report and expert consultation			
		Assessment of the feral dog's population and their impacts on native wildlife, livestock's and humans and to design a strategy for their effective control and management in Lahaul Pangi Landscape	**Himachal Pradesh**:The feral dog population has emerged as one of the key threats for the snow leopard and associate species in the project landscape. However, there is no assessment of the population and impact on wildlife in the Lahul and Pangi landscape. Considering this, an assessment for assessment of feral dog's population and their impacts on native wildlife, livestock's and humans has been initiated			
		Training programme on conservation and management of medicinal and aromatic plants	A 3 days training programme on conservation and management of NTFPs and medicinal plants was organized from January 16-18, 2020 for the field forest staff of the project landscapes of Lahaul, Pangi and Kinnaur. A total of 21 participants including DFO, Range Officer, Deputy rangers and forest guards were trained. The trainees were trained on the various aspects of MAP/NTFP conservation like: - Conservation of medicinal plants -In-situ & ex-situ conservation of Medicinal Plants -Raising NTFPs as revenue source in PFM through village co-operatives, scope for co-operative processing and marketing of			

		Preparation of landscape management strategy in Sikkim		A draft landscape management strategy has been designed with detailed analysis of prioritized landscape level threats in Sikkim including: - Habitat degradation due to anthropogenic and non-anthropogenic activities -Human wildlife conflict and consequent loss to lives and livelihoods - Need for enhanced coordination between state departments regarding conservation planning and implementation. - Currently, specific strategies to address each are being detailed with basis assignments being undertaken by technical agencies and experts.		
		Preparation of land use, vegetation cover and status report and detailed mapping of natural resource use in the landscape in Sikkim		The assignment is undertaken by IORA. In the Q2, land use-land cover map with 20 land use classes and a landscape area of 4600 km^2 has been prepared and submitted to the state for review.		
		Assessment of feral dog population and their impacts on native wildlife, livestock and humans and designing a strategy for their effective control and management in Lahaul Pangi Landscape.		An assignment for assessment of feral dog population and their impacts on native wildlife, livestock's and humans has been initiated with Zoological Survey of India in Q1. Initially because of COVID 19, the field work could not be done from March to June. However, with the uplifting of lockdown the assessment has started from June end onwards		
		Development of participatory monitoring protocol for Snow Leopard and associated species in Himachal Pradesh		An assignment on developing participatory monitoring protocol for snow leopard and associated species is being undertaken by the Wildlife Institute of India. Under this assignment a field guide has been prepared in Hindi language on monitoring of Snow Leopard and associated species. The guide provides information on easy to understand direct and indirect signs like scat, pugmarks, body features etc.		
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	Conduct training of frontline staff on law enforcement and legal aspects of the forest and wildlife conservation in Uttarakhand landscape	**Uttarakhand:** A two days training program for the frontline staff (150 nos) was organized on January 11-12, 2020 on effective law enforcement and legal aspects of the forest and wildlife conservation in the landscape which includes, human habitat, PA, RF and CA areas. The key areas of capacity enhancement were operational aspects of Forest Conservation Act 1890, Wildlife (Protection) Conservation Act 1972, IPC Act 1870 and evidence collection. The participants were also oriented on the technological intervention to reduce forest and wildlife related crime in the landscape.			
		Exposure visit of officials of Forest Department to learn best practices on biodiversity conservation and natural resource management	▪ The learning cum exposure visit of eight forest officials was organised from January 20-14, 2020 to Yoksum, Sikkim. Youksum is a village in Kanchenjunga landscape and has good example of community-based conservation of biodiversity in and around the PA. The focus of the visit was to enhance participants understanding on PA management practices adopted by Sikkim Forest Department in collaboration with Kanchenjunga Conservation Committee (KCC). The key focus was on solid waste management, sustainable tourism, combating illegal trade of animal and plants, enforcement of rules and regulation – The learnings will help in improvement on METT scores of PAs.			
		Testing of modules developed on identified themes during capacity need assessment of the institutions in Uttarakhand	▪ The capacity need assessment of the institutions in the landscape was carried out in the previous quarter identified thematic areas on which capacities of different stakeholders needs to be enhanced. Specific modules on the themes was developed by the partner agency (TERI). Following to this, a three days training of trainer programme was organised from February 12-14, 2020 in collaboration with TERI and Forest Department. A total of 60 (07 Female and 53 Male) participants including Foresters, ACFs and Rangers attended the workshop. The modules were tested in the workshop on aspects of conservation (i) Interpretation and application of laws pertaining to forest biodiversity and wildlife, environmentally responsible tourism, (iii) local biodiversity conservation			
		Conduct Training of Trainers (ToT) Workshop on Snow Leopard Population Estimation and Monitoring for mid-level staff of forest department	▪ Training of Trainers (ToT) Workshop on Snow Leopard Population Estimation and Monitoring was held on February 10-11, 2020, at Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun in partnership with the Uttarakhand Forest Department (UKFD). Total 41 (5 Female and 36 male) officials including Director / Deputy Directors, DFOs and Range Officers from the Himalayan divisions of Uttarakhand Forest Department participated in the workshop. The main objective of the ToT was to introduce the Project Snow Leopard, and it's salient features to the participants. The officials were trained on monitoring protocols for snow leopards and associated prey species. The entire Uttarakhand Himalayan region was divided in to 15 km x 15 km grids to implement a grid-wise approach for snow leopard monitoring, and trails were identified within these grids for future monitoring in the next phase of the project			
		Strengthening of BMCs and Technical Support Groups (TSGs)	In the state Uttarakhand the strengthening of BMCs for effective implementation of BD Act is been undertaken in partnership with			

