



Partner Factsheet of Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative (KSLCDI)

Mission

CHEA's mission is to develop and provide integrated and innovative solutions, in cooperation with regional and international partners that foster direct action and policy changes for overcoming the environmental, economic and social vulnerability of the mountain people.

Founded in 1981

Location: Nainital, Uttarakhand, India

Type of Institution: **Non-Governmental Organisation, accredited as scientific and industrial research organization by the Government of India**



Village meeting at KSLCDI

Women participation in plantation



Role within KSLCDI

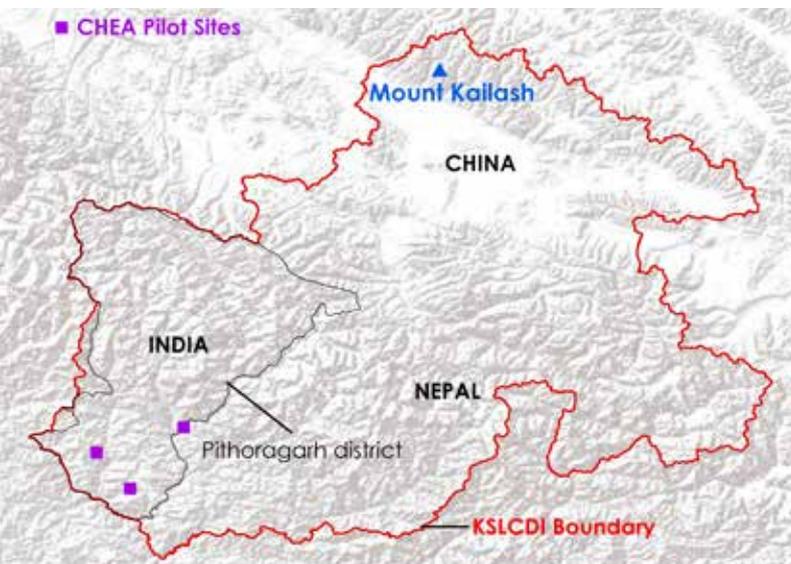
Since January 2013, CHEA has been responsible for the implementation of Component 1 – Innovative Livelihood Approaches in Kailash Sacred Landscape (KSL) India. They are addressing income enhancement through promotion of high value products and heritage tourism in the Kailash Sacred Landscape in India/ Uttarakhand.



Poly house at Van Raji

“The Kailash project is special to me because historically Kailash has been a source of livelihood and spiritual guide for our people and it has potential to contribute further.”
(Dr. Pushkin Phartiyal – Executive Director of CHEA)

“The Kailash project is a means for transboundary cooperation to prove that development and conservation are our common concerns.” (Swati Bisht – Project Manager of CHEA)



CHEA's Objectives in KSLCDI

Component 1: Innovative Livelihood

- Pro poor and inclusive value chains addressing income improvement, climate change adaptation and water, energy management are strengthened
 - Value chains for five niche products are strengthened (intervention points, upgrading strategies including bottom lines)
 - Two training courses and two workshops for key stakeholders (organised communities, landscape institutions, heritage tourism stakeholders) are held
- Heritage tourism plan addressing income improvement, climate change adaptation and water, energy management developed and implementation are supported
 - Socio-economic vulnerability and climate change adaptation capacity assessment reports are available

Geographic areas of focus in development blocks in the Kailash project

- Village in Bin Development Block (Pithoragarh): Chyura honey and by product
- Village of Didihat, Kunalichina and Dharchula (Pithoragarh): kidney bean and bamboo handicraft
- Village in Bin Development Block (Pithoragarh): off-season vegetable cultivation
- Village Patal Bhuwneahar (Gangolihaat): heritage tourism

Beneficiaries

Market and weather information through ICT: 1,250 beneficiaries
Bee keeping management/transboundary visit: beneficiaries
Bio-Gas stove provisions: 40 direct beneficiaries
Polyhouse provision: 40 direct beneficiaries

Project in collaboration with



Photos: CHEA

ICIMOD gratefully acknowledges the support of its core donors: the Governments of Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Austria, Norway, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

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Objective/Vision

The research and development programmes of the institute seek to advance scientific knowledge, evolve integrated management strategies, demonstrate their efficacy for the conservation of natural resources, and ensure environmentally sound development in the entire Indian Himalayan Region. The activities are centered around six thematic areas based on stakeholders' needs: socioeconomic development, environmental assessment and management, watershed process and management, knowledge products and capacity building, biodiversity conservation and management, biotechnological applications.

