



Darwin Initiative Main: Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the "Project Reporting Information Note":

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It is expected that this report will be a maximum of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

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Darwin Initiative Project Information

Project reference	30-018
Project title	Reviving Trans-Himalayan Rangelands: A community-led vision for people and nature
Country	India
Lead Partner	WWF-UK
Project partner(s)	WWF-India, Centre for Pastoralism
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1. Project summary

The Trans-Himalayan high-altitude rangelands (Figure 1) have been home to agro-pastoralist communities and diverse wildlife for millennia. The Changpa and Brokpa people, who rear livestock like pashmina goats, yaks, and sheep, have historically managed the rangelands through sustainable traditional practices, and exhibited high tolerance for wildlife. However, recent decades have seen a weakening of the community institutions due to factors like tenurial insecurity, unsustainable policies, and a rising demand for livestock products, especially pashmina wool.

This has led to rapid increases in livestock herds, changes in their composition, and intensified conflicts over rangeland use, causing ecosystem degradation. As livestock is valued more, tolerance for wildlife has significantly reduced, leading to retaliatory killing of predators and major declines in wild ungulate populations. The communities also face low incomes from pashmina due to lack of processing capacity and weak market linkages, and fear curtailment of rights by government policies favouring protected areas. This project aims to address these

issues by facilitating a community-led vision and co-management model for the rangelands. This includes interventions to improve human-wildlife coexistence and augment women's income from 'rangelands-friendly' products. The goal is to restore the Changpas and Brokpas as stewards of rangelands for the benefit of people and nature.

2. Project stakeholders/ partners

The Changpa and Brokpa communities are the key stakeholders for this project. We conducted a project inception workshop in Leh on the 11th of September 2023 and invited multiple stakeholders, partners and actors (WHL 0.1) The community members, their representatives such as Goba's (traditional village heads), Sarpanches (elected village heads) and councillors provided feedback and expressed their support for the implementation of the project. Secretary of the Animal Husbandry Department, Deputy Commissioner of Leh, representatives of the NGO's and project partners also participated in the discussions. There was a unanimous appreciation towards the goal and objectives of the project from all the participants.

WWF India partnered with Looms of Ladakh, It's All Folk and Centre for Pastoralism (CfP). The partners were selected based on their experience on issues related to pastoral rights, gender issues, pastoral livelihoods, handicrafts, market and value chain analysis and willingness to contribute to the project. WWF India is implementing activities across all outputs. CfP is co-plementing activities for output 1 in Changthang including the mapping of pastoral routes and an economic study (output 4). Looms of Ladakh, a Ladakh based women's cooperative, has helped in identifying women groups in Changthang which will be trained in making pashmina & wool based handloom products in year 2 and would thereafter be organised in two production centres which would be eventually turned into two women-led micro-enterprises. It's all Folk have carried out craft documentation, felting of yak hairs and product diversification. All the partners provided inputs in the form of insights, data and suggestions used for the project design.

The landscape teams of WWF India in Ladakh and Arunachal Pradesh have monthly meetings with Looms of Ladakh and Its all Folk respectively to share progress updates, take stock of the ongoing work and collectively decide on future course of action and any adaptive management where needed. Looms of Ladakh owing to their strong on the ground presence, a thorough understanding of the Pashmina/Cashmere value chain and market and expertise in handicrafts have enabled effective engagement with local communities, especially women in Changthang. Similarly, It's All Folk with their prior experience in Arunachal has been able to effectively engage with Brokpas to initiate creation of products from Yak hair. WWF's Landscape Coordinators in Ladakh and Arunachal Pradesh have conducted regular project update meetings with the key stakeholders, especially the state government departments and councillors to build further support and feedback mechanism into the project implementation. WWF India also partnered with Snow Leopard Conservancy (a Ladakh based NGO) in wildlife monitoring exercises, with GB Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment to assess the climate vulnerability and mitigation/adaptation strategies for Changthang(ref WHL 2.2) In addition the project leader has involved Dr GS Rawat [Gopal RAWAT | Emeritus Scientist | Ph. D., D. Sc., F.N.A.Sc. | Research profile \(researchgate.net\)](#), a leading expert on Himlayan flora to advise on strategies for conservation & sustainable use of rangelands. In addition, consistent briefings and dialogues with governmental agencies, members of the LAHDC (Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council), and the local governing bodies ensure that everyone is up-to-date on the progress and developments related to the visioning exercise

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Output 1. Shared, community-led vision developed for Changthang and Mago-Chu Rangelands, ensuring the inclusion of all local voices, particularly women and marginalised groups, through radical listening and participatory approaches.

Activity 1.1 Document traditional ecological knowledge, resource management, and local institutions of the Changpa & Brokpa communities, and examine communities'

current practices, (analysed by gender, socio-economic status and ethnicity) towards sustainable use of pastures and related natural resources

A traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) and resource use questionnaire (WHL1.1.1) was designed through consultations with key informants from four villages: Chushul, Korzok, Chumur, and Hanle in the Changthang region. The questionnaire underwent refinement based on feedback from community representatives. Subsequently, TEK interviews were conducted with 25 individuals (aged 44-75) from various villages, including Samed, Hanle, Rongo, Kouyoul, Mudh, and Tsaga. These interviews aimed to gather insights into traditional pasture management, wildlife and livestock practices, community governance, and cultural heritage, with a focus on knowledge transmission.

A synthesis of Changpa community's Traditional Ecological Knowledge (WHL 1.1.2) reveals their deep-rooted pastoralism and dependence on livestock and pasturelands. It highlights their unique daily routines, strategic pasture management, and wildlife mitigation strategies. The community's governance structure, including the roles of village heads and pasture managers, and the categorization of herder groups based on livestock, demonstrates effective resource management. The preservation and transmission of traditional knowledge, particularly handicraft skills, contribute to their cultural continuity and resilience.

In addition, to fully understand pastoralist knowledge systems and the use of mobility as a response to uncertainty and variability in landscapes like the Changthang and Magu-Chu, CfP conducted a mapping survey across the Changthang, interviewing 435 herders. This exercise documented current pastures that are being used for grazing, as well as historical migration patterns and use of the rangelands. As a part of this exercise, data was collected regarding herd composition and labour requirements towards understanding the key components of a successful grazing enterprise and its management. Maps produced from these surveys present not only the scale and spread of pastoralism in the region, but also seasonality, variation in migration patterns due to climatic conditions as well as the role played by the proximity of migratory routes to animal husbandry centres and markets (figures 3,4,5).

Furthermore, a value-chain assessment was carried out in each of the 435 Changpa households to understand incomes from herding, the diversity of livelihoods at a single household, sale of fibre, dung and live animals and the average expense incurred towards pastoral activities. Results from this assessment pointed towards two key takeaways: the first, pastoralism contributes to more than half of the household income in households situated in the Changthang; and the second, the pashmina fibre has a much greater potential to drive increased interest and investment into pastoralism and rangeland management (CFP 1.1). In Magu-Chu, Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) was gathered through 30 semi-structured open-ended interviews across nine villages. The objective was to understand traditional practices for sustainable pasture use. The key findings from these interviews highlight several important points:

Resource Management: Distinguishing between ownership and user groups is essential. Grazing and livestock numbers are regulated through taxation, typically paid in kind.

Local Institutions: Traditional institutions like Mangma and government PRIs (Panchayati Raj Institutions) mutually recognize and respect each other's decisions. The Mangma holds authority over grazing routes and taxation.

Decline of Herding: Herding activities are declining as individuals relinquish their rights in pursuit of better opportunities. Sheep herding, in particular, has reduced due to the challenges of grazing at higher altitudes.

Mangma Hierarchy: The Mangma hierarchy, often headed by the village chief, receives support from Ganchen and Gyachong. While these roles are typically held by men, some villages have women serving as Ganchen.

Activity 1.2 Conduct participatory appraisal workshops to explore the communities' vision of healthy rangelands, and establish the current reality, the vision, the difference between these, and what is needed to realise the vision

The process of refining the visioning exercise has been effective, evolving over time through learning and adapting from community input. WWF developed and finalised this approach with 33 community members from Hanle (Changthang) and then passed it on to CFP, allowing them to adopt the same methodology (WHL 1.2.1, WHL 1.2.2) In meetings with the Changpa and Brokpa communities, we derived a vision that aligns with the Buddhist ideal of harmony between nature and humanity. We captured this concept in a photograph, which the community members, particularly the youth, reinterpreted in their own drawings. This vision is a blend of religious values and contemporary education, reflecting an integration with the modern world (figure 2).

In total 26 consultations were conducted covering 13 villages, involving 1042 participants (male 668, female 374 (WHL 1.2.4,WHL 1.2.7,,WHL 1.2.6). During the visioning exercise, facilitator Padma Dolker, who is also a member of the Changpa community, identified two key insights: (a) the need for a separate consultation with the youth to understand their vision for the rangelands and (b) the lack of substantial discussion around wildlife and environmental issues. Subsequent consultations addressed both these gaps, eliciting deeper responses around environmental issues and uncovering the youth's concerns about rangeland preservation, wildlife conservation, and the continuation of their nomadic lifestyle.

Key preliminary insights from the visioning exercises include (a) diminished interest in pastoralism among the younger generation (b) shift from a pastoral economy towards emerging opportunities such as casual labour jobs offered by the Border Roads Organization (BRO) (c) perceived pasture destruction by marmots and kiangs (d) an aspiration for improved quality of life with an emphasis on infrastructural development (e) restriction from Indian Army to access the traditional pasture routes (f) lack of market access and not getting a fair market price for their products like pashmina, wool and dairy products (g) increase in the number of wild carnivores and stray dogs leading to increased livestock depredation (h) influx of mass tourism resulting in disturbance to wildlife and littering.

On the basis of the insights, the community members had the following suggestions/insights to offer as ways to mitigate some of the issues: (a) robust fencing to reserve some pastures for lean winter period (b) predator-proofing of corrals (c) counselling for the youth of Changthang to be aware of the importance of nomadism and rangelands (d) improved market access and value addition to pastoral products (e) monthly cleanliness drive.

Furthermore, to support the development of multi-stakeholder rangeland co-management plans, an in-depth study was conducted to examine Changpa women's perspective and visions of rangelands and to understand their role in rangeland management. To collect the data, 63 structured interviews and 18 semi-structured interviews were conducted using interview guides and questionnaires (WHL_1.3). To learn more about public perceptions, governance, grazing routes, traditions, and the policy landscape, interactions with the Ama Tsogpa (women's council), Goba (village headman- lambardar/nambardar), Sarpanch, and Changpa women representatives were held. Consultations and interviews exclusively with women highlighted their vital wisdom and the importance of passing it on to the younger generations. The key findings of the study highlight the roles and responsibilities of Changpa women that encompasses domestic work, herding, and their significant role in culture preservation and knowledge transmission of the traditional handloom art. It also brings out the challenges faced by the community and the evolving landscape, the dynamics of grazing practices, and the gap in intergenerational knowledge transmission due to changing aspirations of the youth. The report also identifies problems brought on by changing weather, poor healthcare access, livestock predator threats, economic changes, patriarchal attitudes, and shifting resource availability patterns.

Based on the insights gained from developing community-led visions in Changthang, a revised strategy for replicating this approach in Mago-Chu is under development and will be implemented in year 2. Following initial consultations, the villages of Mago, Thingbu and Luguthang have been identified for intense engagement for the rangeland visioning exercise, where the nomadic brokpa population is high. Preliminary to the consultations, a social economic study of the villages at our project sites in Mago-Chu Valley was conducted. Thirteen

semi-structured in-depth interviews and ten informal consultations were conducted in nine villages. Key-informants were selected on the basis of the information and knowledge they possessed on the community dynamics and their age-old traditional information including key village leaderships i.e., Gaon Burahs (GBs) of Thembang, Lish and Socktsen villages. Fifteen villages have customary rights on rangelands situated above 3500 metres above sea level. Several nuances of socio-political and cultural differences emerged and were documented. Insights gained so far indicate that in the Mago-Chu valley we will have to approach the community visioning in a strategic and stepwise manner given the socio-political complexities; primarily multiple layers of governance and high concentration of power in the hands of a few. We have developed a community engagement strategy by clustering the villages into three categories; first category includes seven villages that fall under the community conserved areas, second category covers 3 villages that have the highest population of the nomadic brokpa community, and third category covers 5 villages which have had minimum historical engagement with NGOs.