			Implementation of BD Act is been undertaken in partnership with State Biodiversity Board. The Biological Diversity Act (2002) and the Rules (2004) are progressive and innovative to affect the implementation through its operational arms for the act and rules at the state and local Levels. The Technical Support Group (TSG) is one of the functioning body for the above-mentioned purpose which is constituted by the Board at appropriate level (State/Region/ District/Development block/Gram Panchayat etc.). The SBB has engaged following TSGs in the landscapes -Darma Valley: KRIYUS: Krida Evam Yuva Samiti -Gangotri Valley: HUMAN INDIA HISER- Himalayan Institute for Sustainable Environment and Research Society -Govind Wildlife Sanctuary/National Park: URDS- Uttara Resource Development Society TSGs are assisting the BMCs in -Listing local names and traditional knowledge relating to flora and fauna, and current practices of communities regarding conservation within its territorial jurisdiction, to be included in the People's Biodiversity Register (PBRs). The copies have made available to the UBB. -Preparation of People's Biodiversity Register (PBR) which contains comprehensive information on locally available bio-resources including landscape and demography of an area or village. So far a total of 29 PBR's are prepared by the 29 BMCs using the tools like Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and Focus Group Discussions (FGD)with the BMC members and the local people of the respective Gram Panchayats. The first draft copies of the PBRs have been received by the UBB and are now under scrutiny and evaluation.			
		Testing of modules developed on identified themes during capacity need assessment of the institutions in Sikkim	**Sikkim**: The capacity need assessment of the institutions in the landscape was carried out in the previous quarter had identified thematic areas on which capacities of different stakeholders needs to be enhanced. Specific modules on the themes was developed by the partner agency (IIPA). Following to this, a one-day training of trainer programme was organised on March 3, 2020 in Gangtok. The modules were developed on biodiversity conservation, agrobiodiversity and sustainable tourism as a tool for biodiversity conservation. The participants provided feedback and suggestions for revising the modules. Further, efforts are underway currently to address additional areas of capacity need and develop content suitably			
		Training and capacity building of Frontline staff from Ladakh landscape on modern techniques in wildlife management.	**Ladakh:** A four-day in-depth training module on wildlife management was undertaken at Sasan-Gir National Park & Sanctuary, Wildlife Division, Gujarat. The training programme comprised of 31 frontline staff from the Department of Wildlife Protection Ladakh. The staff trained comprised of 29 men and two women. The said staff were trained on various modules of wildlife management such as: -			
		Support to the Special Area Development Authority (SADA), Keylong and District Administration, Lahaul for having improved system of Solid Waste Management and enhanced capacities and public awareness for the same	**Himachal Pradesh:** Solid waste management is one of the key issues in the landscape. A small-scale model for integrated waste management has been demonstrated in collaboration with Special Area Development Authority (SADA) at Keylong. The pilot includes capacity building of authority for managing the facility. In the this, quarter technical support was provided to the authority and plastic waste shredder machine as installed. The Lahaul landscape faces lot of waste generation in the form of PET bottle's during the tourist season, which got accumulated in the disposal facility and keep piling up there. This machine will be used to shred these bottles and other plastic waste items into thin grades which would be supplied to the recycling agencies when accumulated in bulk and it will also reduce the transportation cost of this waste. In the subsequent quarter capacity building and awareness generation trainings will be organised with SADA.	Solid waste management is one of the key issues in the landscape. A small-scale model for integrated waste management has been demonstrated in collaboration with Special Area Development Authority (SADA) at Keylong. Under the initiative, door to door waste collection scheme has been started by SADA along with a sanitation campaign, which will contribute towards controlling population of free ranging problems that can harm wildlife.		
		Capacity need assessment of stakeholders		The assignment is being undertaken by WII and progress of the assignment was reviewed by state forest department with following key inputs: □With respect to the stakeholder analysis, little work is there especially with respect to the senior officials of various departments.		
1	Indicator 1.3. Reduced pressure and prevented degradation of alpine	Conduct assessment on habitat degradation and developing site-specific mitigation strategies	▪ An assessment on status of habitat degradation in the landscape is undergoing. Assessment of ecosystem services, biodiversity	The assignment is being undertaken by ICLEI South Asia. A detailed review of the assignment was done by the Forest Department and Project		

