

Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative (KSLCDI)

Phase I Report
2012–2017



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Executive Summary

The first phase of the Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative (KSLCDI), a Regional Programme on Transboundary Landscapes at the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), has been completed. Phase I (2012–2017) of the flagship transboundary initiative was financially supported by the governments of Germany and the United Kingdom, and implemented by ICIMOD with country partners nominated by three country focal ministries – the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), China; the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), India; and the Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE), Nepal.

A unique transboundary cooperation initiative, KSLCDI has set a twenty-year goal to ensure that *“the transboundary Kailash Sacred Landscape is established, and its protection and sustainable use and development of its resources are ensured by local communities”*. Apart from adding value to existing livelihoods, the project has focused on sustaining ecosystem services at the landscape level and establishing transboundary cooperation in policy, practice, and science to set the momentum for common conservation and development win-wins. Learnings from achieved outcomes show that transboundary cooperation is a win-win, and that it can enable regional cooperation at the Hindu Kush Himalaya (HKH) scale – such as through transboundary tourism promotion based on the Sino-Nepal tourism agreement or Indo-Nepal actions on wildlife poaching control.

The major achievements of the first phase of the programme are highlighted below:

Process

To sustain the momentum of the project, the Regional Cooperation Framework (RCF), designed, agreed upon, and implemented by three participating countries, has ensured ownership by national and subnational governments, influencing complementary national and subnational public

and private investments and uptake of learning. The RCF has been a guiding document for the implementation of Phase I. As a catalyst for ongoing implementation activities, the Programme Steering Committee, a long-term and high-level overarching governance mechanism, has been established. It is represented by focal ministries from the three countries and donors, and chaired by ICIMOD to ensure that the platform for cooperation and coordination is laid out (Annexure IV). At ICIMOD, a well-established Project Management Unit (PMU) interfaced with country focal institutions is steering the planning, implementing, and monitoring processes based on selected pilots. The PMU has proven its validity in triggering and transforming transboundary cooperation to achieve concrete outcomes. ICIMOD and its country partners have played a significant role in facilitating an enabling environment where knowledge exchange and coordination can occur, and have thereby supported regional cooperation for conservation and development in the long run.

National Policies for Regional Cooperation

The project has worked to influence national policies and discourse. There were 18 instances (Annexure III) during Phase I where KSLCDI managed to influence policy or was an integral part of policy discussions. To highlight a few, the Nagoya Protocol Ratification, the Access and Benefit-sharing (ABS) National Bill, the Non-timber Forest Product (NTFP) Policy, and the Yartsagumba Management (Collection and Transportation) Guideline of Nepal; the National Forest Policy and National Wildlife Action Plan of India, the National Action Agenda through five Working Groups on Mountains – National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog – and Chyura Value Chain incentives in Uttarakhand State, India; and the decision in Pulan County, Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China, on the International Tourism Cooperation Zone. All the community micro-plans with balanced conservation and development priority interventions prepared during the pilots are linked to sub-national public investment programmes and master plans to ensure sustainability and impact.

Science and Practice at the Transboundary Scale

Through its central science to practice plank and the application of jointly prepared frameworks, practice manuals, and research protocols – on ecosystem services and long-term environmental and socio-ecological monitoring, cultural services assessment, value chain analysis, and springsheds – have been produced and are being used.

Responsible tourism is being taken up in the KSL, as well as in other transboundary landscapes in the HKH. As an important mandate of KSLCDI, data gaps on glaciers, forest and landuse cover, status of rangelands, and the socio-economic profiles of the region have been filled. Key transboundary outputs include three-country vegetation and cultural heritage maps, the establishment of social and long-term environmental monitoring sites, the first ever permanent Global Observational Research in Alpine Environments (GLORIA) site in the Himalayan region, and a transfer of cross-border knowledge on ABS, rangeland management, and Yartsagumba management. Cross border learning has been a wonderful example of cooperation benefits.

Outreach

Project activities and outputs in the remotest and harshest areas of the landscape have directly benefited the inhabitants of the region. Through skill building exercises and exposure, and by ensuring ecosystem services, 91,370 people, of whom 37,844 (41%) are female, have benefitted. Directly, by means of a value chain approach, the programme benefitted pilot populations, where incomes increased by up to 10% or more, strengthening resilience building based on principles of equity, transparency, and mutual wins. It is important to mention these communities are not only the poorest of the poor but also among the most backward in the region.

Global Recognition

The UN Sustainable General Assembly Reports in 2013 and in 2016 referred to KSLCDI as a ‘South Asian landmark initiative between China, India, and Nepal for transboundary conservation and development in the Himalayas’.

KSLCDI has contributed to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)–Global Landscapes Forum (GLF), the Salzburg Global Seminar, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and the World Conservation Conference. It has helped countries achieve a number of national commitments to international conventions – CBD, Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), UNFCCC, GLF, and Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Thus, the project has proven its relevance to national strategies and policies that directly contribute to their implementation in respective countries.

Knowledge and Dissemination

KSLCDI has produced 120 publications which included peer reviewed articles (cited in 83 publications), policy briefs, communication materials, technical reports, books, and manuals. KSLCDI has been featured in 99 international and national media, facilitating global outreach of the programme’s learnings (Annexure V). This is complemented by overall 129,969 downloads/views of different communication materials/knowledge products. Over the last five years, KSLCDI learnings have been used across the globe. The download and citation figures show the geographic length of KSLCDI’s profiling across all continents.

Facilitating cooperation and policy coherence among countries that share HKH resources is a persistent challenge as the region is prone to conflict and highly variable in terms of development. As a successful initiator of transboundary cooperation, KSLCDI has found new arenas of focus post 2017. It relates these to better headwater zone management and linkages with larger river basin populations to build their resilience and provide new livelihood opportunities downstream. Such efforts bring countries together to share the common benefits of conservation and development through peaceful and constructive means.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ABS	Access and Benefit Sharing
ACAP	Annapurna Conservation Area Program
AGM	Annual general meeting
ANCA	Api Nampa Conservation Area
BMC	Biodiversity Management Committee
BMZ	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
CAS	Chinese Academy of Sciences
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CoP	Conference of the Parties
CDE	Centre for Development and Environment, University of Bern
CDO	Chief Development Officer
CHEA	Central Himalayan Environment Association
CIB	Chengdu Institute of Biology
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna
CLTS	Community led total sanitation
CS	Conservation Strategy
DC	District Collector
DFID	Department for International Development, United Kingdom
DHM	Department of Hydrology and Meteorology
DoF	Department of Forest
DNPWC	Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation
DPR	Department of Plant Resources
FACD	Foreign Aid Coordination Division
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FLR	Forest Landscape Restoration
GBPNIHESD	GB Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment & Sustainable Development
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GESI	Gender equity and social inclusion
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GLF	Global Landscapes Forum
GLORIA	Global Observation Research Initiative in

	Alpine environments
GoI	Government of India
GoN	Government of Nepal
HKH	Hind Kush Himalaya
HoD	Head of department
ICI	India China Institute
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
IGSNRR	Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KIB	Kunming Institute of Botany
KMC	Knowledge Management and Communication
KSL	Kailash Sacred Landscape
KSLCDI	Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative
KSLIS	Kailash Sacred Landscape Information System
LoA	Letter of Agreement
LTESM	Long Term Environmental and Socio-ecological Monitoring
MENRIS	Mountain Environment and Natural Resources Information System
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MoFE	Ministry of Forests and Environment
MoM	Minutes of Meeting
MTR	Mid-term Review
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development
NCC	National Coordination Committee
NITI	National Institution for Transforming India
NMSHE	National Mission for Sustaining Himalayan Ecosystems
NPR	Nepali Rupees
NTFP	Non-timber forest product
NSFC	National Science Foundation China
PBC	Parabolic Cell
PMU	Programme Management Unit
PSC	Programme Steering Committee
RCF	Regional Cooperation Framework
RECAST	Research Centre for Applied Science and Technology

RET	Rare, endangered and threatened species
RML	Reuters Market Link
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SABAH	SAARC Business Association for Home Based Workers
SADA	Social Awareness and Development Association
SAWG	South-Asia Water Governance
SBB	State Biodiversity Board
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SDTT	Sir Dorabji Tata Trust
SMS	Short message service
SWOT	Strength, weakness, opportunities and threats
TAAAS	Tibet Academy of Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Sciences
TAR	Tibetan Autonomous Region of China
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USA	United States of America
UKSAC	Uttarakhand Space Application Centre
UNIGE	University of Geneva
USD	United States Dollar
UWICE	Ugyen Wangchuck Institute for Conservation and Environmental Research, Bhutan
VDC	Village Development Committee
WED	World Environment Day
WII	Wildlife Institute of India
WOCAN	Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management

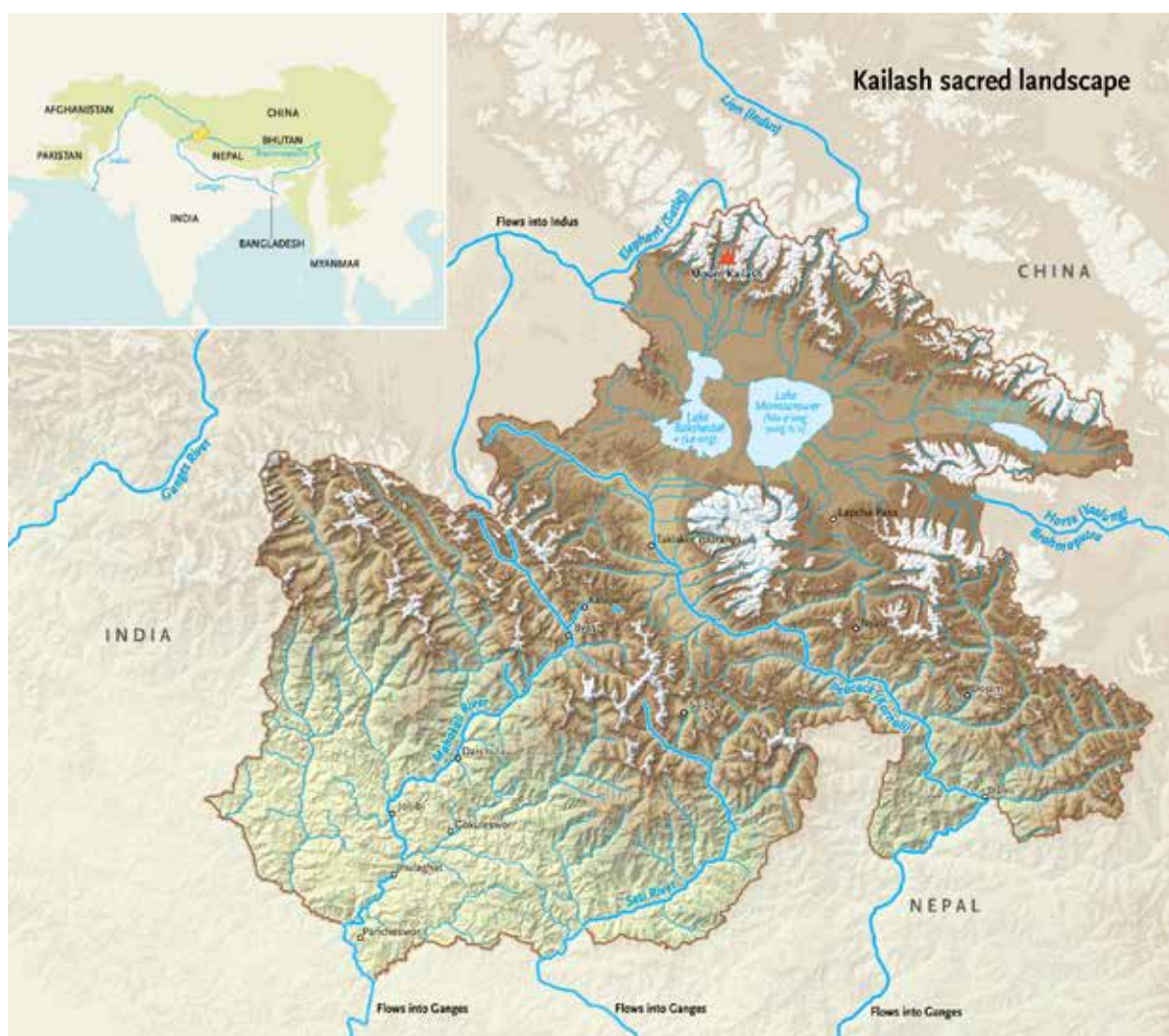
1. Introduction

The Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative (KSLCDI) is a collaborative transboundary programme that aims to promote conservation and development in the Kailash Sacred Landscape (KSL). It is implemented in China (Tibet Autonomous Region – TAR), India (Pithoragarh district of Uttarakhand state), and western Nepal (Humla District of Karnali Province and Baitadi, Bajhang, and Darchula districts of Sudurpaschim Province) across a transboundary landscape that covers over 31,000 km². The programme started in 2012 with a long-term goal of 20 years:

“The transboundary Kailash Sacred Landscape is established and its protection, and sustainable use and development of its resources are ensured by local communities”

The KSL forms the headwater zone of Asia's four largest rivers. Mount Kailash, a sacred mountain of high importance to several religions – Bon, Buddhism, Hinduism, Jainism and Sikhism – lies in the region. The landscape hosts rich, ecologically fragile. However, levels of poverty in the region are high. Moreover, rapid land use change, demographic alterations, unplanned urbanization, climate-induced changes and a series of natural disasters in recent years have increased vulnerability of both resident communities and ecosystems.

Figure 1: Location of the Kailash Sacred Landscape in the Hindu Kush Himalaya



The KSL represents an opportunity for unique ‘transboundary cooperation’ that acknowledges the importance of sacred sites, and the preservation and management of bio-cultural diversity. In the first phase of the programme, it was implemented in pilot sites by partners from China, India, and Nepal with facilitation from ICIMOD, and funded by DFID and BMZ-GIZ. KSLCDI applied principles of landscape management to the promotion of regional cooperation around agreed development and conservation objectives. The Regional Cooperation Framework (RCF), designed and agreed upon by the three participating countries, ensured ownership of the programme by sub-national and national governments. During the first phase (2012–2017) of the programme, KSLCDI worked with a focus on five integrated components:

- Component 1: Innovative Livelihoods and Adaptation to Change
- Component 2: Ecosystem Management for Sustaining Services
- Component 3: Access and Benefit (ABS) Sharing of Bioresources
- Component 4: Long-term Environmental and Socio-ecological Monitoring
- Component 5: Regional Cooperation and Enabling Policies, Knowledge Management

This final report of Phase I gives detailed insight into the progress made during this phase. The report highlights the key processes involved during project implementation, followed by the key achievements of Phase I along with achievements against the overall outcome. Partnerships and the lessons learned during this process are highlighted. The financial performance is presented, with concluding sections on key lessons learned and future perspectives for the KSLCDI programme. The KSLCDI team comprised of a multi-disciplinary team across the three countries. They are duly acknowledged in the report.

2. The process: From conception to implementation

The process from inception to implementation till 2017 (Figure 2) has been based on a comprehensive preparatory phase in which potential countries and partners within countries designed and agreed on transboundary cooperation focus areas with KSLCDI. As an outcome of this process, a mutually agreed upon Five Year Plan was rolled out in pilots. However, pilot implementation did not have clear on-the-ground linkages as physical activities were local context-specific. The KSLCDI Regional Cooperation Framework (RCF), the first in the HKH, was endorsed by inter-country partners and set the momentum for reaching the programme’s twenty-year goal.

With the completion of Phase I, the first major step was producing and applying long-term frameworks, guidelines, research protocols, and socio-ecological baselines, and initiating value addition processes to existing livelihoods strategies so that local communities and other decision-making stakeholders in the landscape achieve long-term win-wins through transboundary cooperation. The process of implementation was accompanied by the establishment of an overarching high-level governance mechanism among participating countries in the form of a Programme Steering Committee (PSC) chaired by ICIMOD. To foster country ownership, PSC meetings were held on a rotational basis by host country focal ministries. The PSC was entrusted to ICIMOD which set up a Programme Management Unit that maintained consistent communication and coordination with country partners while annual plans were implemented. Regular mid-term reviews ensured course corrections.

Timely and relevant capacity building inputs were provided to integrated country teams and pilot-specific activities. An iterative and consultative process of concept-building and implementation was carried out so that project outcomes were appreciated by all countries. As a flagship transboundary cooperation programme across the

HKH, KSLCDI has pioneered a process that can be replicated by other landscape initiatives. Value can be added to the process to ensure that the scope and success of achieving transboundary cooperation is enhanced. It has also shown that once the process of implementation is initiated, more interesting and promising arenas of common wins-wins emerge – springshed work, cross-border branding, regional approach to CBD through cross-exchange, and uptake of learning from one country to other are some examples.

Although the programme was initially designed as a purely conservation-oriented initiative with the expectation that science will inform policy, the livelihoods component gained attention in 2012 as

programme supporters and sub-national actors demanded that economic benefits reach the pilot populations. Hence, livelihood activities were specific to country pilots, with a transboundary element of cooperation initially involved only in making frameworks, guidelines, and regular capacity building activities such as mentorship programmes, capacity building for landscape governance, and landscape journey tools. In 2016, the mid-term review highlighted that the “transboundaryness” of the project must be seen on the ground, following which there were renewed attempts to link scientific data to policy and practice, as well as to build on ‘niche areas of cooperation on the ground’ (e.g. controlling illegal wildlife trade, responsible tourism, and branding).



Rajendra K Shakya

Trade fairs and exhibitions are effective platforms to promote niche products

Figure 2: KSLCDI process – from conception to implementation



3. Key achievements in Phase I

Transboundary cooperation and collaboration

- A functional overarching governance mechanism has been put in place with the secretaries of the focal ministries of the participating countries as members of the Regional PSC which could provide models for the design of consistent institutional mechanisms for transboundary cooperation in the future.
- A range of frameworks and methodologies have been prepared and applied, and learning from outcomes achieved so far have been adopted at the transboundary level, providing solid evidence that transboundary cooperation is a win-win, and that it can make regional cooperation happen at the HKH scale. The synthesis of national-level learning contributed to major regional synthesis amongst participating countries, providing key recommendations for a way forward and agenda points for inter-ministerial meetings supported by KSLCDI beyond 2017. Key transboundary outputs include three-country vegetation and cultural heritage maps, and the establishment of long-term environmental and socio-ecological monitoring sites.
- KSLCDI facilitated local and district-level government meetings between KSL India and KSL Nepal. Transboundary tourism promotion has been executed through the Humla-Pulan, Sino-Nepal tourism agreement. Transboundary cooperation in the fields of ecology, the environment, and natural resources has increased as a result of several regional activities conducted during the implementation phase.
- The transfer of knowledge and information from India to China and Nepal has been achieved through official translations of key ABS documents to respective country language (ABS manual, seed diversity book, etc.) that were published by the State Government of Uttarakhand. There was a high-level delegation visit to KSL India for understanding the ABS mechanisms and implementation standards in place. This was an advantage for KSL as China, supported by KSLCDI, moved towards accession of Nagoya Protocol in 2016.



Transboundary dialogues address issues such as illegal trade across national borders



Policy influence

- Influencing policy and practice by contributing to strategic forums/documents at country levels (National Wildlife Action Plan and New Forest Policy Stakeholder Discussion, interface of learning with NITI Aayog in India). Furthermore, the Government of Nepal acknowledged KSLCDI during the CITES event at the CBD as the best example of transboundary cooperation. Nepal has ratified Nagoya Protocol, influenced, among other things, by KSLCDI's learning on the ground.
- Both the private sector and national funds totalling USD 4.02 million have been invested in the landscape (for management, conservation, and restoration) alongside direct investment through KSLCDI funds.
- ABS protocols under the Nagoya protocol are at an advanced stage of application. Several biodiversity management committees have been formed in KSL India.
- On a technical front, the Kailash Sacred Landscape Information System (KSLIS) data has been updated with regional datasets that allow for better, more seamless data sharing of scientific outputs with the public.
- KSLCDI has provided a basic testing and learning platform for all other transboundary landscape initiatives in the HKH, which are benefitting from and using its learning in sharpening their planning and programme implementation and steering aspects thus becoming more efficient.
- Targeted local stakeholder analyses in KSL India and Nepal and the identification of strategic institutions in China have continued a consultative dialogue discussing the different dimensions of the Kailash Sacred Landscape as a proposed transnational 'mixed world heritage site'.
- The UN Sustainable General Assembly Reports referred to KSLCDI as a 'South Asian landmark initiative between China, India, and Nepal for conservation and development in the Himalayas through transboundary cooperation' in 2013 and 2016. Globally, KSLCDI contributes to UNFCCC, and GLF, the Salzburg Global Seminar, CBD, and World Conservation Conference.



Participants of the regional workshop on yartza gunbu management in Bhutan

Local impacts

- Innovative livelihood interventions in India and Nepal have resulted in up to 18% increase in the income from the baseline of 2013.
- The valuation of ecosystems in Nepal has already led to the formulation of the concept of an upstream-downstream water users group linked to incentives for ecosystem services, which is based on collected valuation data and its discussion with a wide range of stakeholders. This has started a collaborative process of ecosystem services delivery and in-return incentives from downstream communities to upstream ones.
- In Pulan County, TAR, China, six ecosystem management plans have been prepared. Five are being implemented with support from local and national governments (details in Annexure III). In KSL India, four plans have been prepared

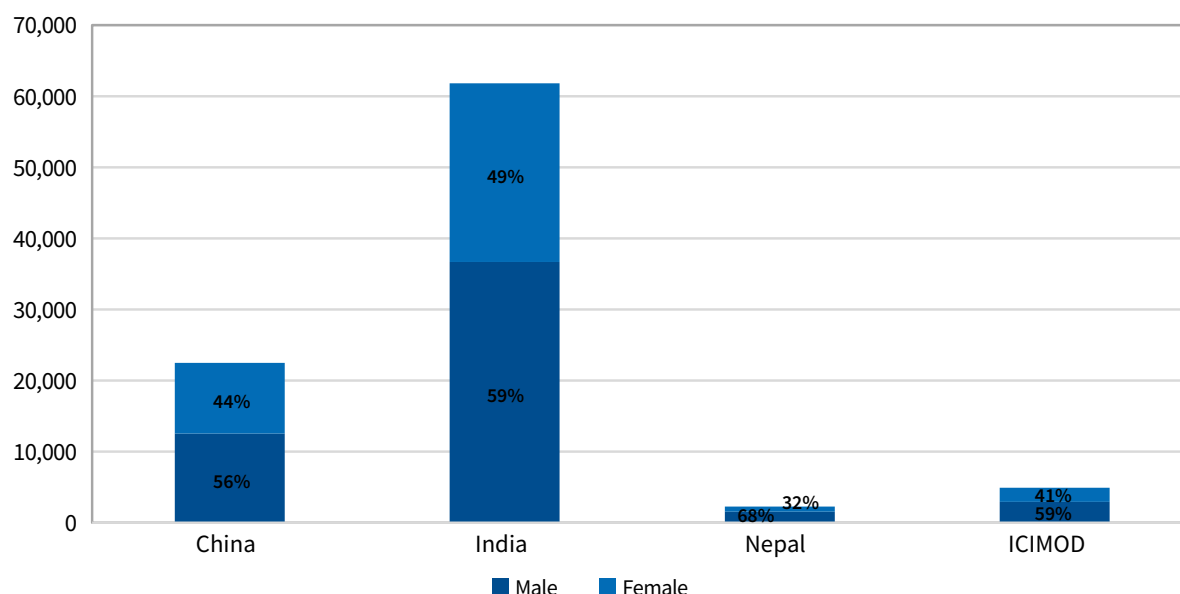
and implemented using shared KSLCDI and government scheme funds. In KSL Nepal, four plans, including the ANCA Management Plan, have been developed. Implementation has been supported with funds of Government of Nepal.

