

## Quarterly Progress Report cum PO's Report

Quarter: 1<sup>st</sup> (Jan-March 2021)

Project: SECURE Himalaya

Date: June 2021

### 1. Project Progress

Expected Project Outputs and Indicators including Annual Targets	Planned Activities (List all activities including M&E during the year)	Activity Progress/results achieved in Quarter	Quarter (Highlight the completed quarter)	Comments by PO on the activity progress	Targeted Expenditure for the year	Actual Expenditure in Quarter	Reasons for Under Expenditure in Quarter, if any		
<b>Outcome 1: Improved management of high Himalayan landscapes for conservation of snow leopard and other endangered species and their habitats and sustaining ecosystem services</b>									
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									
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
<b>Indicator 1.1 Improved management effectiveness of protected areas and biological rich areas in alpine and sub-alpine landscape</b> <b>Baseline:</b> Changtang WLS (22), Govind Pasu WLS (25) Gangotri NP (35), Khangchenjunga National Park - KNP (29) Seichi Tuan WLS (13), Shingba Rhododendron WLS (16) <b>Target:</b> Average increase by at least 30	Demonstration of Solid Waste Management model in Govind Wildlife Sanctuary and National Park in Uttarakhand	The lack of effective Solid Waste Management (SWM) in Himalayan landscapes is leading to habitat degradation and increasing instances of human-wildlife conflict. SWM is an integral activity for improved management of PAs and the larger landscape. It is in this regard that the following action was taken by the project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A Waste Management Implementation plan has been developed for the Protected areas of Govind Wildlife Sanctuary and National Parks. The plan was prepared based on baseline data collected</li> </ul>					The solid waste management activities are under implementation in the project villages inside the PAs engaging local communities. The implementation of activity is on track		

<p>points in METT from current PAs baselines</p>	<p>Increased capacity of Forest Officials to enhance management of protected areas</p> <p>Integrated landscape level Management Plans for Changthang landscape</p>	<p>from 05 villages and 01 trekking route of Govind landscape.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waste disposal facilities established in 08 project villages, supporting the Harsil District Master Plan, Govt of Uttarakhand. An E-rikshaw (electric cart) loader has been procured to transport the waste.</li> <li>A training and capacity building program organized for mule operators on waste collection along trek routes in PAs. They were also supported by providing waste carrying bags, medical kits to manage emergency situations during tourist season in remote locations.</li> </ul> <p>High-altitude monitoring equipment procured and distributed to Forest officials in PAs for improved monitoring during heavy snowfall and peak winter months. This equipment increases their ability to access snow bound parts of the PA for uninterrupted patrolling and monitoring throughout the year.</p> <p><b>Ladakh</b></p> <p>An <b>Integrated management plan, a first of its kind has been prepared for the Changthang-cold Wildlife Sanctuary</b> which is in process of being institutionalized, thereby leading to the METT score improvement. Based on participatory management</p>																
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	Management framework developed for high altitude Wetlands	<p>principles, the plan is developed at a landscape level in areas outside the PA as well.</p> <p>Contributing directly to improvement of METT score, Integrated management plan developed for Hanle Marshes wetland complex (<b>12,727</b> ha) and its direct catchment. for a period of five years and is being taken up by UT Ladakh Administration for implementation.</p> <p>Wetland Health Cards and Wetland Brief Documents prepared for 23 High-altitude Wetlands of Changthang landscape, thereby generating valuable data on the health of high-altitude wetlands</p>							
<p><b>Indicator 1.2. Improved institutional capacities for planning, implementation and monitoring of multiuse landscape level plans as measured by UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard</b></p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Limited institutional capacities for planning, implementation and monitoring of multiple use landscapes. UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard baseline score of 18</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Increase of institutional capacity as measured by a 50% increase in UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard baseline value</p>	<p>Preparation of Landscape management strategies and plans for project landscapes in Sikkim and Ladakh</p> <p>Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in local village planning</p> <p>Strengthening capacity of State Biodiversity Board to implement</p>	<p><b>Sikkim</b></p> <p>Draft landscape management strategy prepared in consultation with technical partners GICIA Pvt. Ltd. and implementing partner, Govt. of Sikkim. The strategy is being finalized in consultation with experts in the Govt. of Sikkim. Similarly, Participatory Integrated Landscape Management Strategy and plan has been finalized for Changthang landscape. This strategy and plan, prepared for a period of 10 years has been drafted after series of consultations at Union Territory and landscape levels with all relevant stakeholders, whose actions have been clearly enlisted in the strategy to ensure conservation and effective management of the landscape and its biodiversity.</p> <p><b>Uttarakhand</b></p> <p>Orientation sessions held in project villages to incorporate biodiversity conservation in local</p>				<p>Trainings conducted for government and community stakeholders on various aspects of landscape based approach in conservation, legal literacy on community rights and responsibilities. The implementation of activity is on track.</p>			