	prevented degradation of alpine meadows and sub-alpine forests Baseline: Approximately 700,000 ha of alpine meadows under unsustainable grazing with average 75 livestock units/km2 and forests around villages lack sustainable management arrangements Target: Reduced grazing pressure on 700,000 ha of alpine meadows by at least 20% (from 75 to 60 livestock units/km2) and prevented degradation in around 10,000 ha of sub-alpine forest under community-based management resulting in projected 0.46-0.50 and 0.31-0.36 m tCO2 /30-year period sequestrated and avoided respectively.		importance, climate risk and land quality has been done and village priority indexed was calculated for 28 project villages. This includes 20 villages from Pangi landscape and 8 villages from Lahaul landscape. Out of the 28 villages 17 villages fall under the medium ecosystem value category and five villages under high ecosystem service value category. Four villages in the landscape have high biodiversity value. These villages are Chasak Bhatori, Chasak, Saichu and Mojhi. Out of 28 villages, 10 and 14 villages fall under the medium and low biodiversity importance class respectively. The results show that 12 villages out of 28 are under high climate risk, and 13 villages are under medium risk. However, three villages have obtained low scores of climate risks. In terms of land quality, six villages out of 28 is good in terms of land quality. 13 villages fall under the medium land quality category and remaining 9 are in the low land quality category. The primary objective of the multi-criteria evaluation was to find out the degradation hotspots for future eco-restoration plan development. The following areas were identified out of which 2 will be finalized for eco-restoration: Lahaul landscape 1. Urgos-Khanjar micro landscape 2. Lohni-Limtyad micro landscape Pangi landscape 1. Killar-Dharwas micro landscape 2. Kuthal Micro landscape	Management Units and a midcourse correction in the overall methodological approach of the assignment has been suggested to the agency. The whole landscape area must be accounted for in terms of degradation status including areas beyond the villages and other human habitations. The agency has started its second phase of field work by engaging some local youth and resource persons to carry out the field assessments to mitigate delays because of inter-state travel restrictions due to the lockdown		
				Assessment of four river basins conducted to study the extent of habitat degradation by project partners ICLEI in Himachal Pradesh. Areas of primary concern have been identified and conservation recommendations submitted for further implementation.		
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 sequestrated and avoided respectively.	Preparation of land use, vegetation cover and status report and detailed mapping of natural resource use in the landscape	**Uttarakhand:** The Land Use and Land Cover map of Uttarakhand using GIS software (2A - LISS IV) reveals following findings: -The anthropogenic/settlement pressure is in control state in both landscapes and does not show any threat on the forest area. The PA concept have reduced over exploitation and pressure to a much extent in Gangotri-Govind Landscape -The alpine meadows are generally utilized frequently in Darma-Byans Valley, by the local inhabitants follow trans-border trading of MAP's and Cordyceps along with seasonal migration for grazing their cattle. In Gangotri-Govind landscape, the danger level is however been reduced after the inception of PA concept. -In Darma-Byans, the maximum land of villages is utilized as a Grassland/Pastureland. -In Gangotri-Govind the maximum land of villages is cultivable wasteland and can be utilized for achieving economic independency to reduce pressure on forest for resources			
		Develop high altitude wetland management strategies in Sikkim	**Sikkim:** High altitude wetland complexes are important sites among the rangelands/pasturelands. In the last year inventory of all the wetlands in the Kanchenjunga- Upper Teesta Valley prepared and Gurudongmar wetland complex was identified for developing management framework. In this quarter a detailed ecological and socio-cultural assessment of the Gurudongmar was carried out. The following important observations are: -Glacial receding has resulted in increased in size of all the wetlands of the complex -Tourism pressure to the wetland has increased by 200% in the last five years Based on these and other observations, a framework for the integrated management plan has been prepared and the same is being shared with experts for review.			