We need to delve deeper into the distinct strategies for the various zones. This will enable us to construct a vision that considers the unique opportunities and challenges in each zone, such as the high rangelands versus the lower rangelands. Out of 9 CCAs, 7 have ownership or user rights in high rangeland areas. The goal is to integrate this vision approach with the existing structures in Mago Chu, as there's no need for a new model. Until now we have completed a situational analysis with in depth interviews in 4 villages, covering more than 30 households, completed grazing route mapping of 2 villages

Activity 1.3 Conduct multi-stakeholder workshops to co-develop 2 vision documents with the Changthang and Mago-Chu communities, ensuring input and endorsement from all, especially women and other marginalised groups

To socialise the project with key stakeholders a project launch/inception event was held in September in the presence of the Secretary for Animal Husbandry, Union Territory of Ladakh, different Councillors, the Gobas (traditional village heads) & sarpanches (elected village representatives) from diverse villages in the Changthang region, representatives of local institutions, civil society members and local NGO's. The response was remarkably encouraging, as community representatives warmly embraced the concepts, efforts, and concerns concerning rangelands and pastoralism. The Gobas and councillors specifically lauded the idea of a long-term vision for the Changthang landscape and assured their participation and support. Socialisation of the project with key local stakeholders in Magu-Chu will take place in Q1 of year 2 through engagements and workshops.

We are currently reviewing the data gathered from the visioning sessions in Changthang. The next steps include drafting the vision document, sharing it with stakeholders for input, translating it into Ladakhi for community endorsement, and finally, hosting a multi-stakeholder workshop to collaboratively finalise the vision documents.

Output 2. Multi-stakeholder co-management of rangeland plan, based on the community-led visions in both regions, contributing to improved ecosystem, and resilient rangelands at pilot sites.

Activity 2.2 Conduct an assessment on climate change impacts on rangelands, pastoral communities (particularly women), pashmina goats and other livestock, and pashmina market, to integrate climate recommendations in the rangelands co-management plans

A questionnaire survey was employed to evaluate the sensitivity and vulnerability to climate change, alongside adaptive capacity (WHL_2.2 & WHL_2.2.1). A total of 411 households participated in the survey, representing approximately 20% of Changthang's total population. This sample encompasses diverse livelihood patterns and spatial characteristics within the region. Initial analysis of the survey data reveals that all communities in the area exhibit sensitivity and vulnerability to climate change. However, the extent of sensitivity and vulnerability varies across the region, influenced by factors such as geography, terrain, social networks, infrastructure, and livelihood strategies. Furthermore, the adaptive capacity of these communities also varies, depending on factors such as access to resources, knowledge

systems, infrastructure support, social structure, and terrain. We will follow this up with a deeper analysis of the information collected to draw recommendations for integration into rangeland co-management plans.

Activity 2.5 Socialise the Rangelands Visions and Co-management Plans among key stakeholders, particularly relevant government departments e.g. Wildlife and Sheep Husbandry, and bodies, e.g. Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council, for an inclusive, participatory approach

While the formal socialisation of the rangelands vision is planned for year 2, our teams maintain ongoing communication with key stakeholders (WHL 1.3.2). This includes regular updates and discussions with government departments, LAHDC (Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council) councillors, and the civil administration. By keeping them informed, we ensure that everyone is up to date on the progress and developments related to the visioning exercise.

Activity 2.9 Conduct ecosystem and biodiversity health indicator assessments

A preliminary analysis focusing on changes in the Changthang rangelands, by examining greening and browning patterns in the past 20 years has been completed using Landsat and Sentinel Imagery (WHL_2.9). Preliminary results show significant browning (decline in vegetation) at certain sites within Changthang. Approximately 0.16% of the region has experienced a decline in vegetation (referred to as 'browning'), whereas a significant 6.96% has exhibited an enhancement in vegetation cover (known as 'greening'). Most of these changes have been observed in valley areas. Our present focus is on conducting an in-depth investigation to understand the implications of these findings on rangelands and pastoral practices. Protocols for assessing rangeland health conditions using a field-based approach (to be deployed at recovery and control sites) have been finalised from the lessons learnt from a similar study in progress in the Eastern Himalaya (HIM_3.0)

Activity 2.10. Conduct occupancy estimates of wild carnivores and ungulates

In Changthang, a comprehensive study was conducted over 2.5 months, from December to March, covering an area of 2500 square kilometres, to assess the presence of carnivores and the population of prey-base species. Data collection methods included the use of grids, transects, interviews and camera traps. Out of 60 camera traps deployed, 49 have so far been retrieved, with 19 capturing snow leopards (SL). This study was particularly significant due to the unique terrain and the area's status as one of the high conservation priority zones. The presence of carnivores observed included snow leopards, wolves, eurasian lynx, and red foxes (WHL_2.10). Also, the team interviewed 71 respondents for Interview-Based Occupancy of Wild Carnivores (WHL_2.10.8 & WHL_2.10.9). Additionally, ungulate surveys were conducted using transects with double observers, gathering data on location, group size, individual classification, and geography. This survey spanned 4 days across 2500 km² in 5 bouts, along 24 transects, focusing on kiang, Tibetan gazelle, blue sheep, and argali populations (WHL_2.10.5, WHL_2.10.6 & WHL_2.10.7). The data gathered will be analysed in the coming weeks.

In Mago Chu, a camera trap survey was successfully completed that revealed 8 individual snow leopards in 40 capture events over 2000 sq km. The data is yet to be analysed to examine carnivore population-density (WAL_2.10). To support ecological monitoring, ten local citizen scientists (all youth aged between 18 to 30 years) have been recruited and trained in ecological surveys focusing on snow leopard and wild ungulate population assessments to support data collection. This training involved identifying signs of snow leopards such as scrapes, pug marks, scats and scent marks on rocks, familiarising significant landscape features such as cliffs, valley bed, passes, ridgelines, boulders etc; setting up of camera traps, using a mobile app called Backcountry navigator to mark way points and record routes; and record keeping (WAL_2.10.1)

Output 3. Enhanced tolerance for wildlife in the two target sites, through a combination of preventive and mitigative measures for reducing livestock losses and cost of living with wildlife, improves human-wildlife coexistence.

Activity 3.1 Conduct assessments in both regions with WWF’s well-being tool to (provide outcome data and evidence for outputs 2 and 4, as well as to) gauge local attitudes, perceptions and tolerance toward wildlife, and factors driving willingness to coexist with wildlife (in both year 1 and year 3)

In Changthang: 200 surveys using a wellbeing tool have been completed (WHL_3.1.1), the data collected is being analysed whilst in Mago Chu: 12 well-being surveys conducted in 3 villages so far, 7 villages are yet to be surveyed. Where amongst the tabulated data 81 females and 66 males have been registered.

Activity 3.2 Examine the nature and extent of conflicts with wildlife (using SMART), and co-design solutions for conflict with the local communities through 66 FGDs in 21 villages, ensuring participation of women

Human-wildlife conflict assessments: In Changthang, 120 herders across 8 hamlets: Buk, Shado, Pungguk, Khaldo, Rongo, Loma, Samed TR and Samed were interviewed using household surveys (WHL_3.2). A total of 1,073 livestock loss cases were recorded. Wolves were the primary animals in conflict, causing 208 of the loss cases, while snow leopards accounted for only 20 cases. Livestock depredation was highest in winter with 112 cases, followed by spring with 58 cases.

In Mago-Chu valley, the assessment (WAL_3.2) was completed in 15 project villages, covering 12 village leaders and 33 brokpas (nomadic herders). Asiatic wild dogs (dholes) emerged as the top predator of livestock followed by snow leopards and Asiatic black bears. More livestock died due to disease followed by wild carnivore predation and natural causes such as extreme winters or heavy snowfall.. The findings revealed 63 yaks, 54 dzomos, and 82 cows were lost to predators. Additionally, 31 perception surveys were carried out, which revealed a very negative attitude towards wild dogs, even more so than towards snow leopards. There was a lack of support from government departments, likely due to the complexity of the remote situation. Traditionally, the local response has been to eliminate predators, a practice that is locally rewarded.

Co-designed solutions: Based on the baseline assessments, the areas of high-conflict were identified and mapped (figure 6) Based on community consultations, the exact locations of and designs of corrals in Changthang was determined by herders who had experienced livestock losses.

Activity 3.3 Finalise and implement human-wildlife conflict mitigation solutions (e.g. compensation and micro-insurance schemes) and preventive solutions pilots (2 in Changthang and 1 in Mago-Chu), e.g. improved corrals, livestock guarding (mountain guardians) and fox lights, with communities across 10 villages

Support with predator proof corrals and fox lights: At the project sites, demand from communities was to support protecting livestock at night - when mass killings are more likely and when livestock are unsupervised. Therefore, in year one, in Changthang, three predator proof corrals were constructed at project sites (Hanley, Tsaga & Radhar representing 14 households (50x80); 5 households using the 35 x35; 11 households using the 50x50 corral which will protect approximately 1800 livestock (sheep and goats). These corrals were co-designed after consultation with the community. They were built using a 6 feet high wire-mesh (3.5 mm wire gauge & 2x2 inch mesh size) installed over a 2 feet high stone wall to prevent under-digging by predators. In addition a total of 59 devices were deployed at three project sites in Changthang (Hanley: 12 Fox Lights + 11 Flashlights, Rongo: 8 Fox Lights; and Tsokar: 14 Fox Lights + 14 Flashlights) to reduce livestock losses using project match funding (WHL_3.3.5). Going forward, in the year 2, 5 community corrals (benefitting 70 pastoral households) will be provided and 25 foxlights (benefitting 25 households) as well as 15 flashlights (benefitting 15 households) will be provided taking the total number of beneficiaries to 199 households in Changthang.

Furthermore, in Mago Chu we have supported *brokpas* in Thingbu and Mago to pilot fox lights intervention and have received positive feedback. On this basis, we have distributed 14 fox-lights in six grazing routes (covering 44 households) in Thingbu and Mago villages to minimise predation by wild carnivores. Resources for these supports are mobilised from the other project funding, and it is shown as a match in section 14. Remaining 32 *brokpa* families will be covered in year 2 of the project.

Compensation & micro-insurance schemes: A review was undertaken to explore the potential of co-designing and implementing a community-led microinsurance scheme to compensate livestock losses due to predation by wild carnivores in Changthang (WHL_3.3) The idea was to explore if we could learn from community led insurance models and assess the feasibility of initiating a community-run livestock insurance scheme in the Hanle valley of Changthang. A total of 48 individuals from different households were surveyed in the Hanle Valley including 32 males and 16 females in the age range of 30-80 years. Majority of the respondents had not received formal education. No one had insured their animals against loss to wild carnivores. Only thirty percent of the respondents were aware of insurance against loss to carnivores. Many of the respondents were curious and wanted to know more about it. Of the people surveyed, 70% (n=48) showed interest in participating in a community-led livestock insurance program, while 20 % were uncertain, and 10% said no. Most of the respondents aspired to insure their cows (60%, n = 48), while only thirty percent of the respondents wanted to insure their sheep and goats against depredation by snow leopards, whereas only two percent aspired to insure yaks and horses. Given WWF's experience in other landscapes, working to improve and streamline existing government schemes may be more effective.

Activity 3.4 Assess livestock losses from human-wildlife conflict at the pilot sites, using SMART, to determine efficacy of implemented solutions

Based on stakeholder consultations, SMART will not be used to assess livestock losses as communities preferred to use a paper-based system for collecting data due to poor mobile network data coverage and low battery life caused by extreme sub-zero temperatures. Data on livestock losses from human-wildlife conflict have been collected at both pilot sites (WHL_3.2), providing a baseline to determine the efficacy of predator proof corrals, flashlights and fox lights. Monitoring and effectiveness evaluation of the interventions will be conducted in Y2 and Y3 of the project.

Output 4 More than 200 Changpa and Brokpa pastoral households have diversified and augmented income from 'rangelands-friendly' products and micro-enterprises led by women.