	<p>Biological Diversity Act, 2002</p> <p>Legal Literacy training at landscape level to generate awareness and capacity of key stakeholders.</p> <p>Support to the Special Area Development Authority (SADA), Keylong and District Administration, Lahaul in Himachal Pradesh to improve Solid Waste Management, enhance capacity and public awareness.</p>	<p>village planning processes. Local communities were involved in efforts related to afforestation, check dams and similar soil and water conservation works, supported in convergence by Govt. schemes.</p> <p>State Biodiversity Strategy, action plan and resource mobilization strategy developed under the project has been successfully accepted by the State Biodiversity Board, Govt. of Uttarakhand. The SPSAP for the State Himachal Pradesh and Sikkim also, also submitted to the Government. Thereby, enhancing institutional capacity of implementing partners for biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>Legal literacy training programme conducted on legal rights and duties related to access of forest lands and resources with about 200 community members and forest frontline staff from Gangotri and Govind Landscape, Uttarakhand.</p> <p><b>Himachal Pradesh</b> The following actions were taken to improve solid waste management:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Facilitated site selection and documentation of machinery to be procured.</li> <li>2. Launched a cleanliness drive, which included a solid waste segregation competition to generate awareness on waste segregation</li> </ol> <p>An exposure visit was conducted for 21 farmers from North Sikkim</p>																
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	<p>Exposure Visit of progressive farmers to learn the cultivation practices of high value Medicinal Plants</p> <p>Capacity building of local women through supporting the zero waste trail- waste management inside PAs in Sikkim and promotion of waste-based handicrafts.</p> <p>Capacity building of frontlines staff of protected areas on illegal wildlife trade detection</p> <p>Capacity Building of Frontline Staff on Wildlife Crime Prevention in UT of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir</p>	<p>on medicinal plant cultivation was organized at Yuksom, West Sikkim from 8-11 March 2021. The trainings involved techniques and methods of medicinal plant cultivation and were encouraged to take it up cultivate medicinal plants on their own.</p> <p>Project partner i.e. Khangchendzonga Conservation Committee (KCC) conducted a 3-day workshop on Stitching, Crochet and Product making from discarded cloth waste with women members of Eco Development Committee (EDC)/Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) in Yuksom, from 10-13 March 2021. By the end of the three days, more than 30 trainees had acquired the skills to craft face masks, tote bags, wallets, phone pouches, crochet teddy bears, crochet strawberry keychains, caps etc.</p> <p>Support provided to management of 2 PAs in the landscape, 3 training workshops were organized for North-WL, KNP-North and KNP-West frontline staff, covering a total of 62 trainees. The training focused on illegal wildlife trade detection, commonly traded species and mechanism of confiscating the same. A three day Capacity building/training programme was held on wildlife crime investigation, and wildlife crime cases, for Forest and Wildlife Officials of the Administration of Union Territory of Ladakh and Union Territory of Jammu &amp; Kashmir. The training programme was conducted in association with the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau.</p>																
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	Capacity Building workshops on Wildlife Crime Investigation and basics on wildlife forensics for frontline staff of Forest Department in Himachal Pradesh	<p>SECURE Himalaya project further supported and facilitated the Inter-Agency Coordination Meeting for Enforcement Agencies of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir to discuss coordination, partnership, and information sharing mechanisms to combat Wildlife Crime and Illegal Wildlife Trade in UT Ladakh and J&amp;K. The Inter- Agency meeting in Ladakh was chaired by DIG Police Department, UT Ladakh. This initiative has led to strengthening the capacities of stakeholders in dealing with cases and to prevent the occurrence of wildlife crime and trade in both the UTs</p> <p>Training programme for forest staff organized at Forest Training Institute, Sunder Nagar, Himachal Pradesh on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Role of Information Technology in Wildlife and Forest Management</li> <li>○ Wildlife Crime investigation and basic on wildlife forensics to frontline staff</li> </ul> <p>A total number of 40 participants including at various levels within the forest department participated from Lahaul, Pangi, Kinnaur, Chamba and Sarahan divisions of the state.</p>								
<b>Indicator 1.3.</b> Reduced pressure and prevented degradation of alpine meadows and sub-alpine forests	Pilot One Health approach to combat the spread of zoonotic disease in Gangotri Landscape and	The recent challenges posed by COVID 19 in the project landscape calls for actions to address issues of habitat degradation of alpine meadows and sub-alpine forest. In this direction the pilot on One					The intervention on demonstration of One Health initiated.			