- As of December 2017, 91,370 people of whom 37,844 (41%) are female, have been reached through KSLCDI activities in China, India, and Nepal.



Innovations help communities increase their cash income

Figure 4: Beneficiaries reached by KSLCDI from 2012–2017



4. Key achievements and progress against overall outcome

support was also provided to establish a Kailash tourism cooperation zone. KSLCDI played an instrumental role in passing a resolution between two government entities – the Tibet Tourism Bureau, TAR, China, and the Department of Tourism, Nepal, to promote transboundary tourism

Outcome	Indicators
Livelihoods and ecosystem management are improved in a sustainable and equitable manner in selected areas of the Kailash Sacred Landscape	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Income of target communities increased by 20% from overall value chains, and at least 5% additional income from heritage tourism 2. Fifty percent of the Comprehensive Ecosystem Plans are implemented by local level institutions according to planning 3. Eighty percent of the communities involved in the process of implementation of the plan show satisfaction in all sites 4. A survey has shown the systems meet all the criteria of equitable benefit sharing, and 80% of involved community members show satisfaction regarding performance of the system 5. Institutions (national line departments and research institutions, local community/communities, and interest groups) monitor according to a regional common methodology 6. Protocols and designs – such as GLORIA, CBD, UNFCCC, and MEA frameworks – are used in each pilot site at different levels. 7. Information/data sharing mechanism used by partners at local, national, and regional levels

Increased income of target communities

The Kailash Initiative worked directly with local communities, who are also among the poorest in the three countries in the landscape. The programme helped improve the living conditions of at least 751 households in rural areas through value chain promotion and tourism. Value chains were implemented in all three countries: China – sustainable tourism; India – chyura (Indian butter tree) honey, chyura by-products, off-seasonal vegetables, and heritage tourism; and Nepal – allo (Himalayan nettle) fibre, chyura honey, NTFPs, and sustainable tourism. These efforts raised the incomes of 378 households from 3 to 18% by implementing integrated strategies on value chains and responsible tourism. The ‘Kailash–Truly Sacred’ brand is jointly owned by private entities – SABAH Nepal and Revati Organic, India. A range of products is available under the brand (Figure 5).

The sustainable tourism programme was augmented with several capacity building activities relating to hygiene and sanitation (Box 1), cooking skills, and destination management. Technical

cooperation along the pilgrimage route between Humla district of Nepal and Pulan County in TAR, China (Box 2).

Kailash–Truly Sacred, a transboundary brand: India and Nepal have launched a common transboundary brand that adheres to agreed upon standards. Launched by the Prime Minister of Nepal, the brand is jointly owned by private partners in India and Nepal. The brand has raised potential for better market prices and markets both nationally and internationally, contributing to an average 10% increase in incomes.

Ecosystem management planning

Ecosystem management plans and associated actions have been developed through a demand-driven, participatory approach. The preparation of ecosystem management plans was guided by the Framework for Integrated Ecosystem Management in the HKH and the operations manual for planning management for ecosystem services. Representatives from partner organizations across the landscape were trained in this process – in 2014 in Nepal and in 2016 in India – which supported participatory preparation of actions plans in the

Figure 5: Kailash – Truly Sacred brand



Box 1: Managing waste around Mt Kailash

A community led total sanitation (CLTS) and waste management approach has addressed sanitation and waste problems in Pulan County, TAR, China. The approach motivated behavioural change and promoted collective action by county, township, and village representatives in managing waste. Tour operators, local representatives from China, India, and Nepal, and the KSLCDI team together developed responsible tourism guidelines and local codes on sanitation and waste management. KSLCDI supported the building of facilities such as toilets and set up waste collection equipment. It incentivised waste handling through employment opportunities. Communities initiated “toilet guards” to restrict open defecation.

The initiative motivated the local government to set up more than 22 garbage disposal sites and 120 waste bins in critical areas. Stringent rules on waste disposal were formulated at designated places by households, visitors, and businesses. Awareness and information signage on waste regulations were prepared in Tibetan, Chinese, and English. Provision of free garbage bags to cross-border and inland tourists motivated visitors to bring back their

waste. In partnership with the private sector, including the Tibet Tourism Co Ltd Ali branch, a small-scale waste handling company was set up at Gangsa in Baga township. The company provided employment to socially disadvantaged community members who are now engaged in the collection and segregation of waste. Some waste, especially metals and glass bottles, are segregated for further processing and recycling away from the landscape. Sanitation and waste have been integrated as essential components of the Pulan local government’s 13th Five Year Plan, the Pulan County Tourism Development Masterplan, and the village rules of Huor and Baga townships.

The Pulan local government invests RMB 670,000 per year in waste treatment. In addition, private companies such as Tibet Tourism Co Ltd Ali branch and Beijing Apple Charity Foundation have provided around RMB 200,000 for waste management purposes to the residents of Gangsa village. Mass cleaning campaigns around the major pilgrimage route and township involving students, doctors, nurses, party members, and soldiers has resulted in better awareness and response to waste management. Waste production has been reduced by nearly 92% since the KSLCDI intervention.

Waste disposal bins are better organized and regularly cleaned in Darchen (2014 – left; 2016 – right)



Box 2: Sino-Nepal tourism cooperation and establishment of International Tourism Cooperation Zone in TAR, China

In 2016, KSLCDI was given a mandate under Point 3 of the Sino-Nepal tourism dialogue. This agreement held its first government-to-government bilateral meeting in August 2017 at the international border town of Hilsa. Eleven agenda points were agreed upon by the China and Nepal delegations representing several vertical and horizontal government and civil society representatives from both countries.



pilot areas. Issues such as invasive species, drying of springs and water resources, human wildlife conflict, indicators for loss of biodiversity, waste disposal and its impacts on ecosystems, and land-use changes have all come from participatory processes through community consultations on ecosystems management.

Developed through participatory action research, the KSL ecosystems management plans are now linking local knowledge to more holistic multifunctional ecosystems from pilots to the landscape scale. Selected activities from locally developed plans are already being integrated into landscape level action plans. Studies on invasive species and the drying of springs in KSL India, for instance, are aligned with uprooting of *Eupatorium* along catchment or recharge areas of springs. Linking livelihoods with ecosystems services is another aspect that is being taken up by

partners. Another assessment provided locations for growing chyura (Indian butter tree) that would further support chyura value chains in the region. These landscape level ecosystem plans align with developing action plans for the sustainability of production while maintaining ecosystem services. In KSL China, there has been progress on community consultations and the development of actions plans and their recognition by the Pulan County Government. A KSL pilot area has qualified for direct funding from the Chinese Government to build an eco-village around the region.

Ecosystems management planning approaches are being transferred across countries for landscape-level uptake and scaling up. Promising approaches include those on springsheds management (Box 3) and yartsa gunbu management (Box 4) among others.

Box 3: Transborder transfer of methodology and practice on springshed management

Springsheds have huge significance for ecosystem services, ranging from provisioning and regulatory to cultural services. Given the significance of building water security and strengthening landscape resilience, a methodology was customized on the basis of the eight-step methodology adopted by a public programme in Sikkim, India (Dhara Vikas Programme) and based on the early inventory of springs in KSL India and Nepal. The methodology has been taken as dynamic approach to spring rejuvenation. The harmonized framework for springshed assessment and management was developed with multiple stakeholders and inter-country partner institutions. The output from the application of this framework contributed to the development of a local integrated plan and its linkage to public programmes.

Cross-border knowledge exchange and sensitization of cross-sectoral implementing agencies also facilitated the need for long-term monitoring of springs by local communities. The adoption and scaling up of a springshed approach was backed up by ecosystem valuation studies to lay the groundwork for incentivizing local communities for good springshed management.

Given the seriousness of water security in the Indian Himalayan Region, India's policy think tank, the National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog), has established a working group on Himalayan springs and is preparing national level policy recommendations. Learnings from KSLCDI have contributed to this national document. Hence, the learning from springsheds has found traction in demand-driven policy and practice requirements.



Assessing and managing springs involved participation from various stakeholders

Box 4: Sustainable harvesting of the caterpillar fungus

Yartsa gunbu (caterpillar fungus) is a major source of income for people across the Himalaya including Bhutan, India, Nepal, and the Tibetan Plateau. Its formal and non-formal trade is trans-national in nature, and it is now amongst the most exported commodity across borders in the HKH. Lack of regulations of the value chain is leading to over harvesting and environmental degradation – including threats from climate change.

Bhutan is a pioneer in managing yartsa gunbu. In 2015, Bhutan shared their experiences with KSL countries, thereby leading to improvement in yartsa gunbu management in the Kailash landscape. In 2017, Nepal issued the National Guidelines on Yartsagumba Collection and Transport. This guideline was based on principles of local sustainability, which were prepared and tested through a participatory bottom up process in the Api Nampa Conservation Area (ANCA) under KSLCDI.



Jitendra Bajracharya



Shankar Badal

Awareness raising is essential to ensure sustainable harvesting of yartsa gunbu

Equitable access and benefit sharing

The Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) is a supplementary agreement to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). For countries such as China, India, and Nepal that are rich in biological resources and associated traditional knowledge, the Nagoya Protocol ensures the fair and equitable use of genetic resources while preventing bio piracy. The protocol is vital for the management of biological resources and equitable sharing of benefits from their trade and development. In order to support implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, KSLCDI facilitated a transboundary policy learning forum, particularly for Nepal and China, to support policy changes.

Among the three countries in the KSL, India is at an advanced stage of implementing the Nagoya Protocol, having ratified it in 2012 and having in place related policies, governance mechanisms, and community-based models. KSLCDI helped Nepal learn from India's experience implementing the Nagoya Protocol through several capacity building programmes for stakeholders, including parliamentarians. The learning process in Nepal occurred at various levels – community to national, transboundary, and global. The Government of Nepal ratified the Nagoya Protocol in September 2017 and the process for its accession is ongoing. Moreover, the national ABS Bill is being prepared

under the leadership of the Ministry of Forests and Environment, Nepal.

Policy advocacy on ABS in China has made significant progress. ABS learning has been shared with the Pulan County government. Another policy recommendation on ABS has found its way into national policy formulation through the 'Regulation on Access and Benefit Sharing of Genetic Resources of China' at the central government level with the State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine, which will be formally issued. Similarly, a policy recommendation on cross border ABS issues of scientific collaboration in the context of the Belt and Road policy framework is being prepared with the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS). After China's ratification of the Nagoya Protocol and in the context of the Belt and Road framework, cross border ABS will receive heightened recognition. KSLCDI has used this opportunity to deliver project findings and knowledge products to key stakeholders and policy makers. This has been positively taken up by lawmakers in China. Meanwhile, working closely with key local partners such as the local government, local civil society organizations, and private companies has proven effective in making local impact, provided that knowledge is generated and shared in Tibetan/local language.



Cross-border exchange visits of Nepali officials to India helped in drafting the ABS bill of Nepal.

Standardized monitoring frameworks

Long-term monitoring is essential for detecting environmental and ecological changes. However, most monitoring efforts to understand ecological processes and drivers of environmental change focus only on ecosystems. Recognizing this, KSLCDI supported the development of an interdisciplinary implementation framework for long-term environmental and socio-ecological monitoring. This framework identifies key questions which consider the state of the system, drivers of change, and socioeconomic and ecological impacts and responses that ultimately affect human wellbeing.

Based on this framework, long-term monitoring plots have been established in all member countries of the landscape. Permanent plots to monitor changes in alpine vegetation as a result of climate change using the Global Observation Research Initiative in Alpine environments (GLORIA) methodology have been established in India and Nepal (Box 5). High-altitude grasslands are being monitored in all three countries. It has been recommended that the monitoring plots in TAR be included in the national grid of observation plots for their long-term observation and management. Several forest types are being monitored in India and Nepal.

Box 5: Monitoring alpine environments for impacts of climate change

Alpine ecosystems are highly sensitive to climate change. Building on this sensitivity, the Global Observation Research Initiative in Alpine environments (GLORIA) was implemented to detect changes in alpine plant community structure in relation to climate change. GLORIA uses a multi-summit or single-mountain strategy to establish permanent monitoring plots following a standardized protocol to collect plant and soil temperature data. Currently, there are GLORIA sites in 80 mountainous regions of the world.

In the HKH, GLORIA sites are located in Bhutan, China, India, and Nepal. The Kailash Initiative supported the establishment of four GLORIA sites in the landscape: ANCA and Chungsa Valley – Humla in Nepal and Chaudans Valley – Uttarakhand in India. Elevations of the plots range from 3,950 m to 5,010 m in Nepal, and 3,773 m to 4,266 m in India. A total of 188 and 143 species were reported from the two sites in Nepal, and 119 and 63 species from India.

Long-term analysis of alpine environment monitoring will increase our understanding of the impacts of climate change on such environments in the landscape.



WII



Suresh K. Ghimire

Establishing GLORIA plots in India (left) and Nepal (right)



Prabin Bhandari



Suresh Ghimire

Botanical expeditions revealed new species: *Cephalanthera erecta* var. *oblanceolata* (new record for Nepal) (above) and *Saussurea ramchaudharyi* (new record for the world) (below)

Gender Equity and Social Inclusion

Mainstreaming Gender Equity and Social Inclusion

Gender and social inclusion (GESI) is recognized as an important cross-cutting issue within KSLCDI. Since its inception, the programme has mainstreamed GESI in order to reduce the gender gap through meaningful participation of women and men in programme interventions. This has included participation from community members, research and academic institutions, and government agencies. Moreover, efforts have been made to ensure that both women and men benefit from the programme's innovations in livelihoods and ecosystems management programmes. Three strategic approaches were implemented: i) involving both women and men from marginalized groups in the research process; ii) ensuring better access of benefit and services from KSLCDI network partnerships and innovative technologies and practices by both and men and women belonging to marginalized groups; and iii) targeting women in specific interventions to enhance social and economic welfare and to diversify their livelihood options.

1) Active involvement of women and men from marginalized groups in the research process

The programme's research innovation included biodiversity and ecosystem services, springsheds, traditional knowledge, and livelihoods, among others. Gender was integrated into the research agenda. For example, within the eight steps approach to understanding springs and their revival, Step 3 specifically focuses on understanding social and governance aspects of springshed management. KSLCDI's long-term conservation and monitoring component is guided by the Framework for Long Term Environmental and Socio-ecological Monitoring (LTESM). Socio-ecological perspectives are especially critical for ensuring gender equity in accessing, benefit-sharing and managing natural resources. The LTESM process for monitoring forest ecosystems in the landscape employed a gender segregated approach of assessing and prioritizing



Chandra K. Subedi



Yan Zhaoli

Engaging local communities in research supports uptake of findings for ecosystem management

the use of plant species occurring in community forests. Research has revealed the disadvantaged women and socially disadvantaged groups have in terms of natural resource management. Women and children constitute 72% of those engaged in collecting water at the household level and are therefore highly vulnerable to springs drying up; while community forests, especially homogenous single-species dominant forests, are unable to cater to the needs of women who value forest resources for domestic purposes (as opposed to men who generally prioritize forest products based on their economic value). In both cases, women and disadvantaged groups must travel further to acquire natural resources for domestic use. Such research results can be used to develop strategies, for both water and forest management, that ensure equity – in terms of access, benefit sharing, and management – to women and disadvantaged groups.

2) Ensuring better access to benefits and services from KSLCDI networks, partnerships, and suitable technologies and practices

Capacity strengthening resulted in increased income among 571 households in the landscape, including 165 Van Raji households in KSL India. A supplemental outcome from economic empowerment among the Van Raji community was the engagement of Van Raji men in homestead farming and marketing (as opposed to their previous practice of drinking and being generally unsupportive to women). In KSL China, 11 women are now government-certified cooks, with the capacity to earn and transfer their skills to other aspiring cooks in the landscape. Overall, women have increased capacity to manage their ecosystems and conduct ecosystem monitoring, although follow-up capacity building programmes are recommended in KSLCDI Phase II for more sustainable and long-term outcomes.

3) Targeting women with specific interventions

KSLCDI has identified groups or institutions as key entry points for implementing collective action to strengthen capacity and leadership of women and socially disadvantaged communities in the landscape. These actions have focused on two components: innovative livelihoods and ecosystems management. The means used to achieve this objective are summarized below:

- Women's entrepreneurship and skills development programmes for value chains (off-season vegetables, chyura honey and by-products, and allo) were implemented with special focus on women in pilot areas of the landscape. KSLCDI initiated efforts to help women move beyond production in agriculture and natural resource management, enhancing

market access and entrepreneurial skills that offer better social and economic benefits.

- In KSL India, pilot areas were specially selected on the basis of the programme activities' ability to reach women/women's groups and marginalized social groups. For example, a special capacity building programme on a kidney bean value chain was implemented among the Van Raji community – a Scheduled Tribe – to supplement their income. In KSL China, where tourism around Mt Kailash and Lake Manasarovar is highly significant, eleven women and one man were provided cooking training, focusing on the preparation of vegetarian dishes and their presentation, and sanitation and hygiene.
- Capacity building through transboundary exposure tours was another means to achieve this objective. At the community level, 16 women from the Api Nampa Conservation Area participated in a cross-border exchange tour to India where they learned about fodder management, ecosystem restoration, income generation, and collective action. At the research institute level, eight women from China, India, Nepal, and Germany (GIZ) built their capacity on long-term ecosystem monitoring techniques through an exposure tour in China.
- Providing training on gender-specific topics including gender, governance, and leadership was another strategy for achieving this objective. Such trainings were targeted at both men and women to ensure sustainable outcomes. For example, a gender and governance training was provided to members of the Api Nampa Conservation Area Management Council, a majority of whom are men (two out of 27 members are women), to sensitize them on GESI issues.



Skill development of women improves their livelihoods and increases support for conservation



Governance

Natural resources governance in transboundary landscapes is crucial to securing the sustainability of efforts. Governance mechanisms at the local, sub-national, national levels have been ensured through work on rangeland piloting in Nepal, Yartsagumba harvesting and benefit sharing mechanisms in ANCA, and the formation of biodiversity committees in India. These experiments have started to bear fruit and are being replicated in participating countries. Examples from biodiversity committees are being transferred from India to Nepal under the Access and Benefit Sharing policies of Nepal.

Thus, the ANCA council is being strengthened to manage current KSLCDI pilot sites in Nepal. Regular exchange among ANCA council members and local stakeholders with stakeholders across the border in KSL India through community-to-community knowledge exchange is setting the foundation for a sustainable connection between institutions in terms of a landscape approach that can exist and flourish beyond the programme period. The ANCA council consists of two female and 25 male representatives who participated in an exposure trip in mid-2016. The exposure visit sensitized participants on inclusive planning

and implementation, showcased and introduced institutional best practices such as ACAP and KL.

A workshop was organized in September 2016 where ANCA council members were sensitized about existing national policies, rules, and regulations. More importantly, ANCA council members identified their deficiencies concerning different gender and governance aspects in the management of ANCA through a self-evaluation process using indicators of good governance. The self-evaluation scores have set as benchmark to track the progress of the ANCA council on the integration of gender issues and the overall governance performance of the ANCA council.

Keeping in mind various partners and sub-partners in KSLCDI countries, the institutional settings of the transboundary KSLCDI are rather complex and can influence the outputs and outcomes of the programme. For programmatic governance, the ownership of participating countries is secured through the highest authority in the form of the Program Steering Committee (PSC) (Annex IV). The PSC is represented by members of focal ministries, ICIMOD development partners, and representatives of implementing partner. The PSC meets annually on a rotational basis. Six PSC meetings have been completed in Phase I.



Sensitization on gender and governance is essential for inclusive project planning and implementation

Work on Sacredness in KSLCDI

A framework to assess the cultural ecosystem services of sacred natural sites was published in 2016 and piloted at the Gwallek Kedar sacred forest in Baitadi district, KSL Nepal. The pilot study was conducted by ICIMOD with support from Social Awareness Development Association (SADA), and NGO, and the India China Institute (ICI), a knowledge partner.

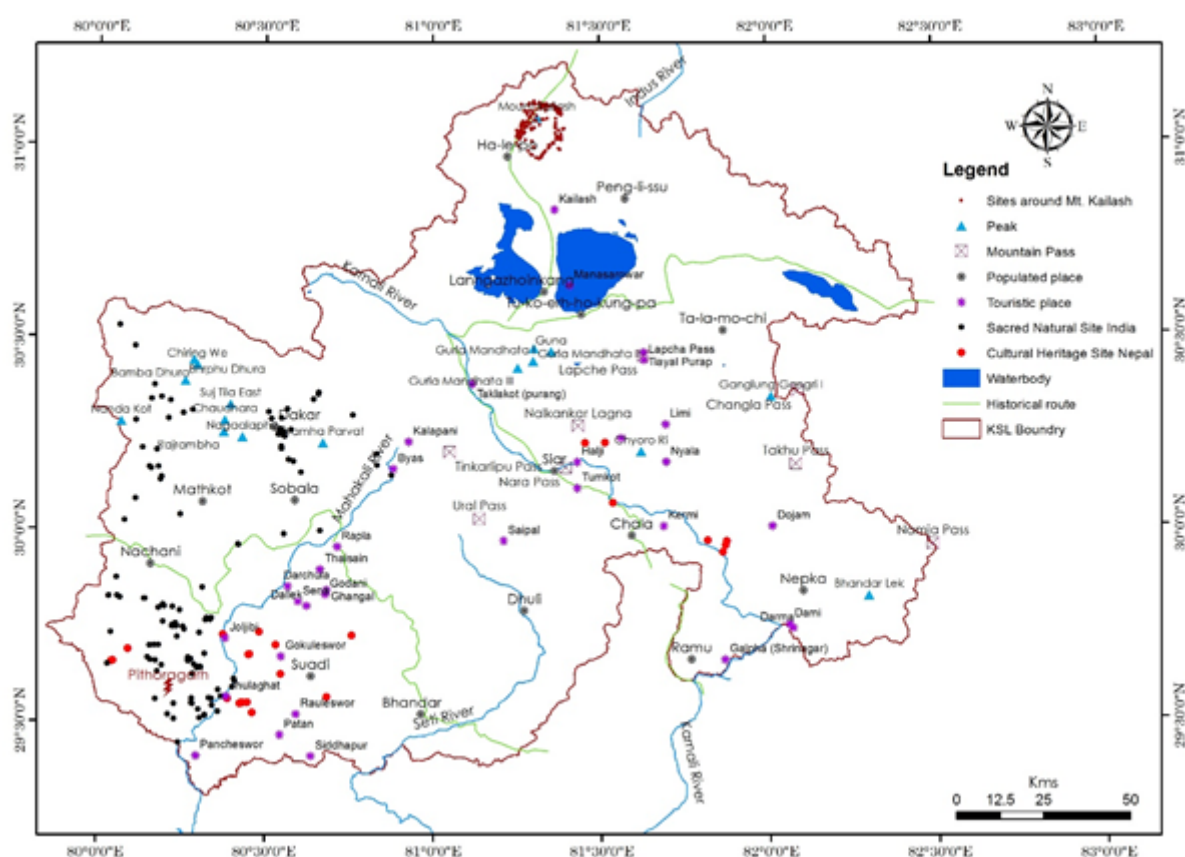
A map marking sacred natural and cultural sites – consisting of Hindu, Buddhist, and Bon sacred sites – has been prepared and their attributes documented.