		Develop high altitude wetland management strategies in Himachal Pradesh	**Himachal Pradesh**: Likewise, in Sikkim, an evaluation of ecological character, threats and management needs of the high-altitude wetland for Chandertaal lake in Himachal Pradesh was carried out. On the basis of these assessments and national guidelines for conservation of wetlands, a drafting of a model management plan for Chandertaal wetland is under process			
		Identification and implementation of climate smart and energy efficient solutions to reduce stress on natural ecosystems		**Uttarakhand:** Energy baseline of the households generated for the project villages and solutions have been identified for implementation to reduce stress on natural ecosystems including energy efficient stoves, Solar PV based options, repair of existing micro-hydro plants in Govind landscape, Solar Asset Management Training Program, Engineered cookstoves.		
		Eco-friendly energy solutions implemented in Lahaul-Pangi Landscape in selected villages to reduce direct pressure on natural resources i.e. Solar based/ design upgradation/ fuel alternatives		**Himachal Pradesh:** Beneficiary lists for piloting energy efficient solutions (solar water heaters and space heating) have been finalised in consultation with the landscape level committee. Due to prevailing COVID 19 situation the work has been slightly delayed on deployment of innovative low-cost solar water heaters.		
		Develop high altitude wetland management strategies		High-altitude wetlands are important ecosystems in the project landscapes on which the snow leopard and associated species directly or indirectly depends. However, due to natural and anthropogenic pressures and improver management, the wetland and its complexes are deteriorating in the landscape. A basin-level wetlands conservation and management strategy has been adopted, in partnership with State Wetlands Authorities and local community institutions by the WWF-India and Wetlands International-South Asia. In all the landscapes across the project state inventorization has been done. Based on the multi-stakeholder consultations, five wetlands (i.e. Ladakh: Hanle Marshes, Himachal Pradesh: Chandratal, Uttarakhand: Sattal and Ruinsara Tal, Sikkim: Gurudongmar) have been prioritized for preparation of model [illegible]		
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	Sensitization of senior officials of Wildlife Division of Uttarakhand on High Conservation Value Areas (HCVA).	A meeting was held on March 06, 2020 to sensitize senior officials of Wildlife Division of Uttarakhand on High Conservation Value Areas (HCVA). The meeting was chaired by Addl. PCCF-WL and State Nodal Officer, SECURE Himalaya and facilitated by Dr. Areendan, of partner agency, WWF. The methodology of selection of HCVs was share with the department. Major decision taken in the meeting: - Stress on verification of secondary and remote sensed data and detailed primary data collection as much as possible to ensure accuracy. -Data deficiency on species presence data was acknowledged and there is a need to frame a workaround -Degraded areas which were historically rich from conservation point of view needs to be identified as HCVs to facilitate their protection or restoration. -In this context, stress was laid on 20-year land use land cover change analysis. -Stress laid on HCV areas outside protected areas. -It was suggested even areas with low conservation value should be prioritized to develop those areas for enhancing the environmental value of the larger landscape. Initial categorization of HCVs, identification of potential areas is under progress			
		Identifying, assessing, delineating and mapping area with High Conservation Values (HCVs) and developing management recommendations/plans		High Conservation Value Areas (HCVAs) providing essential ecosystem services have been identified in 06 project landscapes for enhanced protection and conservation of globally and nationally significant biodiversity (viz. Tso Kar, Chushul and Hanle marshes, and Tso Moriri in Ladakh; Miyar Valley in Himachal Pradesh; Panchachuli region in Uttarakhand, and Dombang Valley and Yumesamdong Complex in Sikkim).		
Budget			**115909**		XXXX	XXXX

Expenditure					XXXX	XXXX

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

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

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

1	Indicator 2.1 : Extent under sustainable natural resources management practices Baseline: 0 (Currently sustainable land management natural resources practices at the village level are absent or limited) Target: At least 10,000 ha under sustainable natural resources management practices	Strengthening of Biodiversity Management Committees, JFMCs, Van Panchayat and other CBOs and engage them in conservation and use of Conduct training program for members of Van panchayat, newly elected Pradhans and Forest officials to facilitate convergence of resources	**Uttarakhand:** A total of 30 micro plans developed covering of area of 2067 hectare in 30 van panchavats which focuses on natural A one-day Training program for members of Van panchayat, newly elected Pradhans and Forest officials was organized in Nehru Institute of Mountaineering on January 24, 2020. The training program was focused on convergence at gram panchayat level through planning and mobilization of the resources from various schemes. Preventive measures to be taken during forest fire through people's participation were explained during the training. The training was attended by 210 participans which included 40 women participants. Total number of villages covered under this training are 100 which also includes 14 project villages.			
		Preparation of micro-plans for livelihood enhancement of the community in Sikkim	**Sikkim:** A detailed assessment of micro-plans and livelihood enhancement potential of the project villages has been carried in partnership with WWF. Based on the opportunity exists following areas were identified for further interventions: -Enhanced agriculture -Community based tourism -Enhanced dairy farming practices -Enhanced cardamom cultivation -Village based handicrafts and souvenirs			
		Prepare livelihood strategies for the Lahual and Pangi landscape	**Himachal Pradesh:** The livelihood strategy prepared for the landscape and detailed implementation plans were developed for the identified livelihood sectors along with convergence plan with existing schemes and other organizations. The potential village clusters were also identified for piloting these livelihoods solutions in the project villages. The major identified livelihood sectors were tourism, Handicrafts, Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Agriculture and Horticulture, Animal Husbandry and Dairying.			
		Formation and strengthening of Biodiversity Management Committees and engage them in conservation and use of sustainable natural resources in Himachal Pradesh	The formation of strengthening of BMCs in the landscape was undertaken in collaboration with HP State Biodiversity Board. A total of 35 BMC's was constituted. In this quarter the funds in the form of local biodiversity fund (LBF) and funds for preparation of people's biodiversity registers (PBRs) were released to BMCs. Under this LBF @ Rs. 60000 per BMC and PBR fund @ Rs. 100000 per PBR were released to 4 and 13 BMC's, respectively. The LBF fund will be used for conservation and promotion of biodiversity in the areas falling within the territorial jurisdiction of the concerned local body and for the benefit of the community if it is consistent with conservation of biodiversity			
		Support to NBA in establishment of Ladakh Biodiversity Council	**Ladakh:** Since the formation of Union Territory of Ladakh the SECURE Himalaya Project in collaboration with UT Administration has initiated the constitution of the Ladakh Biodiversity Council as mandated by the National Biodiversity Authority of India. The Ladakh Biodiversity Council shall be the nodal body which shall facilitate the implementation of the Biological diversity Act 2002 in the landscape, resulting in various activities such as Formation of BMC's, preparation of PBR's, ABS etc.			
	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)	Promotion of eco-tourism activities in Uttarakhand	**Uttarakhand:** A four-day exposure visit cum Training program was organized for 15 community members (09 male & 06 female) with the help of Titli Trust Dehradun in Devalsari area. Objective of the training was to develop skills of the local community on promoting eco-tourism in their villages to become self-reliant. The training focused on basics of ecotourism, behavioral aspects to interact and engage with the tourists, importance of collective approach of working to carry out multiple tasks in a village/village cluster, simultaneously, Importance of body language and communication, ways to present and sell their products, confidence building, running homestays, etc.			
		Promotion of eco-tourism model in selected village on Uttarakhand	**Uttarakhand:** An Eco-tourism model is promoted to showcase conservation efforts done by Sukkhi Village in 2 hectares of area for conserving *Taxus baccata*. Various facilities are being developed engaging 50 villagers mainly to beautify the area, display the importance of the species, its history and also provide appropriate sitting space/relaxing points for the visitors to expose the tourist to nature tourism. This is being taking care by van panchayat Sukkhi as income generation activity for all. Additionally, few rest and viewpoints also developed in Harshil to encourage more tourists to be visited the area again.			