<p><b>Baseline:</b> Approximately 700,000 ha of alpine meadows under unsustainable grazing with average 75 livestock units/km<sup>2</sup> and forests around villages lack sustainable management arrangements <b>Target:</b> Reduced grazing pressure on 700,000 ha of alpine meadows by at least 20% (from 75 to 60 livestock units/km<sup>2</sup>) 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 tCO<sub>2</sub> /30-year period sequestrated and avoided respectively.</p>	<p>Khanchedjonga landscape</p> <p>Assessment of micro watersheds in need of rejuvenation in North and West districts of Sikkim and training on spring shed conservation in 5 protected areas.</p>	<p>Health approach engaging Forest, Animal Husbandry and Public Health Department has been initiated to address the issues of human, animal and environmental health in Uttarkashi (Uttarakhand) and West Sikkim (Sikkim) landscape. The efforts on developing module on One health to enhance capacities of multiple stakeholders, establishing surveillance mechanism and awareness raining among the various stakeholders has been initiated.</p> <p><b>Sikkim</b> The Himalayan Science Society, project partners in the rejuvenation of natural springs, has completed field survey and mapping of spring shed areas in North Sikkim and is currently engaged in doing the same in West Sikkim. Following this, they will conduct trainings with key stakeholders to revive natural springs. – this should be changed</p>								
<p><b>Indicator 1.4.</b> Extent of degraded alpine pastures/rangelands and sub-alpine forests under sustainable management regimes <b>Baseline:</b> Approximately 40,000 ha of alpine pastures and 2,000 ha of sub-alpine forests under continued degradation through overuse</p>	<p>Preparing a draft management plan for Gurudongmar in Sikkim and Sattal and Ruinsara Wetland Complex in Uttarakhand</p>	<p><b>Sikkim</b> High-altitude wetlands and pasturelands fringing the wetlands are critical ecosystems on which the snow leopard and associated species, as well as livelihoods of local communities depend directly and indirectly. To address the issues related to degradation the management for Gurudongmar (in Sikkim) and Sattal and Ruinsara Wetland Complex finalized and submitted to state government. The implementation of management plan, capacity building of wetland managers, and</p>					<p>The model management plan for High altitude wetlands development and accepted by the state</p>			