Activity 4.1 Conduct training sessions for 200 women and provide material support, e.g. looms, for processing raw pashmina and yak wool, and producing value-added, 'rangelands-friendly' products, through village level sessions with expert trainers

Enhanced training in processing raw pashmina: Working with our local partner, the Looms of Ladakh Women's Cooperative (LLWC), which supplies ethical, herder-artisan-led luxury goods and handicrafts, we have been identifying women self-help groups (SHGs) for training in processing and producing rangelands-friendly products related to Pashmina and wool based handloom/handicraft products (WHL_4.1). There is a high demand for pashmina based premium quality products. Looms of Ladakh and WWF-India held meetings in various villages in Changthang and in total identified 203 women from villages such as Hanley (65 from 4 hamlets i.e Khaldo, Punguk, Buk and Shado), Rongo (25), Mudh (13), Tsaga (28), Nyoma (34), Chumathang (13), Angkung (10) and Samad (15). Training will commence in year 2.

Support for master artisans: In Mago Chu, we have established a model in one accessible hub village where five women are trained as master artisans. These women are responsible for training others in three source villages.

Activity 4.2 Support establishment of women-led micro-enterprises (2 in Changthang and 1 in Mago-Chu) for 'rangelands-friendly' products, e.g. wool-based or dairy products like goat/yak cheese, including training and equipment provision, to diversify income options

Establishment of pashmina production centres: As explained in activity 4.1 above, with help from our partner Looms of Ladakh, training will be organised for the identified women groups in Changthang. These women groups will also be provided looms and raw-materials support. Looms of Ladakh will help in establishment of production centres and provide the market linkage for the products that the women trained under this initiative will produce. Afterwards, Loom of Ladakh will help transform these production centres into micro-enterprises which will be registered as independent entities with their own administrative/governance setup. Using their own experience of setting up a successful enterprise, they will handhold and guide these micro-enterprises to help them function and establish themselves as successful enterprises.

Yak-hair based enterprises: During this year, we have carried out research design, literature review, and data collection on the potential of Yak-hair based enterprises through personal interviews. We have documented the process of spinning, weaving, felting of yak hair, and making of Chitpa Jhamu, a traditional yak hair-based hat used in Monpa society, through photographs. We have also conducted market research, material research, design ideation, installed one fly-shuttle loom, and sampled fabrics with different natural materials (WAL 4.1, WAL 4.2, 4.3). Based on this research, preparation towards setting up a women-led micro enterprise in the hub village for further R&D, product diversification and linkage with the market ecosystem is underway. This enterprise will be led by the brokpa women in Nyukmadung village with representatives from those villages where the enterprise would source its raw materials. It's All Folk will guide and work with the communities for a functional enterprise development, and IAF along with CfP will explore and extend the market reach.

Activity 4.3 Conduct an end-to-end business and market analysis for rangelands-friendly pashmina and other products, to support value addition and secure market and finance linkages for communities' enterprises

End-to-end business support to access markets: The Central Hub (Looms of Ladakh) has provided a guarantee to purchase the pashmina and wool based handloom/handicraft products from the women self help groups (SHGs) who have received training through activity 4.1. Once training is complete, the women from the SHGs will become members of the Hanle and Samad Weaving Centres (and the micro-enterprises) so Looms of Ladakh will continue to supply yarns and provide design support to the members of each month along with production targets. The members shall get paid in the following month for the products. The sales and distribution shall be the responsibility of the elected member leaders. The members of these Weaving Centres also have the right to stand for the cooperative's (Looms of Ladakh) elections once every three years if they have been productive members of the cooperative for the last one year. They will further be organised into certified micro-enterprises, which will work with the Looms of Ladakh for enhancing their businesses.

Pashmina market gap analysis: A study conducted by CfP found that the pastoral economy in Changthang, for 428 families, was reported at INR 6,50,00,000 (GBP 620,000), but it should be close to INR 11,78,00,000 (GBP 1,130,000), almost double. Underreporting is the likely cause, but the lack of a robust value chain and procurement for wool and pashmina, severely impacts these reported figures. Accounting for the value add at each stage of processing and production for fibre and meat-based economies makes this figure close to INR 20 crores (GBP 1.9 million) annually. Changpa pastoralists also keep yak and cattle. Further, sheep and goat dung has an extremely high economic value. We will therefore explore models for closing this gap in year 2.

Activity 4.4 Enable and disseminate learnings on the scalable marketing model for 'rangelands-friendly' micro-enterprises, with market linkages and partnerships, to facilitate replication across the trans-himalayan rangelands

As discussed in an earlier section, the Changthang markets for fibre and dung are promising given the high remunerative value for pashmina, goat hair and sheep and goat dung. Since pashmina has a specific livelihoods strategy as a part of this project, CfP proposes, in line with a requirement articulated by community members during our consultations on livelihoods, to focus on the procurement of goat hair, towards the insulation industry and of sheep and goat dung as an organic substitute for chemical fertilisers used in agriculture. In Year 2, we will work with community groups towards facilitating a scalable procurement system for goat hair and dung. This requires three processes: the physical infrastructure for collection (barrels, rakes, weighing scales etc), a transport mechanism (a trucking service that ensures that hair and dung is brought to processing centres at timely intervals) and a community led sales and marketing unit. Setting up these processes along with community entrepreneurs will ensure appropriate market linkages, as well as a community led micro-enterprise with end-to-end support mechanisms.

Activity 4.5 Assess target households' income utilising gender disaggregated indicators to measure livelihood impact from enhanced economic agency of women

Household income baselines have been collected in Changthang and Mago-Chu. In Changthang the monthly household income average based on 7 villages is INR. 16,296, within a range of INR.1,000 - 50,000. In Mago Chu, the monthly income from handicraft activities (6 ind. from total sample) is INR. 7,750.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1. Shared, community-led vision developed for Changthang and Mago-Chu Rangelands, ensuring the inclusion of all local voices, particularly women and marginalised groups, through radical listening and participatory approaches.

The first output was centred on creating a vision for rangelands that is led by the community. This began with an exploration of the communities' traditional ecological knowledge surrounding rangelands, livestock and grazing management, resource utilisation, and traditional practices. The focus was on building a knowledge base about the use and management of rangelands by pastoral communities and the institutions that govern these rangelands (Activity 1.1). Simultaneously we developed, pilot tested, refined and implemented a framework to develop the community's vision for rangelands (Activity 1.2, indicator 1.1, WHL_1.1). This framework was implemented through participatory focused group discussions with the local communities to unravel the vision for the future of rangelands (Activity 1.2).

The pastoralism in the Himalayan region is a several millennia old practice, yet pastoral voices are often excluded from the decision-making processes. The baseline condition for this outcome was a complete lack of inclusion of community knowledge and aspirations in decision making around management of rangelands. Amongst a multitude of stakeholders and actors with varied and sometimes conflicting interests, the Changpas (Changthang) and Brokpas (MagoChu) have no seat at the decision-making table and lack a clearly articulated vision of how they would like the rangelands to be managed. The outputs were measured by minutes of community meetings around visioning, the number of men and women involved, and the diversity of participants (elderly, youth, Tibetan Refugee Herders) and a preliminary analysis of the community interviews conducted during the process. During the visioning process, we conducted a separate session with the youth, realising they may have different views and aspirations. We specifically ensured inclusion of women in the process and conducted a separate study to understand the women's perspectives and vision of rangelands, their role in rangelands management and specifically to see how gendered perspectives could be considered in conservation programming (Activity 1.1 reference WHL_1.3).

We've recognized that gaining community approval for the vision document requires time, and our next steps are to: **Complete Analysis:** Thoroughly examine, analyse and synthesise the

vast amount of data we've collected. **Develop Vision:** Shape this data into a collective vision for the Changthang Rangelands. **Community Sessions:** Hold additional meetings with the communities to present the proposed vision, gather their input, and seek their support. **Local Translation:** Translate the vision document into Bhoti, the local language, ensuring communities can fully understand it before giving their formal endorsement.

This approach implies that the establishment of rangeland councils will not be realised in the first year. Although we've consistently shared preliminary findings with the community and all other stakeholders and actors, the presence of conflicting objectives among stakeholders and the delicate nature of the situation warrants a cautious progression. It's important to note that the plan for endorsing the charter of one council by the end of the first year has not been achieved yet. Nonetheless, we are confident to accomplish all these objectives in the second year.

Output 2. Multi-stakeholder co-management of rangeland plan, based on the community-led visions in both regions, contributing to improved ecosystem, and resilient rangelands at pilot sites.

Initial assessment revealed varying degrees of sensitivity and vulnerability to climate change across communities in the study areas (activity 2.2). Preliminary analysis also indicated significant browning in vegetation patterns within Changthang over the past 20 years. Additionally, climate change impact assessment involving 411 households in Changthang demonstrated widespread sensitivity and vulnerability. Initial analysis of rangeland changes showed significant browning, indicative of climate drying. Furthermore, a comprehensive study on carnivore occupancy and prey population assessment, using camera traps, double observer surveys, and interviews. (activity 2.10), revealed the presence of snow leopards and other carnivores and helped establish biodiversity baselines in both project areas i.e. Changthang and MagoChu. Ongoing socialisation efforts with key stakeholders have facilitated the background work required for ensuring inclusive, participatory approaches for management of rangelands.

Climate change impacts were assessed through questionnaire surveys with the local communities, while changes in rangelands were evaluated using satellite imagery analysis mainly SAVI & NDVI (activity 2.9). Stakeholder engagement was measured through ongoing communication and feedback mechanisms. The project has made significant strides towards achieving Output 2. The climate change assessment provided crucial insights into community vulnerabilities, which will guide the integration of climate recommendations into co-management plans. Continued ongoing stakeholder engagement ensures buy-in and collaboration, vital for successful development and implementation of co-management plans. Preliminary analysis of rangeland changes and carnivore occupancy sets a strong foundation for informed decision-making. However, further analysis and data collection are needed to refine strategies and address emerging challenges.

In conclusion, the project is on track to achieve Output 2, with evidence of positive progress towards building resilient rangelands and fostering multi-stakeholder cooperation. Given the community sensitivities, apparent conflicting visions and objectives of multiple stakeholders, a cautious approach is needed so as not to jeopardise the entire process. Continued monitoring and adaptation will be essential to overcome remaining barriers and ensure long-term success.

Output 3. Enhanced tolerance for wildlife in the two target sites, through a combination of preventive and mitigative measures for reducing livestock losses and cost of living with wildlife, improves human-wildlife coexistence.

At Changthang, the baseline condition on community tolerance towards carnivores was assessed through a survey (activity 3.2) that interviewed 81 individuals, focusing on Value Orientation, Nature of Interaction, Risk Perception, and Resource Dependence. The findings suggest a moderately high value orientation towards wildlife, moderate risk perception, moderate resource dependence, and low interaction with wildlife. A more rigorous analysis of

the data is underway as this tool aims to examine the broader spectrum of human-wildlife interactions and their underlying mechanisms for tailored conservation interventions ¹. In Changthang, 200 surveys using the well-being tool have been completed and the data is being analysed. In Mago Chu, 12 well-being surveys have been conducted in 3 villages so far, with 7 villages yet to be surveyed (activity 3.1).

Human-Wildlife Conflict Assessments (activity 3.2): In Changthang, 120 herders across 6 hamlets were interviewed using household surveys. A total of 1,073 livestock loss cases were recorded, with wolves causing 208 of the loss cases, while snow leopards accounted for only 20. Livestock depredation was highest in winter with 112 cases, followed by spring with 58 cases.

In Mago-Chu valley, the assessment was completed in 15 project villages, covering 12 village leaders and 33 brokpas (nomadic herders). Asiatic wild dogs emerged as the top predator of livestock followed by snow leopards and Asiatic black bears. More livestock died due to disease followed by wild carnivore predation and natural causes such as extreme winters or heavy snowfall.

Co-Designed Solutions: Based on the baseline assessments, the areas of high conflict were identified and mapped. In Changthang, three predator proof corrals were constructed at project sites which will protect approximately 1800 livestock. The selection of exact locations and design of corrals was done through the inputs provided by the herders. In addition, a total of 59 fox-lights were deployed at three project sites in Changthang to reduce livestock losses using project match funding. In Mago Chu, 14 fox-lights were distributed in six grazing routes in Thingbu and Mago villages to minimise carnivore predation.

