

## Quarterly Progress Report cum PO's Report

Quarter: 2<sup>nd</sup> (Apr-June 2021)

Project: SECURE Himalaya

Date: July 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 X	Quarter X (Highlight the completed quarter)	Comments by PO on the activity progress	Targeted Expenditure for the year	Actual Expenditure in Quarter X	Reasons for Under Expenditure in Quarter X, 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> 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	<b>Activities undertaken to improve management effectiveness</b>  Solid Waste Management inside the Protected Areas	Waste segregation, storage centers and recycling facilities established for Solid Waste Management (SWM) to improve management effectiveness of PA in project landscapes of Uttarakhand and Sikkim.					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><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>  <b>Baseline:</b> Limited institutional capacities for planning, implementation and monitoring of multiple use landscapes. UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard baseline score of 18  <b>Target:</b> Increase of institutional capacity as measured by a 50% increase in UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard baseline value</p>	<p><b>Activities undertaken to increase institutional capacity</b></p> <p>Development of landscape management strategies and plans.</p> <p>Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in local village planning</p> <p>Technical support provided to government line departments</p> <p>Training and capacity building to generate awareness and</p>	<p>Training organized for landscape level representatives from various government departments like Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Forest, Health, and Women &amp; Child Welfare  Development to improve capacities for implementation of the landscape-based approach to conservation. Solar assessment conducted for Primary Health care Centres (PHC) to green their energy requirements in the Gangotri landscape, Uttarakhand.</p> <p>Training conducted for local communities in Darma-Byans landscape on legal aspects of collection and harvesting of Cordyceps, national &amp; international policy directives on conservation and sustainable harvesting practices.</p> <p>Libraries established at the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force post, that aid in knowledge strengthening of law enforcement agencies and developing coordination.</p> <p>Training programme for frontline staff from various Law enforcement agencies on illegal trade in wildlife in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh.</p> <p>Capacity development framework finalised for Himachal Pradesh by Wildlife Institute of India. Training modules have been categorized into three themes: Biodiversity conservation, Biodiversity monitoring and Sustainable management and livelihood. A training calendar has also been</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>			

	capacity of key stakeholders.	developed for the stakeholders of the project.						
<p><b>Indicator 1.3.</b> Reduced pressure and prevented degradation of alpine meadows and sub-alpine forests</p> <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</p> <p><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 sequestered and avoided respectively.</p>	<p><b>Activities undertaken to prevent degradation of alpine meadows</b></p> <p>One Health approach to reduce pressure on project landscapes by key stakeholders</p> <p>Identifying extent of habitat degradation</p>	<p>Para-vets trained under the project are engaged for the “One health Approach” baseline survey across three levels i.e. Community level, Frontline worker level and the Senior Government officer level in Uttarakhand and Sikkim</p> <p>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.</p>				<p>Activities related to identification of habitat degradation in Himachal Pradesh Landscape presented to Govt. The consultations with landscape stakeholders could not be held due to COVID 19 restrictions. The same will be done in coming quarters. The intervention on demonstration of One Health initiated</p>		
<p><b>Indicator 1.4.</b> Extent of degraded alpine pastures/rangelands and sub-alpine forests under sustainable management regimes</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Approximately 40,000 ha of alpine pastures and 2,000 ha of sub-</p>	<p><b>Regeneration activities undertaken for degraded alpine pasture/rangelands</b></p> <p>Soil and Water conservation</p> <p>Plantation work</p>	<p>Soil water conservation efforts undertaken by development of waterholes &amp; check-dams in Darma-Byans landscape for the improvement of wildlife habitat, covering 43 ha. of forests governed by the village forest council in Darma-Byans landscape, Uttarakhand.</p>				<p>Activities for restoration of degraded habitats implemented as planned</p>		