<p><b>Target:</b> 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 tCO<sub>2</sub> /30 year period sequestered and avoided respectively.</p>		<p>communities has been planned for upcoming quarters.</p>								
<p><b>Indicator 1.5:</b> Area of high conservation forests under improved management <b>Baseline:</b> High Conservation value forests lack proper management regimes <b>Target</b> <b>(a)</b> 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 tCO<sub>2</sub> over 30-year period <b>(b)</b> Reduced direct pressure on at least 20,000 ha of moist and dry alpine areas and sub-alpine forests</p>	<p>Identifying, assessing, delineating and mapping area with High Conservation Values (HCVs) and developing management recommendations/plans in Himachal Pradesh, Ladakh, Uttarakhand and Sikkim</p> <p>Identification and Notification of Biodiversity Heritage Sites</p>	<p>High conservation value areas, Biodiversity Heritage Sites and Medicinal Plant Conservation and Development Areas in the project landscape has been identified in previous years across the landscapes. In Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Ladakh and Sikkim.</p> <p>In Changthang Landscape of Ladakh, 16 High-Priority HCVA's spanning 842032 hectares have been identified/demarcated using detailed geo-spatial analysis and ground-truthing. Detailed Management recommendations using scientific inputs have also been prepared for each HCVA category. This shall enable focused landscape level conservation efforts led by the Administration of UT Ladakh.</p> <p>In Sikkim, a validation workshop with stakeholders has been conducted by project partner ATREE on 27 January 2021 to share the proposed HCVA maps of</p>					<p>The work of identifying and delineation of HCVs finalized and presented to the State Govts as planned. Implementation of actions is on track</p>			



<p>managed as Biodiversity Heritage Sites<sup>11</sup> resulting in projected avoided 0.46 – 0.49 m tCO<sub>2</sub> over 30-year period</p>	<p>Management of Medicinal plant conservation and development area (MPCDA).</p>	<p>North and West districts and management recommendations.</p> <p><b>Uttarakhand</b> High conservation value areas, Biodiversity Heritage Sites and Medicinal Plant Conservation and Development Areas in the project landscape has been identified in previous years across the landscapes. In Uttarakhand, 03 Biodiversity Heritage Sites i.e. 02 in Gangotri landscapes (Kandara Bugyal &amp; Kheda Tal and 01 in Darma (Panchachuli Base camp) has been identified in collaboration with State Biodiversity Board. The proposals for two BHS in Gangotri landscape covering approx 106 Ha. have been prepared and processed by the State Biodiversity Board for community consultation and notification.</p> <p>Dayara Bugyal (Gangotri Landscape) and Panchachuli base camp (Darma byans) covering approx. 300ha &amp; 250ha respectively has been identified as Medicinal plant conservation &amp; development area (MPCDA). Process for pursuing notification is under way for Dayara bugyal.</p>								
<b>Total Outcome 1</b>								242,783	287,686	
<b>Outcome 2: Improved and diversified livelihood strategies and improved capacities of community and government institutions for sustainable natural resource management and conservation</b>										
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										
<b>Indicator 2.1</b> : Extent under sustainable	Strengthening community-based	<b>Ladakh</b>					Capacity building of BMCs conducted for			