A partnership with the India China Institute has led to field work that captures targeted stories on

the links between sacred sites in KSL and the rich cultural heritage of the region. The folk stories run along the themes of spirituality, culture, and religion with transboundary linkages. Knowledge products and research papers have been published on the basis of the vast collection of data, insights, and images collected over the Phase I period. This knowledge contributes to the nomination process of the KSL landscape as a UNESCO World Heritage site.

KSLCDI's work on cultural facets of the landscape, including cultural ecosystem services assessment framework, sacred sites mapping, and heritage tourism, was published in an anthology on Asian sacred natural sites, which was released during the World Conservation Congress 2016 held in Hawaii.

Figure 6: Sacred natural and cultural sites in the Kailash Sacred Landscape





The KSLCDI program produced a diversity of knowledge products

5. Knowledge generation and communication

KSLCDI produced 120 publications through ICIMOD and partners in Phase I (Figure 7). These included peer reviewed articles, policy briefs, communication material, technical reports, books, and manuals. In 2017, two multilingual books –

Shared Sacred Landscape and Mortal Gods – were published through a productive cooperation with the India China Institute, the New School, New York, USA. Overall, 84 citations of KSLCDI peer reviewed publications have been recorded (Figure 8).

KSLCDI was featured in 99 international and national media, supporting programme outreach at various levels. Most coverage has had a positive outlook of the programme.

Figure 7: KSLCDI knowledge products through 2013–2017

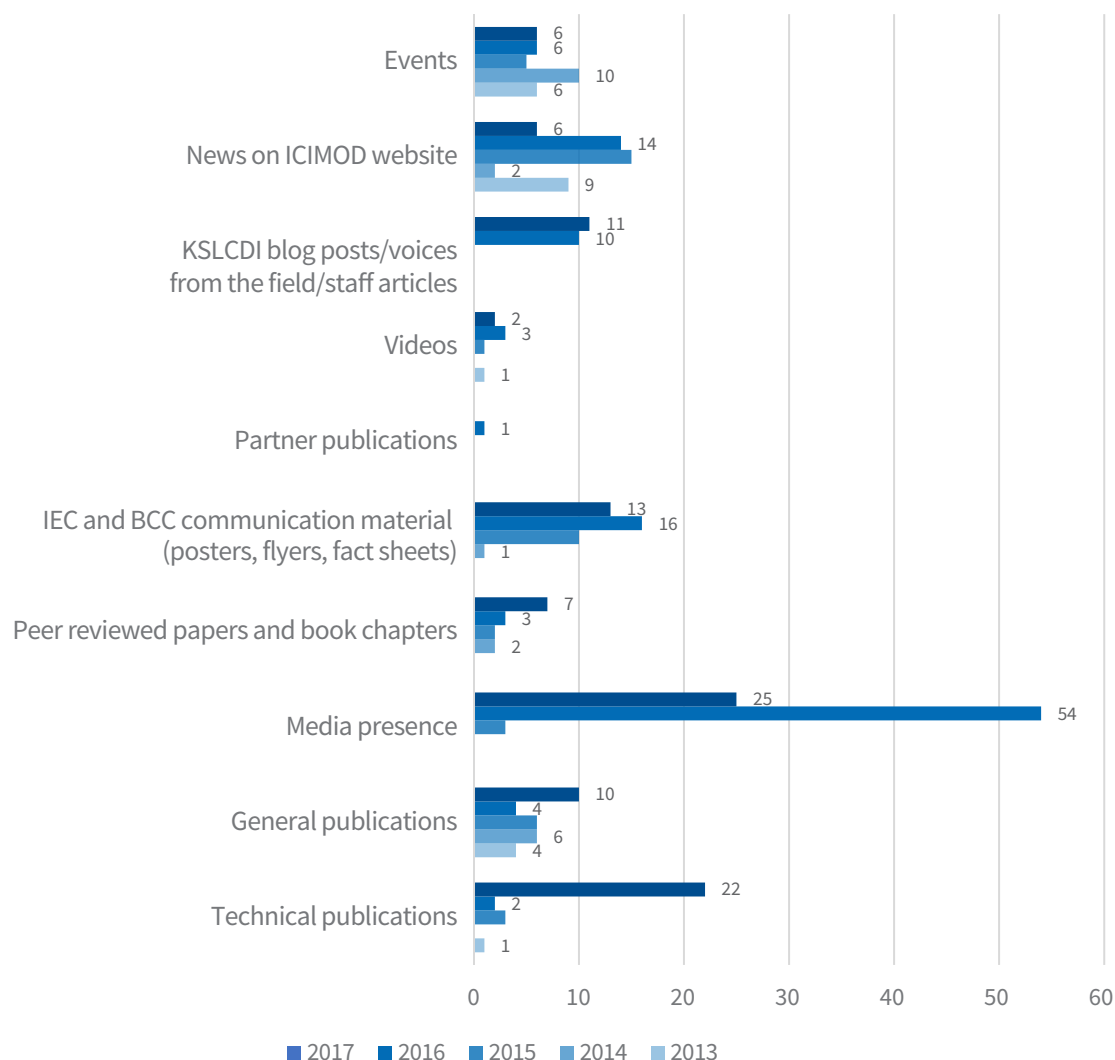
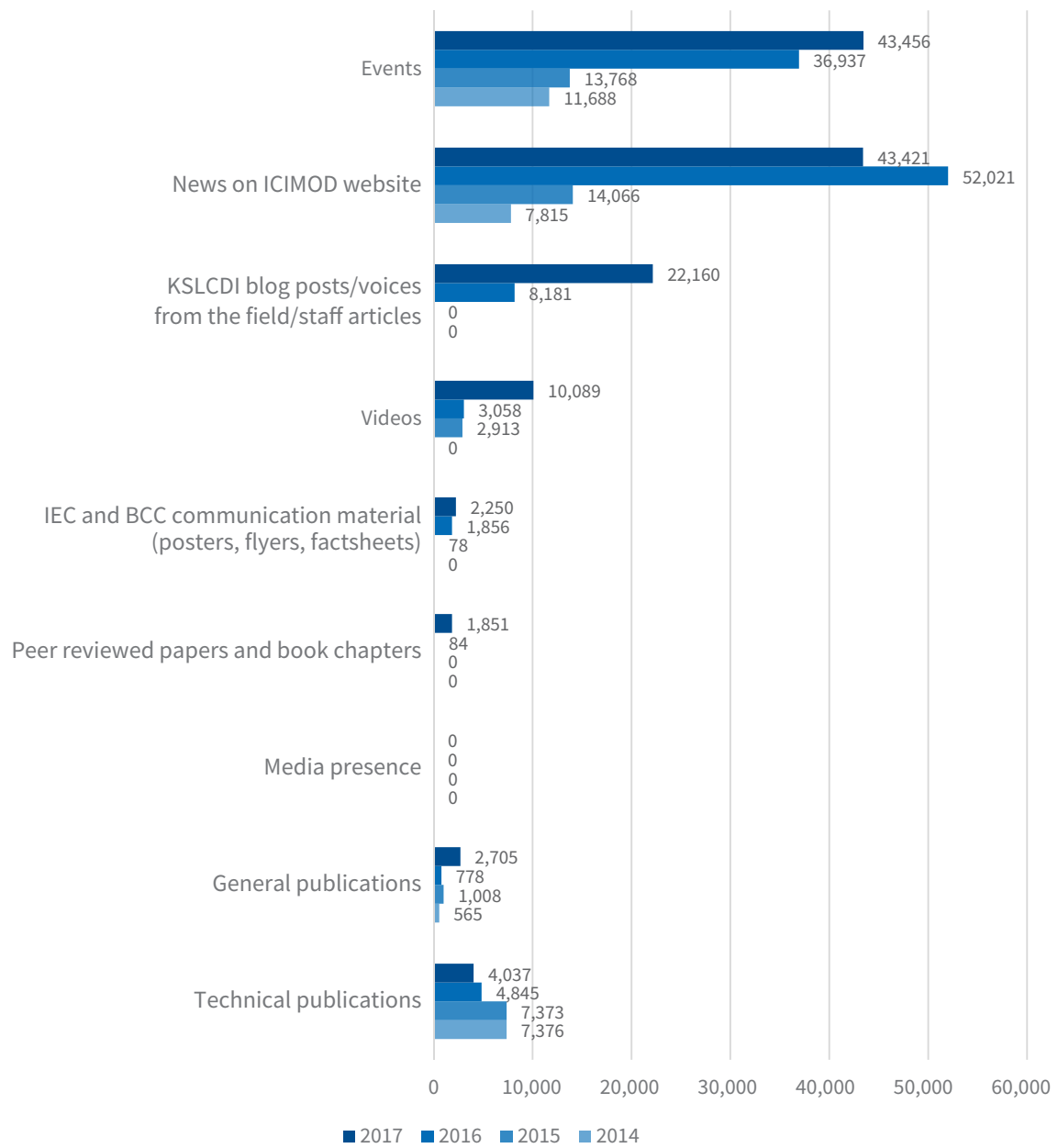


Figure 8: Publication visits/downloads



6. Partnerships

KSLCDI implemented its programme through a variety of partnerships (Figure 9). Forty four Letters of Agreement were signed with 13 implementation partners amounting to a total of USD 5.2 million, while 17 contracts were signed with 15 institutions

for a total of USD 273,000. Implementation partners included academia, research organizations, non-governmental organizations, UN agencies, and private sector and government agencies, while institutional collaborations were done with the private sector, non-governmental organizations, academia, and research agencies (Figure 10, bottom).

	Number of partnerships	Agreement amount	Number of partner organizations
Implementation Partnerships ¹	44 (31 addendums)	5.2 M	13
Institutional Collaborations ²	17	273 K	15

¹ Partnership established with implementing partners through Letters of Agreements (LoAs)

² One-time service contract to institutions for specific service through institutional contracts.

Figure 9: KSLCDI partnership landscape (2013–2017)

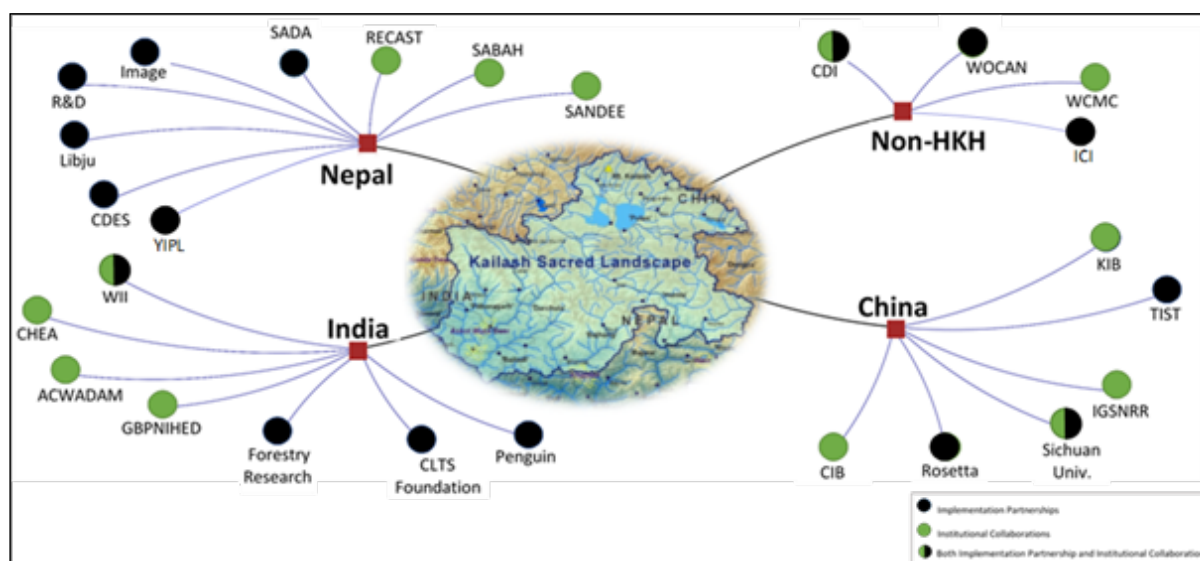
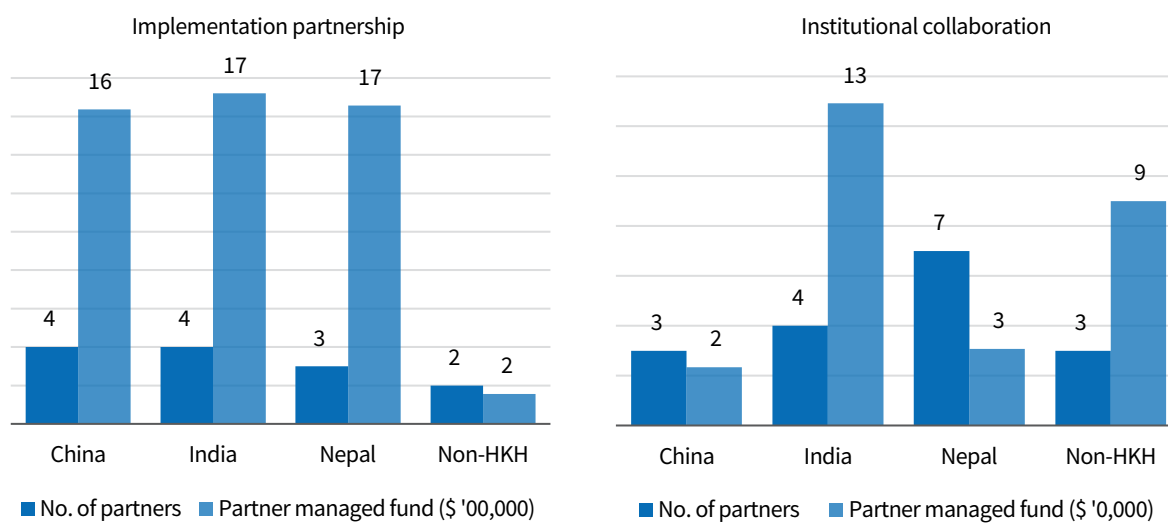
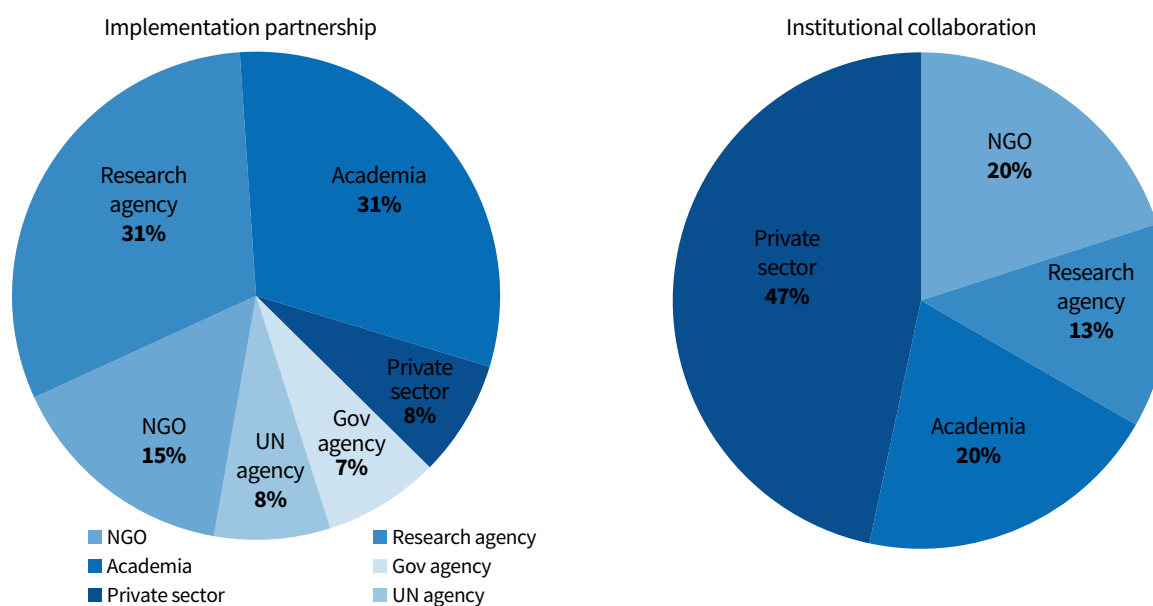


Figure 10: Partnership by country (top) and nature of organization (bottom)

Partnerships by country



Partnerships by nature of organizations



KSLCDI's experience with partnerships

Partnerships are an important implementation mechanism for KSLCDI. During Phase I, important insights were gained into the process. These are highlighted below:

Factors for strengthening partnerships

- Increase frequency of meetings/discussions and in-country face-to-face discussions with partners, gradually creating informal communication channels for interactions.
- Increase ability to create an enabling informal space/environment and allocate time to reflect on key issues such as information gaps to figure out what requires more attention and how to solve issues.
- Ensure regular supply of information related to global learning and knowledge products, and the significance of transboundary cooperation.
- Ensure design, agreement, and delivery of a communication strategy that finds immediate ownership and use to improve communication between project partners and between ICIMOD and partners.

Partnership challenges

- Limited options for partners given the context of transboundary issues and mandate from respective governments to work with designated partners.
- For partners, particularly government agencies, their partnership with ICIMOD is one of several partnerships. Thus, partnership with ICIMOD may not be a priority.
- As several ICIMOD initiatives have established partnerships on various activities with same partner, need to position ICIMOD as 'one ICIMOD' becomes a challenge as separate

positions and perspectives are created. This relates to internal coordination in better representing ICIMOD to the partners.

- Logistics involved in ensuring working cross-exchange mechanisms among country partners in all three countries are often flawed as a result of long travel/event management approval processes, which can also mean that the right resource person does not always participate.
- Since KSLCDI has to work with government institutions in countries with varied governance and political systems, separate financial calendars and visions and foci of institutions demand intensive mentoring to reach common objectives and outcomes at the transboundary scale.

Lessons for strengthening partnerships

- It is important to engage partners from the very beginning through effective communication in order to maintain transparency and adequate understanding of their engagement. Personal rapport plays an important role in building partnerships. Thus, it is important for ICIMOD colleagues to spend considerable time in the field and meet implementation partners. Creating a feeling and atmosphere of joint responsibility and joint efforts is a must.
- Understanding the need to try to reflect and strategically work on what could be possible interventions to the system to influence partners and what actions could be taken to meet project objectives is key.

Mentorship programs through exposure trips enable partners to identify best practices, while also contributing to developing common milestones towards achieving transboundary cooperation.



The transboundary multi-disciplinary KSLCDI team in 2013 (above) and 2016 (below)

7. Programme Management

The Kailash Initiative's Programme Management Unit was headed by a Programme Coordinator and facilitated by ICIMOD with technical support from GIZ. While the executing agencies implemented project activities at the national level, ICIMOD functioned as the coordinating agency and provided technical backstopping to national level activities, while also promoting cross-border policy dialogues in resource management and conservation, and preparing customised capacity building packages.

The Programme Management Unit (PMU) – comprising of the Programme Coordinator, Associate Coordinator, Nepal Coordinator, Programme Officer, and Programme Associate – oversaw the overall programme management, coordination, partnerships, and financial management of KSLCDI at ICIMOD. The PMU body was an interface internally and externally for

smooth implementation of the strategy that was drafted in the beginning in 2012, and was amended, as needed, annually through a consultative process.

The establishment of the Program Steering Committee (PSC) at the initial stages of the Initiative indicated the significance of the project. As its outcome, the setting up of a national level governance mechanism was followed up rigorously. A National Coordination Committee established and its first meeting in Nepal triggered an early ownership process; China and India followed the suit, organizing their own all-partners meetings in the latter half of 2013. This helped country partners mingle as integrated teams and readjusted project implementing logistics – such as having financial forecasts and providing a realistic plan of operations for the implementing years.

Together with GIZ and DFID, the PMU completed four evaluations, in 2014 with DFID and GIZ, the GIZ Mid Term Review (MTR) for KSLCDI in April 2016, and the GIZ End of Programme Review in mid-2017. Most of the recommendations were incorporated in subsequent project planning and implementation.





Jitendra R Bajracharya

Vibrant cultures and festivals are key pillars of the Kailash Sacred Landscape

8. Financial performance and national ownership

Table 1: Total KSLCDI expenditure 2012–2017

Cost categories	Expenditure (USD)				
	BMZ/GIZ I	BMZ/GIZ II	DFID	ICIMOD	Total
Personnel cost	1,092,715.00	697,206.76	2,100,429.31	149,678.82	4,040,029.89
Cost of third party services	284,768.00	270,650.90	291,172.88	17,929.03	864,520.81
Travel expenses/ networking	165,563.00	136,377.72	294,009.14	128.9	596,078.76
Material cost/ equipment	119,205.00	28,153.32	34,480.80	-	181,839.12
Workshop, conference, trainings	178,808.00	181,076.26	589,061.56	1037.03	949,982.85
IT/communication		48,254.43	-	221.48	48,475.91
Operating and administrative costs	145,695.00	120,479.76	425,290.77	-	691,465.53
Contribution to partners	132,450.00	489,332.52	3,779,025.89	445,645.72	4,846,454.13
Construction cost	198,675.00				198,675.00
Total	2,317,879.00	1,971,531.67	7,513,470.35	614,640.98	12,417,522.00

In addition to the financing and expenditure indicated above, KSLCDI partners have leveraged USD 4.02 million since 2013 through national and institutional funds, as well as private sector co-financing.