Founded in 1988

Location: Kosi-Katarmal, Almora (Uttarakhand), India

Type of Institution: **Autonomous Institute of the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Government of India**



KSLCDI yatra 2014

KSLCDI yatra 2014



Role within KSLCDI

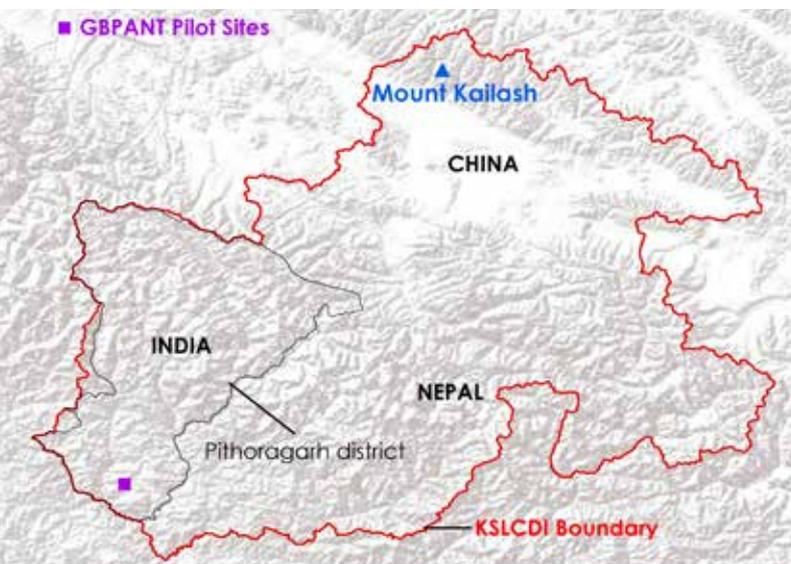
G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development (GBPIHED) is the focal organization for the Indian partners to coordinate and streamline the activities within Kailash Sacred Landscape (KSL) India. On the level of implementation GBPIHED has the lead in component 4 – Long Term Conservation and Monitoring. In Component 2 Eco-System Management GBPIHED is working in cooperation with the Wildlife Institute of India.



Community interaction

“As a stakeholder, researcher and manager for the association, Kailash project is special for me because of its diversity, challenges and opportunities. Community development is strengthened through eco-system management.”

(Dr. Badrish S. Mehra / GBPIHED)



GBPIHED Objectives in KSLCDI

Component 2 – Eco-system management for sustaining services

- Seven Action Research Plans are implemented according to the established standard
 - Assessment report about ecological vulnerability at landscape level are prepared
- Community based Local Ecosystem Management Plans developed and implementation are supported
 - ES integrity and services of critical habitats are monitored and valuated (Complete Valuation of all services)
- Community based Resources Management Plans developed and implementation are supported

Component 4: Conservation and longterm environmental monitoring

- Conservation Strategy Plans operationalized and implementation in each pilot site is supported
 - Awareness needs assessment as per stakeholders' types and customised awareness package are developed
- Long-term Biodiversity Monitoring Systems developed and implementation supported

Geographic areas of focus in the Kailash project

Kailash Sacred Landscape of India (total area 7,120km²) spreads over districts Pithoragarh (96%) and Bageshwar (4%). The activities of KSL India are piloted in the sub-watersheds Jhulaghat and Ramganga Puvri.

GBPIHED focuses on the implementation in 2 micro-watersheds (Jajurauli and Baans), within Ramganga Puvri Sub-watershed, Pithoragarh District.