Compensation & Micro-Insurance Schemes: A review was undertaken to explore the potential of co-designing and implementing a community-led microinsurance scheme to compensate livestock losses due to predation by wild carnivores in Changthang. In the survey conducted, it was found that 70% of the respondents expressed an interest in joining a community-managed livestock insurance program. However, the level of interest fluctuates depending on the type of livestock, with less enthusiasm for insuring livestock that are usually preyed upon by wild carnivores. Additionally, a number of respondents brought up the existing government compensation scheme. The primary issues with the government's scheme were identified as delayed payouts and a high number of rejected compensation claims. Moving forward, we plan to investigate these issues and explore ways to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the compensation scheme. **Assessing Livestock Losses:** Data on livestock losses from human-wildlife conflict have been collected at both pilot sites, providing a baseline to determine the efficacy of predator proof corrals, flashlights and fox lights. Ongoing monitoring will be conducted in Y2 and Y3 of the project.

The project has made significant progress towards enhancing tolerance for wildlife and improving human-wildlife coexistence. Initial surveys provide insights into community attitudes and perceptions, guiding the design of targeted interventions. Human-wildlife conflict assessments identified key conflict areas and predators, facilitating the implementation of preventive measures. Pilot initiatives such as predator-proof corrals and fox lights demonstrate promising results in reducing livestock losses and mitigating conflicts.

In conclusion, the project is on track to achieve Output 3, with evidence of positive progress towards enhancing human-wildlife coexistence.

Output 4 More than 200 Changpa and Brokpa pastoral households have diversified and augmented income from 'rangelands-friendly' products and micro-enterprises led by women.

¹ Bhatia, S., Redpath, S. M., Suryawanshi, K., & Mishra, C. (2019). Beyond conflict: Exploring the spectrum of human-wildlife interactions and their underlying mechanisms. *Oryx*, 1–8. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S003060531800159X>

Changpa and Brokpa pastoral households had limited income sources, primarily dependent on traditional livestock rearing. Even then in the case of Changthang, there is a significant gap between the actual and realised income from pashmina. Pastoral households relied primarily on traditional livelihoods with limited income diversification opportunities. Women's economic agency was constrained, with minimal engagement in income-generating activities beyond traditional roles. There was a lack of diversified income options and limited involvement in 'rangelands-friendly' products and micro-enterprises.

To address these issues multiple project activities were undertaken. In collaboration with the Looms of Ladakh Women's Cooperative (LLWC), we identified 203 women from various villages in Changthang for training in processing and producing rangelands-friendly products related to Pashmina and wood-based handloom/handicraft products (Activity 4.1). The training is scheduled to commence in Year 2. Preparatory work has begun towards setting up women-led micro-enterprises in Changthang and Mago-Chu. These enterprises will be led by the women trained under this initiative and will be registered as independent entities (Activity 4.2). An end-to-end business and market analysis for rangelands-friendly pashmina and other products is scheduled for Year 2.

The output indicators are being measured by the number of women trained, establishment of micro-enterprises, and the increase in income from 'rangelands-friendly' products. In addition, training participation rates and income diversification are key indicators of progress. Gender-disaggregated data is utilised to measure the impact of enhanced economic agency on household incomes.

Despite some delays due to weather conditions, the project is on track to realise this output. The high demand for pashmina-based premium quality products, the commitment of the women to attend the training, and the support from LLWC in establishing production centres and providing market linkage, all indicate a high likelihood of achieving the project outputs by its close.

The identification of women for training, the purchase of looms and high-quality pashmina/wood resources, and the commencement of training are all tangible steps towards achieving the project outputs. The establishment of a model in one accessible hub village where five women are trained as master artisans further supports this progress.

In conclusion, significant progress has been made towards achieving Project Output 4. The project is well-positioned to achieve its goal of diversifying and augmenting income from 'rangelands-friendly' products and micro-enterprises led by women

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Outcome: A scalable, community-led co-management model in Changthang and Mago-Chu improves high-altitude rangelands and biodiversity health across 500,000 hectares, secures the livelihoods of 3,000 pastoralists, and enables human-wildlife coexistence.

We wanted to have an inspirational outcome that motivates stakeholders, and we believe we are on track to demonstrate tangible progress towards in line the outcome indicators. Below, we have provided specific updates on the outcome indicators.

Outcome indicators

0.1 By Year 2, an effective, equitable, and scalable high-altitude rangelands co-management model is adopted in 2 regions of the Indian Trans-Himalayas, protecting multi-use rangelands. Baseline: No co-management models are in place in Changthang or in the high altitude areas covering Magu-Chu.

Year 1 progress: visioning exercise completed in Changtang, which will form the basis of the co-management model. A different strategy for engagement in place of visioning developed for MagoChu.

0.2 By Year 2 approximately 300,000 hectares, and Year 3 approximately 500,000 hectares of high-altitude rangelands in the two target regions are being co-managed.

Baseline: zero

Year 1 progress: GIS mapping of the areas - to evidence the scale and location of the 2 target areas completed

0.3 At the end of Year 3, the co-managed rangelands demonstrate measurable improvements in ecosystem and biodiversity health measured by (0.31) Soil Adjusted Vegetation Index (SAVI)², stabilised (compared to 2015-2023 trend assessment) (0.32) Greening and Browning Patterns stabilised, (compared to a 2015/2023 trend assessment) (0.33) occupancy estimates of wild carnivores (using occupancy surveys³) increases by 20% compared to 2023 baseline and (0.34) wild ungulates (using double observer surveys) increases by 20% compared to 2023 baseline.

Baselines:

Greening & Browning patterns (Changtang): Approximately 0.16% of the region has experienced a decline in vegetation (referred to as 'browning'), whereas a significant 6.96% has exhibited an enhancement in vegetation cover (known as 'greening').

Greening & Browning patterns (Magu-Chu): Through our efforts in Changtang, we have established an analytical protocol. This protocol, initially developed for Changtang, will be implemented to examine patterns of changes in rangeland vegetation in MaguChu.

Occupancy estimates of wild carnivores & ungulates (Changtang): Eleven out of the 60 camera traps deployed are yet to be retrieved due to heavy snowfall and difficult locations of these camera traps. We have completed a preliminary analysis (ref: WHL_2.10) and the formal occupancy analysis will be completed in Q1 of Year 2.

Occupancy estimates of wild carnivores & ungulates (Magu-Chu): We have completed the analysis to estimate population-density of snow leopards (ref: WAL_2.10), a formal occupancy analysis is underway.

Year 1 progress: All the data necessary to establish baselines has been collected, a preliminary analysis has been completed and a more thorough analysis is underway.

0.4 At the end of Year 3, approximately 550 pastoralist households in the target sites have improved livelihoods security and tolerance for coexistence with wildlife. (compared to baselines at start)

Baseline: Household income baselines have been collected in Changtang and Magu-Chu. Baselines on the communities relationship with carnivores (including tolerance) have been collected at both the sites. In Changtang the monthly household income average based on 7 villages is INR. 16,296, within a range of INR.1,000 - 50,000. Wellbeing index is currently being calculated. Data from Magu-Chu is being analysed.

Year 1 progress: Baseline collected, and will be repeated in year 3

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Assumption 1: Co-management leads to convergence of objectives, improved governance, more sustainable resource use, lower pressure from livestock, and consequently improves the health of rangeland ecosystems and biodiversity.

Comments (hold true/changes/management of changes): Government officials and community finding common ground is a key assumption for this programme and evidence is that there is a desire to work towards co-management

Assumption 2: All sectors and stakeholders are willing to co-manage the high-altitude rangelands to improve ecosystem health and biodiversity (as demonstrated by participation in the 'Rangelands Councils' and implementation of the co-management plans). A precedent exists in landscape-level management planning mandated by the Government of India's Project Snow Leopard.

Comments (hold true/changes/management of changes): Still to be proven, but not disproven either

Assumption 3: There are no significant external shocks in the regions, e.g. due to climate induced events, that negatively impact rangelands and pastoralists.

Comments (hold true/changes/management of changes): Greatest concern is the Indo-China political situation which has not changed in the past year.

Assumption 4: An inclusive, community-led vision and management of rangelands, accepted and facilitated by the Government and other key stakeholders, will enhance community stewardship for rangelands and bring convergence across diverse stakeholders' groups.

Comments (hold true/changes/management of changes):

This assumption still holds true, evidenced by the level of engagement and enthusiasm of the local communities. The Government of Ladakh created a group 3 years ago to create rangeland management policy with exhaustive stakeholder consultations including with the local communities, but it wasn't taken forward mainly due to the conflicts between different stakeholders. In Mago Chu, there is a clear interest and support from district administration (due to the current Community Conserved Area Approach being led by WWF²³) and scope to engage with their ongoing planning processes

Assumption 5: Participation of women and marginalised groups will lead to their perspectives and concerns reflected in the vision documents.

Comments (hold true/changes/management of changes):

Holds true - evidenced by enthusiastic participation in project interventions.

Assumption 6: Government departments and other stakeholders welcome the empowerment of communities and co-management of rangelands.

Comments (hold true/changes/management of changes):

While in principle everyone agrees that communities need to be empowered especially since traditionally, they have been using the rangelands and each department individually has also shown an interest in the vision, they are hesitant to collaborate. The concept of co-management encounters obstacles as some of the stakeholders, mostly the government are unwilling to give up control, opting instead to maintain authority. Stakeholders can be divided into two categories: those who are community-oriented and those who hold power and have vested interests. In Arunachal Pradesh, where it is *de facto* recognised that communities own/control the land, the aim of the government often takes a hands off approach and is happy to shift the responsibility to the people. Here a community conserved area approach already has a high degree of acceptance. In Ladakh, overcoming these challenges requires securing support from the Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council, which shares the community's vision. However, bureaucratic disparities present hurdles, hence one needs to be strategic and push for inclusive planning which is a necessity. Gaining insight into the viewpoints of administrators is key to pinpointing areas of influence. Rather than the WWF, the Chief Executive Councillor of the Council could assemble stakeholders to effectively overcome administrative barriers.

Assumption 7: Multi-stakeholder agreements bring convergence across diverse stakeholders towards achieving a shared rangelands vision; similar to and in alignment with the mandate for convergence of objectives of different agencies under 'Project Snow Leopard' of the Government of India.

Comments (hold true/changes/management of changes): Holds still, shown by stakeholders working together well on the snow leopard population assessments.

Assumption 8: Local communities and different stakeholders recognize the value of effective management of rangelands and conserving rangeland biodiversity, for long-term sustenance of local livelihoods and livestock-based economy and hold greater value for rangelands and thus continue to contribute toward sustainable management of rangelands over the long term.

Comments (hold true/changes/management of changes): Holds still.

Assumption 9: Government agencies are open to listening to the voice of rangeland communities and building upon these to support co-management.

Comments (hold true/changes/management of changes): see #6 above.

Assumption 10: Reduced human-wildlife conflict will improve livelihoods security for local communities and improve tolerance of wildlife (including reduced retaliatory killing of species such as snow leopards), contributing to enhanced biodiversity and ecosystem health

² [Community Conserved Areas in Arunachal Pradesh protecting wildlife \(mongabay.com\)](https://www.mongabay.com/news/conservation/india/2021/05/2021-05-20-community-conserved-areas-in-arunachal-pradesh-protecting-wildlife/)

³https://www.wwfindia.org/about_wwf/critical_regions/western_arunachal_landscape/wwf_india_interventions/

Comments (hold true/changes/management of changes): Holds true supported by published literature that a driver of retaliatory killing is livestock loss. However, we need to test the efficacy of the current mitigation measures (monitor).

Assumption 11: Support for improved processing of pashmina and yak-hair based handicrafts and establishing micro-enterprises that are labelled 'rangelands-friendly' will improve incomes for the local communities and contribute towards biodiversity stewardship. WWF has evidence that a market for such products exists, e.g. snow leopard enterprises.

Comments (hold true/changes/management of changes): The evidence of supply chain opportunities underscores the potential for economic growth and development within the rangeland ecosystems, and strong youth engagement in the visioning work is evidence that stewardship of the rangelands matters.

Assumption 12: Women will see greater access to cash from income generation.

Comments (hold true/changes/management of changes): Holds true based on output 4 interventions.

Assumption 13: There are no external shocks to the cashmere/pashmina market that impact demand and potential growth in the sustainable/responsible wool and other livestock products sector.

Comments (hold true/changes/management of changes): Seems to be proven by market analysis and assessments

3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty reduction

As outlined in our original application, the project's intended impact is: People and wildlife benefit from healthy, co-managed high-altitude rangelands in India's Trans-Himalayas, with secure and sustained ecosystem services and resources, improved human-wildlife coexistence, and enhanced local livelihoods.