Figure 11: GIZ/BMZ budget spending

Statement of accounts for the period from 9 September 2015 to 21 December 2017

Project Title : Conservation of Biodiversity in the Kailash Region

Annex 5

Date : 21 December 2017

Project Processing No. :2014.2098.3-002.00

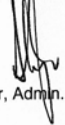
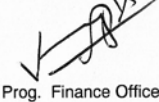
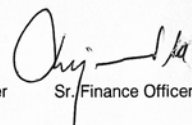
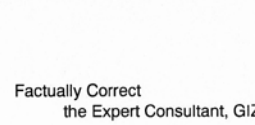
Agreement No : 81191960

Jul-Dec'17					
Cost category/measure (cf. Section 2.3 Special Agreement)	Financing by the GIZ (acc. to Agreement)* Budget (Euro)	Cost settled to date, accumulated per cost category in US Dollars	Costs in the current Statement of accounts in US Dollars (acc. To annexed list)	Total costs/ expenditures in US Dollars (columns 3+4)	Funds required in Euro for the next 3 months
1	2	3	4	5	6
Personal Costs	649,735.00	616,284.41	80,922.35	697,206.76	
Cost of Third-party services	245,895.00	246,394.27	24,256.63	270,650.90	
Travel Expenses	124,731.00	134,022.76	2,354.96	136,377.72	
Material Cost/Equipment	25,900.00	27,984.55	168.77	28,153.32	
Workshop, Conference Trainings	167,630.00	180,836.73	239.53	181,076.26	
IT/Communication	44,093.00	47,695.01	559.42	48,254.43	
Operating and Administrative Costs	110,001.00	112,142.30	8,337.46	120,479.76	
Contribution to the Partner Countries	432,015.00	469,398.20	19,934.32	489,332.52	
Total :	€ 1,800,000.00	\$1,834,758.23	\$136,773.44	\$1,971,531.67	-

We confirm that the above overview of accounts is completed and correct.

Amounts transferred by the GIZ to date (as of Reporting period) in currency of Agreement :	€ 1,756,392.46	Current funds required in currency of Agreement (Column 6) : (in Euro)	-
Credited in US Dollars (without charges) :	1,923,707.48	- Remainder in currency of Agreement :	(€ 43,664.67)
+ Interest credited in local currency :	19.97	(Value at current rate of exchange) (in Euro)	
= Total revenue in local currency :	1,923,727.45		
- Total expenditure in US Dollars (column 5) :	\$1,971,531.67		
= Remainder in US Dollars :	(\$47,804.22)	= Amount of call for disbursement (in currency of Agreement) :	

Note: Subject to Annual Audit Adjustment

 Director, Admin. & Finance
  For Project Coordinator
  Sr. Prog. Finance Officer
  Sr. Finance Officer
  Factually Correct the Expert Consultant, GIZ

(Signature of the authorised representative of the Recipient/Project executing Agency)

Figure 12: DFID budget spending (2013-2017)

Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development

Donor: DFID, Kailash

Project No. 2-2-02-0-127-0

Purchase Order Number : 40063855

Financial Statement

for the period 14 August 2012 - 31 Aug 2017

Project Commencing : 14 Aug 2012

Project Ending : 31 Aug 2017

(Amount in US Dollars)

<u>EXPENDITURE</u>	ACCT		Opening Balance				BUDGET
<u>LINE ITEM</u>	<u>CODE</u>	<u>BUDGET</u>	<u>Aug'12-Dec'16</u>	<u>Jan-Jun'17</u>	<u>Jul-Aug'17</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>BALANCE</u>
Project inception and coordination cost	A-101	2,123,093.00	2,011,574.31	65,197.18	23,657.82	2,100,429.31	22,663.69
Consultant	B-201	269,000.00	286,677.17	4,340.53	155.18	291,172.88	(22,172.88)
National Partner Contracts	C-201	3,798,000.00	3,779,025.89	-	-	3,779,025.89	18,974.11
Travel/Networking	D-301	325,000.00	283,462.64	6,260.53	4,285.97	294,009.14	30,990.86
Workshop/Networking	E-501	648,000.00	571,913.23	5,592.77	11,555.56	589,061.56	58,938.44
Equipment/Supplies	F-701	324,110.00	34,089.33	375.00	16.47	34,480.80	289,629.20
Overhead (6%)	G-801	449,232.00	418,004.55	4,905.96	2,380.26	425,290.77	23,941.23
					-		
Grand Total		7,936,435.00	7,384,747.12	86,671.97	42,051.26	7,513,470.35	422,964.65

INCOME

Month/Year

Amount \$

Amount \$

Year 2012	64,881.00
Year 2013	1,281,118.33
Year 2014	2,419,365.41
Year 2015	1,196,615.17
Mar'16	963,137.64
Jun'16	207,374.22
Oct'16	366,066.32
Nov'16	515,952.46
Mar'17	374,737.25
Aug'17	86,671.97

Total **7,475,919.77**

7,475,919.77
7,513,470.35
(37,550.58)

Director, Administration & Finance
26 October, 2017

Project Coordinator

Sr. Prog. Finance Officer

Sr. Finance Officer



9. Lessons

The post-2017 configuration and focus of KSLCDI has to be built on the progress outlined above in order to achieve the ‘landscape approach’. In this regard, we have learnt that ensuring conservation and development is a complex process involving multiple stakeholders. Hence, a few good examples of promoting trans-community collaboration – on eco-tourism, promoting common value chains, watershed-level planning for connectivity and water use, and curtailing wildlife poaching, trade, and forest fires, among others – are indicative of the necessity of strengthening vertical and horizontal linkages and collaborations among a range of stakeholders such as intergovernmental, national, and local institutions to foster further transboundary partnership and cooperation. KSLCDI is yet to evolve beyond bilateral treaties and economic interests to promoting social and environmental wellbeing at the regional and three-country scale. The assemblage of various processes, tools, and mechanisms related to knowledge creation and sharing at the regional level provide important insights into how this can be strengthened. Given the ecological complexity and political sensitivities of trilateral environmental governance, it is important to envision multiple ways of ensuring commonly accepted knowledge sharing and policy engagement platforms. However, lessons learnt from such existing practices where there are open and semi-open border controls, such as those between Nepal and India and Nepal and China, can be extended to other areas of the region.

- Post 2017, KSLCDI must ensure that its broader objective of demonstrating regional cooperation is achieved. The signing of global commitments such as the Paris Agreement and the SDGs by participating countries will further aid in achieving this objective. This means that the next phase of KSLCDI will need to: continue to provide credible information on resource availability, its usage, and its distribution – special and temporal dynamics – with scientifically collected data so that the landscape approach can evolve further.

- Provide a realistic scenario related to transboundary issues, which might be useful in highlighting the potential challenges to transboundary cooperation in the water-food-energy nexus across the landscape.
- Identify potential areas of cooperation and develop common platforms for knowledge sharing among scientists and decision makers to work on issues around floods and other natural hazards, cross-border forest and wildlife management, and sharing of groundwater with transboundary aquifers, river navigation, and developing cultural heritage tourism.
- Integrate best practices in conservation and development at the landscape scale, and harmonize them for topical and customized cooperation, structural reform processes, and procedures.
- Build on existing cross-border governance mechanisms for regional cooperation, e.g. for trade and investments, sustainable resource management, and disaster risk reduction, and develop ‘packages of cooperation’ constituting of products and services of regional interest.

Hence, KSLCDI, as the leading initiative within the Transboundary Landscapes Programme at ICIMOD, needs to redefine conservation and development perspectives and transform them through multi-stakeholder engagement and the conversion of processes in the agreed upon Regional Cooperation Framework to real transboundary cooperation that is essential for forging collective new solutions to mitigate governance deficits. Hence, there are fresh challenges lined up for KSLCDI. Things the initiative needs to consider:

- How, in the long run, can common management of shared ecosystems and bio-resources be reached given the plethora of local and transboundary scale problems such as human-wildlife conflict, forest fires, and illegal wildlife and non-timber forest products (NTFP) trade?
- How can water security in upstream-downstream contexts be ensured given the degrading impacts of climate change on permafrost, glaciers, springsheds, and wetlands?

- How to mainstream standardised frameworks and research protocols, and pilot best practices to influence policies and national development strategies for transboundary cooperation?

Though bilateral cross-border mechanisms between countries that address social, ecological, and economic issues do exist, these were not fully focused on in Phase I. Moreover, the project needs to factor in cross-border issues that are not conducive to evolution of the transboundary cooperation process.

However, due to impending threats presented by climate change and the reduction of glacial surface in the KSL, the project needs to take a fresh look at the expected impacts of changes indicated by the headwater zone and its repercussions for four rivers and populations downstream.

KSLCDI will need to continue to work on policy deficit analysis and emerging regional policy issues. Drawing on the Participatory Impact Pathway Analysis (PIPA) process and quasi-experimental field experiments, key stakeholders at different levels will need to engage in identifying actors and factors that are key to achieving desired policy outcomes. Targeted networking will be necessary to strategically partner with key institutions that have been on the forefront of science and policy work to complement national policy processes and lend them a regional cooperation focus.

10. Future perspectives

KSLCDI has elements of sustainability, both at the implementation level and within the three countries, as well as at ICIMOD. The project is actively engaged in developing transboundary tourism between China and Nepal through local provincial governments, and in formulating guidelines for the promotion of responsible mountain tourism through the NITI Aayog in India. The project is also engaged in the preparation of Nepal's ABS Bill. Federal restructuring in Nepal will have immediate implications for KSLCDI and there is an urgent need to strengthen the capacity of new municipalities to ensure that they are able to develop and implement plans to foster tourism in a sustainable and equitable manner. Meanwhile, the engagement of ICIMOD staff in other transboundary landscape initiatives ensures that the lessons learned from the Kailash Initiative are transferred to other transboundary landscapes in the HKH.

Many of the activities implemented through the project are already being scaled up in the landscape, as well as in other transboundary landscapes in the HKH. Lessons learned from the implementation of these activities are also important for further scaling out and for adding value to reach long-term regional cooperation. Knowledge and learning generated from the Kailash Initiative has been consolidated to target the three domains of practice, science, and policy in order to profile transboundary cooperation so that the concept can achieve support from regional member countries. As KSLCDI moves into its next phase, some cross cutting issues it will work on are:

- Understanding influence of the Belt and Road Initiative: A focus on how future investments will shape relationships for conservation and development in the KSL.
- A focus on the headwater zone of four large Asian rivers in the context of climate change: The management of the landscape, including glaciers and ecosystems, will be critical. However, this is a landscape that is utilized for tourism as well as for local livelihoods

(agriculture, forestry, and rangeland). Building transboundary relationships and mechanisms to produce and use robust evidence will be important for the diverse range of stakeholders at all levels in Nepal.

- **Water Sustainability:** Reduced water availability, glacial melting, and rapid land use change in the mid-hills is leading to acute water stress in communities that depend on springs for drinking, irrigation, domestic, and religious purposes. Working with an eight-step methodology that integrates knowledge on the hydrogeology of springs with demand and supply patterns, and local management practices can help to revive vital water resources. This benefits women and other marginalized groups who have to spend valuable time collecting water. It can also reduce human wildlife conflict arising due to water stress. Engaging local community members as para-geohydrologists aids in

developing and implementing interventions that will revive springs.

- **Sharing landscape management knowledge within the region:** Policies in China, India, and Nepal have recognized the importance of landscape management. Yet, widespread management of integrated landscapes (transboundary and national) is limited in practice. Lessons from KSL can help to inform wider planning options – including approaches that will link local government authorities with effective generation of knowledge, and long-term monitoring and planning using cross-government coordination mechanisms. The concept of building transboundary cooperation from the bottom up in a conflict-prone area also has the potential to bring peace and stability in the region, if lessons are mainstreamed across other landscapes supported by governments of HKH countries.



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The Limi Valley in Humla, Nepal, has potential for transboundary tourism

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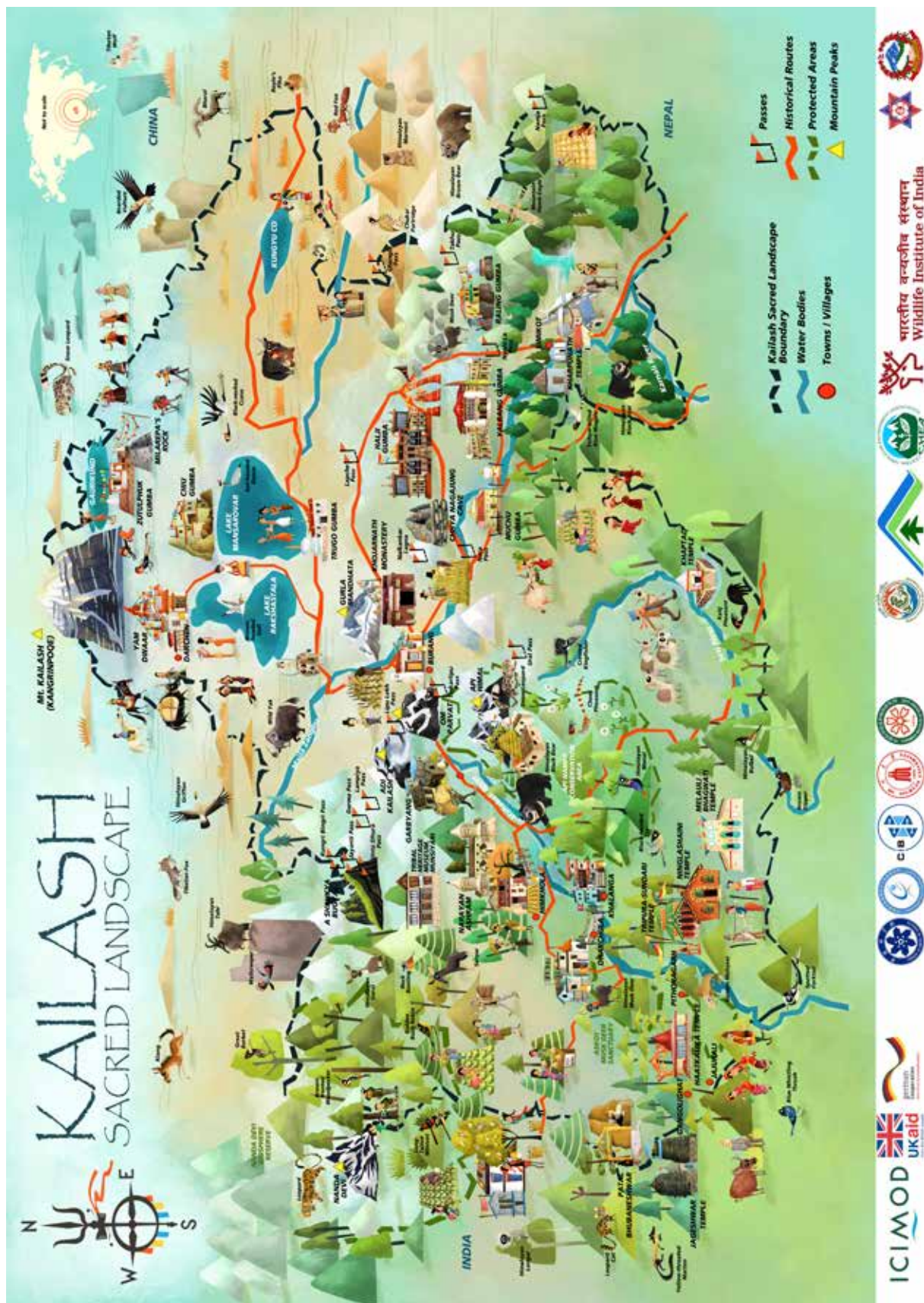
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Figure 13: Kailash illustrated map



Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative

**Phase I
2012–2017**

Annexes

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Annex I: GIZ/BMZ log frame

Objectives indicator	Target value according to the offer	Current status according to the project evaluation
Outcome 1: The population uses identified value chains to sustainably raise incomes.		
Outcome indicator 1.1: Integrated strategies for selected value chains developed and incomes for at least 300 households in 5 villages per pilot area increased.	<p>Target value: income increased by X%</p> <p>Pulan County, China: 10% increase through vegetable growing, 3% through sustainable tourism</p> <p>Pithoragarh, India: 5% increase through honey, 10% through vegetable growing, 3% through sustainable tourism</p> <p>Api Nampa Conservation Area (ANCA) and Humla, Nepal: 4% increase through honey, 5% through plant fibre weave (Allo; Girardinia diversifolia), 3% through sustainable tourism</p>	<p>Pulan County, China A total of 50 households from at least 5 villages benefited directly from income generating activities promoted by the project. However, following a recommendation of the Project Progress Review in 2016 the promotion of yak dairy and vegetable value chains were discontinued due to the very limited progress made with these activities.</p> <p>There are no figures on income increase in tourism yet. The integrated strategy for Pulan County included entrepreneurship development in the tourism sector, solid waste management, sanitation and protection of cultural heritage. The capacities of relevant stakeholders were increased through trainings and trainings on the job.</p> <p>Pithoragarh District, India Increase in income (%):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for honey: around 8-10%, among 25 families; working with 230 households for beekeeping in 6 villages • for vegetable growing: around 12-15%, among 40 farmers; working with 200 households in 2 villages • Still no documented increase through tourism; various trainings were conducted for women and youth on bird watching, hospitality, Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS), and the development of heritage trails <p>ANCA/Humla, Nepal Increase in income (%):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No figures for honey yet; trainings have been conducted for beekeeping and chhyura (Indian butter tree) soap production • 30 people of the Godhani Allo Group generate regular income from allo (nettle) processing; a value chain upgrading strategy was developed and implemented with 76 members of Godhani village; the value chain is being up-scaled to a neighbouring Village Development Committees (VDCs) with 30 members • No figures for tourism yet; very little progress has been made – CLTS trainings were conducted and identified key activities were commenced

Outcome 2: Participatory elaborated approaches of ecosystem management implemented through action plans at local, national, and international levels.		
<p>Outcome indicator 2.1:</p> <p>Datasets from pilot areas are made public with national and international databases (e.g. ICIMOD Mountain Environment and Natural Resources Information System (MENRIS) and are accessible to people in the pilot areas.</p>	<p>Target value: country-specific</p> <p>China: datasets for 5 villages in Pulan County are made available.</p> <p>India: datasets for 5 villages in each of the 2 catchment areas in Pithoragarh are made available.</p> <p>Nepal: datasets for 5 villages in ANCA as well as in Limli Valley/Humla are made available.</p>	<p>Datasets on springs, cultural sites, human-wildlife hotspots, ecosystem services, etc., are made public on the KSL Information System platform, as well as on the Regional Database System of ICIMOD.</p> <p>Pulan County, China Due to Chinese reservations, not all datasets are shared publicly, but the data of three villages are made available to the local authorities and representatives of the County.</p> <p>Pithoragarh District, India The data of two watersheds have been made available to the local authorities and district representatives. Data for Gorang village has also been made available.</p> <p>ANCA/Humla, Nepal The ANCA management plan is available as a hardcopy (in Nepali and English) to every ANCA Management Council member, representing one VDC. For Limli Valley/Humla, data on cultural sites and services were collected and shared through participatory workshops in two villages.</p>
	<p>Target value: involve 150 households each in the pilot areas in Pulan County, Pithoragarh, and ANCA/Humla.</p>	<p>Pulan County, China The entire communities of Ganga, Bangren and Xiong Ba villages have participated in the development of NRM plans with respective issues relevant for each village. Monitoring is done by village committees and township representatives.</p> <p>Pithoragarh District, India The entire communities of Bans Maitoli and Himkhola are involved in the development of the NRM plans as well as in monitoring. The same holds true for Gorang village.</p> <p>ANCA/Humla, Nepal The ANCA management plan has been developed and approved by the Government of Nepal for implementation. The implementation is jointly monitored by the community structure of the Conservation Area (ANCA Committees on ward and VDC level, and the ANCA Management Council on district level). At least 150 households are involved. No NRM plans were developed for Limli Valley/Humla.</p>
<p>Outcome indicator 2.2:</p> <p>150 households each in the pilot areas in Pulan County, Pithoragarh, ANCA/Humla are participating in the development and the monitoring of the action plans for natural resource management (NRM), according to established ecosystem management strategies.</p>		

Outcome 3: Regional cooperation to promote the conservation and development of the Kailash region is strengthened through the application of established instruments.			
Outcome indicator 3.1: The steering committees avail of periodic, consolidated quantitative and qualitative implementation reports of the KSLCDI and use the information for project steering.	Target value: at least one report annually from each country with evidence of corresponding actions.	A total of five Program Steering Committee (PSC) meetings have been held for KSLCDI so far, the latest one was in February 2017 with 36 participants (donor organization, representatives from all three countries including PSC members and other government officials, CIMOD and GIZ). National Coordination Committee (NCC) meetings have also been held on a regular basis: China: annual meetings, attended by KSL-China partners and CIMOD India: the so-called "KSLCDI India Partners Synergy Development Meeting" is held regularly every 3 months Nepal: meetings are held once or twice a year (latest meeting was in February 2017)	
Outcome indicator 3.2: The web portal including an interactive map of on-going project measures is functioning/updated and used by CIMOD and partner organizations in the three countries for project steering.	Target value: increased use of information on the web portal for project steering.	The KSLCDI web portal was last updated in December 2016 and is available at http://apps.geoportal.icimod.org/kailash/# . Status of usage (recorded visits) of the KSLCDI website as a whole: In 2015: 43,857 In 2016: 121,326 In 2017 (up to May 2017, only): 61,274 The Kailash Sacred Landscape Information System (KSUIS) is used individually by partners and the CIMOD team for developing presentations and similar documents. KSLCDI publications are accessed and/or downloaded via Himaldoc: In 2014: 7941 times In 2015: 11447 times In 2016: 10149 times	
Outcome indicator 3.3: Regular cross-border exposure visits to selected villages in pilot areas by scientists and practitioners of the project to ensure transboundary knowledge exchange between partners carried out and recommendations to the project management made.	Target value: at least one visit annually (minimum 2 participants per country) in countries other than their own with corresponding reports/recommendations.	In 2016, there were three cross-border exposure visits to pilot areas. Study visits to Kailash Manasarovar were held in 2013, 2014, 2015, and 2016, although these were only partially in pilot areas. The type of exchange is listed below. China Knowledge exchange performed during the Annual Regional Review and Planning Meeting held in Nepal in 2014 and 2015. There were 10 Chinese participants at the September 2015 workshop in Gokarna. Tibetan officials and private sector representatives attended exposure visits to Europe in January 2015 and July 2016. India Partners attended field visits during the Regional Workshop 2014 and 2015 in Nepal, all participants were from KSL-India partners. India: Landscape Yatra by the GB Pant Institute in 2015 and 2016 Cross-border visit on value chains (honey) by Indian villages to Nepal. ANCA-Ascot knowledge exchange on Yarsagumba Management Guidelines for ANCA. Nepal Workshops on human-wildlife conflict, illegal wildlife trade and ANCA-Ascot management in 2015 and 2016, with a total of 64 participants from Nepal and India. Springs workshop/exposure visit in Gangtok, Sikkim. Exposure visit of a high level delegation to KSL-India for ABS learnings.	