		Assessment of medicinal and aromatic plant species including their collection, usage, demand, markets, price trends and life cycle, focusing on landscapes in Himachal Pradesh		A review meeting was held with WII on the assignment following action points have been provided:□Distribution of prioritized MAP species in the landscape with main locations, hotspots, villages/ valleys should be given in the report along with distribution maps □Detailed information on identified Medicinal Plants Conservation Development Areas (MPCDAs) should be provided including their area, maps, species abundance, diversity, threats and conservation strategies. □Detailed Strategies for addressing the gaps in conservation, management and livelihood enhancement in MAP sector should be covered.		
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	Field Level Training of Parataxonomists	A field level training of Parataxonomists was organized in collaboration with Forest Research Institute at Sankri area of Govind and Harshil area of Gangotri on February 29 to March 3, 2020. A total of 23 participants including 05 female participated. The participants generating understand on the flora and fauna in ground. The outcome of the training is envisaged in terms of engaging the youth in conservation and generate their livelihood through the knowledge incorporated.			
		Training and Internship of Youth Video Fellows and community radio fellowship in Uttarakhand	Youth Video Fellowship is a four-month (February to May 2020) fellowship programme designed for the youth from the project Landscapes in the state of Uttarakhand. Under the fellowship programme, 08 fellows (all male), including 02 forest frontline staff from Gangotri Forest division, 04 from Govind Pashu Vihar and 02 Fellows from Darma-Byans Landscape trained. The Fellows were chosen by the landscape and state-level jury under the supervision of the Uttarakhand Forest Department. The Fellows represents remote villages of Uttarakhand i.e. Pujieli, Gangar, Doni, Philm and Kuti. The training had sessions on natural history, hands-on technical sessions on photography, videography and editing by external resource persons - professionals and experts from respective fields. Sessions were followed by screening of films on issues related to biodiversity conservation, livelihood, human-wildlife conflict, gender and other social issues. All along with their respective mentors, are in the field for internship work which involves video-photo documentation of biodiversity, seasonal landscapes, and heritage - the architecture of houses, lifestyle, traditional culture, knowledge, folklores, handicrafts, folk art, weaving practices, and the Rung language. During the 3-month internship period, the monthly stipend of INR 7000 will be			
			The Youth Community Radio Fellowship is a four-month (February to May 2020) fellowship programme designed for the youth from the project landscapes in the state of Uttarakhand. The purpose of this initiative is to develop informative programmes for community radio stations in order to raise awareness amongst people on the importance of biodiversity conservation. These radio broadcasts will act as a connecting forum for local communities, civil society, researchers, scholars, scientists, Forest Department and other stakeholders. There are 06 Fellows including 05 females. Kumaon Vani community radio based in Mukteshwar is the Fellowship partner.			
			The overall outcome of the above two fellowships is to build professional capacities among the local youths of the landscape for further career making in the above fields, followed by self-initiated enterprise or apply for job in various agencies. The project will facilitate the placements and setting up small business venture of the fellows			

