

# Annual Progress Report 2015

FOR MOUNTAINS AND PEOPLE



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KSLCDI Programme Steering Committee

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## CONTENTS

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Executive Summary  | 2  |
| Acronyms and Abbreviations   | 4  |
| 1. KSLCDI Contribution to ICIMOD Strategic Goals   | 5  |
| 2. Progress in the Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative (KSLCDI) | 7  |
| 3. Financial Progress: Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative      | 16 |
| Annex 1: Consolidated Output-Level Milestones and Achievements 2015                          | 17 |
| Annex 2: Success Story of the Year 2015  | 24 |
| Annex 3: Key Events  | 25 |
| Annex 4: Total Targeted Beneficiaries in KSL Pilots  | 26 |
| Annex 5: Publications and Online Sites   | 37 |

# Executive Summary

The Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative (KSLCDI) is a collaborative initiative that aims to promote conservation and development at the transboundary scale. It is implemented in a commonly delineated landscape between China, India, and Nepal and is facilitated by ICIMOD (funded by DFID and BMZ-GIZ). The programme is now in an advanced stage of operationalisation, as all participating countries are proactively implementing targeted activities according to the implementation plan and M&E Framework and are leveraging country resources to complement the limited scale of project activities. After Nepal and China, which have already established national-level institutional mechanisms to steer work in the KSL, India is finalizing a coordination committee model at the highest level (Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change), which is steered by the federal ministry with representatives from state governments. This committee will supervise all landscape-level initiatives including KSL in the Indian Himalayan Region.

During 2015, there are some clear indications of achievements at regional and transboundary level. One of the major milestones has always been country ownership with stronger regional integration. This year, ownership of the concept of transboundary cooperation was increased through targeted 'Regional Dialogue Mechanisms', including the transboundary Jeoljibi Festival between India and Nepal; transboundary value chains (farmer-to-farmer networking at India-ICIMOD Week); common agreements on human-wildlife management options; and an interface between ANCA (Nepal) and Askot (India) conservation areas for transboundary natural resource management, Yarsagumba management, vegetation classification, and sustainable mountain forestry. Efforts from KSLCDI to ensure robust and sustained regional and global-level partnerships with key partners and forums (Global Landscapers Forum at UNFCCC, ICI, ACWADAM, UNEP-WCMC, FRI, RMCs) have been strengthened.

The Government of Nepal has officially recognized the ANCA Management Council, as a model 'institutional mechanism' that brings together communities' perceptions and the needs of socioeconomic development and conservation at the local level, while also dealing with issues related to transboundary natural resource management. This model can be scaled up to the landscape level as well. Similarly, key steps in the process of nominating KSL as a UNESCO World Heritage Site have been initiated, with active participation by the Tibet Autonomous Region, Government of China, and willingness to participate shown at the highest level in India and Nepal.

Ownership at the highest level in China, India, and Nepal has led to an enabling atmosphere for transboundary events and mutual learning. Thus, a set of community-to-community exchanges were organized between Indian and Nepal KSL (e.g. Jeoljibi Festival, networking of value chain farmers and stakeholders from Pulan County to Nepal, the springshed concept). Contributions of KSL learning in policy influencing forums is reflected by the fact that KSLCDI resource persons are proactively sought for input and participation in India's new Forest Policy Making Forum, Nepal's national bill on access and benefit sharing and its NTFP policy, and by Sichuan University on the development of a cultural services framework.

Under the livelihood component efforts to reach out to marginal farmers and establish institutional arrangements have helped to ensure the consolidation of progress made in the standardization of a package of practices and certification prioritized as a key to the sustainability of mountain product value chains. Hence, strong engagement with the private sector is being pursued, and the organic certification process has commenced in India. In KSL-India the process of organic certification of honey and other products has begun with 700 households, bring an increase in the incomes of farmers. As an example, a women-based 'allo' value chain enterprise is being supported through SABAH Nepal, SADA Nepal, and HECT Consultancy for the implementation.

Another major achievement was engagement of local change agents for innovative livelihood options through the capacity building events and have paid off, e.g. Rekha Bhandari in KSL-India is currently handling a women cooperative. Local governments and councils now have greater ownership of the responsibility to provide financial support to livelihoods-related value chains. The local government in Pulan County, TAR, China, has focused on

responsible tourism in its master plan. One-hundred-and-fifty sacred sites around Mount Kailash, which support the heritage concept of the core landscape, have been newly found and documented. In KSL-China, the Shengdi Tourist Company in Pulan County has expressed its availability to provide support for the development of ABS awareness raising material.

A comprehensive database has been compiled on the cryosphere across the KSL, while monitoring systems and sample plots in all pilots on biodiversity, forest ecosystems, and their services, socio-demographic changes and other climate related changes have been fully established. Early data analysis has led to validation and endorsement of seamless vegetation type classification system by three countries. The database will go a long way in strengthening the concepts of the conservation strategy and supporting its implementation.

With learning till 2015 compiled and distilled, several key publications, participation in events (UNFCCC, IPBES, India-ICIMOD Week, HKH Mountain Forestry Symposium), and a continually updated website have profiled KSLCDI across the region and the globe. This is also reflected by 43,857 KSL website site visits and numerous requests for cooperation (e.g., from CIFOR, Third Pole, Wageningen University) and networking. KSLCDI has therefore fulfilled most of its set milestones for 2015 and several outputs are now poised to reach outcome-levels, with impacts expected from 2016.

# Acronyms and Abbreviations

|         |  |
|---------|--|
| ABS     | Access and Benefit Sharing   |
| ANCA    | Api Nampa Conservation Area  |
| CBD     | Convention on Biological Diversity                                       |
| CIB     | Chengdu Institute of Biology   |
| CHEA    | Central Himalayan Environment Association                                |
| CLTS    | Community led total sanitation   |
| DFID    | Department for International Development (UK)                            |
| DoF     | Department of Forests (Nepal)  |
| DNPWC   | Department for National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (Nepal)          |
| DPR     | Department of Plant Resources (Nepal)                                    |
| FRI     | Forest Research Institute (India)  |
| FNCCI   | Federation of Nepalese Chamber Of Commerce & Industries                  |
| GBPIHED | G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment & Development               |
| GoN     | Government of Nepal  |
| GIZ     | German Agency for International Cooperation                              |
| GLORIA  | Global Observation Research Initiative in Alpine Environments            |
| GLF     | Global Landscape Forum   |
| Hi-Life | Landscape Initiative for the Far-Eastern Himalayas                       |
| ICI     | India China Institute  |
| ICIMOD  | International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development                 |
| ICT     | Information and Communications Technology                                |
| IGSNRR  | Institute of Geographic Sciences & Natural Resources Research            |
| IPBES   | Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services        |
| IUCN    | International Union for Conservation and Nature                          |
| KL      | Kangchenjunga Landscape  |
| KLCDI   | Kangchenjunga Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative          |
| KPWL    | Karakoram-Pamir Wakhan Landscape   |
| KSL     | Kailash Sacred Landscape   |
| KSLCDI  | Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative         |
| KSLIS   | Kailash Sacred Landscape Information System                              |
| LoA     | Letter of Agreement  |
| Lol     | Letter of Intent   |
| LTESM   | Long Term Environmental and Socio-Ecological Monitoring                  |
| M&E     | Monitoring and Evaluation  |
| MoU     | Memorandum of Understanding  |
| MoEFCC  | Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Government of India |
| MoFSC   | Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation, Government of Nepal           |
| NRM     | Natural Resource Management  |
| NTFP    | Non Timber Forest Product  |
| PMU     | Programme Management Unit  |
| RECAST  | Research Centre for Applied Science and Technology                       |
| REDD    | Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation             |
| RMC     | Regional Member Country  |
| RML     | Reuters Market Light   |
| SANDEE  | South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economics          |
| SARCist | South Asia Regional Cooperation  |
| SABAH   | SAARC Business Association of Home Based Workers                         |
| SBB     | State Biodiversity Board   |
| TAAAS   | Tibetan Academy of Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Science             |
| TAR     | Tibet Autonomous Region of China   |
| TUM     | Technische Universität München   |
| UNCCD   | United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification                      |
| UNEP    | United Nations Environment Programme                                     |
| UNESCO  | United National Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization       |
| UNFCCC  | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change                    |
| VC      | Value Chain  |
| VDC     | Village Development Committee (Nepal)                                    |
| WCMC    | World Conservation Monitoring Centre                                     |
| WII     | Wildlife Institute of India  |

# 1. KSLCDI Contribution to ICIMOD Strategic Goals

## 1.1 Introduction to Initiative

The Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative (KSLCDI) is a collaborative initiative that aims to promote conservation and development at transboundary scale. It is implemented in China, India, and Nepal and is facilitated by ICIMOD (funded by DFID and BMZ-GIZ). The initiative's contribution towards safe guarding the livelihoods of mountain people and ecosystems of Hind-Kush-Himalayan Region, KSLCDI has contributed in 2015 towards strategic goals of ICIMOD.

## 1.2 Widespread Adoption of Innovations Developed by KSLCDI and Partners to Adapt to Change Leading to Positive Impacts for Women, Men, and Children

Information technology is being used in KSL pilot areas as an innovative approach to disseminate information to wider list of beneficiaries. Nearly 200 people are connected through the WeChat mobile application under the Kailash programme in TAR-China (Tibetan Autonomous Region of China) that provides updated information pertaining to the cultural, biological and spiritual significance of Kailash as well as updates on government decisions around tourism development in the area. Similarly, Reuters Market Light, one of our key private sector partners, has been sharing agro-advisory information for making informed choices to 250 households, which is now benefitting 1,250 people, of which 400 are women.

Women cooperative has been formalized for promoting allo, honey and Churyee value chains in India; this is a big step in empowering women in developing and managing enterprises for mountain products.

As an instance KSL-India pilot adopting improved vegetable production practices showed 30% increase in per unit area bringing an income of INR 220 000 to 80 households.

## 1.3 Significant Advances in the Generation and Use of Relevant Data, Knowledge, and Analysis

With the establishment of long term monitoring sites across KSL, meteorological data, vegetation sampling (e.g. forests, invasive species) biodiversity monitoring in GLORIA sites, rural appraisals data and springsheds management protocols are providing wide variety of datasets being used to prepare landscape level baselines as well as contributed to local planning processes. For instance, the spatial maps generated through KSLCDI have been integral part of the ANCA management plan.

KSLCDI has 21 publications (technical, peer-reviewed and general articles) since 2012. This number is expected to increase with communication strategy in place as well few papers in pipeline. The Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative (KSLCDI) has been referred in the IUCN-published book on "Transboundary Governance: Protected Area Management Best Practices Guidelines". Kailash web portal is used as central repository for KSL related publications, including 21 KSLCDI publications. There have been a total of 16312 full text downloads of KSLCDI relevant publications of 246,728 total downloads of ICIMOD publications.

## 1.4 Significantly Developed Human and Institutional Capacity

Sixty institutions participated in the capacity development events conducted in 2015, totalling 155 participants (21 female) that are not directly involved with KSLCDI. Details on global, regional and national events are further provided in ANNEX 3. As continued practice of "Mentoring Partners" the capacity of key partner's representatives

for landscape governance in all countries was strengthened through a “Landscape Governance course” organised by Wageningen University, CIFOR and World Agroforestry Centre. This course will be offered in 2016 at ICIMOD for other initiatives in collaboration with Wageningen University.

At individual level 2425 people out of whom 23 % were women (561) participated so far in various capacity development events on innovative livelihood and water resources management.

## **1.5 Policies and Practices Considerably Influenced by the Work of ICIMOD and Its Partners**

Based on KSL experience in forestry across HKH problems and challenges have commonality thus demanding a concentrated effort to analyse, reflect and recommend improvements. KSLCDI took the initiative of deliberating on the need of transformation of mountain forestry in terms of policy and practice and future research focus. The recommendations of the “Mountain forestry symposium in 2015” are building the perspective from local to national level and contributing to policy processes in several countries (e.g. New National Forest Policy Formulation Process in India, National ABS Bill to protect biodiversity and NTFP Policy in Nepal). The capacity building of local stakeholders of Api Nampa Conservation Area (ANCA) (covering area of 1903 km<sup>2</sup>) has led to the establishment and recognition of the ANCA Management Council that directly relates with its 59000 resident population. ANCA provides the institutional format for future bottom-up mechanism to landscape approach and transboundary cooperation. The ANCA Management Plan has also been endorsed by the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation, Nepal, and 21 million Nepali Rupees have been allocated for its implementation by the government for 2016. ICIMOD has been instrumental with the establishment of Pulan County Government Tourism Plan with focus on responsible tourism and cultural preservation (KSL China).