Poverty reduction impacts: In the short term, the project aims to positively impact human wellbeing by collaborating with communities to enhance and diversify livelihoods through the value addition and marketing of rangelands-friendly products such as pashmina and yak-wool. Year 1 progress has been promising in identifying these options, and our goal is to showcase their feasibility by project end, leading to an anticipated 30% income increase for 200 households. In the long term, community-led rangeland co-management will enhance ecosystem services, promote healthier rangelands, and ensure sustainable livelihoods. In addition, reduced livestock depredation by wild carnivores will also reduce losses to income from livestock rearing and sale of products.

Biodiversity impacts: In the short term, our focus is on developing community visions for rangelands and co-managing approximately 500,000 hectares of rangelands, engaging communities and stakeholders in reducing degradation. Year 1 has built the foundations for this vision: reviving traditional grazing practices, stabilising livestock numbers, and promoting natural vegetation regeneration. Pilot projects in sustainable rangeland management will be initiated in 8 villages with 140 households in Magu-Chu and 4 villages with 115 households in Changthang. Additionally, we aim to mitigate human-wildlife conflicts to prevent retaliatory killings of wild carnivores like snow leopards. In the long term, rangeland ecosystem services and resources will be sustained across both regions, improving water availability, grazing resources, and climate resilience for people and wildlife. By implementing adaptive grazing areas and wildlife-friendly practices, we anticipate an increase in wild ungulate populations, providing vital prey for carnivores while further reducing livestock predation.

At this stage, it is too early to report evidence of contributing towards these impacts. Evaluation against biodiversity and poverty reduction baselines set in year 1 will be conducted at the project's conclusion.

4. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

There is strong alignment between the project outputs and various national and international policies which the project is directly contributing too. Namely NDCs for creating carbon sinks of 2.5-3 GtCO₂ by improving rangelands; and National Biodiversity Targets 1-3, 5,6, 8-11 of National Biodiversity Action Plan.

During the reporting period, WWF-India was the designated lead technical knowledge partner for the state of Arunachal Pradesh (covering Magu Chu) by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change and completed the snow leopard survey with local partners. Match funding for this project has contributed towards data analysis. Contributions from this project will inform the implementation of national snow leopard action plans, which contribute to the GSLEP commitments, of which the Government of India is a signatory. WWF-India will actively engage with GSLEP Secretariat and the National Focal point in India to disseminate the lessons learnt from a bottom-up community visioning and management of rangelands.

5. Project support for multidimensional poverty reduction

The Project's support towards multidimensional poverty reduction includes training and support initiatives, where 200 women shall be receiving training in producing products from pashmina and yak wool. In Changthang, 203 women have been identified who will be provided with raw materials as well as looms and will be imparted training in collaboration with the Looms of Ladakh Women's Cooperative (LLWC) to produce rangeland-friendly products. In the year 2, the project will facilitate creation of women-led micro-enterprises focusing on wool-based

products, diversifying their income sources. The LLWC will help in establishing production centres and creating market connections for these enterprises.

A study conducted by the CFP found that the pastoral economy in Changthang, for 428 families, was reported at INR 6,50,00,000, but it should be INR 11,78,00,000, almost double. A market analysis was conducted to understand if pashmina and other products have secure market and financial linkages, vital for the success of community enterprises.

Well-being assessments were completed (for 215 households) through the Wellbeing Surveys that use three composite indicators (human wellbeing, social and emotional wellbeing, economic wellbeing) to reflect the different dimensions of socio-economic wellbeing. Alongside this, a conflict analysis identified key conflict animals and mapped high-conflict zones for focused interventions, since livestock losses to wild carnivores add additional economic burden on the local communities.

To mitigate these conflicts, the project implemented predator-proof corrals and fox lights to safeguard livestock, thereby reducing economic losses. Furthermore, a study was conducted to explore community-led microinsurance schemes aimed to compensate for livestock losses, enhancing financial stability.

Overall, our efforts underscore the project’s commitment to empowering women through skill development, enterprise establishment, market access, and income analysis. These efforts are crucial in reducing poverty sustainably and inclusively, bolstering resilience among pastoral communities, securing livelihoods, and fostering harmonious coexistence with wildlife.

The project is aiming to support at least 550 pastoralist households with improved livelihoods security, reduced economic losses from livestock predation by carnivores and enhanced tolerance for coexistence with wildlife. (250 households with augmented livelihoods and 300 households with human-wildlife coexistence interventions).

6. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board	WWF-UK - over 50% Project steering group consists of representatives from WWF-UK and WWF India, who steer and monitor the project: 6 (M: 3 and F: 3): 50% women
Please quantify the proportion of project partners that are led by women, or which have a senior leadership team consisting of at least 50% women	WWF-India 40% (4 women and 6 men) CFP - 50% (5 Men and 5 Women) Looms of Ladakh - 100% It's All Folk - 100%

GESI Scale	Description	Put X where you think your project is on the scale
Not yet sensitive	The GESI context may have been considered but the project isn't quite meeting the requirements of a 'sensitive' approach	
Sensitive	The GESI context has been considered and project activities take this into account in their design and implementation. The project addresses basic needs and vulnerabilities of women and marginalised groups, and the project will not contribute to or create further inequalities.	x
Empowering	The project has all the characteristics of a 'sensitive' approach whilst also increasing equal	

	access to assets, resources and capabilities for women and marginalised groups	
Transformative	The project has all the characteristics of an 'empowering' approach whilst also addressing unequal power relationships and seeking institutional and societal change	

The project has been categorised as gender-sensitive, with a strong focus on integrating gender considerations into all aspects of planning and implementation. Efforts are directed towards addressing the needs and priorities of women, particularly in marginalised communities such as the Changpa and Brokpa herding communities. These communities have historically faced discrimination due to their livelihoods and lifestyles.

To address inequities, the project aims to enhance access to assets, resources, and capabilities for both women and men in these marginalised communities. This includes ongoing assessments and tailored interventions to meet gender-specific needs and priorities, as well as promoting women's participation at every stage of the project.

Key staff members, including community mobilizers, are local women, ensuring a gender-responsive approach in project implementation. Meetings are scheduled at convenient times and locations to accommodate the participation of women. Community satisfaction on participation parameters will be regularly assessed.

Livelihood enhancement activities are geared towards reducing inequality by empowering women. For example, training and equipping 200 women in value addition of pashmina products and establishing three women-led micro-enterprises that are environmentally sustainable. Women-led enterprise groups, such as Looms of Ladakh, will also contribute to co-management and marketing planning efforts.

Monitoring and evaluation efforts will include gender-disaggregated data for all indicators, from baseline assessments to impact evaluations. Various assessments, including the Well-being Tool, will address socio-economic variances and track project impacts on gender-specific outcomes.

7. Monitoring and evaluation

During the first year, the partner teams have focussed on gathering baseline data to support the logframe indicators. While this data has been collected it has not been fully analysed: this will happen in the coming weeks so that the information can be used to inform specific actions in years 2 and 3.

The project outcome is that "A scalable, community-led co-management model in Changthang and Mago-Chu improves high-altitude rangelands and biodiversity health across 500,000 hectares, secures the livelihoods of 3,000 pastoralists, and enables human-wildlife coexistence." During the past year, activities that contribute to Output 1 (development of a community-led vision) have been undertaken with communities across both Changthang and Mago-Chu rangelands. This is a key step in enabling the aspirations of communities to be heard and incorporated into Rangeland Council Charters endorsed by multiple stakeholders. In Changthang there has never before been this type of extensive effort to understand the vision of herding communities for the lands they use and for their lives. In contrast, in Mago-Chu the rangeland communities have long had autonomy to follow their traditional grazing management practices, but their areas have not yet been formally declared as Community Conserved Areas. Activities under Output 2 include wide-ranging research studies on governance, stocking densities, herding practices, and rangeland health as essential input from a science basis into the rangeland co-management plans (indicator 2.2) and providing a baseline from which improvements in rangeland health (outcome indicator 3) can be tracked. We have also mapped the areas (Annex 4, Fig 1,) where the project is targeting its work: the areas across the 2 states add up to 6,52,886 hectares and the pastoralist population in these areas is estimated at 2788

households. Livelihoods of pastoralists are being secured under output 4 related activities: working with women on marketable handicraft products made from pashmina wool (Changthang) and from yak hair (Mago-Chu) and research into scalable alternative incomes using livestock products (led by Center for Pastoralism). Under output 3, WWF has worked with herder groups in piloting night-time livestock protection from wildlife while held in corrals. Having established the pre-intervention baseline and value of livestock lost due to night-time predation, we are piloting solar powered flashing lights and, in specific cases, fencing of corrals, to evidence the reduction in predation and killing of livestock in corrals. Having proven the efficacy of these pilots, scale-up will be enabled: reducing predation of livestock at night is a fundamental contribution to both securing livelihoods and enabling human-wildlife coexistence. Informal discussions with communities in Changthang indicated that they would be happy to live alongside snow leopards if night-time predation could be prevented and losses could be properly compensated.

Year 1, indicators of achievement:

Outcome: For the adoption of 2 models of rangeland management (Ind 0.1), underlying baselines of area targeted (ind 0.2) and of the ecosystem health (ind 0.3) have been established along with baselines of household perception related to wildlife (ind 0.4). In year 3, further data will be collected and progress from these baselines will be assessed.

Output indicators: 1.2 targeted one of the two Rangelands Councils charters to be endorsed - this has not yet happened due to the need to very carefully negotiate with the non-community Council stakeholders. No other indicators were targeted for delivery at the end of year 1.

Baselines have been set for Ind 3.1 on community tolerance and Ind 3.3 on livestock losses (WHL_3.1 and WHL_3.2).

Changes to the M&E plan: these were made and approved in December, no further changes are proposed at this point.

Roles in M&E: During the project inception workshop (September), WWF-India led a session on Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) for the landscape and partner teams. This included a session on the M&E framework for the project, including identifying measurable indicators, baselines, milestones, data sources, means of verification, frequency of measurement, and identifying roles and responsibilities for reporting. The majority of responsibility for M&E sits with WWF India, but partners and delivery organisations with whom we work are fully aware of their specific deliverables and evidence processes.

8. Lessons learnt

Project partners have shared several lessons learnt during the first year of the project, which will be used for adaptive management and inform the year 2 work plan. These include:

- **Co-management Models:** While the visioning work in Changthang progresses well, Magu Chu may require an ICCA model rather than creating new councils.
- **Monitoring Conflict:** During the initial phase, the communities had certain reservations about using mobile devices for collecting baseline data on livestock loss. Consequently, the SMART tool was deemed unsuitable for this purpose. Instead, they preferred the conventional method of data collection using paper.
- **Consultation Efficiency:** Consultations with remote communities have been prolonged, prompting the need to establish field camps in Year 2 for sustained engagement especially in Mago Chu, where reaching communities and snow leopard habitats typically entails long travel and hikes.
- **Launch Events:** The successful Ladakh launch event was not replicated in Magu Chu, an oversight acknowledged in hindsight.
- **Baseline Data Analysis:** Baseline data collection on Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) benefited from community input but requires further analysis to inform mitigation strategies.
- **Survey Management:** A surplus of surveys has led to survey fatigue, prompting the need for prioritisation in future research endeavours.
- **Community Expectations:** Progress on the vision has heightened community expectations, necessitating risk mitigation strategies.
- **Women's Feedback:** Women's groups advocate for longer training durations and local purchase of Pashmina, which requires consideration in project planning and execution.

9. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

Not applicable

10. Risk Management

The issues regarding the rationalisation of Protected Area (PA) boundaries and their impact on the Changpa nomads remain unresolved. However, this matter has been temporarily sidelined due to the current elections in the Union Territory. Moreover, the councillors of the Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council (LAHDC) have strongly opposed the possibility of incorporating community grazing lands into a PA. We are closely monitoring these events as they unfold.

Moreover, in Western Arunachal, after the National Snow Leopard of India Assessment revealed the presence of more than 35 snow leopards in the state, the state government considered establishing new Protected Areas particularly in high-altitude areas of Tawang and West Kameng districts. WWF-India has resisted this proposal and, consistent with the goals of this project, promoted a conservation model managed by the community. This issue has been resolved, and the advocacy for a community-driven approach has prevailed for Mago Chu.