Beneficiaries

Water resource mapping: 27,785 beneficiaries
 Fodder nursery for increase in resilience: 250 direct beneficiaries
 Participatory Rural Appraisal: 3,000 beneficiaries

Project in collaboration with



Photos: GBPIHED

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State Biodiversity Board Uttarakhand (SBB)



ICIMOD

FOR MOUNTAINS AND PEOPLE



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Objective/Vision

The State Biodiversity Board was constituted by the Government of Uttarakhand State in India under the Indian Biological Diversity Act, 2002. It is a statutory autonomous body for implementation of the Act in Uttarakhand State. It is mandated to the conservation of biological diversity, its sustainable use and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the usage of biological resources.

The SBB has the vision to conserve the natural heritage of the State including the unique, biodiversity rich and fragile ecosystems of the State such as forests, grasslands, wetlands and mountain ecosystems and their species including wild and domesticated biodiversity, genetic resources and ecological and environmental processes.

Primacy to be given to in situ conservation of the State's biological and cultural diversity located both within and outside the State's protected areas.

Founded in 2002

Location: Dehra Dun (Uttarakhand) India

Type of Institution: **Statutory Autonomous Body under the Government of Uttarakhand State, India**



Pali Village community meeting

Kuntola Village Meeting



Role within KSLCDI

Since March 2014 G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development (GBPIHED), the coordinating institute of Kailash Sacred Landscape India, has subcontracted the State Biodiversity Board of Uttarakhand to implement activities within Component 3 – Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) in Kailash Sacred Landscape India.



Landscape of Pali Village

SBB Objectives in KSLCDI

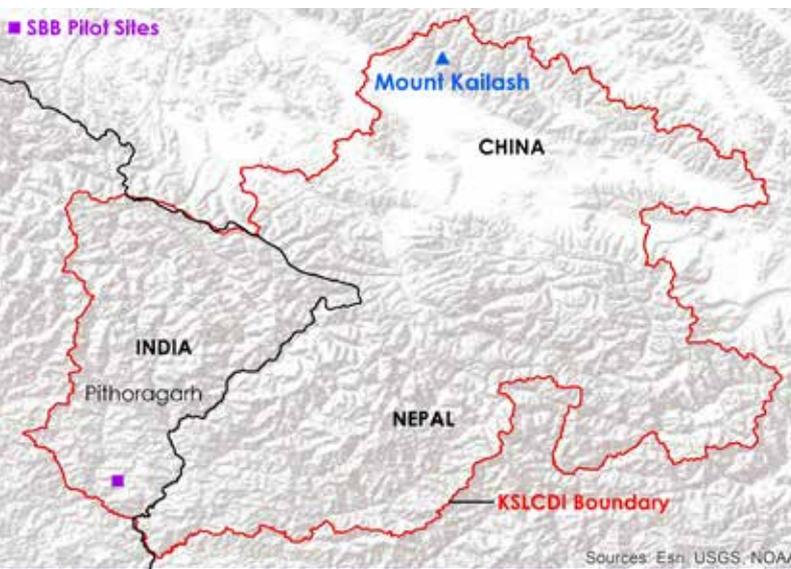
Component 3 – Access and benefit sharing

- Traditional Knowledge System on biodiversity resources are available
- Documentation on Community Rights and Benefit Sharing from biological resources are available
- Institutional Capacities regarding the ABS mechanism is strengthened

“The Kailash project is special to US because it is a transboundary project and reinforces a landscape management approach for conserving this sacred landscape.”
(G.S. Pande – SBB Member Secretary)



Manual grinding of food grains



Geographic areas of focus in the Kailash project

Kailash Sacred Landscape of India: Total area: 7,120 km² spreads over districts Pithoragarh (96%) and Bageshwar (4%). The activities of KSL India are piloted in the sub-watersheds Jhulaghat and Ramganga Puvri in the 6 villages: Pali, Kuthera, Kuntola, Simalkote, Himkhola and Jaykote.

Beneficiaries

Formation of biodiversity management committees: 2,700 beneficiaries

Project in collaboration with



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Photos: SBB

ICIMOD gratefully acknowledges the support of its core donors: the Governments of Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Austria, Norway, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

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Objective/Vision

The Wildlife Institute of India nurtures the development of Wildlife Science and promote its application in conservation in consent with our culture and socio-economic milieu. WII carries out wildlife research in biodiversity, endangered species, wildlife policy, wildlife management, wildlife forensics, spatial modeling, eco-development, and climate change. It also offers training program, academic courses and advisory in wildlife research and management.