<p>natural resources management practices  <b>Baseline:</b> 0 (Currently sustainable land management natural resources practices at the village level are absent or limited)  <b>Target:</b> At least 10,000 ha under sustainable natural resources management practices</p>	<p>natural resource management, biodiversity conservation and implementation of Biological Diversity Act, 2002 by enhancing capacities of the Biodiversity Management Committees through State Biodiversity Board in Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Ladakh and Sikkim</p>	<p>A total of 20 Biodiversity Management Committees has been constituted in Changthang landscape of Ladakh. Various capacity building workshops conducted with BMCs on Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and BMCs roles and responsibilities in management of natural resources. 10 Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) present in the landscape were strengthened regarding their operational management by providing office equipment, computers etc.</p> <p><b>Uttarakhand:</b> orientation and capacity building workshop for 06 BMCs in Darma Byans Landscape ((Seepu, Duku, Baun, Marchha, Tidang, Dantu), conducted on 17 March 2021. The draft People's Biodiversity Registers prepared were verified and endorsed by the BMCs. Total 36 (12 female) BMC members participated in the workshop. These programmes will result in BMCs taking up initiatives of natural resource management locally.</p> <p>In <b>Himachal Pradesh</b>, proposals for notification of 03 Biodiversity Heritage Sites i.e. Sural Bhatore , Hudan Bhatore and Naingar drafted to initiate further processes.</p>				<p>implementation of BD act. The implementation of activities is on track</p>			
<p><b>Indicator 2.2.</b> Average percentage increase in community incomes from sustainable livelihood, natural resource management and business activities (calculated for each community)  <b>Baseline:</b> Baseline to be established in YR1</p>	<p>Off-Farm Farmer Producer Organization (OFPO) Gangotri landscape</p>	<p>Towards enhancing the communities incomes, a range of livelihood interventions and products has been identified in the previous quarters. In the Q1, following activities conducted in the project states:</p> <p><b>Uttarakhand</b>  A Off-Farm Farmer Producer Organization (OFPO) Gangotri landscape formed in Gangotri</p>				<p>Implementation of planned activities is on track</p>			

<p>during village micro-planning  <b>Target:</b> 30% increase in average incomes from sustainable livelihoods, natural resource management and business activities (At least 40% of beneficiaries are women)</p>	<p>Promotion of eco-tourism model in Govind and Gangotri landscape of Uttarakhand</p> <p>Development of Homestays and Cultural tourism model in Lahaul-Pangi landscape of Himachal Pradesh</p> <p>Conduct bird watching camp to promote biodiversity conservation engaging BMCs</p>	<p>Landscape to promote handloom and handicraft based livelihoods. The annual general board meeting of OFPO has been conducted on 20 February 2021. The Executive board of the organisation selected and financial support is being sought from the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development. The process of registration of OFPP is underway.</p> <p>The first participatory planning meeting covering 26 project villages in the Govind and Gangotri landscape conducted from 12 -22 Feb, 2021. The detailed assessment along with identification of beneficiaries and roadmap finalised with active participation of the women.</p> <p><b>Himachal Pradesh</b>  The project is conducting an assignment on development of Rural <b>community based Homestay and Cultural Tourism model</b> in Lahaul-Pangi landscapes of Himachal Pradesh, with project partners CEVA, a local NGO who have started the field work and are conducting baseline surveys and identifying of homestay clusters.</p> <p>Residential bird watching camp with the support of Wildlife Institute of India and Titli Trust organized at Harsil. Total 30 BMC members have sensitized towards the various species of birds and significance of birds in measuring ecosystem health. Two new species of birds has also recorded from the area.</p>																
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	<p>Training of Pava-Vets to conduct surveys on zoonotic diseases</p> <p>Value addition and product diversification in nettle fibre based handloom through capacity building of women in Khanchendzonga-Upper Teesta landscape of Sikkim</p> <p>Value addition and product diversification of Handloom and Handicrafts in Lahual and Pangi, Himachal Pradesh</p>	<p>10 Para- Veterinarian from Gangotri-Govind landscape have received certification from ‘Uttarakhand sheep &amp; wool development board” Pashulok Rishikesh. The trained youth are engaged in conducting surveys for identification of zoonotic diseases in the landscape</p> <p><b>Sikkim</b></p> <p>In the present quarter, three phases of trainings on sustainable nettle extraction and processing were carried out in the five target villages, with 50 women beneficiaries. The training focused on (i) nettle fibre extraction- including cutting, de-barking and drying, (ii) processing, including boiling, knotting and tread making, cleaning and spinning</p> <p>In Himachal Pradesh, training programmes was conducted by the project partners i.e. National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), at Udaipur. A total of 40 women participated in the training program. The participants were introduced with new designs, patterns and natural dying process. The workshop was inaugurated by Minister for Technical Education, Vocational &amp; Industrial Training, Tribal Development Sh. Ram Lal Markande.</p>							
<b>Indicator 2.3.</b> Number of community members trained, adopting community-based agricultural,	Conduct training of youth in emergency response	<b>Uttarakhand</b>				Implementation of planned activities is on track			