Annex II: DFID log frame

SAWGP Indicator	Partner Indicator	Achievement	November 2013 to September 2017
Outcomes			Description
A. Long term, sustainable regional cooperation mechanism(s) established	Impact Indicator 1: Inter-ministerial meeting on Kailash by three participating countries	8	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Successful completion of 5 Programme Steering Committee meetings since 2013-2017. PSC as a governing structure in place. 2. KSLCDI received endorsement for continuation of programme for yet another five years from India and China. 3. KSL has been featured twice in UN Sustainable General Assembly Reports the first one in 2013: 2016, for its focus in bringing Regional Cooperation and building partnerships through Transboundary Cooperation between China, India and Nepal. This has received well appreciation among government of the three participating countries 4. Participation and presentation of KSLCDI learnings in global forums that forges the need for regional cooperation and increases the national ownership, which will help to build the long term sustainable regional cooperation. Key events were, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in CBD CoP (High Segment and Side events) • Participation in CITES event • Participation in Global Landscapes Forum • World Conservation Congress 5. Border Meeting between Humla (Nepal) and Pulan (TAR China) discussing long term bilateral cooperation at ground level for tourism development and livelihood enhancement through trade, agriculture and biodiversity conservation 6. MoU signed between SABAH Nepal and Revati Organics, two private sectors for promoting transboundary brand 7. Bi-lateral dialogues on combatting illegal wildlife trade between Nepal and India 8. Sino-Nepal Tourism Cooperation
	Outcome Indicator 7: Information/data sharing mechanism used by partners at local, national and regional level	4	Total 4 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. KSLIS portal updated and data being used by partner's Total instances of 95 downloads of geoinformation data. 2. Traditional Knowledge Database established in China that will feed in information for ABS bill formation in China, translation of Vandana Shiva's book in Chinese on Seed diversity 3. Translation of India's ABS manuals in Chinese and Nepali language 4. Establishment and operationalization of hydro-met station from Far West Nepal of which data has started to come to public domain at ICIMOD server
B. Number of policy processes influenced by SAWGP activities. (includes national and regional	5.1. National and Local Policy Forums made functional	17	List in the annex
	Impact Indicator 3: National Programs on Ecosystem Restoration are initiated in each site of Kailash region by the three national governments	4	Total: 4 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. India: Eco-Task force planted 200 ha under eco-restoration in Pithoragarh with government of India funds 2. Taking up the work of KSL India Restoration in the past, line agencies were conveyed the work of KSL on ecological restoration. As a result KSL Partner has been awarded a study to conduct a feasibility of the KSL India sites as a pilot for Bonn Challenge. 3. The national government extended support to Api Nampa conservation Area for implementation of Api Nampa Conservation Management Plan which puts emphasis on ecological restoration and natural resources management. The total budget that has been sanctioned by the government of Nepal is in the tune of NPR 35,000,000 (USD 343,000) per year 4. In China, the restoration of pastureland has been initiated in the pilot area of Tibetan Autonomous Region of China with government support. The work has already initiated restoration activities in tune with fodder enrichment plantation
C. Value of World Bank investments secured that are informed by SAWGP activities.	Impact indicator 4: At least one major investment project for poverty reduction taking lessons from value chain work		NTR

SAWGP Indicator	Partner Indicator	Achievement	November 2013 to September 2017
			Description
D. Value of funds mobilised from public or private sector through SAWG partners.	No corresponding indicator	Total: 4.02 million Details in Annex	Total: 4.02 million Details in Annex
Output 1			
A. Extent and quality of regional and basin level dialogue events	5.2 Regional Platform and Exchange facilitated	6	Total: 6 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ARIES Regional workshop with participants from Bhutan, Myanmar, Bangladesh, China, India, Nepal (http://aries.integratedmodelling.org/?p=1156) 2. Landscape governance ToT in Bhutan mainstreamed through UWICE. 3. Commonwealth Forestry Conference 4. Regional Yarsagumba management workshop in Bhutan 5. Indo-Nepal Transboundary Meeting and Exposure Trip in Nepal; 6. KSL Exposure Trip led to dialogue on waste management and responsible tourism with local government in KSL-China) In both cases more than 10% were high ranking government officials (e.g. Joint Secretaries, Head of Forest Departments, Biodiversity Board)
B. Number of transboundary dialogue events that i.e. engage civil society, and ii. projects actively include GESI issues	No corresponding indicator	9	Total: 9 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cross-border local stakeholder participated in the Jeoljibi International Trade Fair – November 14-20, 2016 to engage at Transboundary levels of KSL in India and Nepal for future markets, cultural exchange and institutional interfaces 2. Annual General Meeting (AGM) of Rung Community in Changru (Nepal) participated by Rung Community people from Nepal, India for trade engagement with Tibetan Autonomous Region of China 3. Local beneficiaries of KSLCDI from India and Nepal participated and sold their products 14th International Handicraft Trade Fair, Kathmandu, Nepal where Kailash Truly Sacred Brand, a transboundary venture was launched by the FACD Chief of Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation, Government of Nepal. The stall won the first prize consecutively for third year 4. Local beneficiaries of KSLCDI from India and Nepal participated and sold their products at the Fair Trade Christmas Bazaar, organized by the Trade and Export Promotion Centre, GoN, the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany Kathmandu, the Trade Fair Group Nepal and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) 5. Local beneficiaries of KSLCDI from India and Nepal participated and sold their products at International Herbal Trade Fair, in Bhopal, India. Kailash brand was endorsed by the State Forest Minister, Madhya Pradesh, India 6. Exposure Visit of Nepal stakeholders to India. With aim of Capacity building of ANCA and Bajhang community members on good practices in ecosystem restoration, livelihoods improvement & fodder management strategies adopted in KSL India 7. Exposure visit of Nepal stakeholder to India for learning best examples of bee keeping and how to use Kailash Transboundary Brand 8. Humla-Pulan county bilateral dialogue 9. SABAH Revati Organics Signed MoU for promoting transboundary brand

SAWGP Indicator	Partner Indicator	November 2013 to September 2017	
		Achievement	Description
Output 2			
A. Number of different knowledge products produced by SAWGP partners that are timely, of proven use in processes and by investors and have good content.	1.2: Heritage tourism plan addressing income improvement, climate change adaptation and water, energy management developed and implementation supported		<p>Total 12</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Our Heritage our Identity” Event in India, December culminating in the tourism strategy for the Hatkalika tourism complex 2. Food and beverage training , Lhasa Tibet where South Asian and Tibetan menu was prepared and trained with local chefs of Pulan county 3. Illustration of Kailash Map 4. In KSL India, sites for 2 home stays development have been identified. Process of linking up with the private partners such as tour operators and travel organizations has also been initiated. 5. From the last quarter report, 2 home stays are to be linked with the government home stay development program so as to increase the access and reach of these options for tourists. Additionally, the information content is being updated. A complete tourism development plan for KSL-India will be shared by the last quarter. 6. A documentary ‘Diversity Our Identity Our Heritage’ has been completed in the field. 7. Information content on tourism sites in Nepal (Humla) is being produced with Nepal partners. 8. Kailash Illustration (http://lib.icimod.org/record/32384) published in English, Chinese and Tibetan Language as a tourism information brochure. 9. The SWOT analysis conducted for diverse stakeholder groups to bring multiple perspectives on promoting Nature Based Tourism in the landscape by incorporating diverse stakeholders and at the same time conducting awareness generation spree at the tourism sites. 10. 3 impact evaluation reports on the tourism development in China of KSLCDI interventions have been prepared and are ready for submission to the journals 11. A detailed document on Heritage tourism development intervention has been developed for Gangolihat tourism complex 12. Promoting Transboundary Tourism in Mapchya Rural Municipality, Humla, Kailash Sacred Landscape, Nepal, 5 July 2017, Kathmandu, Nepal : ICIMOD Proceedings 2017/7
A. cont..	3.1: Traditional Knowledge System on biodiversity resources available	15	<p>Total: 15</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pulan book “Way to the sacred land” 2. ABS training materials for seed diversity 3. ABS Training material for governance 4. Nagoya Protocol translation to Nepali and Chinese 5. Development Situation on regime of Access and Benefit-Sharing on Biological Genetic resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge in India 6. Policy brief on cross-border Access and Benefit Sharing Issues <p>Peer reviewed articles in Chinese on ABS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. The Thesis on the Regime of Access and Benefit-sharing and Intellectual Property 8. On the Choice of Legislation Mode of Genetic resource Associated with Traditional Knowledge in China 9. On the Access and Benefit-sharing of Traditional Chinese Medical Knowledge in Public Domain 10. The thesis of the specific legislation on the traditional Chinese medical knowledge <p>KSL India (http://sbb.uk.gov.in/pages/display/88-books)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Guidelines for Operationalization of Biodiversity Management Committees (BMC). 12. Guidelines for the Development of People’s Biodiversity Register. 13. Guidelines for the constitution of Biodiversity Management Committee. 14. Study on “Science-Policy Interface focusing ABS and Trans-boundary issues”. <p>KSL Nepal (Available as a soft copy with ICIMOD)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. Knowing our lands and resources, Indigenous and local knowledge and practices related to biodiversity and ecosystem services in Asia.

SAWGP Indicator	Partner Indicator	November 2013 to September 2017	
		Achievement	Description
	Impact Indicator 3: At least 3 long term Environmental Monitoring sites are established and functional	17	Permanent monitoring sites in KSL total: 17 1. GLORIA : 4 2. Grassland Monitoring Plots: 3 3. Forest: 10
	Impact indicator 5: Baseline data for sectors established for site-specific GDP		NTR
B. Well evidenced articles are published in national and provincial media.	Total ICIMOD Knowledge Products	302	List in Main text, Knowledge Generation and Communication
	ICIMOD Partners Knowledge Products	302	China: 55 India: 126 Nepal 121
	No corresponding indicator	99	99 Media Coverage (International, National, Provincial and Local)
C. Number of people trained to enable better water governance	3.3: Institutional capacities regarding the ABS (Access and Benefit Sharing) mechanism is strengthened	996	Male: 591 Female:405 Total: 996 * Double Counting instances 1. Training on Springshed India (9 male, 2 female) 2. 2 on-site training on LTESM in China (14 male , 10 female) 3. 2 ABS Capacity building training in China (140 male,105 female) 4. Enterprise training (13 male, 13 female) 5. Gender and governance training (20 male,1 female) 6. Bee keeping training (23 male, 2 female) 7. Rangeland management exposure visit to India by Nepal communities (8 male, 16 female) 8. 60 movables hives distributed 9. Chyura soap training 10. Community awareness meetings at field level on Yarsagumba management 11. Made exhibition activity plan collaboratively with Ngari Prefecture government, Tibetan Autonomous Region of China, for ABS awareness raising and environmental education. This exhibition is expected to increase the awareness of ABS among the local communities.

SAWGP Indicator	Partner Indicator	November 2013 to September 2017																								
		Achievement	Description																							
D. Number of people benefiting from SAWGP activities undertaken by all SAWGP Partners	Outcome indicator 1: Income of target communities increased by 20% from overall value chains and at least 5% additional income from heritage tourism		<p>Detailed documentation and impact evaluation study is still undergoing.</p> <p>* The Preliminary findings suggest In KSLCDI-India through Chyura or Indian Butter Tree value added products e.g. seed oil to develop organic soap, lip balm, and honey etc. has earned local stakeholders approximately \$5,374 in 2016 alone.</p> <p>(Overall 566 kg of honey has been produced by pilot bee keepers of the Chyura belt out of which around 150 Kg. honey has been sold by the cooperative and around 200 Kg has been sold by bee keepers in the open market. It is estimated by the selling of the "Kailash- Truly Sacred" branded honey with total turnover of INR 1, 90,000 (\$2787) of which the cooperative has got a turnover of INR 90,000 (\$ 1320) in the year 2016 alone. Revenue of INR 50,000 (\$733) has been generated by the cooperative by selling organic soaps. Cooperative has initiated formal production processes to increase soap number five-fold, register for patent and apply for a marketing license. Diversification of production for producing 336 kg of Chyura butter has been marketed through a local cooperative, with total community benefit of INR 38,320 (\$557) and through sale in various fairs, exhibitions, cooperative shops and individual farmers)</p>																							
	ICIMOD also appear to track the overall number of beneficiaries, but not with any specific indicator.	91370	<p>53726 male, 37844 female total: 91370</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Country/Institute</th><th>Male</th><th>Female</th><th>Total Direct Reach</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>China</td><td>12550</td><td>9955</td><td>22505</td></tr> <tr> <td>India</td><td>36697</td><td>25128</td><td>61807</td></tr> <tr> <td>Nepal*</td><td>1552</td><td>743</td><td>2295</td></tr> <tr> <td>ICIMOD</td><td>2927</td><td>2018</td><td>4763</td></tr> <tr> <td>Grand Total</td><td>53726</td><td>37844</td><td>91370**</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Country/Institute	Male	Female	Total Direct Reach	China	12550	9955	22505	India	36697	25128	61807	Nepal*	1552	743	2295	ICIMOD	2927	2018	4763	Grand Total	53726	37844
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ICIMOD	2927	2018	4763																							
Grand Total	53726	37844	91370**																							
E. Number of instances in which SAWGP partners demonstrate leadership in knowledge provision or convening dialogue events	No corresponding indicator	22	<p>Total: 22</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Salzburg Global Seminar Presentation, Austria (On Invitation) 2. Daimler and Benz Foundation Presentation in Germany (On Invitation) 3. 2 ABS training in China 4. Yarsagumba Dialogues for mainstreaming guidelines in Nepal and India 5. Wildlife Week with schools and line agencies in India 6. Heritage and Identity dialogue among the 11 line departments in India 7. Nigallo Product diversification training to non-target beneficiaries, with example of work done so far in KSL 8. Cooperative participation in Cooperative fair at Garudabaanj (Uttarakhand) 9. Cooperative participation in Herbal fair at Bhopal (Uttarakhand) 10. Representation in State cooperative meet (Pithoragarh) 11. Participation in State agriculture exhibition 12. Field study by the students of Ajeem Prem ji foundation on the impact of various activities and learning from these activities in Chyura villages at Pithoragarh district 13. UNESCO C2C Consultation meeting for developing World Heritage Landscape governance framework, Dehradun, India 14. IUCN Meet on FLR project 15. Policy Roundtable dialogue during the KSL National Synthesis in India 16. Dialogue with Pulan county Government on policy influencing 17. Dialogue with HoD in State of Uttarakhand 18. Meeting with the Chief Secretary 19. China National synthesis 20. Nepal National Synthesis 21. IUCN Meeting on ABS implementation in Nepal where KSLCDI is on executive committee owing to its experience and transboundary learning advantage from India 22. Meeting with NITI Aayog group on the Himalayas 																							

SAWGP Indicator	Partner Indicator	November 2013 to September 2017		
		Achievement	Description	
Output 3				
A. Number of feasibility studies or interventions informed by SAWG activities.	Impact indicator 4: At least one major investment project for poverty reduction taking lessons from value chain work			
	Outcome indicator 6: Protocols and designs (like GLORIA, CBD, UNFCCC and Millennium Ecosystem Assessment frameworks) from monitoring at different levels used in each 3 pilot sites	9	Total: 9 Protocols, documentation and designs used in pilots <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Storage of local three barley varieties as a seed bank in KIB for registration after China starts implementing the ABS mechanism 2. Documentation on GLORIA Sites 3. Report on Landslide vulnerability in Uttarakhand using space application 4. RET (Rare Endangered and Threatened species) species documentation according to the Botanical nomenclature, importance and economic benefits of RET 5. Bio-corridor mapping using satellite image processing and ground data cross-breeding. This has been presented at the state department meeting of Uttarakhand accompanied by several state departments. 6. Process documentation on Allo development following standard procedure 7. KSL Partner has been awarded a study to conduct a feasibility of the KSL India sites as a pilot for Bonn Challenge. 8. IUCN Project with MoFSC on ABS implementation in Nepal 9. Ecosystem management framework, replicated in Himachal Pradesh by GIZ Biodiversity programme 	
B. Number of Communities have the skills so that they can plan and access investment funds directly for ecosystem management.	1.1:Pro-poor and inclusive value chains addressing income improvement, climate change adaptation and water, energy management strengthened	Total Individual 844	The overall reach has been given in the Output Indicator 2D. However, Van Rajis: (37 male, 196 female) have the skills to and confidence to access the funds through the government schemes. Total: 844 Male: 329 Female: 515	
			Sr No	Intervention
			Male	Female
			1	Picture series training
			15	13
			2	Ecotourism in Uttarakhand - Possibilities and pitfalls
			12	21
			3	Evaluation study on Chyura intervention
			1	0
			4	Awareness field visit on sustainable Yarsagumba management
			80	70
			5	Training of trainers workshop
			24	7
			6	Meetings with line departments on Production units of Chyura products
			4	0
			7	Village level consultation workshop
			20	12
			8	Establishment of Poly house
			2	3
			9	Distribution of movable water harvesting tanks in OSV area
			18	32
			10	Distribution of PBCs
			5	21
			11	Distribution of PBCs
			26	4
			12	Distribution of kidney bean seeds among Van Raji families
			15	45
			13	Identification of beneficiaries for Mushroom farming
			0	5
			14	Distribution of Black bean and Urd pulses
			15	25
			15	Distribution of Mushroom spawns
			0	5
			16	Chyura tree plantation form nurseries
			4	0
			17	Seeds and pesticides distribution in OSV area
			17	14
			18	Distribution of Irrigation fountains and baskets
			23	110
			19	Construction of Bamboo poly houses
			2	8
			20	Distribution of Kidney bean seeds
			0	60
			21	Distribution of water harvesting tanks
			8	18
			22	Bamboo seedlings plantation
			0	40
			23	Other tree plantation through Convergence
			17	0
			24	Workshop on supply chain of bio resources
			21	2

SAWGP Indicator	Partner Indicator	November 2013 to September 2017	
		Achievement	Description
	2.2:Community based Local Ecosystem Management Plans developed and implementation supported	19	Total: 19 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13 Villages plans developed and discussed with line agencies for continued implementation in Hatkalika Watershed 2 Villages plans in Himkhola Watershed and three meetings conducted with various line agencies 2 villages in Bans Maitoli Watershed, implementation continues 2 plans on local level human-wildlife conflict prepared and implementation is in progress 3 Rangeland management plans developed and implementation supported in KSL-China
	Outcome Indicator 2: 50% of the Comprehensive Ecosystem Plans are implemented by the local level institutions according to planning		All 19 plans are being implemented by local level formal and informal institutions with convergences from government schemes and technical support from KSLCDI Partners
	Outcome indicator 3: 80% of the communities involved in the whole process of the implementation in each site of the plan show satisfaction in each site		<p>Through the community consultation on several occasions, communities have shared their satisfaction on programme implementation in India, Nepal and China. Such records are also available in the MoM documents or in the proceedings.</p> <p>The GIZ MTR Report also highlights the successful implementation of the programme and overall satisfaction of the stakeholders. At least three of criteria are assessed as “Very successful”</p>
	Outcome indicator 4: Survey shows the systems meet all the criteria of equitable benefits sharing and 80% involved community members show satisfaction on the performance of the system		NTR

Annex III: Fund Leveraging and Policy Engaged

Fund Leveraged

Country	Title of fund	Main goal of the fund (2 key words)	Year received	Fund directly supports the KSL (x)	Fund indirectly contributed to the objective of the KSL initiative (y)	Private / Public Sector	Amount (USD) in million
China	TAAAS leveraging of funds for fodder management in KSL – China	Governmental fund for Burang sown pasture construction and fodder production		Yes	Yes	Public Sector	0.03
Nepal	Government of Nepal / Ministry of Forests and Environment	MoFE contribution for KSLCDI in last five years totalling 1,276,462 USD which includes net program cost through RED BOOK in four KSL districts	2013-2017	No	Yes	Public Sector	1.25
India	Tribal Development Fund for 20 villages in the KSL India landscape. Total funding USD 150,000	CHEA/ National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) funded CHEA under Tribal Development Fund for 20 villages in the KSL India landscape. Total funding USD 150,000	2013-2017	Yes		Public Sector	0.15
India	National partner's direct contribution through National/or institutional funds for KSL-India (All India Partners together)	National fund leveraging for Innovative livelihoods, ecosystem management, long term monitoring stations, and documentation of biodiversity	2013	Yes		Public Sector	0.06
China	Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research, Chinese Academy of Sciences (IGSNRR, CAS) and Tibet Academy of Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Sciences (TAAAS) Contribution in kind and Cash	Mainly office, water, electricity and warming; part of salary and manpower cost	2013	Yes	Yes	Public Sector	0.03
India	National Mission for Sustaining Himalayan Ecosystem (NMSHE) (task Force 3), Government of India, Approx INR 300000 cash provided to procure and install Flux Tower	Building strong database on ecosystem features	2014	yes		Public Sector	0.01
India	National partner's direct contribution through National/or institutional funds for KSL-India (All India Partners together)	National fund leveraging for Innovative livelihoods, ecosystem management, long term monitoring stations, and documentation of biodiversity	2014	Yes		Public Sector	0.14
China	IGSNRR and TAAAS Contribution in kind and Cash	Mainly office, water, electricity and warming; part of salary and manpower cost	2014	Yes	Yes	Public Sector	0.03
India	Shapoorji Pallonji Groups, Mumbai	In disaster affected villages of KSL-India, solar panels, water purifiers, and roof top harvesting technologies were provided to 500 households.	2014-15	Yes		Private Sector	0.03
China	China- Local government	Construction of Cheese Factory in Pulan County, Tibet. Kailash Pilot site	2015	Yes		Public Sector	0.22

Nepal	Api Nampa Conservation Area Management Council, DNPWC	Implementation of ANCA Management Plan	2015	Yes		Public Sector	0.08
India	India- State of Uttarakhand/ Private Sector	Kailash Pilot District- Value Chain Development	2015	Yes		Public-Private sector	0.42
India	National partner's direct contribution through National/or institutional funds for KSL-India (All India Partners together)	National fund leveraging for Innovative livelihoods, ecosystem management, long term monitoring stations, and documentation of biodiversity	2015	Yes		Public Sector	0.09
Nepal	Government of Nepal	For implementation of ANCA Management Plan in KSL-Nepal	2015	Yes		Public Sector	0.19
China	IGSNRR and TAAAS Contribution in kind and Cash	Mainly office, water, electricity and warming; part of salary and manpower cost	2015	Yes	Yes	Public Sector	0.03
Nepal	Api Nampa Conservation Area Management Council, DNPWC	Implementation of ANCA Management Plan	2016	Yes		Public Sector	0.05
China	KSL-China Private Sector on tourism	To cover up the cost associated with the research work on Sacred Sites documentation	2016	Yes		Private Sector	0.01
China	National partner's direct contribution through National/or institutional funds for KSL-China (All China Partners together)	For direct implementation of KSL Activities of the year 2016	2016	Yes		Public Sector	0.07
India	National partner's direct contribution through National/or institutional funds for KSL-India(All India Partners together)	National fund leveraging for Innovative livelihoods, ecosystem management, long term monitoring stations, and documentation of biodiversity	2016	Yes		Public Sector	0.07
Nepal	National partner's direct contribution through National/or institutional funds KSL-Nepal (All Nepal Partners together)	Implementation of activities in KSL Nepal according to the operational plan of the year 2016	2016	Yes		Public Sector	0.04
China	IGSNRR and TAAAS Contribution in kind and Cash	Implementation of KSLCDI Activities	2016	Yes	Yes	Public Sector	0.32
India	NMSHE & Botanical garden Programmes of Gol.	Motivation & capacity building of diverse stakeholders. Establishment of pilot demonstrations Leveraging with NMSHE for GLORIA site visits and long-term data recording from flux tower; with Lead Botanical Garden for RET & high value medicinal plant demonstration; appx INR 500000	2016–2017	yes		Public Sector	0.01
Nepal	SABAH- Nepal Private Sector	For implementation of Allo Value Chain in KSL-Nepal	2016–2017	Yes		Private Sector	0.06
India	GIZ Biodiversity Program, India	GIZ supported study on bio resource potential and Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) in KSL-India landscape. 7000 USD 2017	2016-17	No	Yes	Public Sector	0.01
China	National Social science foundation, China and Kunming Institute of Botany	on ABS issue study in China (funding budget is about 28000 USD)	2016-17	Yes		Public Sector	0.02