## **1.6 Enhanced Regional Cooperation Related to Sustainable Mountain Development**

One of the key objectives of KSL is to build and demonstrate a rationale based on transboundary landscape approach to enhance regional cooperation. KSL has adopted this approach and through an organic process ownership of the Kailash Sacred Landscape from the local to the policy levels is contributing to regional cooperation. Several on-demand regional events have improved the relevance of policy and practices related dialogue forums. Since its inception KSLCDI programme has been able to establish the following regional cooperation mechanism which are sustainable:

- Regional Programme Steering Committee (comprised of joint secretaries from three participating countries) to represent their governments for improving regional cooperation in KSL region.
- Thematic regional dialogues are organised on human-wildlife conflict, markets for value chains and Springshed management (senior government officials and scientists participated in these events).
- Regional exchanges are taking place through “Yatras”.
- Same regional cooperation models are being replicated in other ICIMOD regional landscape initiatives like; KPWL, KLCDI and HI-LIFE.
- Promoted regional heritage tourism through guidelines and engagement with private sector organisations.

## **1.7 Global Recognition of the Importance of Mountains, and Global Resources Made Available to Mountain People to Ensure Improved and Resilient Livelihoods and Ecosystems**

Among other key initiatives of ICIMOD, KSLCDI works closely with its participating countries and partner organizations to highlight issues of mountain communities to influence global policy arenas and bodies such as the UNFCCC, CBD, IUCN, UNESCO and IPBES. At UNFCCC, India presented KSLCDI in its effort to profile climate-friendly conservation and development efforts and learning thereof. At the same event, in Global Landscapes Forum, KSLCDI was presented as a best practice in a major publication “The Little Sustainable Landscapes Book” published and launched at Landscapes for People, Food and Nature Initiative. Similarly, IUCN’s major publication on transboundary governance, global best practices published in 2015 has KSLCDI embedded in the book.

## 2. Progress in KSLCDI

The programme is now in an advanced stage of operationalisation, as all participating countries are proactively implementing targeted activities and leveraging country resources to complement the programme objectives.

After Nepal and China's successful development of National Coordination Committee (NCC) to steer KSL in their respective countries, India at its highest level of MOEFCC as nodal ministry, is working on developing the Coordination Committee model, which could be steered by the federal ministry with representatives of the State of Uttarakhand as part of the nominated body. However, at national level, India is also aiming to develop a "Common Landscapes Steering Forum" as a mechanism to steer KSL and other initiatives at the highest level of MOEFCC for mutual learning and focus policy influence in the longer run.

### 2.1 Programme Beneficiary Reach

As of December 2015, 33,422 people, of which 11,164 female (33%) have been reached through KSLCDI activities in China, India and Nepal. In illustration below, Nepal's beneficiary reach is low owing to stagnation of work post-Earthquake, because of which team could not conduct many activities. Among total 2425 beneficiaries mentioned, 23 % were women (561) who participated directly in various capacity development events on innovative livelihood and water resources management activities of KSLCDI.

Once the baseline information is consolidated in coming year, number direct beneficiaries expected to be higher. Engagement and capacity building of local change agents such as Ms Rekha Bhandari in KSL-India has paid off as through programme inputs she started with the group of women in Jajroli village and is currently handling a cooperative which can be fully utilized in all other pilot villages wherever livelihoods related outputs are to be reached.

### 2.2 Innovation in Livelihoods

Further to illustrate, the special feature about the "Livelihoods Component" is the outreach to "Marginal Farmers and Institutional Arrangements" that are ensuring consolidation of the progress made so far and tap linkages between consistent and standardized market products .

Local government, community leaders and representatives of key tourism companies from KSL China organized an awareness programme in the Huor pilot site for community-led total sanitation (CLTS). After the event, the Pulan local government has prioritized sanitation programmes in their ongoing development scheme. Similar capacity building exercise was done with forest tribes (Van Rajis) living in KSL-India. The communities here have taken charge of management processes for keeping high standards of hygiene.

A major contribution to boost responsible tourism was the training on South Asian Food and Beverage course for local restaurant owners of the KSL-China pilots in Lhasa attended by 12 participants from Pulan County (11 women).

Figure 1: Outreach of KSLCDI Activities in China, India, and Nepal (2015)

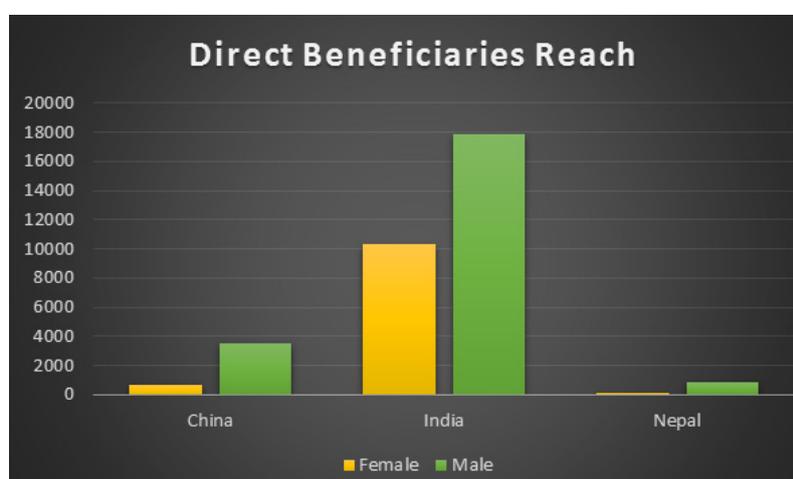




Figure 2: Women attending training

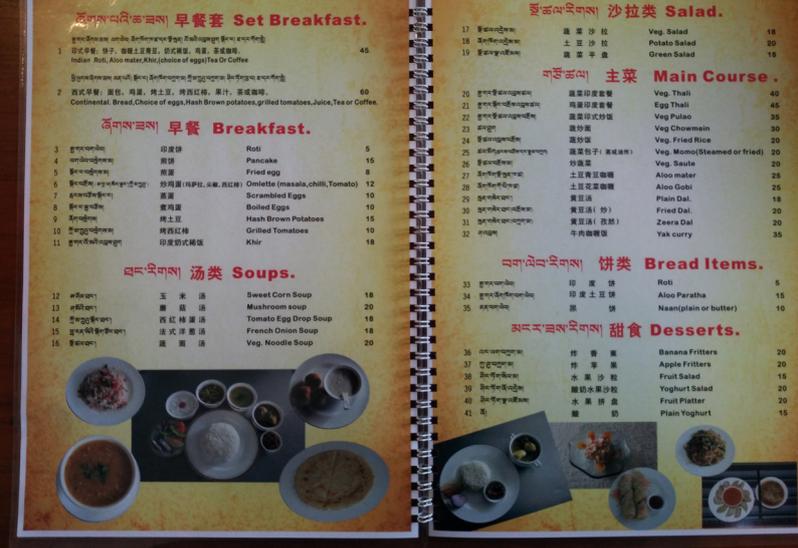


Figure 3: Menu in three languages (Tibetan, Chinese and English) with photos and suggested price

### 2.3 Bringing Mountain Farmers Closer to Markets

Keeping in view the previous best cases in marketing of livelihoods products in HKH, standardisation of package of practices and certification has great relevance for sustainability. Hence strong engagement with private sector is being pursued and also organic certification process has commenced in India. As an example, women-based Allo Value Chain is being supported through SABAH Nepal, SADA Nepal and HECT Consultancy for the implementation of various activities.

For ensuring the long-term sustainability of such livelihoods initiatives, capacity development and the formalization of local institutions such as chyura cooperatives in India, allo women’s enterprise in Nepal are in progress. Bhumiraj allo processing centre that has been formed to leverage the inclusive local institutions for collective action in Khar VDC pilot site is one of such example. This allo processing centre comprised with 83 members representing from various existing groups (e.g., Poverty Alleviation Group, Women/mothers groups and Allo groups).

Similarly the number of families receiving agro-advisory services by SMS from Reuters Market Light (RML) has increased by an additional 125 households. An early assessment by RML shows that the majority of farmers are benefitting and partly acting on the information received. During the India-ICIMOD Week, farmers from pilots participated in the exhibition of farm produce. It brought the groups in linkage with private sector, as well as competing enterprises from the Himalayan region. The private sector engagement need to be further explored for long term support and also safeguarding the continuation of value chain interventions after project completion.

Apart from this, the participatory natural resources management process has been oriented so that local communities are involved in designing and delivering key decisions. Thus benefits are brought from livelihoods activities on an inclusive basis while investing in activities that help sustain ecosystem services through better management.



### 2.4 Ecosystem Management, Linking Livelihoods

The other major achievement has been the “linkage of livelihoods to

Figure 4: Integrating women’s leadership skills for allo producers’ enterprise as the symbol of socioeconomic empowerment and ecosystem stewardship



Figure 5: Linking KSL value chain products to markets

the community based management plans and process” that sets the frame for overall convergence of activities to achieve set outputs while integrated ecosystem management principles at the “Landscape Approach”.

The direct support for the establishment and recognition of ANCA Management Council was successful. With that a prototype of “institutional mechanism” that in the long run will bring collectively community’s perceptions and needs of socio-economic development and thus help mainstreaming landscape approach at KSL-Nepal level.

Training on the ecosystem management framework was conducted with KSL India and Nepal in registering a total of 78 participants including 30 women partners and local resource persons in the Himkhola watershed (India). People trained have taken up similar activities in the horizontal landscape and out scaling are in process. Training of local resource persons from KSL India and Nepal on spring hydrogeology has brought attention among local communities of the need to preserve their spring as the only source of water during stress situations.

The first ever pilot visit in KSL China by the GIZ and ICIMOD Team has given good insights into ground realities and progress made. The team could interact with local government, communities, and other stakeholders on objectives and progress with special focus on livelihoods and tourism development and potential of Pulan County in relation to heritage tourism.

## 2.5 Policy Influence and Leveraging Resources

Regional cooperation and policy influencing processes were promoted through the Transforming Mountain Forestry Symposium held in Dehradun. One of the key recommendations from the symposium was “harmonizing the nomenclature of forest types across the HKH”. A follow up regional workshop was held to harmonize the use of common forest types as a basis for good forest management at the regional scale.

Figure 6: Linking local priorities, knowledge and plans with ecosystem-based approaches



Building on national perspectives a regional dialogue through ‘Tracking options for sustainable management and trade on Yarsagumba in the Kailash Landscape’ event was hosted by the Bhutan Ministry of Agriculture. This event has clearly set the basis for designing and delivering more such “Regional Dialogues” that have transboundary aspects and potential to contribute to improved livelihoods and ecosystem management in KSL and other such initiatives of the HKH region.

The Api-Nampa Conservation Area (ANCA) Management Plan has also been endorsed by MoFSC, and funds have been allocated for its implementation which secures a sustainability of work beyond project. The transboundary management interface through Api Nampa Conservation Area, Nepal and ASKOT Wildlife Sanctuary, India got a boost by bringing together public actors across the KSL between India and Nepal. It provided a set of recommendations to strengthen the ground level cooperation between two countries, furthering the goal of regional cooperation for knowledge exchange. Following the scoping meeting held with UNESCO Nepal and the Ministries for Tourism and Culture and Forests and Soil Conservation, commitment for nominating KSL as UNESCO World Heritage Site is ensured. The Tibetan Autonomous Region Government has started the work on nomination of Kailash peak circumambulation and Manasarovar Lake as World Heritage Sites. This will facilitate the similar process being adopted by other two countries.

ICIMOD now is the member of task force engaged by GoN to prepare National ABS bill for being promulgated in the Parliament.

## 2.6 KSLCDI Strategy Documents and Knowledge Products

As a result of the regional knowledge management and communication strategy, some key knowledge products such as comprehensive newsletters, posters, partner program factsheets, interactive Kailash map on the website, Kailash slide documentary, and scientific papers have already been published and disseminated at various forums such as GLF, UNFCCC and India-ICIMOD week. Two key frameworks of the KSLCDI, namely, the draft ecosystem management and Long-Term Environment and Socio-ecological Monitoring are being implemented but need intensive field support from ICIMOD to ensure mainstreaming and efforts to scale out and scale up these frameworks at the regional level and beyond. KSLCDI was presented at GLF of UNFCCC by the Indian Government. KSL was featured in IUCN WCPA Guidelines Publication on Transboundary Conservation under two topics – sacred studies and the M&E framework. It also got cited in “The Little Book on Sustainable Landscapes”. An article on Himalayan springs and their importance has been published in the SARCist (Centre for Policy Research) newsletter in India. The learning from KSLCDI is now part of a GIZ publication launched at the UNFCCC conference. A peer reviewed article is published on land use change and forest fragmentation trend from KSL- Nepal. Bio-cultural protocol guidelines, another publication has been prepared to raise awareness about, and improve our understanding of, the

Figure 7: Key information flyers for value chain and springshed work



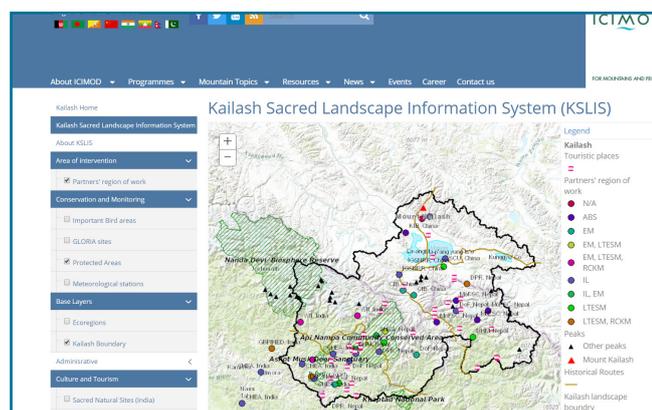
customary rights of indigenous and local communities in relation to the use of biological resources and associated traditional knowledge.