Founded in 1982

Location: Dehradun (Uttarakhand), India

Type of Institution: **Autonomous Institute under the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC), Government of India**



Cammon leopard captured through camera trap

Role within KSLCDI

WII is one of the partner organizations working in close cooperation with G.B. Panit Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development (GBPIHED), ICIMOD and Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India in Kailash Sacred Landscape (KSL) India.

On the implementation level WII is the lead institute for the implementation of Component 2 - Ecosystem Management. In addition WII is also working with GBPIHED to conduct activities under Component 4 – Long Term Conservation and Monitoring with the focus on fauna.

Himalayan griffon

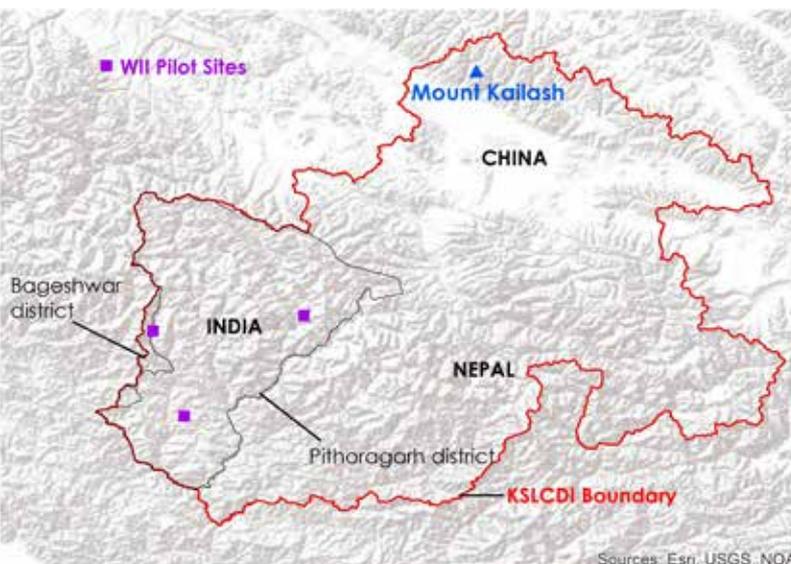




Field work: Flora and fauna mapping

“The Kailash Sacred Landscape is special to me because of its rich cultural, biological and social values. The wildlife in this landscape is unique and endangered.”

(Dr. Sivakumar / WII Scientist)



Sources: Esri, USGS, NOAA

WII's Objectives in KSLCDI

Component 2 – Ecosystem Management for sustaining services

- Seven Action Research Plans are implemented according to the established standard
 - Assessment report about ecological vulnerability at landscape level are prepared
- Community based Local Ecosystem Management Plans developed and implementation are supported
 - ES integrity and services of critical habitats are monitored and valued (Complete Valuation of all services)
- Community based Resources Management Plans developed and implementation are supported

Component 4: Conservation and long term environmental monitoring

- Conservation Strategy Plans operationalized and implementation in each pilot site is supported
- Long-term Biodiversity Monitoring Systems developed and implementation supported
 - Monitoring systems are developed (Comprehensive monitoring protocol: Climate and Vegetation monitoring etc in 2 pilots
 - Capacity building of institutions are ensured at the local level (On-site trainings, exposure visits based on good practices)

Geographic areas of focus in the Kailash project

- Kailash Sacred Landscape of India (Total area 7,120km²) spreads over districts Pithoragarh (96%) and Bageshwar (4%). The activities of Kailash Sacred Landscape (KSL) India are piloted in the sub-watersheds Jhulaghat and Ramganga Puvri.
- WII focusses on the implementation in 5 villages (Van Panchayats) in the above two sub-watersheds.

Beneficiaries

- Ecosystem assessment in Gangolihat block: 2500 beneficiaries

Project in collaboration with



Photos: WII and ICIMOD

ICIMOD gratefully acknowledges the support of its core donors: the Governments of Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Austria, Norway, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

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