<p>alpine forests under continued degradation through overuse  <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>Sea buckthorn (Hippophaesp) nursery beds developed, covering an area of 2 ha. in Darma-Byans landscape, Uttarakhand (expected 10,000 seedlings coverage for plantation is approx. 100 ha.</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 HCVMs 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 managed as Biodiversity Heritage</p>	<p><b>Management regimes to conserve High Conservation Value Areas (HCVAs)</b></p> <p>Identifying HCVAs</p> <p>Biodiversity Heritage Sites</p> <p>High Altitude wetland</p> <p>Medicinal plant conservation &amp; development areas (MPCDA)</p> <p>Strengthen community-based forest management</p>	<p>Identification and broad demarcation of 23 Potential High Conservation Value Areas (HCVAs) covering 120744 ha. geo-spatial analysis has been completed in 1st quarter of 2021, In continuation to that survey and demarcation work has started in one Biodiversity Heritage Site inside the Gangotri - Govind landscape, Uttarakhand covering 100 ha. area.</p> <p>Four potential Medicinal Plant Conservation and Development Areas (MPCDA) covering an area of 999 Ha have been identified, mapped in the Changthang landscape, Ladakh in partnership G.B. Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment. Additionally, Sustainable Harvesting Protocols have been developed for 10 key MAP species.</p> <p>Baseline data regarding 2 Biodiversity Heritage Sites in the fringes of Khangchendzonga National Park, Sikkim including biodiversity values and geographical extent, has been</p>				<p>The work of identifying and delineation of HCVs finalized and presented to the State Govts as planned</p>			

Sites11 resulting in projected avoided 0.46 – 0.49 m tCO2 over 30-year period		collected in partnership with the State Biodiversity Board.							
<b>Total Outcome 1</b>							327340	-599073	Reversals done for aligning the exp as per budget in prodoc and activities undertaken as per outcome
<b>Outcome 2: Improved and diversified livelihood strategies and improved capacities of community and government institutions for sustainable natural resource management and conservation</b>									
<p>Output 2.1 Participatory community-based village level micro plans developed for enhancing and diversifying livelihoods and improving natural resources management</p> <p>Output 2.2 Pilot projects on sustainable community based natural resources management, and sustainable livelihood activities are supported</p> <p>Output 2.3 New and enhanced value chain products and services providing ecologically sustainable livelihood are developed and implemented by local communities</p>									
<b>Indicator 2.1</b> : Extent under sustainable 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	<b>Activities to bring project landscape/areas under sustainable natural resource management practices</b>  Reducing dependency on natural resources								
<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>Activities undertaken to increase community incomes from sustainable natural resource management</b>	Covid-19 home isolation medicines kits prepared by tribal women from project landscape in Uttarakhand for covid-19 relief work to support District Administration Uttarkashi. The effort promotes the use of upcycled cloth bags instead of plastic bags.The livelihood of 20 tribal women was enhanced by Rs.				The livelihood activities hampered due to COVID related restrictions. However, efforts has been taken to support districts administration in COVID relief			

<p><b>Baseline:</b> Baseline to be established in YR1 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>Off-Farm Producer Organizations</p> <p>Eco-Tourism</p> <p>Medicinal and aromatic plants</p>	<p>2000/- in 7 days through this activity.</p> <p>New trails &amp; beneficiaries identified under the EcoTourism model in the Gangotri –Govind landscape. Livestock medicine kits have been distributed to para-vets to help the community in accessing veterinary services at their doorstep in remote areas of Gangotri and Govind Landscape.</p> <p>Draft proposal and bye-laws developed for a planned society 'Pangi Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Society' for its registration and subsequent incorporation as Farmers Produce Organization (FPO) and its direct tie up with the identified user industry. A list of 80 farmers nominated by the Biodiversity Management Committees, are proposed as members of the society. FPO to be formed by 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter, in Himachal Pradesh</p>							
<p><b>Indicator 2.3.</b> Number of community members trained, adopting community-based agricultural, agro-pastoral, natural resource management and livelihood activities  <b>Baseline:</b> 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</p>	<p><b>Activities undertaken for training and capacity building of community members</b></p> <p>Promoting natural resource management and livelihood activities at the landscape level</p> <p>Handloom and Handicraft development</p>	<p>In Uttarakhand, 20 village women trained on marketing and value chain of traditional crops and MAP during exposure visits, training program on handicraft &amp; handlooms value chain organised for 53 women artisans that broadly covered profit &amp; loss analysis, modern designs &amp; Natural dye work. Selection of trainee for Parataxonomy 2<sup>nd</sup> batch initiated</p> <p>Buyer-seller meet organized with 50 women beneficiaries of the nettle products value addition initiative in North Sikkim, where a buy back guarantee for processed nettle fiber has been ensured from</p>				<p>The communities has been supported in building convergences with the market through organizing buyer seller meet.</p>			