		Training and Internship of Youth Video Fellows and community radio fellowship in Uttarakhand	Youth Video Fellowship is a four-month (February to May 2020) fellowship programme designed for the youth from the project landscapes in Uttarakhand. Under the programme, 08 fellows (all male), including 02 forest frontline staff from Gangotri Forest division, 04 from Govind Pashu Vihar and 02 Fellows from Darma-Byans Landscape have been trained. The Fellows were chosen by the landscape and state-level juries under the supervision of the Uttarakhand Forest Department. The Fellows represents remote villages of Uttarakhand i.e. Pujieli, Gangar, Doni, Philm and Kuti. The training had sessions on natural history, hands-on technical sessions on photography, videography and editing by external resource persons - professionals and experts from respective fields. Sessions were followed by screening of films on issues related to biodiversity conservation, livelihood, human-wildlife conflict, gender and other social issues. All along with their respective mentors, are in the field for internship work which involves video-photo documentation of biodiversity, seasonal landscapes, and heritage - the architecture of houses, lifestyle, traditional culture, knowledge, folklores, handicrafts, folk art, weaving practices, and the Rung language. During the 3-month internship period, the monthly stipend of INR 7000 will be given to each Fellow. The Youth Community Radio Fellowship is a four-month (February to May 2020) fellowship programme designed for the youth from the project landscapes in the state of Uttarakhand. The purpose of this initiative is to develop informative programmes for community radio stations in order to raise awareness amongst people on the importance of biodiversity conservation. These radio broadcasts will act as a connecting forum for local communities, civil society, researchers, scholars, scientists, Forest Department and other stakeholders. There are 06 Fellows including 05 females. Kumaon Vani community radio based in Mukteshwar is the Fellowship partner. The overall outcome of the above two fellowships is to build professional capacities among the local youths of the landscape			
	Budget		40,486		XXXX	XXXX
	Expenditure				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	Strengthening wildlife enforcement mechanism and mitigation of wildlife crime & illegal trade in wildlife in SECURE Himalaya Project landscapes	Himachal Pradesh: As per the detailed field surveys and analysis of wildlife crime records the partner agency i.e. TRAFFIC has prepared wildlife crime status report of Himachal Pradesh with focus on project landscapes. The surveys in total 54 villages (Lahaul: 14, Pangi: 24			
		Stakeholder Consultation conducted on Prevention of Illegal Wildlife Trade in the landscape, with emphasis on involvement of stakeholders such as enforcement agencies, army etc.	A one-day stakeholder consultation on February 29, 2020 of Prevention of Illegal Wildlife Trade was organized in Jammu aimed at bringing together all concerned stakeholders such as Forest/Wildlife Dept., Army/Paramilitary, Postal Services, Airport authorities, Police etc. A detailed discussion was held on the current status of illegal wildlife Trade in the region and plan for collaboration to mitigate the same. Capacity building requirements for all stakeholders was also discussed, resulting in development of capacity building plans for the same. The meeting was attended by Dr. Mohit Gera, IFS (PCCF, J&K), Shri Suresh Kr. Gupta, IFS (Chief Wildlife Warden, J&K), Shri Arun Kr. Choudhary, IPS (Additional Director General, Armed Police J&K), Shri H.V. Girisha, IFS (WCCB), Shri Amit Sharma (Wildlife Warden, Jammu), Rashid Y. Naqas (RWLW, Kashmir) along with representatives from BSF, CRPF, Postal department, state revenue department, airport authority, Railway Protection force, state customs department, WTI officials and UNDP. Shri Gupta shared the house about the wildlife of J&K and how traditonal practices were there for conservation of forests and species. 80 billion US dollar's trade has been happened last year (during 2019). Shri Gupta also briefed the agenda of the workshop and how it will link in protection wildlife and its habitat.			
		Preparation of DPR for the establishment of Wildlife Forensic Laboratory in Himachal Pradesh	**Himachal Pradesh:** A MOA was signed with WII for the preparation of detailed project report for establishing a wildlife forensic lab in the state of Himachal Pradesh. The site has been selected for the establishment of the Centre. The work for preparation of DPR is under progress			
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	Conduct inter agency workshop to combat IWT in Uttarakhand and neighboring state	A one-day workshop was organized with various law enforcement agencies on February 2, 2020 at Dehradun, Uttarakhand. The 27 (21 male and 6 female) representatives of various agencies have participated in the meeting. The purpose of the meeting was to identify the gaps of illegal wildlife trade and to discuss how the enforcement agencies can support the processes and activities of combating the illegal wildlife trade and strengthening enforcement activities in the landscapes. The major outcome of the meeting was as follows: -The ITBP BoPs are functional during the winters (most of the BoPs). The 5 units of the ITBP sectors are in Matli, Mahidanga, Gauchan, Joshi Math & Mana (Dehradun) which comprises with total 26 BoPs. This BoPs can help forest department in implementation of the enforcement activities along with share information with the forest department and WCCB. -Site specific Communication materials. Module for training and capacity building of the frontline staffs required. -Communication materials regarding awareness generation needed			