KSLCDI Website has recorded visits of 43857, with highest visit in October following the publication of two online pieces; 1. Himalayan nettle links marginalized to private sector, 2. Off season vegetables improving rural livelihoods. Next step envisaged is to actively push information through social media platform. We are working on drawing social media strategy along with continuous monitoring mechanism to reach our goal by informing our communication and knowledge sharing institution and actors goals.

## Kailash Sacred Landscape Information System (KSLIS) Launched

The Kailash Sacred Landscape Information System (KSLIS) provides a platform for structuring the collected data, and storing the data through the Regional Database Initiative of ICIMOD. This will facilitate data and information sharing as well data visualization to promote interdisciplinary collaboration and communication among the stakeholders and general users concerned with the Kailash Sacred Landscape. The aim of the information system is to fill the data gaps, showcase the progress and learning from the project, and to strengthen the policy formulation process by providing reliable, consistent and timely data for the remotest part of the Himalayan region.

Figure 8: KSL Information System



## 2.7 Gender Integration

The Transboundary Landscapes Regional Programme is committed to equal representation of gender in training courses and participatory meetings organized through KSLCDI. ICIMOD aims to provide on-the-ground backstopping to country partners on issues related to local institutions, gender and inclusiveness. In KSLCDI, gender and governance related issues are harnessed and all inclusive is being supported at the grassroots level in pilots of India and Nepal. However, apart from capacity building measures, activities are underway which will improve governance structure of local institutions for resources management and livelihood improvement providing decision-making strengths to women and disadvantaged groups in upcoming value chains enterprises and cooperatives.

## 2.8 Evaluation and Impact Orientation

The tone for this year's follow-up in strategic and implementation orientation was set by DFID as its team from the UK and India visited KSL-Nepal sites and assessed the delivery of the programme on the ground. Apart from this, ICIMOD teams have been regularly backing country partners in the field. For the first time, a team of GIZ and ICIMOD visited pilot sites in KSL-China and have given several recommendations on promoting responsible tourism and the cheese value chain. ICIMOD professionals also contributed recommendations and implementation support to these meetings. All other National Coordination Committee (NCC) meetings are taking place (apart from India), and country programmes for KSL China and Nepal are periodically reviewed. Whereas Indian partners are meeting on quarterly basis to review progress and MoEF&CC is rigorously monitoring the progress, Nepalese partners meet regularly on monthly basis at Kathmandu to review progress and effect demand-oriented instant corrective measures. However, the regional director based in Dhangadi monitors the progress in KSL-Nepal at the ground level. Chinese partners normally only meet during the field work in summer and in NCC meetings.

## 2.9 Effective Partnership Management

Partnerships have been developed with lead institutions in various thematic areas to build institutional capacities and innovation within the programme. With the partnership agreement between ICIMOD and ACWADAM, the subject of springshed management has been added to the innovative work being done at the landscape level in India and Nepal.

Partnerships with the India-China Institute (ICI), USA to deepen the understanding of cultural heritage of KSL are

implemented. This will also promote an inter-disciplinary, field-based research collaboration that would generate new understandings and knowledge on the dynamic interplay of ecology and culture in the Himalaya. The Lol with Technical University of Munich (on sustainable forest management) is finalized. The partnership with SANDEE on valuating ecosystem services in KSL pilots of India and Nepal has started and first round of field trips to assess data and capacity building needs of partners is completed and the inception methodology for India and Nepal is ready.

To address the demand of MOFSC to work in all four districts in KSL Nepal, selective action research linked to key outputs is being carried out in Baitadi and Bajhang.

Changes in practices are visible through changes in the activities of institutions known for academic research (WII). Training through KSLCDI has been influencing practices toward the integration of cross-cutting disciplines (water, biodiversity, ecosystem services, participatory local level management planning) for conservation and development with gender inclusion.

A Regular Programme Steering Committee meeting of KSLCDI was hosted by Chinese partners in Chengdu, ownership and governance structures of KSLCDI are being followed on rotational basis; the approval of the initiative's amended annual plan 2015, TORs (e.g. of PSC, NCC, PMU), and budget allocation have been received from DFID and GIZ.

## 2.10 Programme Management Unit (Pmu) at ICIMOD

In 2015, two more human resources have been added to KSLCDI team. The first one is touching the subject of socio-demographic changes (e.g. migration) that are happening due to migration of men folk and especially youth. The other one is looking in to the "Cultural Services" aspect of ecosystem services. A Development Advisor from GIZ has been installed in the field at Darchula. Moreover, RECAST and MOFSC have hired a project officer to consolidate and speed up the implementation process and monitoring in ANCA.

ICIMOD now is regularly backing up quarterly meeting of partner in India. It also participated in the annual NCC meeting in China and contributed the recommendations for integrated approach and impact-oriented implementation on the ground. PMU has organised all the key activities planned and supported all planned regional events.

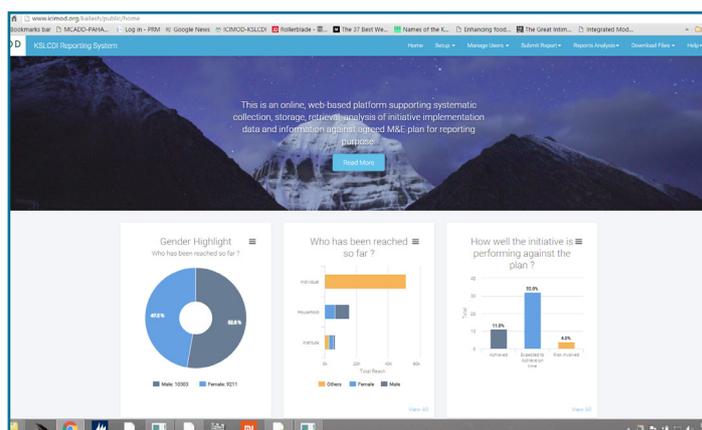
This year's annual review and planning workshop was built on the motto "Consolidate, Converge and Leverage in 2016". This keeping in view that the project has crossed its mid-term tenure and it is time to harness the learning and share it proactively. Kailash online reporting system for partners the first of its kind in ICIMOD was launched during the regional review and planning 2016.

The system is designed to allow partners to enter their reporting requirements online and to provide a platform for them to view their progress. All the partner institutions from the three regional member countries of Nepal, China and India were given brief hands on exercise into this system. The overall aim of this system is to make data reporting more systematic, organized, accessible and easier to present. The response of the partners for the new Kailash online reporting system was overall very good and is reflected from the fact that all submitted online. However, it was also realised that there is a need of making the progress of online report submission more efficient. Also there was annual report requirement.

Figure 9: KSLCDI Online Reporting System

## 2.11 KSLCDI Country Wise Major Achievements in 2015

The overall progress elaborated above is a result of country based planning of 2015 and its implementation. In each country and at regional level ICIMOD has complemented for all components as per the plan 2015. There are clear differentials in the progress made in each participating country according to the level of conduciveness for intensive field work and stakeholder interface. Accordingly, each country pilot has contributed



the detailed progress elaborated above. In the country level major achievements only the key highlights are given. Figure 10 below captures the key pilots where work has been intensive.

## 2.12 Highlights of Key Challenges

- The unrest in the Terai region of Nepal bordering with India has put serious restrictions on travel. This is in addition to disrupted land route to KSL - China after the earthquake in April and May. The current routes being used to travel to KSL Nepal and China are adding to the travel costs to the programme.
- The complete set of data available with country partners is not yet available at the regional level.

Figure 10: KSLCDI partner activity map

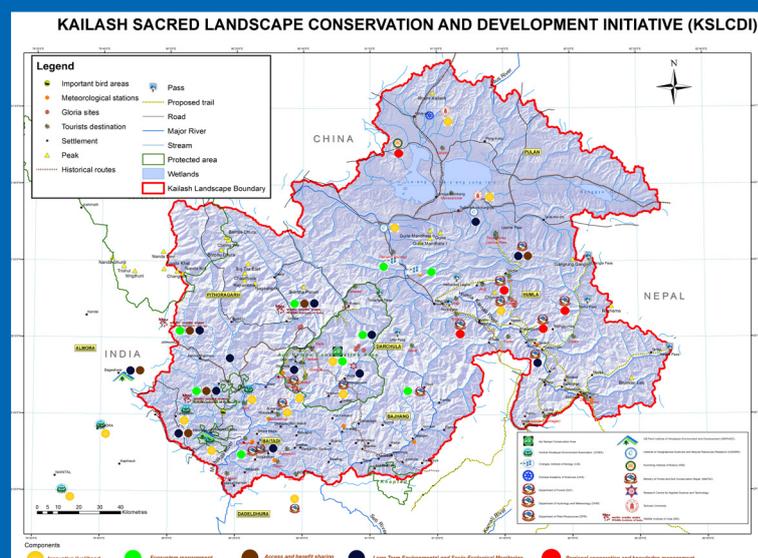


Table 1: Country Wise Major Achievements of 2015

|              | Major Achievement in 2015   |
|--------------|---|
| <b>China</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The livelihoods promotion in TAR China pilots gained momentum in 2015. The high potential of yak cheese and yoghurt (in the last quarter) value chains provided the basis for transboundary exposure trip of local government and TAAAS to Nepalese best practices. Pulan government now has initiated construction of cheese factory in Huor Township. Local government invested RMB 1-1.5 million for construction.</li> <li>• Recognizing the urgent need for upgrading the capacity of local hotel, guest house and restaurant owners on F&amp;B and hospitality, KSLCDI and Sichuan University with the support of the Himalaya Hotel Management-Lhasa have delivered a training event in Lhasa.</li> <li>• The group has worked out a menu to be offered for tourists 2016 onwards that offer choices of vegetarian menu described in three language and photographs of the dish (Figure 3)</li> </ul>   |
| <b>India</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• KSLCDI value chain products and knowledge products got a marked visibility to policymakers, market actors and consumers in one-week India-ICIMOD Week where initiative figured by displaying audio-video communication material.</li> <li>• Van Rajis, the forest dwellers have shown the way by producing 1200 Kg of red beans out of which 700 kg were for sale. 350 kg have already brought an income of INR 52 000 and at India-ICIMOD week an order of 300 Kg by a sole buyer is booked.</li> <li>• Community based management plans and participatory process have been formalized through a MoU in a tripartite agreement among the Bans-Maitoli Van Panchayat, District Administration and Wildlife Institute of India for execution of the ESM plan and support to CBOs for plan implementation.</li> <li>• In KSL India a Landscape level Consultative workshop for Capacity building of stakeholders on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) was organized.</li> <li>• The bi-lingual Newsletter "Sangju" is now contributed by all KSL partners and is disseminating KSL experience to policymakers, practitioners and local communities.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Nepal</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• KSLCDI has contributed effectively for policy processes toward National ABS bill, Yarsagumba Policy-practice guidelines, NTFP policy and the upcoming newsletter.</li> <li>• The long term institutional mechanism to practice landscape approach is formalized through registration of ANCA council and the management plan for which government funds were allocated NPR 21 million.</li> <li>• The long term monitoring mechanisms for capturing changes in socio-demography, climate, biodiversity, culture, and springsheds are now established and the hydromet data is harnessed.</li> <li>• Through the component on Long Term Environmental and Socio-Ecological Monitoring use land cover datasets for pilots in three countries are ready. This will be key database towards scaling up the landscape approach from pilots to transboundary level.</li> </ul>   |

- Some key activities in KSL Pilots on CLTS and Heritage Tourism could not be conducted thus delaying the key outputs. The hiring of consultants and starting with no-regret activity in 2015 was discussed with partners and done.
- Permission of foreigners to KSL-India and China is a big issue and often takes longer period for approval.
- Some key human resources at PMU (National Coordinator Nepal and Programme Assistant) left unexpectedly and caused marginal delays in service delivery.
- Partner's quarterly/annual reports often get delayed than the submission date. These are all for valid reasons, however, this in return causes delay in submission of Annual reports as well as financial liquidation at the end of the year.
- Selected communication specialist did not join hence a delay in disseminating knowledge products was registered. A consultant was used then to do the pending work.

## 2.13 Risk Assessment and Mitigation Measures

The following table gives a risk assessment for the KSLCDI and the mitigation measures put in place to mitigate this risk.