sectors and for multiple use. <b>Targets:</b> 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		local entrepreneurs working with fiber based products.							
<b>Total Outcome 2</b>							136750	634576	Reversals done for aligning the exp as per budget in prodoc and activities undertaken as per outcome
<b>Outcome 3: Enhanced enforcement, monitoring and cooperation to reduce wildlife crime and related threats</b>									
<p>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</p> <p>Output 3.2. Law enforcement agencies are provided with technical support and training to increase capacity for combating wildlife crime</p> <p>Output 3.3. Community based surveillance, monitoring and wildlife crime and conflict prevention system developed and tested</p> <p>Output 3.4 Mechanisms for partnerships on inter-state and transboundary cooperation for tackling wildlife crime and improving species conservation in Himalayan ecosystem are developed and implemented</p>									
<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	<b>Activities to engage community members in monitoring and surveillance</b>					No new activities implemented in the Q2. However, continuous engagement with the trained community members through online medium has been done to assess the COVID situation on ground			

monitoring and surveillance in community battalions (At least 20% women) to serve as deterrent to wildlife crime									
<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									
<b>Indicator 3.3.</b> Annual Number of human-wildlife conflicts leading to livestock and crop losses and retaliatory killings of wildlife <b>Baseline:</b> Baseline will be developed in Year 1 <b>Target:</b> At least 50% decrease in HWCs	<b>Activities undertaken to decrease incidences of Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC)</b>  HWC information collection and database	A consolidated report on 10-years of Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC) data has been prepared that shows district and species wise trends of HWC conflict in Uttarakhand				The HWC mitigation strategy and SOPs finalized and submitted to the state Govt.			
<b>Total Outcome 3</b>							176280	527221	Reversals done for aligning the exp as per budget in prodoc and activities undertaken as per outcome
<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</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 0 (A number of areas where policy reform is required exists)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 3 policy recommendations officially approved and implemented</p>	<p><b>Policy and regulatory mechanisms identified</b></p> <p>State Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (SBSAP)</p> <p>Model Wetland Management Plan</p> <p>Constitution of State Wetland Authority</p>	<p>State Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (SBSAPs) are being drafted for the Union Territories of Ladakh and Jammu &amp; Kashmir with technical support from Celestial Earth Pvt. Ltd. . In this quarter, The draft SBSAP for the Union Territory of Jammu &amp; Kashmir has been submitted to the Biodiversity Council of Jammu &amp; Kashmir for their review.</p> <p>Further in Ladakh, specific strategies towards biodiversity conservation, resource mobilisation, and monitoring were recommended under the following action points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Strengthening and integrating in situ, on-farm and ex-situ conservation</li> <li>•Augmentation of Natural Resources Base and its suitable utilization: Ensuring inter and intra-generational equity</li> <li>•Regulating introduction and management of invasive alien species</li> <li>•Assessment of vulnerability, and adaption to climate change</li> <li>•Incorporation of biodiversity concerns in economic and social development</li> <li>•Pollution and environmental externalities</li> <li>•Developing Integrated Biodiversity Database:</li> <li>•Strengthening and implementation of policy</li> <li>•Developing local capacities for biodiversity conservation and appropriate use of new technologies</li> <li>•Use of economic instruments/ valuation in Biodiversity related decision-making processes</li> <li>•Developing international cooperation</li> </ul>				<p>The SBSAP for UT of Ladakh and J&amp;K drafted and shared with the Govt.</p>			
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<p><b>Indicator 4.2:</b> Number of project best practices used in development and implementation of other conservation initiatives</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 0 (A few best practice publications etc., but the project will make efforts for additional project specific lessons to be documented)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 10 best practices documented, disseminated and up-scaled in non-project areas</p>	<p><b>Project Best Practices identified</b></p>	<p><b>Good Practices emerging from the project:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Wildlife Database Centre and Management Information System established in Uttarakhand collects temporal data of Illegal Trade in Wildlife and Human Wildlife Conflict for analysis and further interventions to reduce the same.</li> <li>2. Participatory snow leopard monitoring being conducted in project landscapes. This has been achieved by training local youth in citizen science and taxonomy under the project.</li> <li>3. Off-Farm Farmer Producer Organizations (OFPO) established in Uttarakhand and Sikkim towards income enhancement of local communities, with a focus on women empowerment</li> <li>4. Greening practices of key contributors to habitat degradation by installing new and innovative high-altitude biogas Digesters in Ladakh</li> <li>5. Video documentation of 10 existing best practices conducted in project landscapes and 20 practices documented in print on wildlife conservation in India</li> </ol>			<p>The progress is on track</p>			
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<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><b>Awareness programmes and development of knowledge products</b></p>	<p><b>17% of participating households in Uttarakhand are aware of conservation, sustainable natural resource use and wildlife crime prevention benefits. The following activities have been conducted to further achieve the target percentage, following which assessment of awareness will be taken in next quarter.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bilingual brochures have been developed on one health approach &amp; zoonotic diseases for the awareness programme scheduled to be organised in next quarter.</li> <li>2. Informative sign boards on sustainable natural resource management with project information are placed in 30 villages at the prominent place considering it as a better medium of spreading awareness among the targeted population.</li> <li>3. Leaflet on SARS COV-2 Zoo &amp; wildlife sanctuaries guidelines developed &amp; circulated to all the Protected Areas and relevant stakeholders.</li> <li>4. E-Survey forms developed for situation analysis impact of COVID-19 on the lives and livelihoods of the landscape community; the survey will start in July 2021.</li> <li>5. Prepared IEC materials for Covid-19 vaccination awareness in partnership with the electronic</li> </ol>					<p>Landscape/State specific knowledge material developed</p>			
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		<p>Vaccination Intelligence Network project of UNDP and the Government of India that will be used by youth volunteers to aware village communities regarding vaccination.</p> <p>6. A conservation focused drive organized for 40 school girls in the Darma landscape. 80% participants reported being satisfied with the SL conservation drive.</p> <p><b>Himachal Pradesh:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Species specific Standard operating procedures for human wildlife conflict cases and Sustainable harvesting and cultivation protocols translated into local hindi language for its development into booklets for the community and other stakeholders</li><li>2. Pamphlets developed for identifications of species and parts by TRAFFIC India for the species under trade from Wildlife crime point of view.</li><li>3. Individual posters developed by TRAFFIC India for the species under trade/wildlife crime for their easy identification and main features.</li></ol> <p><b>Sikkim:</b></p>						
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		1. Brochures developed to raise awareness on the One Health approach and key wildlife species targeted for poaching/ illegal trade in the project landscape							
Total Outcome 4							13000	-285720	Reversals done for aligning the exp as per budget in prodoc and activities undertaken as per outcome
							Sub Total: 277,004		
							Project Management Expenses:22,162		
							Grand Total: 299,166		