		geological features, anthropological history, tracking birds and mammals, using technology to document observations, outdoor skills, etc. The objective was to build capacities of youth as nature-guides in order to support and promote sustainable eco-tourism in the landscape. The trained youth were also registered formally as guides under the state tourism department.							
<b>Total Outcome 2</b>							<b>92,215</b>	<b>88,111</b>	
<b>Outcome 3: Enhanced enforcement, monitoring and cooperation to reduce wildlife crime and related threats</b>									
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									
<b>Indicator 3.1.</b> Number of community members actively volunteering in security monitoring and surveillance <b>Baseline:</b> 0 (There is no coordinated program for community participation in surveillance and monitoring of wildlife crime) <b>Target:</b> 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	Training of frontline staff of Forest and Wildlife Department on law & enforcement by WCCB  Training of Village Volunteer Protection	<b>Uttarakhand</b>  Three days capacity building program for front line officials organised with technical support of Wildlife Crime Control Bureau from 24-26 February 2021. The training programme covered law and enforcement, crime detection, forensic process, interrogation, and court room process. Total 40 front line staff (2 women) from Govind and Gangotri landscapes participated.  Another training workshop for law enforcement agencies (frontline staff of Forest and paramilitary) conducted for Darma-Byans landscape of Uttarakhand on 2-3 March 2021 at 11 BN SSB Didihat. A total 80 frontline staff participated and trained on combating wildlife crime and illegal trade in the landscape.  Training programme has been organized for Village Volunteer Protection Force in Gangotri and				Continuous engagement the enforcement department done. Various capacity building programmes conducted for frontline staff to mitigate IWT			

	Force on HWC and surveillance reporting.	Govind landscape with aim to create a cadre of volunteer that can help in combating human wildlife conflict, controlling forest fire and act as a bridge of information (reporting the illegal activities). A total of 60 community youth including 10 female supported thru' providing kits (Bags, Jackets, and Shoes).							
<b>Indicator 3.2.</b> Number of international agreements for enhancing trans-boundary cooperation between China, Nepal, Bhutan and India <b>Baseline: 0</b> (a number of trans-boundary plans exists, but coordination is limited) <b>Target:</b> At least 3 trans-boundary agreements effective and collaborative implementation	Strengthening of database on Human Wildlife Conflict in Uttarakhand  Pilot on combating HWC in Gangotri and Govind landscape of Uttarakhand  Assessment of Feral dog population in Lahaul and Pangi landscape of Himachal Pradesh  Strengthening wildlife enforcement mechanism and mitigation of wildlife crime and illegal trade in wildlife in SECURE Himalaya Project landscapes in Sikkim	<b>Uttarakhand</b> The database for HWC created earlier in Uttarakhand has been updated feeding the cases registered during 2014 and 2015  <b>Uttarakhand</b> Under HWC Pilot intervention approach based on HWC strategies submitted by WII, four pilot sites are identified and finalized.  <b>Himachal Pradesh</b> Human Wildlife Conflict Management Strategy finalized by WWF as per the review comments given by State on the draft report along with species specific SOPs for the main conflict species.  <b>Sikkim</b> Training workshops for 62 frontline staff of KNP and Shingba Wildlife Sanctuary and selected EDC/ JFMC members conducted by the respective divisions in Jan-Feb 2021, focusing on detection and management of illegal wildlife trade.				HWC mitigation strategies finalized and submitted to the state for implementation			
<b>Indicator 3.3.</b> Annual Number of human-wildlife conflicts leading to livestock and crop losses and	Finalization of Human Wildlife Conflict mitigation strategy for Changthang landscape in Ladakh	<b>Ladakh</b>  As part of the strategy to mitigate human-wildlife conflict, participatory predator-proofing of corral pens in Changthang				Pilots on various measures to combat HWC implemented			