		Strengthening wildlife enforcement mechanism and mitigation of wildlife crime and illegal trade in wildlife in SECURE Himalaya Project landscapes in Sikkim		**Sikkim:** An assignment on managing illegal wildlife trade and strengthening enforcement mechanisms has been commissioned to TRAFFIC-India for Sikkim. In this quarter, the following reports have been developed and shared: Sikkim An assignment on managing illegal wildlife trade and strengthening enforcement mechanisms has been commissioned to TRAFFIC-India for Sikkim. In this quarter, the following reports have been developed and shared: I. Wildlife crime status report II. Training need analysis (TNA) report. Both the reports have been reviewed in and accordingly, comments have been shared with the agency for revising the reports. Some of the pertinent comments are: I. The wildlife crime and vulnerability map of the landscape needs to be more detailed, with cluster wise identification of vulnerable areas and target species II. The TNA needs to look at all enforcement agencies and suggest suitable modules.		
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	Strengthening of database centre and MIS in Uttarakhand	**Uttarakhand:** In the previous year a MIS to report the cases of HWC and IWT was launched in the state Uttarakhand. To promote the use of MIS by the community QR codes were developed to download the app. MIS introduced new dashboard as per the department requirements. Based on the data analysis, the top 12 hotspots of HWC areas came in light to setup up the Awareness camp.			
		Assessment of current patterns and trends of human wildlife conflict and designing a robust mitigation strategy	**Sikkim:** In the last year the assignment commission to ATREE on creating a baseline for human wildlife conflict in the landscape and to design a mitigation strategy in under process. The finding of the assessment are as follows: - Shift from food crop to cash crop among the locals due to HWC has been observed in the project landscape - Open data kit procedure – Could be a useful tool for streamlining th assessment of damage to crop/ livestock -Rapid response teams			
		ensive human-wildlife conflict (HWC) Management Strategy in SECURE Himalay	**Himachal Pradesh:** The assessment of HWC works undertaken by WWF in Lahaul-Pangi highlighted the conflicts in terms of livestock loss, crop damage and personal injury or fatalities. Out of these, the most predominant type of conflict is crop loss, followed by livestock loss. Cases of human injury or death are comparatively very low. The following actions were proposed for human wildlife conflict mitigation: - Monitoring of animal populations -Creation of Compensation Task Force for -Awareness and timely settlement of claims -Temporary watcher facility to prevent crop loss by wild ungulates -Predator proofing corrals -Fox lights (Pilot mitigation measure) - ANIDER (Animal Intrusion Detection and Repellent System; Pilot mitigation measure) - Awareness campaign to increase enrolment under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)			
		Demonstration of Solar Fencing pilot project in conflict affected villages to avoid crop raiding by wildlife i.e. 2 pilots one each at Lahaul and Pangi	A MoA was signed with the Deputy Director Agriculture, Pangi for the implementation of a solar fencing project in the Mojhi village in Pangi landscape in co-finance basis in which the 80 % cost will be borne by the Agriculture Department and rest 20% will be from SECURE project. The fencing will be done on community agriculture land to mitigate the incidences of crop raiding by wild animals especially black and brown bear. The funds for the initiative released to the Agriculture Department and the procure process for the necessary material and equipment's has been started			
		Designing a comprehensive human-wildlife conflict (HWC) Management Strategy		The major conflict species for crop raiding in Gangotri-Govind landscape have been identified as Asiatic black bear, wild pig, langoors, porcupines, wild pig, monkey. The landscape specific strategy along with the action plan has been prepared for HWC prevention and mitigations.		
		Formation of 30 Village Voluntary Protection Force		Formation of 30 Village Voluntary Protection Force (VVPF) units with 60 volunteers (2/village) as immediate respondent to reduce HWC is under progress. This is a co-finance activity with CAMPA scheme as per the order issued by CWLW Uttarakhand on June 24, 2020. A notification was issued by Uttarakhand Forest and Wildlife Department on November 4, 2019 to constitute VVPF in HWC hotspot areas.		
Budget			11,104		XXXX	XXXX
Expenditure					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					