**Delivery Status:**

Delivery target for 2021: USD 2,000,000

Delivery for 2021 by end of quarter 2: USD 809,915

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

IN Q2, the project landscapes have also witnessed spike in the COVID cases and Govt. has imposed lockdown/curfew for almost entire quarter. The project teams could not visit the landscape physically. However, subsequent efforts have been taken to connect with the stakeholders at state and landscape level through online platforms. The strategies/findings of ongoing assignments under different outcomes/outputs finalized and presented to the Govt. counterparts. In Uttarakhand, the project has supported District Administration in greening the COVID relief efforts, which was appreciated by the Govt.

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

The progress in this quarter slowed down especially related to the livelihood outcome. For the Outcome 1, 3, and 4, the work for finalization of strategies and plans, knowledge material etc. finalized.

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

- The funds of last year have been revalidated at the end of the quarter, which shall be used to implement the activities in Q3. However, the AWP of 2021-22 has still not been approved by NPSC and funds have not been sanctioned. This will hamper timely implementation of activities at the landscape.
- COVID-19 pandemic: Procedural delays, e.g. processing of approvals/sanctions at Central and State Government levels, postponement of field activities, inability to carry out travel related activities, e.g. exposure visits for capacity development.

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

- The issue related to fund transfer to state

## **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 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,

### **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 conducted veterinary trainings for citizen scientists, which saw low participation of women due to constraints of time, location etc. Towards this, the project is developing customized modules that will overcome the constraints and which will not require women to travel out of their villages.
- The project landscapes are based in the high-altitude Himalayan region, which have a very short summer window, allowing for roads to open and agriculture to be practiced. The time is most utilized by the local communities to prepare and store enough food to survive the harsh and long winter. On-ground project interventions are also conducted during this time contributing to competing demands on time for the local community.
- Based on anecdotal evidence, field teams have noticed a gendered response to conservation activities where women are more interested in participating in such activities whereas men are more concerned with economic benefits.
- 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.