## 2.14 Major Deviation from 2015 Plan

Due to major earthquake in Nepal, there was a marginal delay in supporting country partners in the field and also in processing important knowledge into products. The communication specialist selected for KSLCDI could not join and therefore documentation and profiling of achievements of KSLCDI have been delayed. However, the country partners have responded positively and the momentum of progress in the field has been maintained. The resignation

| KSLCDI risk assessment   |  |
|--|--|
| Risks identified   | Mitigation measure   |
| The political, social, economic and natural atmosphere deteriorates  | KSLCDI has mainstreamed a communication strategy that leads to partners having an equitable level of information and learning on the programme progress and performance. Regular mentorship events where partners exchange their experiences and learn together are being organized to demonstrate greater ownership as integrated teams. Community-to-community exchange and networking so that an enabling atmosphere is built from the bottom-up. The nodal ministry in each country is regularly updated on positive learning made.  |
| Reform processes are stalled or very slow  | KSLCDI is sharing good lessons and practices with policy makers and several policy influencing process platforms, continue mentorship in required fields with key decision makers at all levels of programme and policy making; and adequately involve national and regional stakeholders and authorities in regional knowledge forums. Selected exposures of policymakers and practitioners to landscape pilots and Landscape Yatra.  |
| Ownership of KSLCDI at country level may go down due to low quantum of programme funding or sensitive issues               | KSLCDI is focusing on increased 'hand holding' of country partners and stakeholders, including on-the-job capacity building such as in mainstreaming of frameworks. For this action plans have been drawn for the mainstreaming of the regional communication strategy, and planning and management guidelines will be closely monitored. Bring landscape initiative steering at national levels.  |
| National and regional stakeholders and local authorities/institutions do not cooperate in the implementation of the KSLCDI | KSLCDI considers global issues such as climate change, globalization processes, and poverty alleviation as areas for collaboration; increased joint articulation of relevant cross-border issues (e.g. human-wildlife conflict, markets) by providing space in national and global forums (UNFCCC, CBD, and UNCCD, National policy making forums); focus on issues that are of common priority for all stakeholders; build regional partnerships with respect to standard protocols, technologies, and instrumentation, and make these available in an adequate and timely manner; regularly update the web portal; and motivate country partners to share and access relevant data, progress, and innovative initiatives on the ground. |
| Local communities do not devote enough time for participation in project related activities                                | KSLCDI is building on participatory approaches to livelihood innovations, ecosystem management, and socio-ecological and environment monitoring; bridging cooperation between stakeholders at the provincial level; strengthening local planning and implementation mechanisms with people's priorities; promoting innovations among local communities that are willing to share knowledge; and introducing incentive-based mechanisms. Work is being done on the economic empowerment of local women across the landscape.  |

of KSL Nepal Coordinator and Programme Associate affected operations and coordination of the programme. Both positions have been filled within the existing ICIMOD team and therefore continuity of good rapport with country partners is assured. There is a possibility of not reaching a few set targets in KSL Nepal, as country partners could not go to the field for two months, but the overall programme targets will be fulfilled. The political unrest in Nepal's Terai region bordering India restricted movements for field travel. The start of heritage tourism work in KSL Nepal and several activities in ANCA are therefore delayed. In the annual review and planning meeting the partners were asked to revisit the set targets and ensure that through ICIMOD support these will be achieved in 2015. Similarly, scope of fulfilling the financial targets for 2015 was assessed and spillovers are known that will influence the formulation of annual plan 2016. Some key livelihoods activities by providing external inputs could not be conducted in TAR China pilots (CLTS, heritage Tourism, on-site VC trainings).

## **2.15 Key Lessons Learnt**

- KSLCDI now needs to profile its learning at strategic forums at national and global levels. At the same time, intensive engagement with country partners in the field to ensure that targets of 2016 are reached in a timely manner and converted to outputs and outcomes.
- KSLCDI partners now need to be mentored for consolidation of learning, convergence of outputs to outcomes, and leveraging of resources for larger landscape investments with local stakeholders.
- Regular field level capacity building of all country partners is a must to ensure the right implementation of frameworks/methodologies and timely inputs to achieve impacts on time.
- KSLCDI would need to work towards ensuring ecosystem services at multiple scales involving diverse Stakeholder at the same time pay attention towards the standardisation of services and products that are being generated through the initiative.
- The numerous micro plans in pilots must converge to the actual landscape plan so that landscape approach perspective is built at a scale.
- The evolving landscape approach need to be a mix of community development priorities, conservation priorities based on ecosystem services vulnerability assessments and finally need to feed into existing intervention and investment plan of the state/local government.

# 3. Financial Progress

The major portion of KSLCDI funds is consumed by National Partner Contracts and ICIMOD project inception and coordination cost. Expenditure utilization for 2015 by various partners is as follows:

The year 2015 has been a very intensive year for KSLCDI. Despite the massive earthquake, protracted political uncertainty in Nepal, and limited access to pilot sites in TAR, China, country partners have made remarkable progress towards reaching milestones set for 2017. And this has been complimented with ICIMOD- KSLCDI team towards achieving the programme goals.

**Table 2 Fund utilization and spill over with KSLCDI partners - 2015**

| Country | Partners           | Agreed Budget for 2015 | Disbursed till Dec 2015 | Spent till Dec 2015 | Available spill over (2014/15) |
|---------|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| China   | IGNSRR + TAAAS     | 225,000                | 225,000                 | 220,044             | 11,251                         |
|         | CIB                | 184,000                | 184,000                 | 184,000             | 0                              |
|         | KIB                | 115,000                | 115,000                 | 115,000             | 0                              |
|         | Sichuan University | 145,000                | 145,000                 | 85,000              |                                |
| India   | GBPIHED            | 296,500                | 296,500                 | 241,680             | 41,354                         |
|         | WII                | 138,500                | 138,500                 | 159,711             | 8,381                          |
|         | CHEA               | 125,000                | 125,000                 | 115,235             | 9,765                          |
| Nepal   | RECAST             | 471,500                | 471,500                 | 396,662             | 103,823                        |
|         | Total              | 1,700,500              | 1,700,500               | 1,517,332           | 174,574                        |

## ANNEX 1. Consolidated milestones achievements at output level 2015

| Output  | Objectively Verifiable Indicators   | Milestones (2015)   | Progress  | Risks / Assumptions   | Recommendations   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| <p><b>1. Innovative livelihood and adaptation to change</b></p> <p>1.1 Pro poor and inclusive value chains addressing income improvement, climate change adaptation and water, energy management strengthened</p> <p>1.2 Heritage tourism plan addressing income improvement, climate change adaptation and water, energy management developed and implementation supported</p> | <p>1.1.1. One comprehensive high-value medicinal plants database established</p> <p>1.1.2. Value chains for five niche products strengthened (intervention points, upgrading strategies including bottom lines)</p> <p>1.2.1. Two training courses and two workshops for key stakeholders (organised communities, landscape institutions, heritage tourism stakeholders)</p> <p>1.2.1. One model Heritage Tourism Management Plan developed and implementation capacity of key stakeholders of Heritage Tourism Management Plan built</p> | <p>1. High-value vegetable growers group established in pilot site; VC Baseline report on Vegetables and Yak-sheep based enterprise (China).</p> <p>2. High value churyee honey producers group formed (India); allo (Nepal); VC baseline report; water energy saving technologies integrated with high value chain</p> | <p>• Baseline report for Nepal is completed and final inputs have been provided to finalize the report</p> <p>• Two allo groups registered in Khar VDC covering 6 wards. Common facility centre for allo processing and capacity building have been identified and strengthened in Khar VDC in Darchula Nepal</p> <p>• Training on leadership and enterprise development skills with exposure visit to various cooperatives in Kathmandu conducted for leaders of the allo groups in Nepal</p> <p>• Interested farmers to take up allo as an alternative livelihood option increasing from 20 to now 120 already registered in groups and more groups have indicated to join</p> <p>• As a next step towards linking products to bigger market, Kailash VC product will be put on exhibition in up-coming international exhibition in Kathmandu. This will involve branding, labelling, and product design.</p> <p>• Distribution of rocket(improved) stove for energy efficiency as well as conserving forest has been successful with less fire wood consumption as well adoption by more and more farmers and increasing demand</p> <p>• Demonstration plot to see potential for cultivation of allo as well as sustainable harvesting training is ongoing for sustainability of production</p> <p>• The sales of KSL-India VC products under "Kailash Brand" have already started, incomes realized, and big response was also got at India-CIMOD week in Delhi</p> <p>• In TAR China pilots capacity building on local investments on vegetable and cheese value chains have been initiated, however baselines are still not complete</p> <p>• Exposure of Pulan government and Tourism stakeholders to alpine sustainable tourism and conservation practices in Germany</p> | <p>• Unexpected and short notices on inaccessibility of pilot region to researchers and country partners is hindrance</p> <p>• Due to earthquake as well as political instability of last 4 months in Nepal has curtailed the field visits totally and some delay in planned activities is observed.</p> <p>• Permit acquisition to visit the area of work in TAR China has been a time consuming task. Permit acquisition delays would be internalized in the planning process to mitigate the risk.</p> <p>• Heritage tourism related activities and outcomes thereof will be the key to provide basis for World Heritage Site nomination process of KSL</p> <p>• Due to some VISA issue and health problems Senior Tourism Specialist could not conduct the field visit to India.</p> <p>• CLITS training in China KSL could not take place. Due to political issues also Nepal KSL could not be visited. However, CLITS work has started in KSL-India under the full ownership of the local Government.</p> | <p>• We have pursued with country partners in China on delivery of this data soonest. It is expected that analytical data will be received now in early 2016</p> <p>• Yak Cheese related resource persons from KSL-China have been recommended to buy the simple processing unit related equipment in Yunnan for logistical reasons</p> <p>• The first analysis done by IFMR shows that so far the perceptible benefits from SMS services from RML are not clear, which is partly also due to the fact that within one year of use, it may be too early to assess the real benefits. As random sampling method could not prove applicable, now a direct survey with selected farmers is done on the overall utility of SMS service. Currently vegetable farmers are seeing the largest benefits from such a service and the initiative needs to focus on those groups which can use the information proactively.</p> <p>• Capacity building needs to focus on product development, market linkage and in engaging private sector for sustainable value chain development. Also an awareness package is needed for private sector including exposure and interface with VC pilots.</p> <p>• Heritage tourism plans need to be seen as key inputs to the process of nomination of KSL as the world heritage site. Therefore this assignment needs to be pursued at country level.</p> <p>• For China, our partner has mentioned that the nomination process discussion and decision will lie with TAR Government in Lhasa. In India also the process has to start from the state of Uttarakhnad and country partners are demanding the information on likely travel 8 weeks in advance at least (Not for Nepal and Bhutan). Existing tourism plans/master plans need to be analysed in terms of the scope of heritage elements being taken up in such plans. Therefore, laying the basis for relevant data to be contributed to WHS nomination process that will take years to complete is important.</p> <p>• Impress upon partners in TAR China that responsible tourism related activities are precursor to sustained and improved local livelihoods while KSL is conserved. We need to expose stakeholders in China and Nepal to CLITS experience in KSL-India.</p> |