<p>retaliatory killings of wildlife <b>Baseline:</b> Baseline will be developed in Year 1 <b>Target:</b> At least 50% decrease in HWCs</p>		<p>landscape has been completed. The said initiative is one of a kind wherein, the project provided for some basic raw material in form of chain-link fencing and wood; whereas the community contributed with stones and their labor. Through this initiative 26 predator-proof corral pens have been built across 07 severe conflict-prone villages in the landscape, namely; <b>Sumdo Gongma, Shriyul, Relay Iching, Samad Rokchen, Khera Pullu, Yurgo and Muleb</b>, with the eventual outcome of reduced cases of human-wildlife conflict in the region.</p>									
<b>Total Outcome 3</b>							35,875	68,261			
<b>Outcome 4: Improved knowledge and information systems for promotion of landscape conservation approaches</b>											
Output 4.1. Project implementation achievements inform policy and legislative changes for conservation of high range Himalayan areas											
Output 4.2. Communication and gender strategies and awareness campaigns to increase awareness on conservation, sustainable resource use and reduction of wildlife crime, and mainstream gender in promotion of community- based conservation developed and implemented at national, state and local Level											
<p><b>Indicator 4.1:</b> Number of policy and regulatory mechanisms for improved management of high Himalayan areas provisioned <b>Baseline:</b> 0 (A number of areas where policy reform is required exists) <b>Target:</b> 3 policy recommendations officially approved and implemented</p>	<p>Finalisation of State Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (SBSAP) for Himachal Pradesh and Sikkim  Constitution of State Wetland Authority in Ladakh</p>	<p><b>Himachal Pradesh</b> SBSAP for Himachal Pradesh and Sikkim finalised with resource mobilisation strategy and two financial solutions for the project landscapes  <b>Ladakh</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Through the continued engagement of the Project Management Unit, a State Wetland Authority has been constituted in UT of Ladakh. This shall be the nodal body for regulating and monitoring the status of High-Altitude Wetlands and its associated biodiversity, resource use.</li> </ul>					<p>The SBSAP for UT of Ladakh and J&amp;K drafted and shared with the Govt.  Draft Model Wetland Management Plan for High altitude Wetland Chandertaal reviewed by Himachal Pradesh.</p>				



<p><b>Indicator 4.2:</b> Number of project best practices used in development and implementation of other conservation initiatives  <b>Baseline:</b> 0 (A few best practice publications etc., but the project will make efforts for additional project specific lessons to be documented)  <b>Target:</b> 10 best practices documented, disseminated and up-scaled in non-project areas</p>	<p>India Biodiversity Awards 2020</p>	<p><b>Himachal Pradesh</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Applications from Lahaul-Pangi landscape facilitated for submission by SECURE Himalaya landscape team. The scrutiny and field verification process initiated by National Biodiversity authority and State Biodiversity Board.</li> </ul>							
<p><b>Indicator 4.3:</b> Percentage of participating households aware of conservation, sustainable natural resource use and wildlife crime prevention benefits  <b>Baseline:</b> Baseline to be established in Year 1 through microplanning process  <b>Target:</b> 50% of participating households have good awareness of conservation, sustainable natural resource use and wildlife crime prevention benefits</p>	<p>Product Development for awareness of High attitude species</p> <p>Product Development &amp; Awareness Program</p>	<p><b>Uttarakhand</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SECURE project is technical partner of UkFD in “Snow leopard winter tourism” for knowledge product development &amp; promotion in Gangotri landscape. Some key products were- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Responsible tourism Guidelines</li> <li>SOP for Solid Waste management</li> <li>Website for Snow leopard guided tour</li> </ul> </li> <li>Design Training tool kit(booklet &amp; Cards) for Legal literacy training at landscape level for community</li> <li>Stakeholder consultation was organised to mobilise the community (home stay owners, tour guide, travel operators etc.) for their active participation in Snow Leopard Guided Tour and promote winter tourism in the landscape.</li> </ul>				<p>Landscape/State specific knowledge material developed</p>			