Nepal	Api Nampa Conservation Area council (ANCA), Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC), Ministry of Forest and Environment (MoFE), Government of Nepal.	USD 343,000 per year for Kailash project implementation in the ANCA Management Plan	2017	Yes		Public Sector	0.34
India	G.B. Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment & Sustainable Development (GBPNIHESD) and KSL-India partners	IUCN's programme on Forest Landscape Restoration worth USD 63,000 awarded to KSL Partner to work in KSL India Landscape	2017	No	Yes	Public Sector	0.06
China	National partner's direct contribution through National/or institutional funds for KSL-China (All China Partners together)	For direct implementation of KSL Activities of the year 2016	2017	Yes		Public Sector	0.00
India	National partner's direct contribution through National/or institutional funds for KSL-India (All India Partners together)	National fund leveraging for Innovative livelihoods, ecosystem management, long term monitoring stations, and documentation of biodiversity	2017	Yes		Public Sector	0.12
China	NSFC-ICIMOD joint project on sensitivity of alpine treeline in response to climate change in the Himalayas	Treeline monitoring and study on the sensitivity of treeline to climate change	2017	No	Yes, Partly transboundary treeline research in KSL	Public Sector	0.10
China	IGSNRR and TAAAS Contribution in kind and Cash	Mainly office, water, electricity and warming; part of salary and manpower cost	2017	Yes	Yes	Public Sector	0.03
Total							4.02

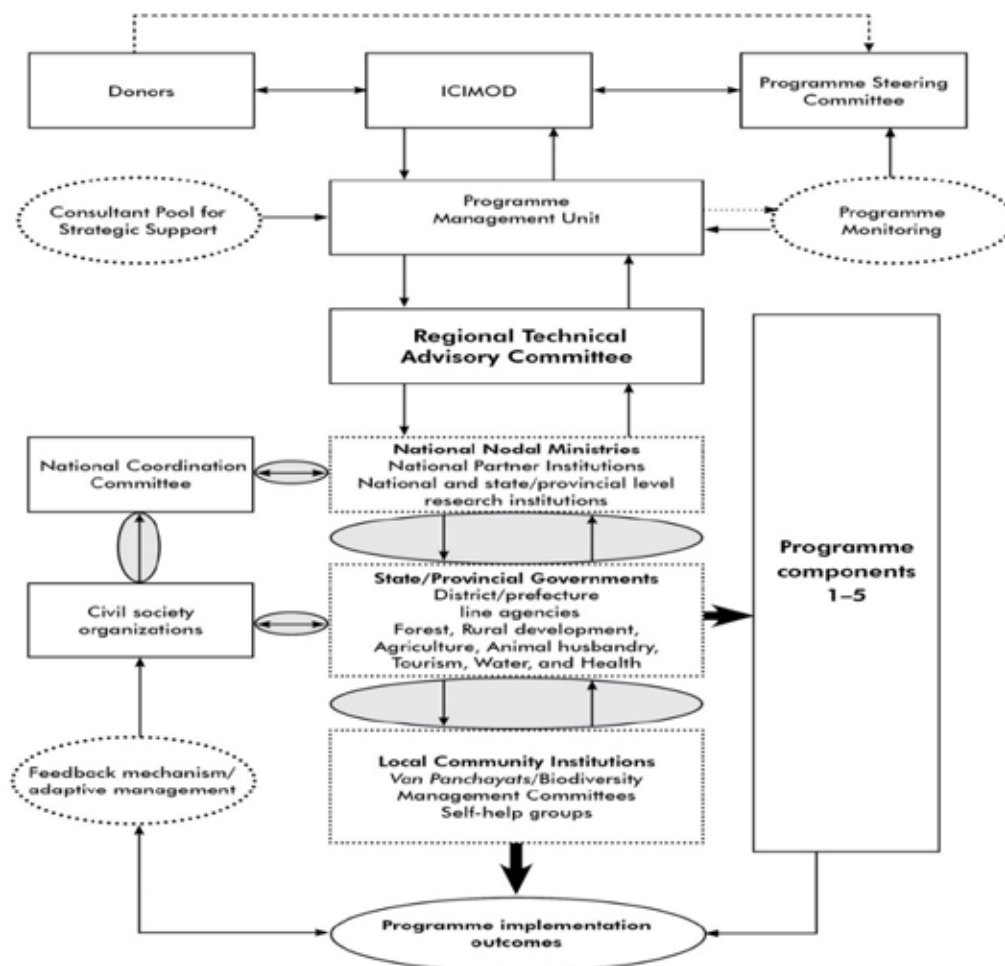
Policy and Process Contribution of KSLCDI

Sr. No.	Policy Heading	Agency	Country	Scope	Year of approval
1	International Tourism Zone Cooperation, Pulan and Mt Kailash Region	Pulan County Government, Tibetan Autonomous Region of China	China	Provincial	2015
2	Bilateral Dialogue between Askot Wildlife Sanctuary and Api Nampa Conservation Area for combatting illegal wildlife trade	Uttarakhand State Forest Department, India and Department of National Park and Wildlife Conservation, Nepal	India-Nepal	Regional	2015
3	Piloting Rangeland Policy Nepal	Nepal/ Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperatives/ Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation	Nepal	National	2015
4	Pulan County Govt. 13th Five year Management plan	China- Tibet Autonmous Region, Pulan County Government.	China	Local	2015
5	Chyura Tree Incentives in Uttarakhand India	CHEA, India and State Govt. Uttarakhand/ India	India	National	2015
6	Draft Policy on Payment for Ecosystem Services to the Government of Nepal.	Nepal/ Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation	Nepal	National	2016
7	Api Nampa Conservation Area Management Plan developed and implementation supported	Nepal, Department of National Park and Wildlife Conservation	Nepal	Regional	2016
8	NTFP Policy of Nepal	Nepal/ NTFP Board of Nepal/Ministry of Forest & Soil Conservation	Nepal	National	2016
9	Transboundary Tourism Development between Govts. of Tibetan Autonomous Region of China- and Nepal	Nepal and China	China-Nepal	Regional	2016
10	Ratification of Nagoya Protocol Nepal	Nepal/ Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation	Nepal	National	2016
11	National Wildlife Action Plan, India	India/ Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	India	Regional	2016
12	National Forest Act, Nepal	Nepal, Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation	Nepal	National	2016
13	Yarsagumba directives, Government of Nepal	Nepal Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation	Nepal	National	2017
14	ABS bill in Nepal (Ongoing)	Nepal/ Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation	Nepal	National	2017
15	National featured towns, China (5 towns of KSL-China featured in the list)	Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development, Republic of China	China	National	2017
16	Regulation on Access and Benefit Sharing of Genetic resources of China	State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine of China	China	National	2017-2018
17	National Forestry Policy, India	India/ Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	India	National	2016/ 2017/2018

Annex IV: Partnership assurance and governance mechanism for KSLCDI

There are 3 levels of partnerships within KSLCDI programme. These could be defined as partnerships at the strategic level, the programme level, the project implementation level. While additional is development partner (GIZ and DFID)

KSLCDI Overall Governance Structure



Strategic Partnerships

At the strategic level KSLCDI enters into a partnership with the country governments. This is achieved by entering into a formal arrangement with focal government agencies. The formalisation is done through a Memorandum of Understanding between ICIMOD and each respective country. These arrangements also form the basis of the overall governance structure of KSLCDI. Annual meetings are held by the Programme Steering Committee (PSC) made up by official representative of respective governments, including the donors. Apart from providing strategic guidance on programme implementation the PSC approves amongst other things such as annual work-plans budgets and annual progress reports.

This is effectively a formal inter-governmental regional mechanism that approves climate change plans for this trans-boundary landscape.

Strategic partnerships and governance mechanisms

Country	Focal ministry	Form of arrangement
China	Chinese Academy of Sciences	Memorandum of Understanding
Nepal	Ministry of Forest and Environment	Memorandum of Understanding with RECAST as a focal institution nominated by MoFE
India	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	Memorandum of Understanding with GBNIHESD as a focal institution nominated by MoEFCC

Programme Partnerships

Country focal ministries after consultation with ICIMOD nominate the nodal implementing agency for their respective countries. In the case of KSLCDI these are premier government institutes/agencies best placed to implement the overall programme. These nodal agencies are responsible for the delivery of all components under the programme. ICIMOD after discussion with donors enter into a letter of agreement with each nodal agency.

The nodal implementing agencies under the aegis of the ICIMOD take part in an annual planning/review in all country event/ meeting. The annual work plan is formulated and annual progress is measured during this period.

The nodal agencies report back on spends and results progress each quarter to ICIMOD. They are also responsible for the annual plan and progress within their countries. The work plan and progress is monitored by ICIMOD through an online reporting and monitoring system each quarter. The final report and plans are of course approved annually by the focal ministries.

Programme Partnerships and Nodal Implementing Agencies

Country	Nodal Implementing Agency	Form of arrangement
Nepal	Research Centre for Applied Science and Technology (RECAST)	MoU at ICIMOD Level and LoA with KSLCDI
India	G B Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment and Sustainable Development (Government of India)	MoU at ICIMOD Level and LoA with KSLCDI
China	Institute of geographic sciences and natural resources research (CAS)	LoA with KSLCDI

Project implementing partnership

The nodal implementing agencies sometime need further support to deliver agreed upon work-streams within the KSLCDI. The nodal agencies in consultation with ICIMOD and their respective line ministries decide on the most appropriate national partner institution.

The National partner institutions enter into an arrangement with ICIMOD through their standard letter of agreement. They report back to the nodal agencies but have to also formally report back to ICIMOD every quarter. Funds are transferred by ICIMOD to these organisations directly rather than through nodal implementing agencies.

Project implementing partnership and National Partner Institutions

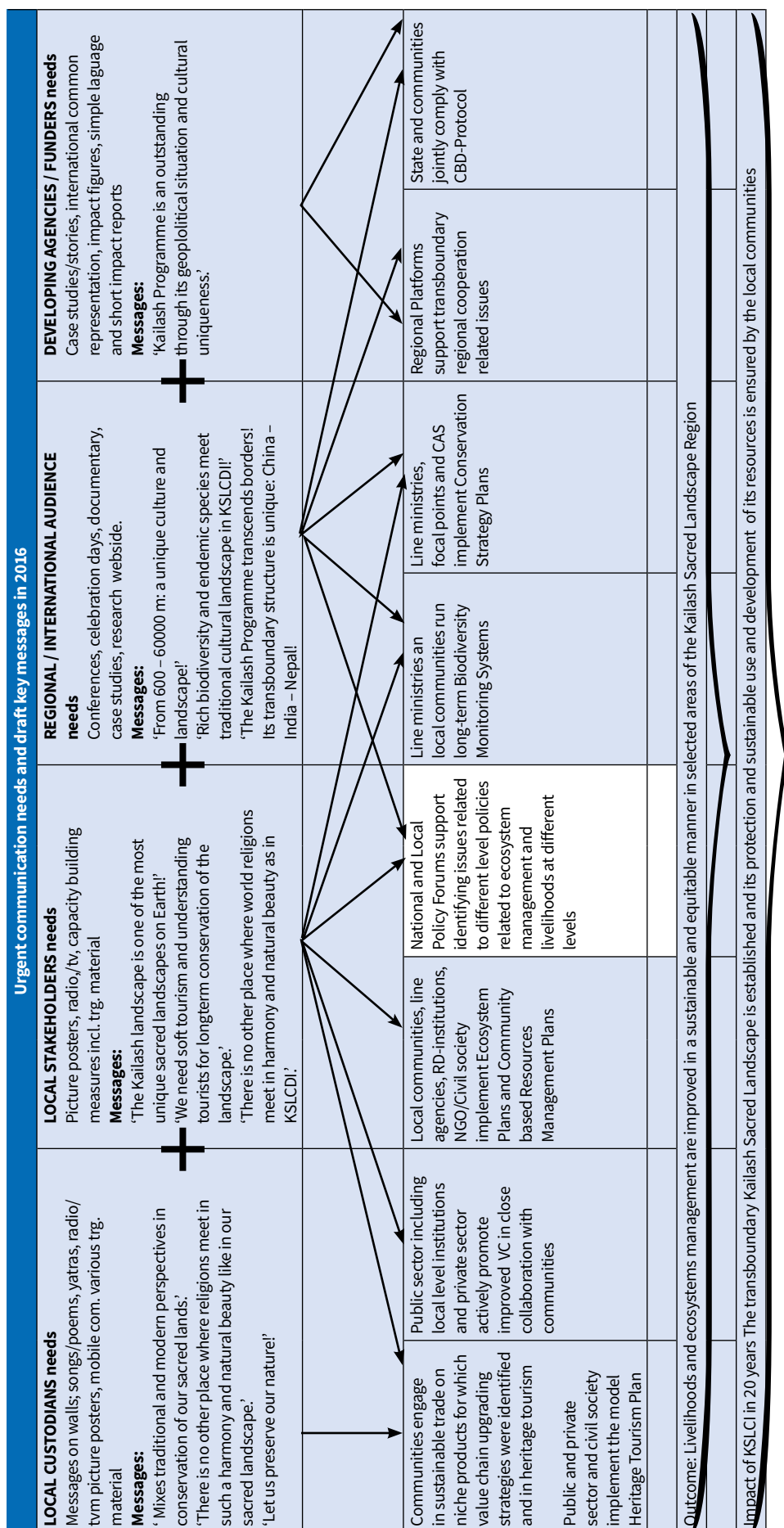
Country	National Partner Institution	Form of Arrangement
India	Central Himalayan Environment Association	LoA
	Wildlife Institute of India	LoA
China	Chengdu Institute of Biology	LoA
	Sichuan University	LoA
	Kunming Institute of Botany	LoA

To complement the implementation of project activities, country nodal organisations have sub-LoAs with different organisations

Country	National Partner Institution	Form of Arrangement
India	State Biodiversity Board, Uttarakhand (SBB)	Sub-LoA GBNIHESD
	Uttarakhand Space Application Centre (UK-SAC)	Sub-LoA with GBNIHESD
Nepal	Department of plant resources (DPR)	Sub-LoA Research Centre for Applied Science and Technology (RECAST)
	Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC)	Sub-LoA Research Centre for Applied Science and Technology (RECAST)
	Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM)	Sub-LoA Research Centre for Applied Science and Technology (RECAST)
	Department of Forest (DoF)	Sub-LoA Research Centre for Applied Science and Technology (RECAST)
	Division of Environment, Ministry of Environment and Forest	Sub-LoA Research Centre for Applied Science and Technology (RECAST)
China	Tibet Academy of Agricultural and Animal Sciences (TAAAS)	Sub-LoA IGSNRR

Annex V: KSLCDI regional knowledge management and communication strategy

Purpose: To guide communication processes and media interventions of the KSLCDI within and among stakeholder groups at trans-national levels as a pre-requisite and a tool for change. 'Ultimately: To further the trust amongst the KSLCDI partners for longterm sustainable cooperation'	Objectives O 1: Raise public profile of the programme: Nationally, regionally, globally, with identified target audiences O 2: Ensure effective lobbying and advocacy with diverse project stakeholders O 3: Support and further the effectiveness of the activities identified in the programme implementation schedule for 2012 – 2016 O 4: Increase efficiency of flow of information to, from and among all KSLCDI programme partners as well as among functional committees/governance mechanism at national and regional level	Resources: Human resources: Dedicated knowledge management and communication focal ICIMOD and with partner structure Financial resources: KSLCDI budget allocations to partners; partner regular budget allocations; GIZ additional budget allocation; complementary DFID media programme
Identified key Knowledge Management and Communication Priorities in 2016 (sequence by Importance)		
Priority 1: Communication instruments for local level implementation/IMMEDIATE FOLLOW UP		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building material <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – (Tourism/sacred sites; ESM; Gender; Springshed Mgt.; ABS; Biodiversity register) Metas in India and Nepal Transboundary custodian exposure visits Transboundary multi-stakeholder Yatra 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flyers in local language; stone writing (China only) Zero point festival Songs and poems on KSLCDI from local custodians Creative flora, fauna, glaciers, heritage site posters of KSLCDI Local radio / local tv Stone writing (China only)
Priority 2: Communication instruments for lobbying and knowledge sharing/IMMEDIATE FOLLOW UP		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case studies Common int. Conference Research papers KSLCDI documentary movie 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landscape Governance Course Yearly profiling event of partners External newsletter
Priority 3: Improved communication for coordination mechanism/ONGOING		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular national sharing workshop (India 4/Y; Nepal 2/Y; China 1/Y) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Factsheets and Contact list
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yearly regional sharing and planning workshop 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Website update
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mentorship programme 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exposure visits to partner institutions



= Expected KSLCDI impact			
Up to April 2016		By September 2016	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building material for: Tourism/sacred sites; Ecosystem Management; WRM/Spring-shed Mgt.; Gender Custodian Exposure visits Tansboundary Landscape Yatra (concept) Landscape Governace Course (03/'16) Melas now output oriented for KSLCDI Key component case studies / Factsheets / Common calendar / Website update / creative map 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mentorship courses Joint Research Papers KSLCDI documentary movie Transboundary Yatra (Chinese to KSL Indo-Nepal) Common int. Conference (COP 2016 Global Landscape Forum) Interministerial MEeting Zero Festival
	<p>China</p> <p>PARTNERS Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) - Strategic partner Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research (IGSNRR) - Coordination partner, Comp. IV, V Chengdu Institute of Biology (CIB), Comp. II Sichuan University (SU), Comp. I Kunming Institute of Botany (KIB) Comp. III Tibetean Academy of Agriculture and Science (TAAS) Comp. I</p> <p>OTHER IMPORTANT STAKEHOLDERS District development officers Border police China Tibetology Research Centre (CTRC) Tibetean Tourism Company Tour operators and staff</p>	<p>India</p> <p>PARTNERS Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF- GOI) - Strategic partner G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development - Coordination partner Comp. V, II, (I) Uttarakhand State Biodiversity Board (SBB), Comp. III Wildlife Institute of India (WII), Comp. II, IV Central Himalayan Environment Association (CHEA), Comp. I</p> <p>OTHER IMPORTANT STAKEHOLDERS Uttarakhand Forest Department; District Forest Offices Van Panchayats (Forest Protection Committees) Village Development Committee (VDC) DDO Pittoragarh, other development officers Non Government Organisations Reuters Private Ltd. Tour operators and staff Dept. of Science and Technology Tourism Dept. Home, Defence and External Affairs Depts.</p>	<p>Nepal</p> <p>PARTNERS Ministry of Forestry and Soil Conservation (MFSC GoN) Strategic partner, Comp. III Department of Forests - Focal Institution, Comp. I Tribhuvan University (RECAST) - Coordination partner, Comp V & Ministry of Agriculture and Development Environment, Planning and Monitoring Division, Department National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC), Comp. I & II Department of Plant Resources (DPR), Comp. I Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM) ; Comp. III OTHER IMPORTANT STAKEHOLDERS District Soil Conservation Office, Forest office Api Nampa Conservation Area Community Forest User Group Local development officers Non Government organisations: Nepal Trust, SADA etc. Teachers, priests, NTFP buyers Tour operators and staff NTFP traders and NTFP Board Fed. of Com. Forestry of Nepal</p>

Annex VI: Knowledge and communication products 2013–2017

Sr No	Knowledge and Communication Products	Type of Publication	Pub. Year	Publications / HIMALDOC Links
Technical Publications				
1	Inception Workshop Report: Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation Initiative	TP	2009	http://lib.icimod.org/record/26752
2	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	TP	2010	http://lib.icimod.org/record/26920
3	Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation Initiative -First Regional Workshop (2010)	TP	2010	http://lib.icimod.org/record/26881
4	Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation Initiative: Target Area Delineation Report	TP	2010	http://lib.icimod.org/record/8925
5	China, India and Nepal are considering a plan for the coordinated management of the proposed Kailash Sacred Landscape	TP	2010	http://lib.icimod.org/record/20517
6	Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation Initiative: Feasibility Assessment Report	TP	2011	http://lib.icimod.org/record/26968
7	Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative (KSLCDI) - Regional Programme Implementation Plan 2012 - 2016	TP	2012	http://lib.icimod.org/record/27763
8	Caring for Our Transboundary Landscape : Illustrations from the Kailash Sacred Landscape	TP	2012	http://lib.icimod.org/record/27762
9	Environmental Stratification of Kailash Sacred Landscape and Projected Climate Change Impacts on Ecosystems and Productivity: Working Paper 2013/1	TP	2013	http://lib.icimod.org/record/28328
10	Transforming Mountain Forestry in the Hindu Kush Himalayas : Toward a Third-Generation Forest Management Paradigm	TP	2015	http://lib.icimod.org/record/31156
11	Tools for Developing a Biocultural Community Protocol	TP	2015	http://lib.icimod.org/record/30771
12	An Integrated Springshed Management Approach Linking Science, Policy, and Practice : Collaborative applied research in the Kailash Sacred Landscape (India and Nepal)	TP	2015	http://lib.icimod.org/record/31157
13	Tracking Options for Sustainable Management and Trade of Yarshagumba in the Kailash Sacred Landscape : Workshop Report, 8–12 August 2015, Paro, Bhutan (2016)	TP	2016	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32169
14	Proceedings of the International Symposium on Transforming Mountain Forestry	TP	2016	http://lib.icimod.org/record/31880
15	Everybody Lives Upstream- The Watershed Approach for the Changing Climate of the Hindu Kush Himalaya : ICIMOD Working Paper 2017/11	TP	2017	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32619
16	Traditional Practice and Knowledge of Indigenous and Local Communities in Kailash Sacred Landscape, Nepal : ICIMOD Working Paper 2017/1	TP	2017	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32538
17	Building Climate Resilient Value Chains in the Kailash Sacred Landscape, Nepal, 26–27 May 2016	TP	2017	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32520
18	Proceedings of Landscape Governance Training of Trainers, 25 September – 5 October 2016 Chitwan, Nepal : ICIMOD Proceedings 2017/1	TP	2017	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32514
19	Waste Management Outlook for Mountain Regions - Sources and Solutions	TP	2017	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32504
20	अपि नम्पा संरक्षण क्षेत्रको [Api Nampa Conservation Area] व्यवस्थापन योजना २०७२-२०७७ (सन २०१५-२०१९)	TP	2017	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32624
21	कैलाश पवित्र भू-परिधि नेपालमा पाइने मिचाहा बाह्य वनस्पति प्रजातिहरू	TP	2017	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32505
22	Workshop Report - Strengthening Landscape Governance Capacities in Bhutan, UWICE-Bumthang, Bhutan, 13–19 March 2017	TP	2017	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32699