11. Sustainability and legacy

The project is an important component of two strategic landscapes for WWF India, which WWF is committed to supporting over the next 10 years (minimum) to ensure effective and sustainable impact. As detailed in section 3.2 this project is dependent on fostering multi-stakeholder cooperation and community ownership. Given the community sensitivities, apparent conflicting visions and objectives of multiple stakeholders, a cautious approach is needed so as not to jeopardise the entire process. The project has engaged local communities in wildlife coexistence strategies, supported women's micro-enterprises, and conducted market analyses for sustainable livelihoods. Partnerships with local cooperatives have been key, and the project has sparked interest and support from various organisations. Continuous adaptations ensure the project's long-term goals remain aligned with community needs and conservation efforts.

We acknowledge that enhancing the communication of the project's vision, key milestones, and achievements has been identified as an area for improvement. A strategy has been devised to tackle this issue, and the second year will prioritise dynamic communication and engagement efforts for the project.

12. Darwin Initiative identity

During the project inception/launch event in Leh, WWF India explained about the Darwin Initiative and the UK Governments contribution to the project during an introductory session with a range of stakeholders. Acknowledging the importance of improving the project's visibility and communications, we plan to develop an initial draft communications strategy in year 2 with dedicated resources to support the development of communications materials including a project website.

13. Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	No
Have any concerns been reported in the past 12 months	No
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	Yes <i>Vishaish [REDACTED] and Priya [REDACTED] Lead Social Development and Safeguards</i> [REDACTED]
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	Yes Priya [REDACTED] participated in the Asia pacific WWF ESSF practitioners meeting in Kuching Malaysia in February 2024 Vishaish [REDACTED] is a WWF Network accredited safeguards lead and attends monthly Safeguards meetings within the network to stay up to date with developments
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding?	Past: 71% [12] Planned: 29% [5]
<p>Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses.</p> <p>WWF India has set up a grievance redressal process in line with the core Safeguard on Grievance Mechanisms to resolve any grievances from the communities with which we work. The grievance redressal process has been established and translated into several languages and will be rolled out in the Western Himalayas and Western Arunachal landscapes in year 2. WWF-India has also collated and put into locally accessible formats information on the different levels of government grievance mechanisms in the districts where we work. Government grievance redressal mechanisms were compiled for over 100 districts across 15 states and one union territory, covering all landscapes and place-based programmes where WWF India works. These are periodically updated as needed.</p> <p>Translations of the complaint templates and the revised safeguards are ongoing. It has been difficult to develop translations. This is because translators for tribal languages are not easy to find, and it can be difficult to create a diction that is simultaneously colloquial, simple and accurately reflects the original intent. Most translations are completed by a professional and vetted by a member of the WWF team; however, in some instances, WWF collaborates with local Indigenous groups to translate the content.</p> <p>WWF India has completed development of the Safeguards assessment review process for both the landscapes under this project: these are prepared for formal sign off by a WWF trained reviewer in the coming weeks.</p> <p>Furthermore, CfP has published new research guidelines, providing ethical guidelines to safeguard the rights and interests of research participants, support researchers and reviewers in navigating stages of the research process, and clarify the roles and responsibilities of CfP's Research Advisory Committee (RAC). research-guidelines_interactive-2.pdf (centreforpastoralism.org)</p>	
<p>Does the project have any developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the coming 12 months? If so please specify.</p> <p>In June 2023 a deep dive on ESSF and SOP was conducted for all staff of Western Arunachal supporting the project activities in Magu Chu. A similar meeting was also conducted in Changthang (Sept 2022). Virtual sessions have been conducted for new staff joining the project team in March 2024. A physical training is being planned in June/July 2024 for reorienting project staff on the standard operating procedures (SOP) and ESSF policies. In addition, Gender training for which WWF India has developed a training manual will also be run. CfP staff will also be invited to join this training.</p>	

A brief documentation of the major tribes of Arunachal Pradesh is being done to compile their customary practices, beliefs, conflict resolution and consent processes as well as traditional systems of resource management etc. In addition post the ESSF training, documentation of village consultations will be checked and field visits will be done to visit select villages and, *mangmas* to gain feedback on the project activities and work as well as suggestions if any

Please describe any community sensitisation that has taken place over the past 12 months; include topics covered and number of participants.

We obtain free and prior informed consent from the communities before every visioning meeting. Furthermore, we ensure to inform them about the grievance redressal mechanisms that are available at WWF. We also inform communities that their participation is voluntary and they can choose to withdraw at any stage of the visioning process.

Have there been any concerns around Health, Safety and Security of your project over the past year? If yes, please outline how this was resolved.

No new concerns identified

14. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024)

Please note, Figures in Table 1 below are indicative figures only.

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2023/24 Grant (£)	2023/24 Total Darwin Costs (£) DRAFT	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				Lower consultant costs now anticipated; although consultant engaged for vulnerability assessment of rangelands and pastoralists to climate change (Activity 2.2), not all budget utilised in the report period
Overhead Costs				Slightly higher than anticipated costs under this budget; higher office costs incurred by WWF India.
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				Slightly higher activity costs; increased contribution to BCF on some activities which were previously anticipated as match
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL	124,840	124,840	0%	

Although a budget revision was submitted and approved in March 2024, we are now anticipating some variances of >10% on some budget lines. We will review budget line allocations of costs with partners in case of miscoding. As highlighted above, the expenditures are indicative only as we are still in the process of finalising reports from partners.

Table 2: Project mobilised or matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024)

	Secured to date	Expected by end of project	Sources
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project (£)			WWF India, CFP
Total additional finance mobilised for new activities occurring outside of the project, building on evidence, best practices and the project (£)			

15. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2023-2024

Project summary	Progress and Achievements April 2023 - March 2024	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact People and wildlife benefit from healthy, co-managed high-altitude rangelands in India's Trans-Himalayas, with secure and sustained ecosystem services and resources, improved human-wildlife coexistence, and enhanced local livelihoods.</p>	<p>Baseline data being collected, impact will only be determined by the end of the project upon comparison of data on effectiveness of co-managed high altitude rangelands and human wildlife coexistence and livelihood results</p>	
<p>Outcome A scalable, community-led co-management model in Changthang and Mago-Chu improves high-altitude rangelands and biodiversity health across 500,000 hectares, secures the livelihoods of 3,000 pastoralists, and enables human-wildlife coexistence.</p>		
<p>Outcome indicator 0.1 By Year 2, an effective, equitable, and scalable high-altitude rangelands co-management model is adopted in 2 regions of the Indian Trans-Himalayas, protecting multi-use rangelands.</p>	<p>0.1 Co-management models have not yet been adopted</p>	<p>0.1 Finalise the community-led visions, create the multi-stakeholder platform and initiate the process of development co-management plans</p>
<p>Outcome indicator 0.2 By Year 2 approximately 300,000 hectares, and Year 3 approximately 500,000 hectares of high-altitude rangelands in the two target regions are being co-managed.</p>	<p>0.2 Areas are not yet under formal co-management models</p>	<p>0.2 150,000 ha in Mago Chu and 350,000 ha in Changthang under the process of following co-management models</p>
<p>Outcome indicator 0.3 At the end of Year 3, the co-managed rangelands demonstrate measurable improvements in ecosystem and biodiversity health using the following metrics.</p> <p>0.31 Soil Adjusted Vegetation Index (SAVI)², stabilised (compared to 2015-2023 trend assessment)</p> <p>0.32 Greening and Browning Patterns stabilised (compared to a 2015/2023 trend assessment)</p> <p>0.33 occupancy estimates of wild carnivores (using occupancy surveys³) increases by 20% compared to 2023 baseline.</p> <p>0.34 wild ungulates (using double observer surveys ^{4,5}) increases by 20% compared to 2023 baseline.</p>	<p>0.31 Baselines have been established (WHL 2.9)</p> <p>0.32 Baselines have been established (WHL 2.9)</p> <p>0.33 Data collection for population estimation of snow leopards and occupancy of sympatric carnivores has been carried out using camera-trapping & sign surveys and interview based occupancy surveys respectively across 2500sq.km area of Hanley watershed and in Arunachal however the data has not yet analysed to provide a baseline. (WAL 2.10.; WHL 2.10)</p> <p>0.34 Data collection for population estimation of wild ungulates has been carried out using double observer surveys in an area of 2500 sq km in Changthang, but has not yet been analysed;</p>	<p>0.31 & 0.32 Analyse the data to determine mitigation actions</p> <p>0.33 Complete analysis of wild carnivores surveys within both landscapes</p> <p>0.34 Complete ungulate surveys and analysis</p>

	whereas the data has not been collected or analysed yet in Magu Chu.	
Outcome indicator 0.4 At the end of Year 3, approximately 550 pastoralist households in the target sites have improved livelihoods security and tolerance for coexistence with wildlife. (compared to baselines at start)	0.4 To date, 159 pastoralist households have been supported against a target of 275 through human-wildlife coexistence measures whilst feasible livelihood options & training needs assessments have been completed	0.4 provide training and material support to reach the 550 target
Output 1 Shared, community-led vision developed for Changthang and Mago-Chu Rangelands, ensuring the inclusion of all local voices, particularly women and marginalised groups, through radical listening and participatory approaches.		
Output indicator 1.1 Two vision documents prepared and endorsed by the community representatives from the Changthang and Mago-Chu regions, by the end of Year 2.	27 community-level consultations for all the 14 target villages have been completed in Changthang. A total of 1316 (Male: 862 and Females: 454) individuals participated in these consultations. Available evidence includes minutes of meetings, photos, audio & video recordings, attendance sheets and group-activity sheets (for youth consultations only (WHL 1.2) To inform the development of the vision document, a socio-economic survey for 428 households has been completed and 400+ pastoral routes have been mapped in Changthang Furthermore, documentation of traditional ecological knowledge, resource management (mapping of grazing grounds season wise and grazing routes etc) have been identified in two villages in Mago Chu.	1.1 Finalise the vision documents for both landscapes
Output indicator 1.2 Two multi-stakeholder ‘Rangelands Councils’ charter endorsed (year 1) and platform formed in Year 2, one each for Changthang and Mago-Chu, bringing together communities, non-governmental organisations, government departments, and private sector on one platform (at least 50% communities’ representation, and around 50% of these to be women).	1.2 While working towards formulating the regional rangeland councils, it was found that there were multiple disagreements between different stakeholders and therefore we are currently working towards bringing different stakeholders on a single platform by building consensus through regular one to one dialogue with key stakeholders regarding concerns (WHL 1.3.2) .	1.2 Multiple bilateral meetings with all the stakeholders and actors to socialise the vision document and create convergence towards formation of a “rangelands council” and the endorsement of a rangelands charter.
Output indicator 1.3 Percentage of community members across all groups, particularly women and marginalised groups, that express satisfaction about their participation in the design and decision-making of the rangelands vision documents, by Year 2.	1.3 Not yet done	1.3 Will commence in year 2

Output 2. Multi-stakeholder co-management of rangeland plan, based on the community-led visions in both regions, contributing to improved ecosystem, and resilient rangelands at pilot sites.		
Output indicator 2.1. Convergence and alignment of rangeland management objectives and actions of key stakeholders around 'community vision of rangelands management' for establishing effective and scalable co-management of rangelands, by Year 2.	2.1 Not yet done	2.1 Will commence in year 2
Output indicator 2.2. Two regional rangelands co-management plans, informed by research studies, prepared for joint implementation by communities, government, and non-government organisations, by Year 2.	2.2 Rangeland co-manageland plans have not been drafted, however research on snow leopard population and ungulates is underway in both landscapes. Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment has been completed by a consultant. Data was collected from 411 respondents (Males: 255; Females: 154). The data has been collected from 55 settlements in 4 administrative blocks (Nyoma, Durbuk, Puga and Chumathang) (WHL 2.2)	Initiate the preparation of the rangeland co-management plans, once the visions have been agreed and endorsed
Output indicator 2.3 On-ground sustainable rangeland management pilots at 2 sites (covering 8 villages & ~140 households in Mago-Chu, and 4 villages & ~115 households in Changthang), e.g. revival of traditional grazing practices and adaptive grazing pilots, by Year 3.	2.3 On the ground sustainable rangeland management plans not developed yet	Rangeland management pilots to be initiated in year 2 based on agreed co-management plans
Output indicator 2.4 Recovery of vegetation at pilot sites by Year 3 (compared to baseline and control plots)	2.4 Protocols for conducting vegetation recovery at the pilot sites have been finalised (HIM3.0)]	Vegetation plots will be established in year 2 inside and outside of co-managed areas to compare and establish impact.
Output 3. Enhanced tolerance for wildlife in the two target sites, through a combination of preventive and mitigative measures for reducing livestock losses and cost of living with wildlife, improves human-wildlife coexistence.		
Output indicator 3.1 Community tolerance for wildlife improved, in both target regions, by at least 50% by Year 2, and 75% by Year 3 (compared to baseline at start)	3.1 Baseline survey of community perceptions and tolerance has been completed (WHL 3.1). Tolerance index is being calculated based on the survey results.	Repeat surveys and monitor community tolerance in year 2 and year 3
Output indicator 3.2 Community endorsed and co-designed mitigation measures for 275 pastoralists covered by compensation and insurance schemes and other agreed mitigation measures, initiated in both regions, by Year 2.	3.2 Procurement and delivery of three (Tsaga, Punguk and Radar) community corrals co-designed with the affected community has been done. Where one is established and two are under process of establishment, supporting 109 pastoralists in Changthang and approximately 1800 livestock (sheep and goats). In addition a total of 59 devices were	3.2 Finalise the establishment of two additional community corrals in Changthang and further mitigation measures to support an additional 121 pastoralists.