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| <p><b>2. Ecosystem management for sustaining services</b></p> <p>2.1 Seven Action Research Plans implemented according to the established standard</p> <p>2.2 Community based Local Ecosystem Management Plans developed and implementation supported</p> <p>2.3 Community based Resources Management Plans developed and implementation supported</p> | <p>2.1.1. Landscape level vulnerability assessment conducted</p> <p>2.2.1. ES integrity and services of critical habitats identified, monitored and valued (Complete Valuation of all services)</p> <p>2.2.1 &amp; 2.3.1. At least 5 capacity building (exposure, trainings, learning visits) events organized</p> <p>2.3.1. Community based resource plans based on ecosystem management principles developed and implemented</p> | <p>2.1.1. PNRM assessment report on ecological vulnerability including local issues prepared.</p> <p>Vulnerability assessment of pilot landscapes assessed.</p> <p>2.1.1 Assessment of critical habitats monitored and valued (report)</p> <p>2.2.1 Training and awareness conducted for pilot sites</p> <p>2.3.1 Ecosystem management frameworks tested and integrated into local plans in three pilot villages</p> | <p>PNRM processes has been culminated in all three countries. With implementation of PNRM plans in process in India and Nepal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Studies are on and carbon baseline on rangelands in Baijhang district is collected through ICIMOD's Regional REDD+ initiative</li> <li>"State Eco-Task Force" is being sought by our partners to provide the basis for leveraging afforestation inputs in the whole KSL India</li> <li>In KSL/Nepal, the work on invasive species and agrobiodiversity has started, at the same time in KSL-India removal of invasive species Eupatorium has been initiated in pilot areas while doing selective tree plantation to suppress the weed.</li> <li>Mapping of springs community level awareness; capacity building of partners on springs and its significance to water security in pilot regions concluded; Spring hydrogeology, applied research in KSL India and Nepal is ongoing with involvement of local communities;</li> <li>SANDEE has already had the first round of field visits in KSL India and Nepal with ICIMOD professionals on the subject and partner/stakeholder discussion outputs of pilots are used to design a comprehensive valuation of ecosystem services methodology. Chinese partners have decided to undergo a training course next year before going to field.</li> <li>Training of local resources persons from KSL India on springsheds management; awareness done to sensitize locals about water quality and quantity in pilot areas (Bans Maitoli watershed) Capacity building of the partners (researcher) and local stakeholders on Integrated participatory natural resources management (PNRM) planning through organisation of training. Stakeholders are sensitized and capacitated on local planning process and coordination.</li> <li>The ecosystem management framework after having been implemented in horizontal landscape of KSL jointly with Indo-Nepal participants has now been applied in the vertical landscape with the support of ICIMOD.</li> <li>An integrated PNRM plan of Himkhola village in vertical landscape of KSL India prepared. This was followed up by a crossvisit across the border to ANCA of Nepal supported by ICIMOD</li> <li>Mapping of springs and community level awareness; capacity building of partners on springshed management and its significance to water security in pilot regions initiated; Spring hydrogeology applied researches ongoing; partnerships with lead groundwater institute ACAWDAM India;</li> <li>The local PNRM plans jointly developed by partners with major facilitation from ICIMOD, have been accepted as a subset of larger ANCA management plan, and have been endorsed by the MoFSC, Government of Nepal.</li> <li>TAR China pilot plans have improved norms and local investments are already carried to support these plans.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Micro plans and other management plans will need to culminate at Landscape approach which is still evolving and its mainstreaming can take time as all conservation related land is with forest departments or with the state.</li> <li>The residual project time may not be enough to test an incentive based mechanism on the ground</li> <li>Springshed approach will find space in landscape approach not vice-versa.</li> <li>Expectations of local communities are getting very high and any delay in some constructive activities often leads to disinterest.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The highest decision makers from the individual state ministries, local Government plans need to be taken in consideration from the inception of the work. Through a final multi-stakeholder dialogue and priority-setting approval landscape approach need to combine community priorities, scientific data and local plans to articulate landscape approach in practice</li> <li>Partner institute has recruited a geohydrologist in KSL India.</li> <li>We need to ensure that partner capacities are built and valuation of ecosystem services leads to testing of incentive based mechanisms/payment for ecosystem services models in KSL: Also ICIMOD's regional REDD programme should be scoped for being applied in KSL-India based on the carbon stock data and institutional analysis done by the partners and this should be then the approach in other parts of the landscape</li> <li>Springsheds should be seen as an integral part of the landscape ecosystem services dynamics and must find space in the overall long term planning and management as well as local monitoring</li> <li>We now need to consolidate local level PNRM process and planning to landscape level planning and its implementation at scale in all countries.</li> <li>Endorsement of PNRM plans as a subset of ANCA management plan by the MoFSC need to be implemented, which then will internalize the process of participatory planning done at local level upscaling to a landscape level plan.</li> </ul> |
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| <p><b>3. Access and benefit sharing from genetic resources and associated traditional Knowledge</b></p> <p>3.1 Traditional Knowledge System on biodiversity resources available</p> <p>3.2 Documentation on Community Rights and Benefit-Sharing from biological resources available</p> <p>3.3 Institutional Capacities regarding the ABS mechanism is strengthened</p> | <p>3.1.1. Traditional knowledge on biodiversity including Agro-biodiversity documented from pilot sites;</p> <p>3.1.2. Community biodiversity registers (CBR) prepared and maintained by BMC in pilots;</p> <p>3.2.1. One Policy brief on context relevant and applicable ABS mechanism in China is prepared and shared with key stakeholders</p> <p>3.2.1. Study reports on rights and benefit sharing mechanism of biological resources for communities in two pilot sites, made available</p> <p>3.2.1. One Document on ABS from biological sources by 12/2014</p> | <p>1. TK documentation from pilot sites in Burang County</p> <p>2. CBR preparation for 2014</p> <p>1. Based on gaps found in 2013 on Policy; interventions planned</p> <p>2. Participatory biodiversity documentation; document on biodiversity heritage sites; people's biodiversity registers and protocols developed for 3 pilot sites (in KSL India)</p> <p>3. One sub-national workshop; 1 national workshop on ABS; capacity building at pilot sites (reports in Nepal)</p> | <p>"• ICIMOD has been facilitating the TK documentation in Nepal through the KSL-India pilots examples; Initiative leads are also proactively involved in field related tasks of documentation in Darchula and Baitadi. Similarly, work for KSL-China would soon initiate where ICIMOD is going to act as a connecting bridge on transferring the knowledge on documentation.</p> <p>• KSL-china, one ABS policy research paper has been drafted based on learning in Pulan Pilots.</p> <p>• Agrobiodiversity documentation for 6 identified BMCs in three pilot sites initiated. Manual (draft) for participatory agrobiodiversity assessment prepared."</p> <p>• In KSL-India, establishment of BMCs is leading to the discussion on institutional complexity at the local level and implications are yet to know. However PBR's are prepared only in KSL India.</p> <p>• Draft is prepared ICIMOD has provided outline and regional learning on the subject.</p> <p>• Draft PBRs for 4 identified villages during previous year are under final review for approval and publication. 6 new BMC formation in KSL India. 1 state level workshop facilitated to recognize key BMCs established in state and government approved document released for formation of BMCs</p> <p>• One district level workshop organised in Darchula, two consultative workshops</p> <p>"• ICIMOD is facilitating this for China and related activities will be executed in next quarter.</p> <p>• ABS bill drafted under the MFSC guidance and inputs from Ministry of Law and Justice is submitted to the Cabinet only after promulgation of new constitution and installation of new Government of Nepal will this bill go to Parliament. ICIMOD is part of the task force on this.</p> <p>• One local level exchange visit to India was postponed to February 2016; 1 high level exchange visit to China is waiting for MFSC approval.</p> <p>• One ToT is organised for Nepali government officials</p> <p>In KSL-China, Shengdi Tourist Company in Pulan county is ready to provide support for ABS awareness raising material."</p> <p>• Two consultative workshop at local level and One regional workshop organised by ICIMOD</p> | <p>• Harsh winter in KSL-China hinders the process of organising training and workshops.</p> <p>• Selection of service providers (Nepal) needs to be in line with Government procurement act. The process is lengthy, which impact on delivery on time.</p> <p>• Need to streamline with local government policy, which is concretely not available on ABS, as China has not ratified Nagoya protocol and domestic legislation is not available.</p> <p>• Nepal is under political transition and constitution just promulgated has not been accepted by all groups. ABS bill can be delayed further.</p> | <p>• Through KSL we would need to mobilise the countries of Nepal and China towards documentation of TK. ICIMOD is already facilitating it in Nepal through the examples of KSL-India pilots.</p> <p>• A proper field trip plan before the activity planning helps to overcome the challenges imposed due to the weather conditions.</p> <p>• Currently partners are being conveyed that such datasets must find use in PNRM process, and while we implement and leverage other public investments, we must ensure that TK and other protocols are honoured. Moreover activities can be planned that help biodiversity related TK is maintained</p> <p>• In close coordination with local /county government, PBR can be streamlined within local government planning process.</p> <p>• These activities need to be made part of other components and especially local planning processes and plans, and natural resource based products as part of livelihoods. Partners need to converge on this component in the longer run.</p> <p>• Keep supporting stakeholders' and consultations to keep ABS bill in agenda for the government.</p> |
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| <p><b>4. Conservation and long-term environmental monitoring</b></p> <p>4.1 Conservation Strategy Plans operationalized and implementation in each pilot site supported</p> <p>4.2 Long-term Biodiversity Monitoring Systems developed and implementation supported</p> | <p>China:</p> <p>4.1.1. Conservation strategies (Geospatial analysis and report of rangeland carrying capacity, overgrazing and degradation ) rangelands implemented in pilot sites (critical habitats demarcated, corridors identified in pilot sites)</p> <p>4.1.2. Management plan for human-wildlife conflict in pilots</p> <p>4.1.3. Awareness needs assessment as per stakeholders' types and customised awareness package developed</p> <p>4.2.1. Monitoring systems developed (Comprehensive monitoring protocol: Climate and Vegetation monitoring etc.) in 2 pilots</p> <p>4.2.2. Capacity building of institutions ensured at the local level (On-site trainings, exposure visits based on good practices)</p> <p>4.2.3. Data/information made available and accessible (on climate and vegetation change</p> | <p>1. Training report on environmental monitoring, vegetation and soil of pilot areas</p> <p>2. Exposure visit report on ecosystem and ITSEM sites in eastern Tibet</p> <p>3. Technical report and monitoring protocols developed in pilot areas</p> <p>1. At least 3 ITSEM sites in grasslands established</p> | <p>• Collection of vegetation mapping related data, their geospatial analysis and harmonisation has been done as per a methodology prepared by CIMOD's Geospatial Theme and training design and delivery could not be done in planned 3rd quarter of the year as the current political situation between India and Nepal are not conducive.</p> <p>• Final validation and endorsement of seamless vegetation type classification system by three countries was done in December 2015. This has been fully led by CIMOD from its Component 5 and this data will be used to identify and plan for conservation strategy implementation.</p> <p>• The partner in India is first organising now a cross-border capacity building event on the subject and planning for managing wildlife has been done in the last quarter. Population data of few animal types is being collected in KSL-India to build a scientific basis for long term management.</p> <p>• Field visits to capture needs from PNRM processes on priority monitoring areas are ongoing and activities are being worked out to ensure that long term biodiversity monitoring is operationalized</p> <p>• Forest ecosystem sample plots are already established. CIMOD experts have taken lead in Nepal and complemented with on-site suggestions in India.</p> <p>• It is ongoing process and few cross visits to good practices in Nepal and across border in KSL-India are planned.</p> <p>• The KSLCDI website is redesigned, updated and is functional.</p> | <p>• Local communities are not involved as such data collection is often very technical and people do not get involved.</p> <p>• It must be added that field learning so far shows that it needs substantial changes in policy and conservation strategies of all three nations since these are very protective and we need to find systemic solutions that will take more time than envisaged in this initiative.</p> <p>• Community ownership is often difficult.</p> <p>• Long term sustainability of such sites as permanent samples.</p> <p>• The manual for guiding long term monitoring is delayed as hand-one guide.</p> <p>• To ensure that this is implemented for India and Nepal, and later a model developed between Nepal and China, and finally for three countries.</p> <p>• Replicability in other KSL countries.</p> <p>• We have to ensure in future that technology applied and purchased from outside the region is compatible with local information and communication technologies.</p> <p>• There is none or rarely landscape area which are not frequented by humans and cattle, therefore GLORIA concept will need to adapt to this and data should not be misinterpreted</p> <p>• Often scientific institutions do not give recognition to such parataxonomists, or such resource persons move for a new job so that it turns out to be disinvestment.</p> | <p>• The harmonisation of vegetation types and other related datasets are the first building blocks for forging regional forums of knowledge on the subject and we must pursue regional cooperation and forums for other knowledge areas resulting from the implementation of other components</p> <p>• We may use the technical exposure trip of CIMOD-GIZ to look in to this issue in pilots</p> <p>• The recommendations emerging from Dehradun-Symposium will be used to address human-wildlife conflict issues.</p> <p>• We need to entrust some monitoring areas such as springs, invasive species spread etc. to local communities.</p> <p>• CIMOD needs to back it up. Forest sample plots are only valid for India and Nepal, therefore we need to ensure harmonisation of methodology and involvement of local communities. We need to use such data also locally while planning with stakeholders to ensure utility of such data and improve ownership for management of such sites.</p> <p>• The ITESM manual should be ready in 2016 first half.</p> <p>• The design and use of web portal KSLCDI need to ensure that two-communication/sharing between CIMOD and country partners is effective.</p> |
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| <p>India:</p> <p>4.1.2. Capacity of National, State and Local Institutions built for CS implementation</p> <p>4.1.3. Yatras way approach further strengthened shared with other partners</p> <p>4.2.1. Monitoring sites (including GLORIA summits) at pilot areas identified / established and CEMP manual prepared</p> <p>4.3.1. Capacity of National, State and Local Institutions built for CEMP implementation</p> <p>4.3.2. Para taxonomists from communities and frontline staff identified and capacity built and involved in CEMP process</p> | <p>1. Participatory consultation reports (local to landscapes); field reports on corridor planning and mapping</p> <p>2. Training of trainers for CBO and local institutions report; on-site training of para taxonomists and line agencies</p> <p>3. 2 Yatras in horizontal and vertical transect conducted (Yatras integration and findings shared)</p> <p>4. Establish 2 GLORIA sites and 3 forests ITSEM monitoring sites</p> | <p>• We are narrowing down to adjustments such as human-wildlife conflict management and linking management plans of ASKOT (KSL-India) and ANCA (KSL-Nepal), which provide a much practical approach to transboundary cooperation.</p> <p>• It is discussed with partners that such issues could be tackled at the regional level and this could be basis for future "Transboundary Dialogue Mechanism" leading to transboundary cooperation.</p> <p>• ICIMOD supports this process by giving inputs to curriculum and partner implements it.</p> <p>• It is ongoing process and learning harnessed need to be regionalised through regional forums created. The new data loggers of GLORIA sites are yet to be procured hence data collection is delayed</p> <p>• ICIMOD provides trainer and also equipment directly.</p> <p>• In KSL India these trainings have been done with local youth and school children.</p> | <p>• To ensure that this is implemented for India and Nepal, and later a model developed between Nepal and China, and finally for three countries.</p> <p>• Replicability in other KSL countries.</p> <p>• We have to ensure in future that technology applied and purchased from outside the region is compatible with local information and communication technologies.</p> <p>• There is none or rarely landscape area which are not frequented by humans and cattle, therefore GLORIA concept will need to adapt to this and data should not be miss-interpreted</p> <p>• Often scientific institutions do not give recognition to such Para taxonomists, or such resource persons move for a new job so that it turns out to be disinvestment.</p> | <p>• We must demonstrate that transboundary cooperation at the ground level is possible and these events are important to demonstrate that in a practical way and in "Bottom-Up" approach.</p> <p>• This is a form of consultative, field analysis based approach that can be applied also in TAR-China and Nepal as our work progresses or also KSL China and Nepal stakeholders can be brought to KSL-India to demonstrate its utility.</p> <p>• ICIMOD needs to follow up if the problem of data loggers is solved. Since the equipment had come from Germany, we need to follow up with GlZ.</p> <p>• We need to make half-yearly visit to such sites to ensure that these are sustained. However, weather and hydrological stations need quarterly supervision.</p> <p>• Need to focus more on resource persons who are bound to stay in the landscape longer (e.g. women). Also materials could be developed and widely disseminated.</p> |
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|  | <p>Nepal:</p> <p>4.1.1.Four critical habitats identified in pilot areas and 4 databases on each key ecosystems (forest, rangeland, wetlands and agro) is available</p> <p>4.2.1 Three Monitoring sites established and managed</p> <p>Cryosphere Assessment</p> | <p>1. On-site training on long term monitoring of ANCA, DFO</p> <p>2. Exposure visit findings; report of ANCA and ASKOT</p> <p>3. 3 ITSEM (forests) and 3 GLORIA sites established (field report and initial findings); monitoring protocols developed in pilot areas</p> <p>4. 1 meteorological station established in ANCA base camp (3,800 msl)</p> | <p>• ICIMOD is providing ongoing support in ANCA in the local design and delivery of training and monitoring guidance. Forest sample plots are established and a concept note on studying agro-biodiversity is ready and agreed by partners in KSL India and Nepal. A study on invasive species has started and draft outputs are ready.</p> <p>“• One more GLORIA site has been established in ANCA area, at the same time baseline information on vegetation has been collected.</p> <p>• A joint workshop on ASKOT-ANCA was conducted in KSL India and collaborative interfaces for landscape based ecosystem management and other requirements are recommended (communication, markets, disasters)</p> <p>“• ICIMOD has provided technical and logistical support to RECAST and ANCA for establishing ITSEM site for Forest Ecosystems.</p> <p>The ITSEM Framework was applied in the pilot area with a community forest and its user group.</p> <p>• ICIMOD has provided logistical support to DHM for procurement of equipment’s.</p> <p>The process is completed and RTS is already providing the services.</p> <p>• Comprehensive baseline database on Cryosphere (field data, satellite imageries, ground photographs and scientific literature) has been developed, this includes most up to date data on Glaciers and Snow cover in Kailash Landscape. The database will be a major building block on evaluating the effect of climate change, and its impact on ecosystem services, livelihood by contributing in the PNRM planning process.</p> <p>• Detail work plan on long term monitoring of cryosphere for KSL region has been prepared.</p> | <p>• These activities were planned in 2012 by all countries when focus was on conservation related activities. However, now the message is being given to partners that harnessing of these data must help in refining PNRM plans and also improve local livelihoods to make these practical inputs</p> <p>• Due to the current downturn of Indo-Nepal bilateral relationship, we have normally delays in such activities.</p> <p>• Sustainability of such stations/samples needs partner’s ownership that demands a long term financial security as well.</p> <p>• Timely arrival of sensors and parts ordered from Germany to Nepal for the Nepali institute to assemble.</p> | <p>• Sampling plots and studies must be established and completed in 2015.</p> <p>• This should serve as yet another transboundary cooperation model on good natural resource governance and therefore need to prepare accordingly. Finally, it should be replicated across/between three countries as ground-level cooperation.</p> <p>• We need to follow up half yearly.</p> <p>• We need to supervise RTS on timely and effective delivery on technical backstopping.</p> <p>• The database has been developed in collaboration with Department of Hydrology and Meteorology, Government of Nepal, making it a joint venture which secures the long term sustainability of the task.</p> |
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| <p><b>5. Regional cooperation, enabling policies and knowledge management</b></p> | <p>5.1.1. Four NCC meetings held by 2016</p> <p>5.2.1. KSL stakeholder representatives participate in regional/national platforms at least 1/annum (e.g. ABS, Value Chain Development, CEMP )</p> <p>5.3.1. One regional information and knowledge-sharing and platform with two-way communications functional</p> | <p>1. NCC meetings held in China and Nepal</p> <p>2. Key KSL stakeholders participate in regional / national platforms</p> <p>3. Integrated Planning and Programme management guidelines prepared; Regional Ecosystem Management and Long term Environmental and socio economic (ITSEM) frameworks drafted</p> <p>4. Development of Communication strategy for KSL</p> | <p>• On going and in India, the focal partner GBPIHED is still pursuing to get the final design and approval of the NCC like body. In China, NCC was conducted in September with clear outputs for more coordination amongst the partners</p> <p>• The key Indo-Nepal transboundary event on human-wildlife conflict and Askot-ANCA, and on harmonizing vegetation classes are delivered.</p> <p>• A common training course on "Transboundary Governance" was successfully conducted and participated by all country partners and now CIMOD will develop such a course in co-partnership with Wageningen University.</p> <p>• Regional Yarsagumba workshop after compiling and understanding national perspectives was organised and key recommendations for pathway ahead have been made.</p> <p>• The annual review and planning event was conducted successfully and participated by DFID and GIZ, and also by ICI as observer.</p> <p>• The policy synthesis on the symposium "Transforming Mountain Forestry" is published and disseminated.</p> <p>• The ITESM framework elements are being adopted by KSL country partners and Ecosystem Management framework is to be finalised.</p> <p>"• Mainstreaming of Communication strategy gained pace as the consultant re-joined and several draft products were presented during the annual planning and review workshop. UNFCCC and India-CIMOD Week with lead taken in component 1.</p> <p>• Additionally one small documentary ""Across Mahakali"" has been uploaded and running.</p> <p>• The KSLCDI Website now host more interactive data portal that stands as a single window for data access and communication.</p> <p>• The draft documentary on ""Voices From Himalayas"" on ABS related knowledge is ready and a TV Discussion amongst policymakers has set the pace for National Bill of Nepal being positively considered by the Government."</p> | <p>• Such national/state level committees bringing other such initiatives under one fold as KSLCDI funding is not that high by government standards.</p> <p>• Countries having different strengths, needs and political systems to implement such strategy</p> <p>• Some pilots are very remote and investment costs including travel costs are very high.</p> | <p>• This needs consistent follow-up and monitoring that these meetings are output oriented and also synergy between the country partners gets stronger. We need to show "Value For Money" in contributing relevant demand-oriented learning to policymakers and practitioners.</p> <p>• To generate long term local and national stakeholder's ownership of the programme we must continue delivery of innovative activities such as springshed and human-wildlife conflict mitigation are few of these and must be persisted.</p> <p>• All regional events must in the long run provide the basis for "Dialogue Platforms at Transboundary Scale" so that innovative cooperation means can be applied by HKH countries.</p> <p>• Capacity building events must be ongoing.</p> <p>• Engagement of Consultant need to be continued till a fulltime communication specialist joins for which vacancy is announced.</p> <p>• KSLCDI now needs proactive profiling and articulation of relevant learning at policy forums.</p> |
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## Annex 2. Success Story of the Year 2015