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provided technical support for the Tableau of UkFD on the occasion of Republic Day (26 January 2021) on theme of Conservation of Snow Leopard.</li><li>• Two days Travel Film festival (25th &amp; 26th Feb.2021) organized with assistance of CMS Vatavaran in Uttarkashi. Total 500 stakeholders have actively participated and benefitted from the festival.</li><li>• 25 community health workers (Vaidiya) from 6 project villages (Dantu, Seepu, Duktu, Baun, Marchha, Tidang) shared their traditional knowledge on conservation and importance of medicinal value of certain plant species in a workshop organised in Dharchula on 26<sup>th</sup> March 2021. The same has been video documented for future reference by BMC members.</li><li>• One day awareness generation workshop organized in Govind area for sensitizing the community towards forest and wildlife conservation.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On the world Forestry day and world water day the biodiversity conservation &amp; awareness generation activities have been organized in the Gangotri area. Approx. 200 community</li></ul></li></ul>							
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	Development of knowledge products to enhance awareness among the stakeholders	<p>members, Forest staff and School children oriented on forest, water and biodiversity conservation aspects of himlayas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Setup the Computer System at Harsil Gangotri Landscape for computer literacy &amp; awareness</li> </ul> <p><b>Ladakh</b></p> <p>Preparation of a short animation movie on Biodiversity Management Committees initiated. The movie will involve a short introduction to the BD Act and then will focus mainly on the roles and responsibilities of a BMC. The movie shall be prepared with an aim to sensitize and aware community members about implementation of the Biological Diversity Act at a local level.</p>								
Total Outcome 4							0	54,434		
							Sub Total: 498,493			
							Project Management Expenses: 12,256			
							<b>Grand Total: 510,749</b>			

**Delivery Status:**

Delivery target for 2021: USD 2,000,000

Delivery for 2021 by end of quarter 1: USD 510,749

**2. PO's Overall Analytical Report****2.1. Narrative** – based on PO's own assessment, BTORs and other reports

**2.1.1. Comments on progress in project as per QPR, and on whether the project is on the right track:**

In Q1, Review and monitoring of works carried out by the agencies by State Technical Committees and SPSC Chaired by Principal Secretary/Chief Wildlife Warden by the state wildlife division. Overall, the progress of Q1 is in line with the planned implementation strategy

**2.1.2. List of project issues/ risks that the PO wants to ensure are included and addressed in the PSC:**

Issues: Operational

Risks: Fund flow from centre to states when being routed through the budget

**2.1.3. List of issues that the PO wants to escalate to unit Heads/ senior management:**

**2.2. Section on Gender and Inclusion**

**2.2.1. What were risks related to:**

**a) Mainstreaming gender:** 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 nettle, sheep and wool fiber trainings in Sikkim and Himachal Pradesh,

**b) Concerns of women and men belonging to the marginalised groups e.g. related to participation, access and control of resources and benefits, etc.?**

- The project landscapes are based in the high-altitude Himalayan region, which have a very short summer window, allowing for roads to open and agriculture to be practiced. The time is most utilized by the local communities to prepare and store enough food to survive the harsh and long winter. On-ground project interventions are also conducted during this time contributing to competing demands on time for the local community.
- Based on anecdotal evidence, field teams have noticed a gendered response to conservation activities where women are more interested in participating in such activities whereas men are more concerned with economic benefits.
- As explained above, 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 1<sup>st</sup> time in this landscape. Pilot projects for HWC prevention are being conducted now.

**2.3. Any innovations/ success stories (completed or ones to watch for) that PO wishes to bring on board or for Communications to follow up:** None to report

**2.4. Any partnerships / success stories (completed or ones to watch for) that PO wishes to bring on board or for Communications and partnerships team to follow up:** None to report

*Anushka Sharma*

Team Leader a.i.