	<p>deployed at three project sites in Changthang (Hanley: 12 Fox Lights + 11 Flashlights, Rongo: 8 Fox Lights; and Tsokar: 14 Fox Lights + 14 Flashlights) to reduce livestock losses using project match funding. Furthermore 14 fox lights have been provided to two villages in Mago Chu, supporting a further 45 pastoralists. Therefore in year 1 a total of 154 pastoralists have been supported against a target of 275 (WHL 3.3)</p> <p>The baseline data as well as the analysis has been produced for the nature and extent of conflict, furthermore design and recommendations for community led micro-insurance schemes have been documented by the consultant. But the recommendations are unworkable in the current context.[WHL 3.3]</p>	
<p>Output indicator 3.3 Livestock losses from human-wildlife conflict reduced by at least 50% at three pilot sites (2 in Changthang and 1 in Mago-Chu), through co-designed prevention measures, e.g. better corrals and herding practices, by Year 3. (baseline: 6-8% of livestock mortality is caused by wild carnivores, i.e. GBP 170 per household annually; specific baseline for target households will be established at project start)</p>	<p>3.3 Baseline surveys on livestock losses from human wildlife conflict conducted [WHL 3.2]</p>	<p>3.3 Monitor the effectiveness of co-designed preventing measures</p>
<p>Output 4: More than 200 Changpa and Brokpa pastoral households have diversified and augmented income from ‘rangelands-friendly’ products and micro-enterprises led by women.</p>		
<p>Output indicator 4.1 Approximately 30% increase in 200 households' income by Year 3 (baseline: monthly HH income is ~GBP 200 for these 2 regions; specific baseline for the target households will be established at project start)</p>	<p>4.1 Household income baselines have been collected in Changthang and Magu-Chu.</p> <p>In Changthang the monthly household income average based on 7 villages is INR. 16,296, within a range of INR.1,000 - 50,000. In Mago Chu, the monthly income from handicraft activities (6 ind. from total sample) is INR. 7,750</p>	<p>4.1Continue to provide training and material support to increases household incomes</p>

<p>Output indicator 4.2 Around 200 women trained and equipped for processing raw pashmina and yak wool, and producing value-added, 'rangelands-friendly' products, by Year 2.</p>	<p>4.2 In Changthang, a total 203 women have been identified from Hanley (Khaldo, Punguk and Buk-Shado), Rongo, Mudh, Tsaga, Nyoma, Chumathang, Augkung, Samad to receive training in Pashmina and wool to produce value-added rangeland friendly products which diversity income options (WHL 4.1). Furthermore 100 barrels have been purchased to support the collection of goat hair.</p> <p>In Magu Chu, 5 artisans have been trained as 'train the trainers' on product development (felting, weaving and stitching) to process raw materials (Yak hair, sheep wool, eri silk and jute). To support these women a fly-shuttle loom has been provided in the hub village of Nyukamdung</p>	<p>4.2 Training pashmina target year 2 - 150 (Changthang) in groups of 25 in 6 cohorts. Will commence in May 2024</p> <p>Training goat hair and manure collection - 100 minimum (Changthang)</p> <p>Training 30 people 3 villages in Magu Chu (Nyukmadung, Thingbu and Mago)</p>
<p>Output indicator 4.3 Three women-led 'rangelands-friendly' micro-enterprises, e.g. for wool-based and dairy products, established (2 in Changthang and 1 in Mago-Chu), to diversify income opportunities for approximately 200 households, by Year 3.</p>	<p>4.3 Two production centres are in the process of being established as micro-enterprises in Henley and Tsokar (Changthang) producing handicraft goods made from pashmina and wool) Sheep wool home furnishing and corporate gifting (felt toys).(WHL 4.3)</p> <p>In Mago Chu: 1 women based micro enterprise started in the hub village ((Nyukmadung). 5 lead artisans trained to support women in remote communities to create yak hair handicrafts. The women members were identified to explore possibilities of creating an enterprise towards product development, quality check and marketing of the products.</p>	<p>4.3 Continue to support the three women-led rangelands friendly micro-enterprises to diversify income opportunities of 200 households.</p>
<p>Output indicator 4.4 A robust understanding of viable livelihood options and a scalable marketing model for 'rangelands-friendly' micro-enterprises identified in Year 1, with linkages and partnerships based on a market analysis, is in place by Year 3.</p>	<p>4.4 In Changthang, CfP has conducted an analysis of the pashmina market potential, and two new livelihood options with market linkages identified.</p> <p>In Mago Chu product conceptualisation and market trends have been surveyed for diversification of Yak Hair by using wet felting techniques.[WAL 4.3; WAL 4.2; WAL 4.1]</p>	<p>4.4 In year 2, we will conduct pilots to test the feasibility of new products and potential markets for goat hair and dung based economies (ie insulation & compost)</p>

Annex 2: Project’s full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)

Project Summary	SMART Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: People and wildlife benefit from healthy, co-managed high-altitude rangelands in India’s Trans-Himalayas, with secure and sustained ecosystem services and resources, improved human-wildlife coexistence, and enhanced local livelihoods.			
<p>Outcome: A scalable, community-led co-management model in Changthang and Mago-Chu improves high-altitude rangelands and biodiversity health across 500,000 hectares, secures the livelihoods of 3,000 pastoralists, and enables human-wildlife coexistence.</p>	<p>0.1 By Year 2, an effective, equitable, and scalable high-altitude rangelands co-management model is adopted in 2 regions of the Indian Trans-Himalayas, protecting multi-use rangelands.</p> <p>[DI-B01 # new/improved habitat management plans available and endorsed]</p> <p>0.2 By Year 2 approximately 300,000 hectares, and Year 3 approximately 500,000 hectares of high-altitude rangelands in the two target regions are being co-managed.</p> <p>[DI-D01 hectares of habitat under sustainable management practices]</p> <p>0.3 At the end of Year 3, the co-managed rangelands demonstrate measurable improvements in ecosystem and biodiversity health using the following metrics. (</p> <p>0.31 Soil Adjusted Vegetation Index (SAVI)², stabilised</p>	<p>0.1 Analysis of community perceptions and scores related to the co-management plans, section 4 of the wellbeing tool (institutional capacity for NR governance) looking at rights, voices and conflict (comparing scores from year 1 and year 3)</p> <p>0.2 Signed multi-stakeholder agreements, indicating areas under co-management, mapped using Google Earth.</p> <p>0.3 Reports on ecosystem and biodiversity health indicator assessments, at the start and end of the project, including metrics such as</p> <p>0.31 Soil Adjusted Vegetation Index (SAVI)²,</p> <p>0.32 Greening and Browning Patterns using Landsat and Sentinel Imagery</p> <p>0.33 occupancy estimates of wild carnivores (using occupancy surveys³)</p> <p>0.34 wild ungulates (using double observer surveys^{4,5})</p>	<p>Co-management leads to convergence of objectives, improved governance, more sustainable resource use, lower pressure from livestock, and consequently improves the health of rangeland ecosystems and biodiversity.</p> <p>All sectors and stakeholders are willing to co-manage the high-altitude rangelands to improve ecosystem health and biodiversity (as demonstrated by participation in the ‘Rangelands Councils’ and implementation of the co-management plans). A precedent exists in landscape-level management planning mandated by the Government of India’s Project Snow Leopard.</p> <p>There are no significant external shocks in the regions, e.g. due to climate induced events, that negatively impact rangelands and pastoralists.</p>

	<p>(compared to 2015-2023 trend assessment) 0.32 Greening and Browning Patterns stabilised, (compared to a 2015/2023 trend assessment) 0.33 occupancy estimates of wild carnivores (using occupancy surveys³) increases by 20% compared to 2023 baseline 0.34 wild ungulates (using double observer surveys^{4,5}) increases by 20% compared to 2023 baseline.</p> <p>[DI-D04 Stabilised/ improved species population (relative abundance/ distribution) within the project area.]</p> <p>0.4 At the end of Year 3, approximately 550 pastoralist households in the target sites have improved livelihoods security and tolerance for coexistence with wildlife. (compared to baselines at start)</p> <p>[DI-D16 number of households reporting improved livelihoods]</p> <p>Note: All relevant indicators will be disaggregated by gender, age, social group, etc. for measuring poverty reduction and</p>	<p>0.4 Report generated from Well-being Tool household surveys at the beginning and end of the project (note: WWF's Well-being Tool is adaptable to project needs, assessments for this project will include wildlife conflict and tolerance, stewardship, livelihoods and economic stability).</p>	
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	economic security impact holistically		
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. Shared, community-led vision developed for Changthang and Mago-Chu Rangelands, ensuring the inclusion of all local voices, particularly women and marginalised groups, through radical listening and participatory approaches.</p>	<p>1.1 Two vision documents prepared and endorsed by the community representatives from the Changthang and Mago-Chu regions, by the end of Year 2.</p> <p>1.2 Two multi-stakeholder ‘Rangelands Councils’ charter endorsed (year 1) and platform formed in Year 2, one each for Changthang and Mago-Chu, bringing together communities, non-governmental organisations, government departments, and private sector on one platform (at least 50% communities’ representation, and around 50% of these to be women).</p> <p>1.3 Percentage of community members across all groups, particularly women and marginalised groups, that express satisfaction about their participation in the design and decision-making of the rangelands vision documents, by Year 2.</p> <p>[DI-B06 Number of people with increased participation in local communities/local management organisations (i.e. participation</p>	<p>1.1 Two vision documents signed by the community representatives from both sites; Minutes of community meetings.</p> <p>1.2 Membership lists of rangelands councils, attendance sheets and minutes of the consortium meetings. Charter document</p> <p>1.3 Analysis of minutes of meeting; pre and post questions (virtual/written); documentation & audio records</p>	<p>An inclusive, community-led vision and management of rangelands, accepted and facilitated by the Government and other key stakeholders, will enhance community stewardship for rangelands and bring convergence across diverse stakeholders’ groups.</p> <p>Participation of women and marginalised groups will lead to their perspectives and concerns reflected in the vision documents.</p> <p>Government departments and other stakeholders welcome the empowerment of communities and co-management of rangelands.</p>

	in Governance / citizen engagement)]		
2. Multi-stakeholder co-management of rangeland plan, based on the community-led visions in both regions, contributing to improved ecosystem, and resilient rangelands at pilot sites.	<p>2.1 Convergence and alignment of rangeland management objectives and actions of key stakeholders around 'community vision of rangelands management' for establishing effective and scalable co-management of rangelands, by Year 2.</p> <p>2.2 Two regional rangelands co-management plans, informed by research studies, prepared for joint implementation by communities, government, and non-government organisations, by Year 2.</p> <p>2.3 On-ground sustainable rangeland management pilots at 2 sites (covering 8 villages & ~140 households in Mago-Chu, and 4 villages & ~115 households in Changthang), e.g. revival of traditional grazing practices and adaptive grazing pilots, by Year 3.</p> <p>2.4 Recovery of vegetation at pilot sites by Year 3. (compared to baseline and control plots)</p>	<p>2.1 Formal signed agreements between multiple stakeholders endorsing a community-led, shared vision of rangeland management, and alignment of objectives and actions across various groups and sectors; Minutes of meetings.</p> <p>2.2 The two regional co-management plan documents, one each for Changthang and Mago-Chu, outline stakeholder roles for the implementation of pilots and plans and area under co-management.</p> <p>2.3 Progress and M&E reports and communications material from pilots, for dissemination of lessons for replication and scaling up.</p> <p>2.4 Pre-and-Post assessment of vegetation at treatment and control plots.</p>	<p>Multi-stakeholder agreements bring convergence across diverse stakeholders towards achieving a shared rangelands vision; similar to and in alignment with the mandate for convergence of objectives of different agencies under 'Project Snow Leopard' of the Government of India.</p> <p>Local communities and different stakeholders recognize the value of effective management of rangelands and conserving rangeland biodiversity, for long-term sustenance of local livelihoods and livestock-based economy, and hold greater value for rangelands and thus continue to contribute toward sustainable management of rangelands over the long term.</p> <p>Government agencies are open to listening to the voice of rangeland communities and building upon these to support co-management.</p>
3. Enhanced tolerance for wildlife in the two target sites, through a combination of	3.1 Community tolerance for wildlife improved, in both target	3.1 Quantitative and qualitative pre-and-post assessment of people's tolerance towards	Reduced human-wildlife conflict will improve livelihoods security for local communities and improve tolerance of wildlife (including reduced