### Local Council Established to Improve Protected Area Management in the Kailash Sacred Landscape of Nepal

Api Nampa Conservation Area (ANCA) is a protected area at the far northwest corner of Nepal, bordering Tibet and India. It lies within the Kailash Sacred Landscape and is home to species that include snow leopards, blue sheep and grey wolves. It's Nepal's newest community-led conservation area, and from a global and regional perspective, it's a pioneering effort to manage biodiversity by defining the landscape through ecosystems, an approach encouraged by the Convention on Biological Diversity. It's also home to many people, some of whom were initially sceptical of having their villages and local forests included in a conservation area when ANCA was established in 2010. So community leaders needed to understand the purpose of the conservation area, recognize its benefits, and trust that people would still maintain their traditional rights to collect resources such as fuel wood, fodder, and the high value caterpillar fungus Yarsagumba (*Cordyceps sinensis*), whose transboundary trade is economically crucial to many communities. The plan has always called for local people to take the lead in management through the ANCA Management Council, an elected body of representatives from the 21 village development committees that lie within the nearly 2,000 km<sup>2</sup> area. So to prepare for the formation of the council, local opinion leaders, including community activists and journalists, were familiarized with key environmental management concepts through exposure visits to Annapurna Conservation Area, Chitwan National Park and the Institute of Forestry in Pokhara. After learning about the on-the-ground realities of managing and living near protected areas from scholars, scientists, women's groups, foresters and other – people who had experienced first-hand what ANCA was about to embark upon – the group from ANCA went home to share what was learned. ICIMOD experts also trekked for 17 days from village to village with ANCA's chief wildlife warden and other officials, meeting the people living within ANCA, hearing their concerns, spreading knowledge and building consensus.

The ANCA Management Council that will play such a key role in the future has now been elected and the protected area can begin operating with the support and ownership of local people – a crucial fact for the long-term preservation of this fragile mountain ecosystem.

### Strengthening the Allo Value Chain in Khar VDC, Darchula, Nepal

Allo (*Girardinia diversifolia*), or Himalayan nettle, is traditionally used in Nepal to make cloth. Its bark contains fibres that are strong and smooth, with a silky lustre. In 2014, the Kailash Sacred Landscape

Conservation and Development Initiative (KSLCDI), under its livelihood component, identified the allo value chain in Khar VDC as an entry point for increasing the income of the poor through value addition, capacity building, and forming market linkages. Allo grows abundantly in the forests around Khar VDC in Darchula, Nepal. Poor and landless Dalits are the primary group engaged in the collection and marketing of allo.

Before the project, communities mostly collected allo and sold it as a raw material to middlemen. The few making allo thread used traditional methods, which are labour and energy intensive and produce poor quality thread. Caustic soda was used to boil the thread, which took at least six hours and 240 kg of wood. Local tools such as the 'katuwa' (hand spinner) are used, and the thread produced is coarse and thick. The balls of thread produced in this way fetched around NPR 800 per kilogramme and were used to make carpets.

A market study conducted in early 2014 revealed a high demand for thin and smooth thread for the fashion garment industry. Hence, the project aimed to uplift the allo thread value chain by improving the quality of the thread so that it could be used for fabric. The initiative mobilized grassroots farmers' 28 groups, such as the Khar Allo Processor Group, which started with about 20 founding members, of which 70% were women. The group received capacity building training on the benefits of collective action, as well as training on leadership and saving and credit schemes. This was followed by rigorous training on allo processing and thread making. The interventions also had a pro-poor and gender focus.

By 2015 March, the group was happy with the thread they were producing. Soaking it overnight made it easier to boil the next day. They used ash instead of caustic soda, which made the thread look cleaner and whiter. Proper washing and spinning techniques made the thread smooth and thin. Rocket stove technology was introduced, which uses almost three times less fuel wood and takes half the time to boil the bark. Today the group is selling allo thread at NPR 1,100 per kilogramme, an increase of NPR 300 per kilogramme (27%). The intervention addressed KSLCDI's Nepal target output: to strengthen pro-poor and inclusive value chains addressing income improvement, climate change adaptation and water and energy management in order to cater to the overall project's outcome that livelihoods and ecosystem management are improved in a sustainable and equitable manner in selected areas of the Kailash Sacred Landscape.

Now the project is looking at ways to increase the volume of allo thread produced and the number of beneficiaries, as well as making a finished product like yarn or woven shawls.

### **Regional Dialogue Mechanisms for Strengthening Transboundary Cooperation and Sharing Practices And Knowledge**

Growing in the alpine meadows of the KSL Cordyceps or Caterpillar mushroom due to its medicinal value has the tag of so called "Himalayan gold rush". However, its current harvesting practices are unsustainable as assessed during the piloting work in Nepalese KSL. Given the tremendous scope for using Cordyceps as catalyst for equitable and sustainable development in KSL, its management is project's focus. In the whole HKH, Bhutan is ahead in the management of the Cordyceps, and has lot to share also on trade experiences, as well as marketing options through tested auctioning system. Building on national perspectives from all the three participating countries a regional dialogue for "Tracking options for sustainable management and trade on Yarsagumba in the Kailash Landscape" event was hosted by Bhutan Ministry of Agriculture. All KSL country partners participated to share their knowledge and issues of unsustainable harvesting practices and learned from Bhutanese experiences. The identified regional cooperation priority consisted implementation of long-term monitoring protocol inclusive of biodiversity on a permanent plots across member countries. Facilitation in sharing of policies, rules and regulations and management plans related to Cordyceps through formal and informal networks was the focus of above event. The outcome of this meeting was to help in developing long policy framework for sustainable harvesting of Cordyceps in individual country, based on recent scientific evidences. As a long term regional dialogue mechanism it was agreed to promote and, Conduct assessment of Cordyceps market and develop regional market information system for Cordyceps trade. It was decided to promote transboundary cooperation to control illegal Cordyceps trade. Promoting transparent Cordyceps marketing system for benefit of collectors and consumers was underlined. This event has clearly set the basis for designing and delivering "Regional Dialogues" that have transboundary aspects and potential to contribute to improved livelihoods and ecosystem management in KSL and other transboundary initiatives of the HKH.