Sr No	Knowledge and Communication Products	Type of Publication	Pub. Year	Publications / HIMALDOC Links
23	Promoting Transboundary Tourism in Mapchya Rural Municipality, Humla, Kailash Sacred Landscape, Nepal, 5 July 2017, Kathmandu, Nepal : ICIMOD Proceedings 2017/7 (2017)	TP	2017	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32781
24	Management Deficits of Yarshagumba Collection (2017)	TP	2017	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32780
25	सामुदायिक प्रशिक्षण पुस्तिका: अल्लोको मूल्य श्रृंखला अभिवृद्धि: इसिमोड स्रोत पुस्तिका २०१७ (2017)	TP	2017	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32777
26	Community Training Manual: Greening of the Allo Product Value Chain : ICIMOD Manual 2017 (2017)	TP	2017	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32773
27	Integrating Conservation and Development in Transboundary Landscapes: Looking Back to Move Forward : ICIMOD Working Paper 2017/18 (2017)	TP	2017	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32756
28	Traditional Agricultural and Medicinal Practices in the Kailash Sacred Landscape, Nepal : ICIMOD Working Paper 2017/12 (2017)	TP	2017	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32812
29	Planning Management for Ecosystem Services: An Operations Manual (2017)	TP	2017	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32857
30	De-population Trends, Patterns and Effects in Uttarakhand, India – A Gateway to Kailash Mansarovar : ICIMOD Working Paper 2017/22	TP	2017	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32787
31	Indigenous system of pastureland management: A case of Limi in the Kailash Sacred Landscape, Nepal	TP	2017	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32753
32	Indigenous and local knowledge of conservation and sustainable use of Himalayan Giant Nettle (<i>Girardinia diversifolia</i> (Link) Friis) in Eastern and Far-Western Regions of Nepal (2017)	TP	2017	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32747
33	Issue Brief - Assessing Ecosystem Services in the Kailash Sacred Landscape, July 2017 (2017)	TP	2017	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32734
34	Framework for Integrated Ecosystem Management in the Hindu Kush Himalaya : ICIMOD Working Paper 2017/10 (2017)	TP	2017	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32726
35	Community Training Manual: Greening the Honey and Chyura Products Value Chains (2017)	TP	2017	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32529
36	Valuation of Ecosystem Services in the Kailash Sacred Landscape : ICIMOD Research Report 2017/2. (2017)	TP	2017	http://lib.icimod.org/record/33726
General Publications				
1	Eco-Tourism for Sustainable Development in the Kailash Sacred Landscape	GP	2010	http://lib.icimod.org/record/26914
2	Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation Initiative	GP	2010	http://lib.icimod.org/record/26812
3	Kailash Sacred Landscape	GP	2010	http://lib.icimod.org/record/28410
4	Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative : A Regional Collaborative Programme among China, India, and Nepal	GP	2011	http://lib.icimod.org/record/28452
5	Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative: Transcending boundaries for conservation and development	GP	2012	http://lib.icimod.org/record/27742
6	Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation Initiative: Towards an 'Ecosystem Approach' in Transboundary Biodiversity Conservation in the Hindu Kush Himalayas	GP	2012	http://lib.icimod.org/record/28151
7	Transboundary Biodiversity Initiative between China, India and Nepal for the Conservation of the Mount Kailash Sacred Himalayan Landscape: South-South Cooperation Case Study	GP	2012	http://lib.icimod.org/record/28162
8	Caring for Our Transboundary Landscape : Illustrations from the Kailash Sacred Landscape	GP	2012	http://lib.icimod.org/record/29513
9	Chapter 3 - the Role of Traditional Knowledge and Customary Arrangements in Conservation: Trans-Boundary Landscape Approaches in the Kailash Sacred Landscape of China, India & Nepal	GP	2013	http://lib.icimod.org/record/28371
10	Sustaining Flow of Ecosystem Services by Harnessing Cultural Values : A Transboundary approach in conserving and developing Kailash Sacred Landscape (KSL)	GP	2013	http://lib.icimod.org/record/28689

Sr No	Knowledge and Communication Products	Type of Publication	Pub. Year	Publications / HIMALDOC Links
11	Long-Term Environmental Monitoring in Kailash Sacred Landscape : An Interdisciplinary Implementation Framework for the Transboundary Landscapes in Nepal	GP	2013	http://lib.icimod.org/record/28896
12	Kailash Sacred Landscape: A Transboundary Conservation and Development Initiative in the Hindu Kush Himalayas	GP	2013	http://lib.icimod.org/record/29181
13	Annual Report 2013	GP	2014	http://lib.icimod.org/record/29635
14	Guidelines for Travelling Responsibly in the Kailash Sacred Landscape	GP	2014	http://lib.icimod.org/record/29960
15	Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative enclosing the Api Nampa Conservation Area	GP	2014	http://lib.icimod.org/record/29508
16	Kailash Landscape Protection and Development Initiative	GP	2014	http://lib.icimod.org/record/29663
17	Projected Climate Change Impacts on Spatial Distribution of Bioclimatic Zones and Ecoregions within the Kailash Sacred Landscape of China, India, Nepal	GP	2014	http://lib.icimod.org/record/29819
18	Pilgrimage in the Transboundary Kailash Sacred Landscape	GP	2014	http://lib.icimod.org/record/29820
19	Annual Report 2014	GP	2015	http://lib.icimod.org/record/31131
20	Long-Term Environmental and Socio-ecological Monitoring in transboundary landscapes. An interdisciplinary implementation framework. ICIMOD Working Paper 2015/2. Kathmandu: ICIMOD	GP	2015	http://lib.icimod.org/record/30619
21	A journey to Mt Kailash and Mansarovar Tibet	Photo	2015	http://lib.icimod.org/record/30780
22	Kailash Sacred Landscape	GP	2015	http://lib.icimod.org/record/31105
23	Partner Factsheet of Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative (KSLCDI) - China	GP	2015	http://lib.icimod.org/record/31162
24	Partner Factsheet of Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative (KSLCDI) - India	GP	2015	http://lib.icimod.org/record/31163
25	Annual Progress Report 2015 (2016)	GP	2016	http://lib.icimod.org/record/33664
26	A Framework for the Assessment of Cultural Ecosystem Services of Sacred Natural Sites in the Hindu Kush Himalayas Based on fieldwork in the Kailash Sacred Landscape regions of India and Nepal	GP	2016	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32317
27	Kailash Sacred Landscape: Bridging Cultural Heritage, Conservation and Development through a Transboundary Landscape Approach	GP	2016	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32294
28	The Way to the Sacred Land : Cherishing the Wildlife and Traditional Culture of the Kailash Sacred Landscape	GP	2016	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32333
29	Kailash Sacred Landscape conservation and Development Initiative (2012–2017) Annual Progress Report 2016	GP	2017	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32592
30	Guidelines for Operationalization of Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs)	GP	2017	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32839
31	Guidelines for the development of People's Biodiversity Register (2017)	GP	2017	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32840
32	Guideline for the constitution of Biodiversity Management Committee (2017)	GP	2017	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32841
33	Study on "Science-Policy Interface focusing ABS and Trans-boundary issues" (2017)	GP	2017	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32842
34	Sangju - A newsletter of KSLCDI (India), Vol. 4 (I), 2017, July (2017)	GP	2017	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32843
35	Stories of Success narratives from a sacred land... (2017)	GP	2017	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32844
36	Plant invasion in the Himalaya: A case study of Ageratina adenophora in Kailash Sacred Landscape-India (2017)	GP	2017	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32846
37	Shared Sacred Landscapes: Stories from Mount Kailas, Tise & Kang Rinpoche (2017)	GP	2017	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32574
38	Environmental Science: Some Theoretical Background and Applications (2017)	GP	2017	http://lib.icimod.org/record/33682
Peer Reviewed Papers and Book Chapters				
1	Effective Management of Trans Boundary Landscapes - Geospatial Applications	Peer Reviewed	2014	http://lib.icimod.org/record/31194 ; http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2014ISPAr.XL8.1309K

Sr No	Knowledge and Communication Products	Type of Publication	Pub. Year	Publications / HIMALDOC Links
2	Projected climate change impacts on spatial distribution of bioclimatic zones and ecoregions within the Kailash Sacred Landscape of China, India, Nepal	Peer Reviewed	2014	http://lib.icimod.org/record/29819 ; https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs10584-014-1176-2
3	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	Peer Reviewed	2015	http://lib.icimod.org/record/31070 ; https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0169204615000791
4	The Little Sustainable Landscapes Book	Peer Reviewed	2015	http://globalcanopy.org/publications/little-sustainable-landscapes-book
5	Adaptation and Livelihood Vulnerability among People in the Lhasa Sub-basin of TAR: An assessment of the impacts of Climate Change in Lhasa River sub basin	Peer Reviewed	2016	http://lib.icimod.org/record/33741
6	Sustainable Utilization and Conservation of Non-timber Forest Products: Major Species of Kailash Sacred Landscape Nepal	Peer Reviewed	2016	http://lib.icimod.org/record/31951
7	Kailash Sacred Landscape: Bridging Cultural Heritage, Conservation and Development through a Trans-boundary Landscape Approach	Peer Reviewed	2016	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32294
8	Asian Sacred Natural Sites: An ancient Asian philosophy and practice with fundamental significance to protected areas	Peer Reviewed	2016	https://www.routledge.com/Asian-Sacred-Natural-Sites-Philosophy-and-practice-in-protected-areas/Verschuuren-Furuta/p/book/9781138936317
9	Withering of Traditional Institutions? An Institutional Analysis of the Decline of Migratory Pastoralism in the Rangelands of the Kailash Sacred Landscape, Western Himalayas	Peer Reviewed	2017	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32386 ; http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23251042.2016.1272179
10	Assessment of Himalayan Nettle (<i>Girardinia diversifolia</i>) Value Chain Development Interventions: Evidences from Rural Households in the Far Western Nepal	Peer Reviewed	2017	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32587 ; http://ccsenet.org/journal/index.php/jas/article/view/65981
11	Horizontal Integration of Multiple Institutions: Solutions for Yarshagumba Related Conflict in the Himalayan Region of Nepal?	Peer Reviewed	2017	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32541 ; https://www.thecommonsjournal.org/articles/717/
12	Conservation and Management Practices of Traditional Crop Genetic Diversity by the Farmers: A case from Kailash Sacred Landscape, Nepal (2017)	Peer Reviewed	2017	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32837
13	Use of Rocket Stove for Firewood Savings and Carbon Emission Reductions by the Households involved in Allo (<i>Girardinia diversifolia</i>) Fiber Processing at Khar VDC, Darchula District, Nepal (2017)	Peer Reviewed	2017	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32838 ; http://www.ijlemr.com/papers/volume2-issue9/5-IJLEMR-22411.pdf
14	The Rangeland Livestock Carrying Capacity and Stocking Rate in the Kailash Sacred Landscape in China (2017)	Peer Reviewed	2017	http://lib.icimod.org/record/33671 ; http://www.jorae.cn/article/2017/1674-764x-8-6-551.html#outline_anchor_1
15	Ensuring Water Availability to Water Users through Incentive Payment for Ecosystem Services Scheme: A Case Study in a Small Hilly Town of Nepal (2017)	Peer Reviewed	2017	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32872 ; http://www.worldscientific.com/doi/abs/10.1142/S2382624X18500029
IEC and BCC Communication Material (Posters, Flyers, Fact Sheets....)				
1	A view of Mount Kailash within the Kailash Sacred Landscape	Comm Material	2009	http://lib.icimod.org/record/27094
2	Rangelands	Comm Material	2009	http://lib.icimod.org/record/17958
3	Mt. Kailash region landscape	Comm Material	2009	http://lib.icimod.org/record/17980
4	Mt. Kailash region landscape	Comm Material	2009	http://lib.icimod.org/record/17981
5	Mt. Kailash region landscape	Comm Material	2009	http://lib.icimod.org/record/17982
6	Mt. Kailash region landscape	Comm Material	2009	http://lib.icimod.org/record/17983
7	Mt. Kailash region landscape	Comm Material	2009	http://lib.icimod.org/record/17984
8	Mt. Kailash region landscape	Comm Material	2009	http://lib.icimod.org/record/17985
9	Mt. Kailash region landscape	Comm Material	2009	http://lib.icimod.org/record/17986

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10	Mt. Kailash region landscape	Comm Material	2009	http://lib.icimod.org/record/17987
11	Mt. Kailash region landscape	Comm Material	2009	http://lib.icimod.org/record/17988
12	Mt. Kailash region landscape	Comm Material	2009	http://lib.icimod.org/record/17989
13	Mt. Kailash region landscape	Comm Material	2009	http://lib.icimod.org/record/17990
14	Mt. Kailash region landscape	Comm Material	2009	http://lib.icimod.org/record/17991
15	Mt. Kailash region landscape	Comm Material	2009	http://lib.icimod.org/record/17992
16	Mt. Kailash region landscape	Comm Material	2009	http://lib.icimod.org/record/17994
17	Mt. Kailash region landscape	Comm Material	2009	http://lib.icimod.org/record/17995
18	Mt. Kailash region landscape	Comm Material	2009	http://lib.icimod.org/record/17996
19	Mt. Kailash region landscape	Comm Material	2009	http://lib.icimod.org/record/17997
20	Mt. Kailash region landscape	Comm Material	2009	http://lib.icimod.org/record/17998
21	Mt. Kailash region landscape	Comm Material	2009	http://lib.icimod.org/record/18000
22	Mt. Kailash region landscape	Comm Material	2009	http://lib.icimod.org/record/18001
23	Mt. Kailash region landscape	Comm Material	2009	http://lib.icimod.org/record/18003
24	Mt. Kailash region landscape	Comm Material	2009	http://lib.icimod.org/record/18004
25	Mt. Kailash region landscape	Comm Material	2009	http://lib.icimod.org/record/18005
26	Mt. Kailash region landscape	Comm Material	2009	http://lib.icimod.org/record/18006
27	Mt. Kailash region landscape	Comm Material	2009	http://lib.icimod.org/record/18007
28	Mt. Kailash region landscape	Comm Material	2009	http://lib.icimod.org/record/18008
29	Mt. Kailash region landscape	Comm Material	2009	http://lib.icimod.org/record/18009
30	Mt. Kailash region landscape	Comm Material	2009	http://lib.icimod.org/record/18011
31	Mt. Kailash region landscape	Comm Material	2009	http://lib.icimod.org/record/18012
32	Mt. Kailash region landscape	Comm Material	2009	http://lib.icimod.org/record/18013
33	Mt. Kailash region landscape	Comm Material	2009	http://lib.icimod.org/record/18014
34	Mt. Kailash region landscape	Comm Material	2009	http://lib.icimod.org/record/18015
35	Mt. Kailash region landscape	Comm Material	2009	http://lib.icimod.org/record/18016
36	Mt. Kailash region landscape	Comm Material	2009	http://lib.icimod.org/record/18017
37	Transboundary Landscape (2014)	Comm Material	2014	http://lib.icimod.org/record/29860
38	Transboundary Landscape Cooperation Needs Good Communication and Coordination: Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative (KSLCDI), Global Landscapes Forum, Paris, 5–6 December 2015	Comm Material	2015	http://lib.icimod.org/record/31170

Sr No	Knowledge and Communication Products	Type of Publication	Pub. Year	Publications / HIMALDOC Links
39	Promotion of the Off-Season Vegetable Value Chain in India: Sustainable Livelihoods in the Kailash Sacred Landscape	Comm Material	2015	http://lib.icimod.org/record/31168
40	Promotion of the Chyura Soap and Lip Balm Value Chain in India: Sustainable Livelihoods in the Kailash Sacred Landscape	Comm Material	2015	http://lib.icimod.org/record/31166
41	Promotion of the Chyura Honey Value Chain in India: Sustainable Livelihoods in the Kailash Sacred Landscape	Comm Material	2015	http://lib.icimod.org/record/31165
42	Promotion of the Allo (Himalayan Nettle) Value Chain in Nepal: Sustainable Livelihoods in the Kailash Sacred Landscape	Comm Material	2015	http://lib.icimod.org/record/31164
43	An Integrated Springshed Management Approach Linking Science, Policy, and Practice: Collaborative applied research in the Kailash Sacred Landscape (India and Nepal)	Comm Material	2015	http://lib.icimod.org/record/31161
44	Adapting forest ecosystems in the Kailash Sacred Landscape of the Hindu Kush Himalayas for sustained flow of ecosystem services (2015)	Comm Material	2015	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32614
45	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	Comm Material	2015	http://lib.icimod.org/record/31171
46	Promotion of the Rittha (Soap Nut) Value Chain in Nepal : Sustainable Livelihoods in the Kailash Sacred Landscape (2015)	Comm Material	2015	http://lib.icimod.org/record/31169
47	Promotion of the Nigalo (Himalayan Bamboo) Value Chain in Nepal : Sustainable Livelihoods in the Kailash Sacred Landscape (2015)	Comm Material	2015	http://lib.icimod.org/record/31167
48	Allo Process Brochure (prepared for NTF, Nov 2016)	Comm Material	2016	
49	Bio-briquette Poster	Comm Material	2016	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32164
50	Spring management in Darchula	Comm Material	2016	http://www.icimod.org/?q=22856
51	Mapping Kailash Kora for conservation and promotion of responsible heritage tourism	Comm Material	2016	http://www.icimod.org/?q=22762
52	Kailash Sacred Landscape initiative addresses water worries across the region	Comm Material	2016	http://www.icimod.org/?q=22608
53	Communication Booklet for Yak and Horse Transportation Team in the Kailash Sacred Landscape	Comm Material	2016	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32028
54	Community Training Manual: Springshed Management in the Hindu Kush Himalayas - Aspects of Groundwater and Hydrogeology (2016)	Comm Material	2016	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32181
55	Community Training Manual: Springshed Management in the Hindu Kush Himalayas - Governance for Springshed Management (2016)	Comm Material	2016	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32394
56	Community Training Manual: Ecosystems, Biodiversity and Livelihoods in the Tibet Autonomous Region, China (ICIMOD Manual 2016/1)	Comm Material	2016	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32184
57	Community Training Manual: Greening the Yak Dairy Value Chain (ICIMOD Manual 2016/3)	Comm Material	2016	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32182
58	Community Training Manual: Yarshagumba Management (ICIMOD Manual 2016/2) (2016)	Comm Material	2016	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32183
59	The Kailash Sacred Landscape (KSL) Illustration - English (2017)	Comm Material	2016	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32384
60	मिचाहा बाफय प्रजातिहरू [Major Invasive Species in Kailash Sacred Landscape-Nepal] (2016)	Comm Material	2016	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32168
61	Major Invasive Species in Kailash Sacred Landscape-Nepal (2016)	Comm Material	2016	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32167
62	वरिपरि बारले घेरा हाली जैविक मल बनाउने प्रविधि(2016)	Comm Material	2016	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32166

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63	खाडल प्रविधिबाट जैविक मल बनाउने विधि [PIT technology to make organic fertilizer law] (2016)	Comm Material	2016	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32165
64	De-populating Villages in the Kailash Sacred Landscape, India: Rethinking Policy Interventions : Summary for Policy Makers	Comm Material	2017	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32595
65	Community Training Manual: Management of Invasive Alien Plant Species in the Hindu Kush Himalaya	Comm Material	2017	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32506
66	Manual on Invasive Alien Plant Species in Kailash Sacred Landscape-Nepal	Comm Material	2017	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32444
67	The Kailash Sacred Landscape (KSL) Illustration - Tibetan (2017)	Comm Material	2017	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32755
68	The Kailash Sacred Landscape (KSL) Illustration - Chinese (2017)	Comm Material	2017	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32754
69	Folk Gods, Stories from Kailash, Tise, and Kang Rinpoche (English-Hindi) (2017)	Comm Material	2017	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32800
70	Folk Gods, Stories from Kailash, Tise, and Kang Rinpoche (English-Chinese) (2017)	Comm Material	2017	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32801
71	Folk Gods, Stories from Kailash, Tise, and Kang Rinpoche (English-Tibetan)	Comm Material	2017	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32799
72	Folk Gods, Stories from Kailash, Tise, and Kang Rinpoche (English-Nepali) (2017)	Comm Material	2017	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32580
73	कीडा जडी का जीवन चक्र [Life cycle of Yarshagumba] : Awareness Poster on Yarshagumba	Comm Material	2017	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32563
74	सतत फसल – बेहतर पैदावार [Continuous Crop - Better Yields] : Awareness Poster on Yarshagumba (2017)	Comm Material	2017	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32562
75	उचित उपचार – बेहतर गुणवत्ता [Proper Treatment - Better Quality] : Awareness Poster on Yarshagumba	Comm Material	2017	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32560
76	बेहतर शिविर स्थल – बेहतर पर्यावरण [Better Camping Sites - Better Environment] : Awareness Poster on Yarshagumba	Comm Material	2017	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32559
Videos				
1	Across Mahakali	Video	2015	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32086
2	Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative	Video	2016	http://lib.icimod.org/record/32120
3	Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative	Video	2013	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cmoY36c-8lc
4	Allo Value Chain Development in Khar, Darchula	Video	2017	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j9sFUJAS2OA
5	TV broadcast: World Environment day (WED 2016) celebration at Godawari	Media	2016	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cmZssjtRqlg
6	Dr Rajan Kotru's talk on Re-Inventing Wood for Culture, Conservation and Climate, in context of Hindu Kush and Himalayan region (Video format)	Media	2016	https://vimeo.com/169495980
7	Video: Conflicts over caterpillar fungus	Media	2017	https://www.thethirdpole.net/2017/06/12/video-conflicts-over-caterpillar-fungus/
Blog posts/voices from the field/KSLCDI staff articles				
	Blog post/ voices from the field/ staff articles of KSLCDI			
1	Transforming lives, empowering women: The allo value chain in Darchula	Blog	2016	http://www.icimod.org/?q=24912
2	Challenging misperceptions of far-western Nepal	Blog	2016	http://www.icimod.org/?q=24591
3	Climate resilient value-chain: Preparing for a better future	Blog	2016	http://www.icimod.org/?q=23625
4	Towards sustainable livelihoods: KSLCDI facilitates training on heritage tourism and sanitation in TAR	Blog	2016	http://www.icimod.org/?q=24779
5	He said, she said: Tree species perceived differently by men and women	Blog	2016	http://www.icimod.org/?q=23939
6	Voices from Kailash Sacred Landscape	Blog	2016	http://www.icimod.org/?q=21915
7	Mountain cultures: celebrating diversity and strengthening identity	Blog	2016	http://www.icimod.org/?q=25185
8	Securing Solidarity through Diversity: Landscapes and Cultures Together	Blog	2016	http://www.icimod.org/?q=25196