<p>preventive and mitigative measures for reducing livestock losses and cost of living with wildlife, improves human-wildlife coexistence.</p>	<p>regions, by at least 50% by Year 2, and 75% by Year 3. (compared to baseline at start)</p> <p>3.2 Community endorsed and co-designed mitigation measures for 275 pastoralists covered by compensation and insurance schemes and other agreed mitigation measures, initiated in both regions, by Year 2.</p> <p>3.3 Livestock losses from human-wildlife conflict reduced by at least 50% at three pilot sites (2 in Changthang and 1 in Mago-Chu), through co-designed prevention measures, e.g. better corrals and herding practices, by Year 3. (baseline: 6-8% of livestock mortality is caused by wild carnivores, i.e. GBP 170 per household annually; specific baseline for target households will be established at project start) [DI-D15 Net change in incidences of human wildlife conflict.]</p>	<p>wildlife at both the project sites as part of the Well-being Tool's surveys (mentioned under Outcome indicators).</p> <p>3.2 Evaluation reports of the effectiveness of mitigative measures, e.g. number of pastoralists covered by insurance schemes.</p> <p>3.3 Quantitative assessment of livestock losses pre-and-post preventive pilots, using Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) and surveys.</p>	<p>retaliatory killing of species such as snow leopards), contributing to enhanced biodiversity and ecosystem health.</p>
<p>4. More than 200 Changpa and Brokpa pastoral households have diversified and augmented income from 'rangelands-friendly' products and micro-enterprises led by women.</p>	<p>4.1 Approximately 30% increase in 200 households' income by Year 3. (baseline: monthly HH income is ~GBP 200 for these 2 regions; specific baseline for the target</p>	<p>4.1 Pre-and-post assessments (HH surveys) of change in income amount and sources attributable to project interventions (part of the Well-being Tool's surveys mentioned under Outcome indicators).</p>	<p>Support for improved processing of pashmina and yak-hair based handicrafts and establishing micro-enterprises that are labelled 'rangelands-friendly' will improve incomes for the local communities and contribute towards biodiversity stewardship. WWF has evidence</p>

	<p>households will be established at project start) [DI-D16 Number of households reporting improved livelihoods]</p> <p>4.2 Around 200 women trained and equipped for processing raw pashmina and yak wool, and producing value-added, 'rangelands-friendly' products, by Year 2. [D1-A04 Number of people reporting that they are applying new capabilities (skills and knowledge) 6 (or more) months after training]</p> <p>4.3 Three women-led 'rangelands-friendly' micro-enterprises, e.g. for wool-based and dairy products, established (2 in Changthang and 1 in Mago-Chu), to diversify income opportunities for approximately 200 households, by Year 3. [D1 A10 Proportion sustainable livelihood enterprises established that are functioning at project end (at least a year after establishment)]</p> <p>4.4 A robust understanding of viable livelihood options and a scalable marketing model for 'rangelands-friendly' micro-enterprises identified in Year 1, with linkages and partnerships based on a market analysis, is in place by Year 3.</p>	<p>4.2 Training reports and records for community consultations on equipment needs (types and numbers to be ascertained for each village with partners); subsequent receipts of equipment provision.</p> <p>4.3 Registration documents and annual reports of the micro-enterprises; training and equipment provision records.</p> <p>4.4 Social economic studies, Market analysis report, marketing plan, partnerships established, sales orders received and fulfilled.</p>	<p>that a market for such products exists, e.g. snow leopard enterprises</p> <p>Women will see greater access to cash from income generation.</p> <p>There are no external shocks to the cashmere/pashmina market that impact demand and potential growth in the sustainable/responsible wool and other livestock products sector.</p>
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Activities

Output 1 Activities:

- 1.1 Document traditional ecological knowledge, resource management, and local institutions of the Changpa & Brokpa communities, and examine communities' current practices, (analysed by gender, socio-economic status and ethnicity) towards sustainable use of pastures and related natural resources
- 1.2 Conduct participatory appraisal workshops to explore the communities' vision of healthy rangelands, and establish the current reality, the vision, the difference between these, and what is needed to realise the vision
- 1.3 Conduct multi-stakeholder workshops to co-develop 2 vision documents with the Changthang and Mago-Chu communities, ensuring input and endorsement from all, especially women and other marginalised groups
- 1.4 Create 2 multi-stakeholder co-management platforms, i.e. one 'Rangelands Council' each for Changthang and Mago-Chu, for communities, government, non-governmental organisations, and private sector (with 50% communities representatives, of which 50% to be women), to collaborate for delivering on the joint rangelands vision

Output 2 Activities:

- 2.1 Support the regional Rangelands Councils with disseminating the 'Rangelands Vision' and advocating for the policy narrative to recognise the rangelands as unique ecosystems with significant ecological, livelihood and cultural values
- 2.2 Conduct an assessment on climate change impacts on rangelands, pastoral communities (particularly women), pashmina goats and other livestock, and pashmina market, to integrate climate recommendations in the rangelands co-management plans
- 2.3 Removed
- 2.4 Facilitate the Rangelands Councils with development of regional Rangelands Co-management Plans (1 for each region) for joint implementation and realisation of the rangelands visions, through workshops to bring together key stakeholders (including women-led enterprises and groups) for alignment of co-management objectives and actions.
- 2.5 Socialise the Rangelands Visions and Co-management Plans among key stakeholders, particularly relevant government departments e.g. Wildlife and Sheep Husbandry, and bodies, e.g. Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council, for an inclusive, participatory approach
- 2.6 Conduct four workshops to strengthen the capacity of community institutions responsible for rangelands, natural resources, and livestock management
- 2.7 Establish pilots of sustainable rangeland management practices under the Co-management Plans at 2 sites, (covering 8 villages & ~140 households in Mago-Chu, and 4 villages & ~ 115 households in Changthang), e.g. revival of traditional grazing practices and adaptive grazing pilots covering at least 1000 hectares each
- 2.8 Removed
- 2.9 Conduct ecosystem and biodiversity health indicator assessments, including Soil Adjusted Vegetation Index (SAVI), Greening and Browning Patterns using Landsat and Sentinel Imagery

- 2.10 Conduct occupancy estimates of wild carnivores (using occupancy surveys) and wild ungulates (using double observer surveys)
- 2.11 Removed
- 2.12 Assess the recovery of vegetation at pilot sites compared to baseline and control plots

Output 3 Activities:

- 3.1 Conduct assessments in both regions with WWF's well-being tool to (provide outcome data and evidence for outputs 2 and 4, as well as to) gauge local attitudes, perceptions and tolerance toward wildlife, and factors driving willingness to coexist with wildlife (in both year 1 and year 3)
- 3.2 Examine the nature and extent of conflicts with wildlife (using SMART), and co-design solutions for conflict with the local communities through 66 FGDs in 21 villages, ensuring participation of women
- 3.3 Finalise and implement human-wildlife conflict mitigation solutions (e.g. compensation and micro-insurance schemes) and preventive solutions pilots (2 in Changthang and 1 in Mago-Chu), e.g. improved corrals, livestock guarding (mountain guardians) and fox lights, with communities across 10 villages
- 3.4 Assess livestock losses from human-wildlife conflict at the pilot sites, using SMART, to determine efficacy of implemented solutions
- 3.5 Facilitate knowledge sharing for replication at scale from existing pilots and best practices in other areas, e.g. in Himachal Pradesh

Output 4 Activities:

- 4.1 Conduct training sessions for 200 women and provide material support, e.g. looms, for processing raw pashmina and yak wool, and producing value-added, 'rangelands-friendly' products, through village level sessions with expert trainers
- 4.2 Support establishment of women-led micro-enterprises (2 in Changthang and 1 in Mago-Chu) for 'rangelands-friendly' products, e.g. wool-based or dairy products like goat/yak cheese, including training and equipment provision, to diversify income options
- 4.3 Conduct an end-to-end business and market analysis for rangelands-friendly pashmina and other products, to support value addition and secure market and finance linkages for communities' enterprises
- 4.4 Enable and disseminate learnings on the scalable marketing model for 'rangelands-friendly' micro-enterprises, with market linkages and partnerships, to facilitate replication across the trans-himalayan rangelands
- 4.5 Assess target households' income utilising gender disaggregated indicators to measure livelihood impact from enhanced economic agency of women

Table 1 Project Standard Indicators

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
DI-B01	# new/improved habitat management plans available and endorsed	Number	New	0	0	2	0	2
DI-D01	hectares of habitat under sustainable management practices: through co-management	Number	New	0	300,000	200,000	0	500,000
DI-D04	Stabilised/ improved species population (relative abundance/ distribution) within the project area.	Number	New	0			0	TBD based on further analysis
DI-D16	Number of households reporting improved livelihoods	Number	New	0	0	200	0	200
DI-B06	Number of people with increased participation in local communities/local management organisations (i.e. participation in Governance / citizen engagement)	People	Men	0	5	5		10
		People	Women	0	5	5		10
DI-D15	Net change in incidences of human wildlife conflict.			0				TBD based on further analysis
D1-A04	Number of people reporting that they are applying new capabilities (skills and knowledge) 6 (or more) months after training	People	Men	0				0
			Women	0	150	50	0	200
D1 A10	Proportion sustainable livelihood enterprises established that are functioning at project end (at least a year after establishment)			0	0	3	0	3

WHL_2.10.9	Output indicator 2	WHL_2.10_Interview__Occupancy_Data[1].pdf	WWF-India
HIM 3.0	Output indicator 2.4	Rangeland assessment study design	WWF-India
WHL_3.1	Output indicator 3.1	WHL_3.1_Perception_Tolerance_report.pdf	WWF-India
WHL_3.1.1	Output indicator 3	WHL_3.1_Wellbeing_Responses.csv	WWF-India
WHL_3.2	Output indicator 3	WHL_3.2_Livestock Assessment Report	WWF-India
WHL_3.3	Output indicator 3	WHL_3.3_Draft Report_Micro-insurance.docx	WWF-India
WAL_3.2	Output Indicator 3	WAL_3.2_HWC_Survey_Data	WWF-India
WHL_3.3.2	Output indicator 3	WHL_3.3_Final_Beneficiaries.xlsx	WWF-India
WHL_3.3.5	Output indicator 3	WHL_3.3_Mit_Measures_Photos	WWF-India
WHL_4.1	Output Indicator 4	WHL_4.1_Training_Women_Groups_Document.docx	WWF-India
WHL 4.3	Output Indicator 4.3	Pashmina and wood markets	Looms of Ladakh
WAL_4.1	Output indicator 4	WAL_4.1_Craft documentation and diversification of wet felting of Yak hair.pdf	Its All Folk and WWF India
WAL_4.1.1	Output indicators 4	WAL_4.1_Diversification of Yak hair.pdf	Its All Folk and WWF India
WAL_4.1.2	Output indicator 4	WAL_4.1_Textile development through Yak hair.pdf	Its All Folk and WWF India

Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the correct template (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and deleted the blue guidance text before submission?	Yes
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the Subject line.	No
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	Yes
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see Section 16)?	n/A
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	