### Annex 3. Key Events

| Sr. No. | Event  | China | India | Nepal | Male | Female | Total |
|---------|--|-------|-------|-------|------|--------|-------|
| 1       | Transboundary exposure visit for the knowledge exchange  |       |       |       | 15   | 7      | 22    |
| 2       | Training of trainers on community led total sanitation and sustainable development of tourism for KSL China pilot sites, Pulan county  |       |       |       | 20   | 2      | 22    |
| 3       | Scoping Meeting on KSL as a UNESCO WHS at ICIMOD   |       |       |       | 18   | 5      | 23    |
| 4       | Capacity development of India KSLCDI partners for facilitating PNRM planning process   |       |       |       | 7    | 4      | 11    |
| 7       | Knowledge and experience sharing on management of Cordyceps in KSLCDI member countries and best practices from Bhutan  |       |       |       | 20   | 5      | 25    |
| 8       | Capacity building of ANCA management council   |       |       |       | 25   | 2      | 27    |
| 9       | Participatory workshop on heritage tourism   |       |       |       |      |        | 48    |
| 10      | Visit pilot sites of KSLCDI in Pulan County and interact with local government, local communities, and other stakeholders on objectives and progress – special focus on livelihood in particular on heritage tourism. Achieve overview of tourism development and potential of Pulan County in relation to heritage tourism. |       |       |       | 1    | 2      | 3     |
| 11      | Stakeholder consultation meeting in Baitadi and Bajhang district of Nepal on ecosystem services and their dependency to municipality area focus on water   |       |       |       | 80   | 14     | 94    |
| 12      | Exposure visit to high value yak cheese factories in Qinghai and Yunnan  |       |       |       | 5    |        | 5     |
| 13      | Product Design and Development Training to Allo user group   |       |       |       | 4    | 2      | 6     |
| 15      | Southern Asian Food and Beverage course training for local restaurant owners from KSL-China pilots   |       |       |       | 1    | 11     | 12    |
| 16      | Training on bee-keeping in KSL-India pilot sites   |       |       |       | 34   | 4      | 38    |
| 17      | Himalayan Springs Stakeholder Dialogue Meeting for KSL India and KSL Nepal   |       |       |       | 27   | 6      | 33    |
| 18      | Training Workshop and On-the ground field implementation of community-led total sanitation and solid waste management in KSL India   |       |       |       | 15   | 20     | 35    |
| 19      | Workshop on Human wildlife Conflict Mitigation, Illegal trade of Wildlife parts and Askot-ANCA Management Interface  |       |       |       | 57   | 7      | 64    |
| 20      | Value chain training for communities and local government officials from Pulan county, KSL China   |       |       |       | 7    | 10     | 17    |
| 21      | Workshop on Refining and Harmonize the classification scheme and the vegetation map of HKH with beginning with Kailash landscape   |       |       |       | 27   | 8      | 35    |
| 22      | Transboundary Exposure visit for Tibetan Tourism stakeholders to Germany   |       |       |       | 18   | 5      | 23    |

## Annex 4. Total Targeted Beneficiaries in Ksl Pilots

| Total targeted beneficiaries in KSL pilots |  |  |   |
|--|--|--|---|
| Country                                    | Total Population in Kailash Landscape: Direct + Indirect beneficiaries | Intervention areas in Pilot Sites (Direct beneficiaries) | Summary of Activities/ Targets (till Dec 2015)  |
| China                                      | 8840 (Pulan County)  | 61% live in Huor and Baga townships of Pulan County      | Total population of pilots/activities: 5300     |
|  |  | 5300 people (male + female)                              | Direct population targeted by activities: 4222  |
|  |  |  | Number of Female beneficiaries: 688*            |
|  |  |  | Overall reach of the activity: 27670            |
| India                                      | 460000 (Pithoragarh District)  | Gangolihat Block: 16380                                  | Total population of pilots/activities: 24534    |
|  |  | Pithoragarh Block: 11405                                 | Direct population targeted by activities: 28246 |
|  |  | Munakot Block: 4340                                      | Number of Female beneficiaries: 10354*          |
|  |  | Himkhola: 1250   | Overall reach of the activity: 143019           |
|  |  | Jaikot: 3615   |   |
| Nepal                                      | 564000 (Humla, Bajhang, Baitadi, Darchula districts)                   | Darchula (Api Nampa Conservation Area): 59000            | Total population of pilots/activities: 59000    |
|  |  |  | Direct population targeted by activities: 952   |
|  |  |  | Number of Female beneficiaries: 122*            |
|  |  |  | Overall reach of the activity: 69000            |

\* Under reported or not reported in a gender segregated way

| Name of activity  | Intended benefit   | Country | Location   | Sub-Activities done till date   | Future activities planned  | Partners | Total population of pilot/ activity | Direct population targeted by activity (women/men) |        |       | Overall reach of the activity |
|---|--|---------|--|---|--|----------|-------------------------------------|--|--------|-------|-------------------------------|
|   |  |         |  |   |  |          |                                     | Male   | Female | Total |                               |
| Establishment of village based organisations  | Increase awareness (Environmental and tourism aspects); resilience in natural disasters                        | China   | Bangren; Xiongba; Jirang villages                              | Inspection of sanitation within community; planning and supervising community activities, training of CBO Members | Training of the CBO members; participatory environmental monitoring                      | CIB      | 1800                                | 140  | 118    | 258   | 300                           |
| Waste Control and environmental cleansing within the communities                                | Improved sanitation condition and environmental resilience   | China   | Bangren; Xiongba; Jirang; Ghansa villages                      | Regular cleaning of public environment and toilets in respective communities                                      | Continued regular cleaning of environment; planning of community-based NRM               | CIB      | 3000                                | 2500   | 500    | 3000  | 10000                         |
| Vegetation and soil survey  | Increase environment and social resilience; capacity building; environment assessment for future interventions | China   | Pulan County   | Vegetation coverage analysis; sent to lab in Nanjing Institute of Soil Science                                    | Continue vegetation analysis; Use GIS approach   | CIB      | 6000                                | 14   | 6      | 20    | 300                           |
| Waste Survey  | Increase awareness (Environmental and tourism aspects); resilience in natural disasters                        | China   | Mt. Kailash route  | Waste survey around Kora of Mt. Kailash   | Follow up on analysis; and share findings for awareness raising and future interventions | SU       |                                     |  |        |       |                               |
| Participatory mapping of livestock and wildlife   | Reduce human wildlife conflict; increase community resilience  | China   | Bangren; Xiongba   | Participatory planning with community; livestock and seasonal migration analysis                                  | Recommend findings to decisions makers   | CIB      | 50                                  |  |        | 500   | 2000                          |
| Capacity building of local key stakeholder representatives in PNRM and environmental management | Initiate government supported local initiation of PNRM and environmental management plans' implementation      | China   | Bringing key stakeholder representatives from Pulan to Chengdu | Training workshop and exposure visits organized   | Community implementation of PNRM and environmental management plans                      | CIB      | 3000                                |  |        | 40    | 3000                          |

|  |  |       |       |   |  |   |               |       |     |     |     |      |       |
|--|--|-------|-------|---|--|---|---------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|
| Launch of cell phone based WeChat platform to disseminate KSLCDI project information to the public | Increase public awareness of holy Mt Kailash (Gangrenboqi) and our project initiatives           | China | China | Chengdu centered digital information dissemination aiming to people in China and beyond | The platform being officially approved   | To get as more people in circle as possible; send out regular message containing both pictures and words once a week. | CIB           | 210   |     |     |     | 300  | 4,000 |
| Vegetation survey  | Grassland management; increase resilience  | China | China | Burang  | Training: Vegetation analysis; biodiversity monitoring; grassland management   | Follow up with Burang Bureau on sampling;   | IGSNRR; TAAAS | 2,000 | 16  | 5   | 21  | 4500 |       |
| Market survey and VC analysis  | Climate Change adaptation and resilience; income generation through agricultural activities      | China | China | Duoyou; Jirang villages   | Understand farming systems and crop cultivation; transboundary understanding of ecotone of Karnali watershed in KSL rangelands   | Follow up with Agriculture Bureau for future interventions; VC analysis   | IGSNRR; TAAAS | 1,500 | 15  | 35  | 50  | 3500 |       |
| Community biodiversity protocols   | Awareness raising of traditional knowledge and documentation; increase resilience of communities | China | China | Pulan County  | Formation of BMC: They are Farmers' Cooperative on White Barley of Xide village (FCWB) in Pulan Township, and Kailash Vocational school of Tibetan Medicine (KVTM), located in Tarajin Town of Baga Township | Continue support to BMC   | KIB           | 670   | 11  | 24  | 35  | 70   |       |
| Chyura honey value chain & Chyura By Products  |  | India | India |   |  |   | CHEA          |       | 395 | 55  | 450 |      |       |
| Raw material and allied equipments for chyura by-product i.e. handmade soap                        |  | India | India |   |  |   | CHEA          |       | 32  | 8   | 40  |      |       |
| Kidney bean & allied pulses  |  | India | India |   |  |   | CHEA          |       | 8   | 147 | 155 |      |       |
| Packaging and marketing of kidney bean and allied pulses   |  | India | India |   |  |   | CHEA          |       | 0   | 220 | 220 |      |       |
| Bamboo craft value chain   |  | India | India |   |  |   | CHEA          |       | 8   | 36  | 44  |      |       |

|  |       |  |  |  |  |      |      |      |      |  |
|--|-------|--|--|--|--|------|------|------|------|--|
| High value vegetable seeds and allied inputs (high value crops i.e. Brinjal, Lady finger, Tomato and French bean) in 2 ha area | India |  |  |  |  | CHEA | 40   | 40   | 80   |  |
| Post-harvest and value addition for vegetables by using crates and baskets   | India |  |  |  |  | CHEA | 85   | 95   | 180  |  |
| Re-establishment of grinding unit with ensured community contribution  | India |  |  |  |  | CHEA | 85   | 95   | 180  |  |
| Bamboo seedling (800 nos.) for gap filling during winters  | India |  |  |  |  | CHEA | 25   | 133  | 158  |  |
| Water Harvesting and Management  | India |  |  |  |  | CHEA | 2657 | 2657 | 5314 |  |
| Alternative energy options   | India |  |  |  |  | CHEA | 30   | 6    | 36   |  |
| Chyura nurseries sustained and inputs provided   | India |  |  |  |  | CHEA | 900  | 600  | 1500 |  |
| Cooperative Formed and Registered under Self Reliant Act, 2003 in Chyura Cluster   | India |  |  |  |  | CHEA | 395  | 55   | 450  |  |
| Interventions made under Chyura honey and By product   | India |  |  |  |  | CHEA | 395  | 55   | 450  |  |

|   |       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |     |      |  |
|---|-------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----|-----|------|--|
| Villages Level Institutions Formed and Active in Programme Implementation                   | India |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 640 | 345 | 985  |  |
| Publicity and information centre operational with wall writing                              | India |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 847 | 848 | 1695 |  |
| Off season vegetables (OSV) Value Chain   | India |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 490 | 60  | 550  |  |
| Agro Advisory SMS Services  | India |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 310 | 65  | 375  |  |
| 6_Creating Platform for Organic Certification of Diverse Products in KSL-CDI Landscape      | India |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 420 | 280 | 700  |  |
| Socio-Economic Survey and Base Line Documentation   | India |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 900 | 300 | 1200 |  |
| Crafting of Market Driven Items in Local Markets and Townships: Training of Master Trainers | India |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0   | 6   | 6    |  |
| Advance Bee Keeping through Modern Technologies: Progression towards Trans-boundary level   | India |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 43  | 4   | 47   |  |

|   |       |  |  |  |  |      |  |    |    |    |  |
|---|-------|--|--|--|--|------|--|----|----|----|--|
| Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) Programme for Van Rajji's: Innovation and Introduction of Concept in the Landscape  | India |  |  |  |  | CHEA |  | 21 | 50 | 71 |  |
| Post Harvesting, Packaging and Storage Methods of Kidney Bean and Allied Pulses: Strengthening the Supply Chain to Develop Market Linkages                                    | India |  |  |  |  | CHEA |  | 45 | 12 | 57 |  |
| Community Led Waste Management under CLTS for Heritage tourism site at Patal Bhuvneshwar  | India |  |  |  |  | CHEA |  | 26 | 27 | 53 |  |
| Knitting Training to Develop Master Trainers/Resource Persons in Tourism Development: Skill Development for Alternative Income Generation and Facilitating Tourism Activities | India |  |  |  |  | CHEA |  | 0  | 25 | 25 |  |