Sr No	Knowledge and Communication Products	Type of Publication	Pub. Year	Publications / HIMALDOC Links
9	World Environment Day 2016: Sustaining our Wildlife	Blog	2016	http://www.icimod.org/?q=22625
10	Mountain women as agents of change	Blog	2017	http://www.icimod.org/?q=26278
11	Be Bold for Change: Gender Transformative Change in Nepal Mountains	Blog	2017	http://www.icimod.org/?q=26096
12	Management of local crop diversity: a concern	Blog	2017	http://www.icimod.org/?q=25797
13	Fostering Entrepreneurship in the Kailash Sacred Landscape	Blog	2017	http://www.icimod.org/?q=27182
14	Securing sustainable incomes for locals through responsible tourism in Pulan County, China	Blog	2017	http://www.icimod.org/?q=25373
15	Raising standards in sanitation and waste management in Pulan County, China	Blog	2017	http://www.icimod.org/?q=25355
16	Mount Kailash: Sacred Routes Making Ways for Sustainability	Blog	2017	http://www.icimod.org/?q=25659
17	Khar's experimentation with Himalayan nettle brings recognition	Blog	2017	http://www.icimod.org/?q=27949
18	Biodiversity and Sustainable Tourism	Blog	2017	http://www.icimod.org/?q=27943
19	Biodiversity: Enhancing Livelihood Opportunities in the Himalaya	Blog	2017	http://www.icimod.org/?q=27942
20	Gender and Governance Perspectives in Theory and Practice	Blog	2017	http://www.icimod.org/?q=27902
21	World Environment Day 2016: Sustaining our Wildlife	Media	2016	http://www.icimod.org/?q=22625
News Section on KSLCDI Website				
1	Tour operators commit to keep sacred landscape clean	ICIMOD News	2013	http://www.icimod.org/?q=12617
2	Learning the alpine way	ICIMOD News	2013	http://www.icimod.org/?q=12369
3	Fieldwork undertaken for piloting rangeland policy	ICIMOD News	2013	http://www.icimod.org/?q=11945
4	Locals draft participatory plan	ICIMOD News	2013	http://www.icimod.org/?q=11707
5	Kailash Sacred Landscape presented in France	ICIMOD News	2013	http://www.icimod.org/?q=11706
6	Impact Pathways and Annual Planning workshop held for 2014 of Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative	ICIMOD News	2013	http://www.icimod.org/?q=11569
7	ICIMOD and KSLCDI indian partners visit pilot areas in Uttarakhand, India	ICIMOD News	2013	http://www.icimod.org/?q=10841
8	The Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative (KSLCDI) Regional review and planning workshop sets the stage for Implementation Phase till 2016	ICIMOD News	2013	http://www.icimod.org/?q=9887
9	Learning and Networking in China	ICIMOD News	2013	http://www.icimod.org/?q=9786
10	Exploratory trip to Humla	ICIMOD News	2014	http://www.icimod.org/?q=15917
11	Kailash steering committee meets in India	ICIMOD News	2014	http://www.icimod.org/?q=12992
12	Bee farmers in KSL-India Learn Modern Methods of Beekeeping Management	ICIMOD News	2015	http://www.icimod.org/?q=20949
13	Toilets Clean up Kailash Sacred Landscape	ICIMOD News	2015	http://www.icimod.org/?q=20617
14	Kailash Sacred Landscape Breaks Barriers	ICIMOD News	2015	http://www.icimod.org/?q=20574
15	ICIMOD Partners Day in China	ICIMOD News	2015	http://www.icimod.org/?q=20514
16	Kidney Beans Improve Income and Nutrition in Kailash Sacred Landscape	ICIMOD News	2015	http://www.icimod.org/?q=20179
17	Himalayan Nettle Links Marginalised to Private Sector	ICIMOD News	2015	http://www.icimod.org/?q=19871
18	Off Season Vegetables Improving Rural Livelihoods	ICIMOD News	2015	http://www.icimod.org/?q=19870

Sr No	Knowledge and Communication Products	Type of Publication	Pub. Year	Publications / HIMALDOC Links
19	Community based chyura and beekeeping enterprise improves rural livelihoods	ICIMOD News	2015	http://www.icimod.org/?q=19567
20	Transhumance herding: Not a pastoral romance anymore	ICIMOD News	2015	http://www.icimod.org/?q=19121
21	Towards improved management of Yarsagumba in Api Nampa Conservation Area	ICIMOD News	2015	http://www.icimod.org/?q=19118
22	Deepening spring hydrogeology knowledge	ICIMOD News	2015	http://www.icimod.org/?q=19115
23	Strengthening the allo value chain in Khar VDC, Darchula, Nepal	ICIMOD News	2015	http://www.icimod.org/?q=18698
24	National partners from India trained on participatory natural resources management planning	ICIMOD News	2015	http://www.icimod.org/?q=18672
25	International Day for Biological Diversity-2015: 'Biodiversity and Sustainable Development'	ICIMOD News	2015	http://www.icimod.org/?q=18655
26	Indian farmers meet local entrepreneurs in Dadeldhura	ICIMOD News	2015	http://www.icimod.org/?q=18399
27	Kailash Promoted as a Transboundary Brand at the 14th National Handicraft Trade Fair in Kathmandu	ICIMOD News	2016	http://www.icimod.org/?q=24909
28	Water Users Agree to Pay Watershed Communities in Kailash Sacred Landscape, Nepal	ICIMOD News	2016	http://www.icimod.org/?q=24472
29	KSLCDI Partners Come Together to Evaluate Activities at Annual Review and Planning Workshop	ICIMOD News	2016	http://www.icimod.org/?q=24080
30	Nepal's Allo Value Chain Goes Green	ICIMOD News	2016	http://www.icimod.org/?q=22747
31	Springshed Management Training at Godavari	ICIMOD News	2016	http://www.icimod.org/?q=22634
32	Kailash- Truly Sacred Brand Launched at 13th National Handicraft Exhibition	ICIMOD News	2016	http://www.icimod.org/?q=22423
33	Kailash Nepal Chapter Launches Brand 'Kailash – Truly Sacred'	ICIMOD News	2016	http://www.icimod.org/?q=22255
34	Anchoring Transboundary Cooperation: Vegetation and Land Use Type Map of Kailash Sacred Landscape	ICIMOD News	2016	http://www.icimod.org/?q=21890
35	Thematic Tourism Routes Foster Regional Collaboration and Prosperity	ICIMOD News	2016	http://www.icimod.org/?q=21950
36	Access and Benefit Sharing Between Nepal and India	ICIMOD News	2016	http://www.icimod.org/?q=21598
37	Sustainable Management of Local Varieties in Kailash	ICIMOD News	2016	http://www.icimod.org/?q=21576
38	Bio-briquettes and Bio-composting in Khar	ICIMOD News	2016	http://www.icimod.org/?q=21595
39	China, India, and Nepal Keen on Creating a Trans-boundary UNESCO World Heritage Site in the Kailash Sacred Landscape	ICIMOD News	2016	http://www.icimod.org/?q=21174
40	A Need to Protect Nepal's Diverse Resources	ICIMOD News	2016	http://www.icimod.org/?q=21255
41	ICIMOD DDG Ekabya Sharma Speaks at the 19th Popular Lecture Series Hosted by GB Pant Institute in India	ICIMOD News	2017	http://www.icimod.org/?q=28233
42	KSLCDI Receives Special Grant Spotlight	ICIMOD News	2017	http://www.icimod.org/?q=28066
43	Picture Series: A New Generation of Trainers	ICIMOD News	2017	http://www.icimod.org/?q=27358
44	KSLCDI Products Receive Special Mention at International Trade Fair	ICIMOD News	2017	http://www.icimod.org/?q=25347
45	Use of Picture Series Gaining Momentum in KSL	ICIMOD News	2017	http://www.icimod.org/?q=25379
46	Mount Kailash: Sacred Routes Making Ways for Sustainability	ICIMOD News	2017	http://www.icimod.org/?q=25659
Events Coverage				
1	Workshop Responsible Tourism in Kailash Sacred Landscape – Communication Tools and Mechanisms	ICIMOD events	2014	http://www.icimod.org/?q=13180
2	Training workshop on Mountain Specific Value Chain Development for KSL Partners	ICIMOD events		

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3	KSLCDI National Orientation Workshop: Programme Awareness and Implementation Strategy	ICIMOD events	2014	http://www.icimod.org/?q=13218
4	National Workshop on Conservation and Management of Yarsagumba in Kailash Sacred Landscape	ICIMOD events	2014	http://www.icimod.org/?q=13311
5	Value Chain Development Training for KSL China Partners	ICIMOD events	2014	http://www.icimod.org/?q=13179
6	KSLCDI Training of Trainers for Guides and Drivers on Responsible Tourism in Mountain Environment	ICIMOD events	2014	http://www.icimod.org/?q=13178
7	Responsible Tour Operations in Kailash Sacred Landscape	ICIMOD events	2013	http://www.icimod.org/?q=12190
8	Talk Program: The Kailash Sacred Landscape: Balancing a Unique Cultural Heritage and Fragile Ecology with Transboundary Conservation	ICIMOD events	2014	http://www.icimod.org/?q=13215
9	Opportunities and Challenges in Conserving Biodiversity in Transboundary Landscapes for Sustainable Development in Hindu Kush	ICIMOD events		
10	KSLCDI Review and Planning Meeting	ICIMOD events	2015	http://www.icimod.org/?q=19434
11	Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative Regional Meeting: Vegetation Type Scheme Validation and Endorse	ICIMOD events	2015	http://www.icimod.org/?q=20295
12	Himalayan Springs Stakeholder Dialogue and Meeting Framing a Common Methodology and Approaches for Springshed Management	ICIMOD events	2015	http://www.icimod.org/?q=20287
13	Landscape Governance Initial Planning and Preparation Workshop	ICIMOD events	2016	http://www.icimod.org/?q=23138
14	Mountains and sacred landscapes	ICIMOD events		
15	Training Workshop on 'Integrated Curriculum for Strengthening Landscape Governance'	ICIMOD events	2017	http://www.icimod.org/?q=26186
16	Tapping Opportunities of Transboundary Tourism Cooperation in the Kailash Sacred Landscape Mapchya Rural Municipality Tourism Plan, Humla, Nepal	ICIMOD events	2017	http://www.icimod.org/?q=28700
17	Field Visit for Mainstreaming ABS Learning from KSL Landscape at Provincial Level	ICIMOD events	2017	http://www.icimod.org/?q=28569
18	Understanding multiscale linkages in ecosystem services assessment using ARIES platform	ICIMOD events	2016	http://www.icimod.org/?q=24582
19	Landscape governance training of trainers (TOT)	ICIMOD events	2016	http://www.icimod.org/?q=24251
20	Women entrepreneurship promotion training	ICIMOD events	2016	http://www.icimod.org/?q=24266
21	Annual review and planning workshop	ICIMOD events	2016	http://www.icimod.org/?q=23858
22	"Developing strategies for minimising human-wildlife conflict, control of illegal wildlife trade and developing management interphase between ASKOT Wildlife Sanctuary and Api Nampa Conservation Area	ICIMOD events	2015	http://www.icimod.org/?q=20297
23	Regional Workshop on 'Tracking options for sustainable management and trade on yarsagumba (Cordyceps sinensis)	ICIMOD events	2015	http://www.icimod.org/?q=19103
24	Training on hydrogeology to enhance the capacity for springwater management in mid hills of the Hindu Kush Himalayas	ICIMOD events	2014	http://www.icimod.org/?q=13666
25	KSLCDI Mentorship Programme of Country Partners to Germany and Neighbouring Alpine Countries	ICIMOD events	2013	http://www.icimod.org/?q=11617
26	Kailash Regional Synthesis Phase 2012-17 Converging Regional Lessons: Kailash Experience	ICIMOD events	2017	http://www.icimod.org/?q=29379
27	Science-Policy Roundtable on Climate Change Adaptation	ICIMOD events	2017	http://www.icimod.org/?q=27940
28	An International Conference of the International Society for the Study of Religion, Nature and Culture	ICIMOD events	2017	http://www.icimod.org/?q=24239
29	Partners Training on Springshed Management	ICIMOD events	2016	http://www.icimod.org/?q=22082

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30	Course on Gender- Integrated Planning	ICIMOD events	2014	http://www.icimod.org/?q=14097
31	Regional Training Workshop for Developing Pro Poor Value Chains with Country Partners from India and Nepal	ICIMOD events	2014	http://www.icimod.org/?q=13674
32	[Talk Programme] Kailash Sacred Landscape: Balancing a Unique Cultural Heritage and Fragile Ecology with Transboundary Conservation and Development	ICIMOD events	2014	http://www.icimod.org/?q=13215
33	Workshop on Impact Pathways and Annual Planning for KSLCDI	ICIMOD events	2013	http://www.icimod.org/?q=11055
34	Study Visit of Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative (KSLCDI)'s Programme Steering Committee Members & National Coordinators in the Upstream Landscape of Tibetan Autonomous Region of China	ICIMOD events	2013	http://www.icimod.org/?q=11074
35	Regional Workshop on Review and Planning of Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative (KSLCDI) for Programme-Implementation 2012-2016	ICIMOD events	2013	http://www.icimod.org/?q=9446
36	First Programme Steering Committee Meeting: Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative (KSLCDI)	ICIMOD events	2013	http://www.icimod.org/?q=9481

Annex VII: Media coverage 2013–2017

2013

1. Conservation of Mt Kailash, a South Asian Landmark in the field of biodiversity conservation and sustainable development in the Himalaya - UN General Assembly 68th Session; (Sustainable Mountain Development, Report of the Secretary General, Page 12; August, 2013)
2. Initiative to strengthen 1,700 van panchayats (02 Dec 2013) – The Tribune Online
3. Climate change threat looms over Kailash-Mansarovar, says new report (05 Jun 2013) – Times of India
4. Online. <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/home/environment/global-warming/Climate-change-threat-looms-over-Kailash-Mansarovar-says-new-report/articleshow/20442842.cms>
5. India – China needs to build a model relationship (24 May 2013)- Two Circles net
6. Cross-border collaboration can help improve conservation, spur uplift in South Asia (13 May 2013)-Panos South Asia Climate Change Blog
7. <https://climatechange.panossouthasia.org/?p=1702>
8. KSLCD Initiative to be launched this month (13 May 2013) – The Himalayan Times
9. Nepal to work with neighbours to conserve Himalayan ecology (06 May 2013) – Business Standard

Media Coverage 2014

1. WOCAN Conducts Training on Gender Integrated Planning for Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative (KSLCDI) in Nepal - See more at: <http://www.wocan.org/events/wocan-conducts-training-gender-integrated-planning-kailash-sacred-landscape-conservation-and#sthash.LyBkBDok.dpuf>
2. Mobile technology to empower marginalized mountain farmers launched - New SMS service provides farmers in remote part of Kailash Sacred Landscape direct access to market, weather, and agro information Press Release: ICIMOD 11 Aug 2014, Pithoragarh, Uttarakhand, India and Kathmandu, Nepal <http://www.icimod.org/?q=14430>
3. Farmers of remote Himalayan district linked to SMS service - Times of India; Author: Subodh Varma, TNN | Aug 12, 2014, 12.25PM IST <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Farmers-of-remote-Himalayan-district-linked-to-SMS-service/articleshow/40105301.cms>
4. Kailash Sacred Landscape: Bridging Transboundary Landscapes ‘Brick by Brick’
5. Kailash Sacred Landscape: Harnessing Transboundary Linkages for Conservation and Development Featured in South Asia Regional Cooperation (SARCist), July, 2014 (Centre for Policy Research – New Delhi, India), Rajan Kotru & Nawraj Pradhan <http://thesarcist.org/EditorIndex/17>
6. Pilgrimage in the Transboundary Kailash Sacred Landscape; Tourism in Mountain Regions (Hopes, Fears and Realities) Sustainable Mountain Development Series, Geneva, Switzerland: UNIGE, CDE, SDC, pp. 108
7. Regulating Tourism and pilgrimage in the Himalaya, Meeting Report (MoEFFC – India) published in Current Science, Volume 106, No 6, 25 March 2014
8. Yarsagumba: Biological Gold (Rajan Kotru’s concept of sustainability in KSL quoted) <http://thediplomat.com/2014/08/yarsagumba-biological-gold/>

Media Coverage 2015

1. 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.
2. 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>
3. 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>
4. Miya, A. (2015, April 22). कैलाश क्षेत्रलाई विश्व सम्पदामा राख्न अध्ययन. Kantipur. Nepal. Retrieved from <http://www.ekantipur.com/np/2072/1/9/full-story/407728.html>
5. 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>
6. Katwal, A. (n.d.). Sustainable management and Cordyceps trade. Business Bhutan.
7. Pokhrel, N. (n.d.-a). Regional policy to guide management of Cordyceps. Kuensel.
8. Pokhrel, N. (n.d.-b). Sustaining Cordyceps collection in the Himalayan range. Kunsel. Retrieved from <http://www.kuenselonline.com/sustaining-cordyceps-collection-in-the-himalayan-range/>
9. Pradhan, N. (n.d.). Groundwater: It’s not a source, it’s a resource. India Water Portal.

Media Coverage 2016

Media Coverage

1. 'Native wisdom of hill folk can reduce adverse climate impact'
11 Dec 2016, Published in News Track India
2. 'Native wisdom of hill folk can reduce adverse climate impact'
11 Dec 2016, Published in Business Standard
3. 'Native wisdom of hill folk can reduce adverse climate impact'
11 Dec 2016, Published in Yahoo News
4. 'Native wisdom of hill folk can reduce adverse climate impact'
11 Dec 2016, Published in newkerala.com
5. 'Native wisdom of hill folk can reduce adverse climate impact'
11 Dec 2016, Published in Canindia.com
6. 'Native wisdom of hill folk can reduce adverse climate impact'
11 Dec 2016, Published in Sify News, IANS
7. 'Native wisdom of hill folk can reduce adverse climate impact'
11 Dec 2016, Published in Daily World
8. INTERNATIONAL MOUNTAIN DAY SPECIAL
11 Dec 2016, Published in e-NewsDesk
9. Mountain Cultures: Celebrating Diversity and Strengthening Identity
10 Dec 2016, Published in Green Barta
10. Mountain Cultures: Celebrating Diversity and Strengthening Identity
10 Dec 2016, Published in BRT Nepal
11. Mountain Cultures: Celebrating Diversity and Strengthening Identity
09 Dec 2016, Published in Kuensel Online
12. Mountain Cultures: Celebrating Diversity and Strengthening Identity
08 Dec 2016, Published in News Nature
13. Protecting mountains in face of globalisation, migration
<http://www.downtoearth.org.in/coverage/celebrating-diversity-of-mountain-cultures-56534>
14. Deepanwita Niyogi; Down to Earth; 9 December 2016
Securing solidarity through diversity: binding landscapes and cultures together
<http://www.downtoearth.org.in/coverage/celebrating-diversity-of-mountain-cultures-56534>
Lipy Adhikari; Down To Earth; 9 December 2016
15. Fund depletion hits UNESCO World Heritage Centre hard
<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/dehradun/Fund-depletion-hits-UNESCO-World-Heritage-Centre-hard/articleshow/55564666.cms>
16. The Times of India City; 22 November 2016
Applications flood UNESCO for heritage tag: Dr Rossler
<http://www.tribuneindia.com/news/uttarakhand/community/applications-flood-unesco-for-heritage-tag-dr-rossler/326887.html>
The Tribune; 23 November 2016
17. UNESCO ENCOURAGES PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE SITES: OFFICIAL
<http://www.dailypioneer.com/state-editions/dehradun/unesco-encourages-preservation-of-heritage-sites-official.html>
Daily Pioneer; 23 November 2016
18. Kailash Mansarovar landscape likely to get inscribed as UNESCO World Heritage site
<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/dehradun/kailash-mansarovar-landscape-likely-to-get-inscribed-as-unesco-world-heritage-site/articleshow/55604043.cms>
Seema Sharma; The Times of India City; 24 November 2016
19. Kailash Mansarovar landscape likely to get inscribed as UNESCO World Heritage site
<http://www.nyooz.com/dehradun/673819/kailash-mansarovar-landscape-likely-to-get-inscribed-as-unesco-world-heritage-site>
NYOOZ; 24 November 2016
20. KSL is a unique area with ecological cultural and spiritual aspects
<http://icppl.in/pdfs/24Nov2016Dun.pdf>
The Pioneer; 24 November 2016
21. Successful 5th Coordination Meeting of UNESCO World Heritage related category 2 centres held in Dehradun, India
<http://whc.unesco.org/en/news/1590>
UNESCO.org; 24 November 2016
22. वर्ल्ड हेरिटेज बनने के करीब कैलास-मानसरोवर, यूनेस्को ने भर दी हामी
<http://www.amarujala.com/dehradun/kailash-mansarovar-soon-will-be-in-world-heritage>
Amar Ujala; 26 November 2016
23. Locals and conservationists happy with Kailash Mansarovar on its way to world heritage site
<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/dehradun/Locals-and-conservationists-happy-with-Kailash-Mansarovar-on-its-way-to-world-heritage-site/articleshow/55637820.cms>
The Times of India City; 26 November 2016

24. Over 80 films from 28 countries to be screened in KIMFF
http://www.myrepublica.com/news/8047?utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=feed&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+Icimodmentions2+%28ICIMODMentions2%29
25. Check Out This Stunningly Detailed Illustrated Map of India, Nepal & China
06 Oct 2016, Published in National Geographic
26. India's most flood-prone state aided by new satellite mapping
30 Sep 2016, Published in jakarta globe
27. 8 Local News Paper covered event on Our Heritage Our Identity in December 2016
28. Save the hills to save Nepal, Mahavir Paudhyal, My Republica
<http://kantipur.ekantipur.com/news/2016-08-21/20160821091448.html>
29. नेपाल ल्यान्डलकड होइन, ल्यान्डलकड मुलुक हो
Ashok Gurung, August 2016, Kantipur <http://kantipur.ekantipur.com/news/2016-08-21/20160821091448.html>
30. World Environment Day 2016: Sustaining our Wildlife <http://www.kuenselonline.com/world-environment-day-2016-sustaining-our-wildlife/>
Rajan Kotru; Kuensel Daily; 2 June 2016 Note: This is a regional media uptake feature article by Rajan Kotru for WED
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