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	Participation of team and showcasing of project best practices at CMS COP 13, held at Gandhinagar, Gujarat, India.	The SECURE Himalaya team from the Union Territory of Ladakh, Sikkim and Himachal Pradesh participated at the CMS COP 13 held at Gandhinagar, Gujarat, India from 15-22 February 2020. The team showcased the various best practices of the SECURE Himalaya project to a diverse audience in events held at the Convention. Following Initiatives/best practices showcased in the pavilion: -Bio-digester model setup in the ITBP camp in Changthang landscape to address the issues of waste management and feral dog population, Participatory bird survey and ringing programme, rescue and release of carnivores etc. in Ladakh -Exhibition/Stall of State Forest Department, Uttarakhand visited by 79 national and international visitors -Organised the side event of all Snow Leopard range states in India Pavilion. -Use of innovative tools such as snow leopard mascots in spreading awareness on conservation. -A case study of skill development of youth in SL conservation through various courses in NIM, WII, FRI, Radio and Video fellowships was shared -Uttarakhand showcased case studies on (i) unemployed community youths trained in NIM on Advance Mountaineering and Adventure Tourism in 2018-19 are professional tour guides & earning more than Rs. 15000/ month; (ii) along with a Van Panchayat Sarpanch of Sukkhi Village where community have conserved an area of IUCN threatened species called Thuner (Taxus wallichiana) and Caragana sukinesis; (iii) a lady entrepreneur from Gangotri landscape -A short film on SECURE Himalaya project was screened showing the SECURE landscapes of Lahaul and Pangi in Himachal Pradesh -A presentation was made on the ex-situ conservation breeding of Cheer Pheasant by the H.P Forest Department (Wildlife Wing) which is the first successful operation of its kind in the around			
	Toolkit on BDES valuation in high-altitude landscapes of India developed for dissemination	A booklet on valuation of ecosystem services in high Himalayan mountain landscape was prepared. This booklet covers the basic methodologies that could be adopted and implemented for valuation, which can be used by policy makers/researchers and wider audiences as it offers a practical guidance for types of valuation techniques, fundamentals of different techniques, data and information requirement for conducting such estimation and finally the application of the valuation study for overall impact assessment.			
	Establishment of Snow Leopard Conservation Centre at Lanka near Gangotri National Park	**Uttarakhand:** A unique Snow Leopard Conservation Centre is being designed in Gangotri landscape to be developed as India's 1st SL conservation centre. The design part is completed, approved by SPSC, funds have been raised from various state schemes, the construction phase is about to be started soon. This will become a good example of co-financing.			
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	Organise Uttarakhand Spring Bird Festival	The Uttarakhand Spring Bird Festival was organized from February 7-9, 2020, in Kyari village at Pawalgarh Conservation Reserve situated close to Kaladhungi/ Ramnagar in Nainital district of Uttarakhand with an objective (i) To increase awareness on bird conservation. (ii) To			
	Preparation of knowledge products to enhance awareness on various aspects of project	In the Q1 following knowledge projects were developed: -Total 15 sign boards placed to earmark the "Bio-diversity rich area in Gangotri landscape", which is 10000 Hac. Approx. and could be maintained under sustainable management just by sensitization various			
	Development of knowledge products to enhance awareness among the stakeholders		Following knowledge products developed to raise awareness among stakeholders: -A comparison of various community-based institutions like Eco development Committee, Van Panchayat and Biodiversity Management Committee was prepared for enhancing knowledge of staff and partner agencies. -A video documentary on grassland development and habitat improvement was developed and circulated -SECURE Magazine launched by Hon'ble Chief Minister, Himachal Pradesh in the 9th meeting of State Wildlife Board meeting in H.P Secretariat, Shimla on June 29, 2020. This magazine on the 'SECURE Himalaya Project' in Himachal Pradesh highlights the unique geography and culture of these landscapes, and the challenges they face in balancing conservation with sustainable livelihoods. It also highlights the key finds of some assignment under SECURE project like Livelihoods, Financial inclusion, Human wildlife conflicts, High conservation value areas, Landscape maps etc.		
	Celebration of World Environment Day in Sikkim		On June 5 [2020], on the occasion of World Environment Day, a series of posters on awareness on wildlife crime, trade and bats were released by the Honourable Governor and Chief Minister of Sikkim. The posters and content were also shared subsequently through prominent digital social media outlets (Sikkim Chronicle) in the state to increase outreach.		
Budget		**45,205**			
Expenditure					
Project Management Expenses			**13,788**	**58980**	

Cumulative Project Delivery Status	Q1	Q2		
Grand total budget	2,50,000	7,50,851		
Delivery	2,26,657	4,49,416		
Shortfall in delivery	23,343	3,01,435		
Exp % against Budgets	90.7	59.9		

Risk Log and Management (Quarterly Input)

Risk Type**	Risk Description	Risk Assessment	Risk Mitigation strategy	Current Status	Escalation Required?
Environmental	Extreme rise in cases of COVID-19 in the project state and landscape	The activities on the project landscape will be delayed due to the restrictions laid for control of the pandemic in the state and landscape	By taking necessary precautions as per the guidelines, the project will continue to implement activities as per the agreed workplan	ongoing	no
Other	Conflicts between public institutions and local communities regarding access to natural resources, including pasture resources.	Disharmony between the local communities and public institutions leading to impedance and slow progress of the project	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.