|  |       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |    |    |     |  |
|--|-------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|----|----|-----|--|
| Training on Housekeeping, Fooding and Cleanliness: Efforts to Create Better Environment for Tourist/Pilgrims in Heritage Site        | India |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8  | 5  | 13  |  |
| Workshop on Documentation Process for Certification under Organic Practices  | India |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 65 | 11 | 76  |  |
| Planning Workshop on Operation and functions of Cooperative in Chyura Cluster  | India |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8  | 17 | 25  |  |
| Strategic Planning Workshop for Bringing Diverse Stakeholders under One Umbrella to Promote Heritage Tourism in a Cooperative Manner | India |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14 | 20 | 34  |  |
| Participatory Workshop on Project Implementation Process, Benefits, Challenges and Gender Issues in Different VCs                    | India |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 52 | 64 | 116 |  |

|   |       |  |  |  |  |         |  |      |      |      |       |
|---|-------|--|--|--|--|---------|--|------|------|------|-------|
| Capacity Building to Strengthen the Spring- Shed Programme  | India |  |  |  |  | CHEA    |  | 1063 | 2657 | 3720 |       |
| Workshop on Human Wildlife Conflict Mitigation, Illegal Trade, and ASKOT-ANCA Management Interface                | India |  |  |  |  | CHEA    |  | 4    | 0    | 4    |       |
| Workshop on Functioning of BMCs and Dealing with Wild Life Conflicts  | India |  |  |  |  | CHEA    |  | 5    | 0    | 5    |       |
| Meeting with Officials, Practitioners and Organization of Nepal Working in Landscape to Outreach beyond Landscape | India |  |  |  |  | CHEA    |  | 10   | 2    | 12   |       |
| Participation and Experience Sharing during INDIA- ICIMOD Week  | India |  |  |  |  | CHEA    |  | 7    | 3    | 10   |       |
| Need assessment, consultation meeting, school conservation model development, etc.                                | India |  |  |  |  | GBPIHED |  |      |      | 1673 | 24291 |



|   |   |       |   |  |   |                     |              |     |     |      |       |
|---|---|-------|---|--|---|---------------------|--------------|-----|-----|------|-------|
| Long term ecosystem monitoring                              | Management of ecosystems for sustainable use      | India | In horizontal transect including Bans-Maitoli village | Permanent transects for various taxa has been marked for seasonal monitoring   | Follow up on data collection; support to capacity building of villagers/para-taxonomist for sustainable forest management | WII                 | 5000         | 400 | 100 | 500  | 10000 |
| Outreach and dissemination of knowledge material            | Better understanding on ecosystem approach        | India | In Bans-Maitoli village and Himkhola village          | Understanding on ecosystem vulnerability for School children and line agencies | Follow up in other parts of Chandak-Aunlaghat and Himkhola watershed  | WII                 | 300          | 975 | 525 | 1500 | 6000  |
| Training to Ritha collectors in Gokuleshwar, Baitadi        |   | Nepal | Gokuleshwar, Baitadi                                  | Training   |   | RECAST              |              | 40  | 30  | 70   |       |
| Training to Nigalo groups in Ranishikar VDC, Darchula       |   | Nepal | Ranishikar, Darchula                                  | Training   |   | RECAST              |              | 18  | 7   | 25   |       |
| Training of trainers on Participatory Natural Resources Mgt | Increase resilience                               | Nepal | Khar VDC, Darchula,                                   | Trainings  | PNRM plans integrated into ANCA Mgt Plan  | RECAST/ DFO/ ANCA   | 3490 persons | 70  | 30  | 100  |       |
| Primary processing of VC (Allo)                             | Increase in livelihood and capacity building      | Nepal | Khar VDC, Darchula,                                   | Training   | Follow up on women processing Allo and use of training  | RECAST; ANCA;       | 3490 persons | 0   | 20  | 20   |       |
| Skill Assessment and Development related to Value Chains    | Increase in livelihood and capacity building      | Nepal | Khar VDC, Darchula,                                   | Training   | Establish groups; cooperatives; capacity building   | RECAST; ANCA; SABAH | 3490 persons | 6   | 13  | 19   |       |
| Value chain analysis in pilots                              | Identify livelihood options and areas action plan | Nepal | Khar, Gokuleshwar VDC                                 | Study  | Implement the recommended action plan   | RECAST; SADA; DFO   | 3490 persons |     |     |      | 3490  |
| Establishment of nursery                                    | Environmental and social resilience               | Nepal | Khar VDC, Darchula,                                   | Demonstration plots established  | Distribute saplings of selected VC  | RECAST; ANCA        | 3490 persons |     |     | 25   |       |

|  |   |       |                    |   |  |  |  |    |    |     |     |
|--|---|-------|--------------------|---|--|--|--|----|----|-----|-----|
| Long term forest monitoring  | Increase environmental and social resilience  | Nepal | Khar VDC           | Pilot forest monitoring sites established; capacity building of 4 community forest user group members on monitoring | Follow up on data collection; support further capacity building for sustainable forest mgt | RECAST; ANCA; CFUG                       | See above                                      |    |    | 600 |     |
| Human-Wildlife Awareness Tour  | Increase awareness, knowledge and skills for managing human-wildlife conflict   | Nepal |                    | Training  |  | RECAST; District Forest Office , Baitadi | 12 person from affected families               |    |    | 12  |     |
| Training to Allo processing groups in Khar, Darchula   |   |       | Khar VDC, Darchula | Training  |  | RECAST, SABAH                            | 11 female, 14 male (coming from 25 households) | 14 | 11 | 25  | 125 |
| Participatory Workshop on Community-Based Heritage Tourism in Humla: Opportunities, Challenges and Actions conducted | A list of priorities and recommendation on the hospitality and tourism sector in Humla; A programme of activities to implement recommendations on heritage tourism segment; | Nepal | Humla              | Workshop  |  | RECAST, CIMOD, Nepal Trust, MoFSC        | 44 male, 11 female                             | 44 | 11 | 56  |     |

## Annex 5. Publications and Online Sites

The knowledge products developed so far have been instrumental in extending the learning and practices of KSLCDI to larger audiences, e.g. KSLIS, an online data sharing platform is a one stop solution for sharing the data, processed products among the KSLCDI partners. This platform is also provides open access to anyone interested outside KSLCDI, allowing to increase reach of our shared learnings. At the same time it reduces redundancy and repetition of work among partners. This mechanism will gradually be converted into regional on-line dialogues for learning networks on common themes and issues. KSLCDI has been the pioneer and this will be now replicated for all major transboundary initiatives thus increasing the outreach and participatory dialogue

Bio-cultural protocol guideline: This publication was prepared to raise awareness about, and improve our understanding of, the customary rights of indigenous and local communities in relation to the use of biological resources and associated traditional knowledge. The book is now being used in KSL-China and KSL-Nepal.

Partners Newsletters: This is a product developed by our KSLCDI-India partners. The newsletter is six monthly information bulletin that updates stakeholders with the progress made so far in the landscape.

LTESM framework informs the process for standardized monitoring in the landscape. It sets the protocol for ecological and socio-ecological monitoring that informs the management decisions in the landscape.

KSLCDI Website has recorded visits of 43857, with highest visit in October following the publication two online piece; 1. Himalayan nettle links marginalised to private sector, 2. Off season vegetables improving rural livelihoods. Next step envisaged is to actively push information through social media platform.

### Technical Publications

1. Environmental Stratification of Kailash Sacred Landscape and Projected Climate Change Impacts on Ecosystems and Productivity: Working Paper 2013/1
2. Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative (KSLCDI) - Regional Programme Implementation Plan 2012 - 2016
3. Caring for Our Transboundary Landscape: Illustrations from the Kailash Sacred Landscape
4. Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation Initiative: Feasibility Assessment Report
5. Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation Initiative: Developing a transboundary cooperation framework for conservation and sustainable development in the greater Mt Kailash region of China, India, and Nepal: Second Regional Workshop
6. Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation Initiative: First Regional Workshop
7. Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation Initiative: Target Area Delineation Report
8. Transforming Mountain Forestry in the Hindu Kush Himalayas: Toward a Third-Generation Forest Management Paradigm (2015)
9. Inception Workshop Report: Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation Initiative
10. Effective Management of Trans boundary Landscapes-Geospatial Applications
11. Tool for Developing a Bio-cultural Community Protocols

### General Publications

1. Annual Report 2013
2. Annual Report 2014
3. Guidelines for Travelling Responsibly in the Kailash Sacred Landscape
4. Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative: Transcending boundaries for conservation and development
5. Eco-Tourism for Sustainable Development in the Kailash Sacred Landscape
6. Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation Initiative
7. Long-Term Environmental and Socio-ecological Monitoring in transboundary landscapes. An interdisciplinary implementation framework. ICIMOD Working Paper 2015/2. Kathmandu: ICIMOD

## Popular Articles

1. Groundwater: It's not a source, it's a resource
2. Conserving springs and its Significance for Water Security in Himalayas, South Asia Regional Cooperation (SARCist) initiative of the Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi – India. Newsletter, June 2015.

### Peer Reviewed Papers and Book Chapters

1. Pandey, A., Kotru, R., and Pradhan, N. (2015): Kailash Sacred Landscape: Bridging Cultural Heritage, Conservation and Development through a Trans-boundary Landscape Approach. Verschurren, B. (ed.) Asian Sacred Natural Sites: An ancient Asian philosophy and practice with fundamental significance to protected areas. London and New York: Routledge.
2. Uddin, K; Chaudhary, S; Chettri N; Kotru, R; Murthy, MSR; Chaudhary, RP; Ning, W; Shrestha SM; Gautam SG (2015): The changing land cover and fragmenting forest on the Roof of the World: A case study in Nepal's Kailash Sacred Landscape. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 141:1-10.

## Posters, Flyers, Fact Sheets

1. Transboundary Landscape Management in Mountain Areas - How does it work?: Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative (KSLCDI) Global Landscapes Forum, Paris 5–6 December 2015
2. Transboundary Landscape Cooperation Needs Good Communication and Coordination: Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative (KSLCDI), Global Landscapes Forum, Paris, 5–6 December 2015
3. Promotion of the Ritha (Soap Nut) Value Chain in Nepal: Sustainable Livelihoods in the Kailash Sacred Landscape
4. Promotion of the Off-Season Vegetable Value Chain in India: Sustainable Livelihoods in the Kailash Sacred Landscape
5. Promotion of the Nigalo (Himalayan Bamboo) Value Chain in Nepal: Sustainable Livelihoods in the Kailash Sacred Landscape
6. Promotion of the Chyura Soap and Lip Balm Value Chain in India: Sustainable Livelihoods in the Kailash Sacred Landscape
7. Promotion of the Chyura Honey Value Chain in India: Sustainable Livelihoods in the Kailash Sacred Landscape
8. Promotion of the Allo (Himalayan Nettle) Value Chain in Nepal: Sustainable Livelihoods in the Kailash Sacred Landscape
9. Partner Factsheet of Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative (KSLCDI) - India
10. Partner Factsheet of Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative (KSLCDI) - China
11. Partner Factsheet of Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative (KSLCDI) - Nepal
12. An Integrated Springshed Management Approach Linking Science, Policy, and Practice: Collaborative applied research in the Kailash Sacred Landscape (India and Nepal)
13. Adapting forest ecosystems in the Kailash Sacred Landscape of the Hindu Kush Himalayas for sustained flow of ecosystem services, Poster presented at IUFRO Conference in 2014

## Online Videos

1. Across Mahakali
2. Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative
3. Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative

## Media Coverage – Kailash

For Mountain Forestry Symposium: Total Press coverage is 67 (23 with links, 44 without links) See <http://www.icimod.org/?q=16480> (lists media coverage with links only) Invited regional media representatives from Bhutan (2); India (3); Nepal (2); good networking with local media in close collaboration with FRI.

Forest Minister claims Kailash can bring India, China, Nepal together. (2015, January 20). The Pioneer. India. Retrieved from <http://www.dailypioneer.com/state-editions/dehradun/forest-minister-claims-kailash-can-bring-india-china-nepal-together.html>

Kotru, R. (2015, March 21). System of abundance both climatic and social and economic changes are adding stress on forest ecosystems in Hindu Kush Himalayas". Republica Daily. Nepal. Retrieved from <http://new.myrepublica.com/opinion/item/17601-system-of-abundance.html>

Miya, A. (2015, April 22). *सुनसुनको लज्जितकबुद्धको फलको चोखो*. Kantipur. Nepal. Retrieved from <http://www.ekantipur.com/np/2072/1/9/full-story/407728.html>

Across Mahakali river : Transboundary collaborative programme (ICIMOD). (2015). Rivers Network. Retrieved from <http://www.riversnetwork.org/rbo/index.php/river-blogs/central-asia/item/4691-across-mahakali-river-transboundary-collaborative-programme-icimod>

Katwal, A. (n.d.). Sustainable management and Cordyceps trade. Business Bhutan.

Pokhrel, N. (n.d.-a). Regional policy to guide management of Cordyceps. Kuensel.

Pokhrel, N. (n.d.-b). Sustaining Cordyceps collection in the Himalayan range. Kuensel. Retrieved from <http://www.kuenselonline.com/sustaining-cordyceps-collection-in-the-himalayan-range/>

Pradhan, N. (n.d.). Groundwater: It's not a source, it's a resource. India Water Portal.



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