

# GEF - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

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At: 2024-09-16 12:47:43

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**UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2024**  
**Reporting from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024**

## 1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

### 1.1 Project Details

<b>GEF ID:</b> 8009	<b>Umoja WBS:</b> SB-013183
<b>SMA IPMR ID:</b> 40652	<b>Grant ID:</b> S1-32LDL-000045
<b>Project Short Title:</b> Kathmandu Urban EbA	
<b>Project Title:</b> Ecosystem-Based Adaptation for Climate-resilient Development in the Kathmandu Valley, Nepal	
<b>Duration months planned:</b>	48
<b>Duration months age:</b>	31
<b>Project Type:</b>	Full Sized Project (FSP)
<b>Parent Programme if child project:</b>	
<b>Project Scope:</b>	National
<b>Region:</b>	Asia Pacific
<b>Countries:</b>	Nepal
<b>GEF Focal Area(s):</b>	Climate Change Adaptation
<b>GEF financing amount:</b>	\$ 6,242,700.00
<b>Co-financing amount:</b>	\$ 32,460,000.00
<b>Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval:</b>	2019-08-02
<b>UNEP Project Approval Date:</b>	
<b>Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force):</b>	2019-02-12
<b>Date of Inception Workshop, if available:</b>	2021-11-30
<b>Date of First Disbursement:</b>	2020-02-17
<b>Total disbursement as of 30 June 2024:</b>	\$ 300,000.00
<b>Total expenditure as of 30 June:</b>	\$ 223,164.00

<b>Midterm undertaken?:</b>	No
<b>Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken:</b>	
<b>Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken:</b>	2025-06-01
<b>Completion Date Planned - Original PCA:</b>	2023-12-31
<b>Completion Date Revised - Current PCA:</b>	2026-06-30
<b>Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:</b>	2026-06-30
<b>Expected Financial Closure Date:</b>	2026-06-30

## 1.2 Project Description

Kathmandu is under great pressure to adapt to the rising climate change impacts; and unplanned urbanization is yet another challenge. Built structures are expanding in an unregulated manner at the cost of blue and green urban assets. Urban flooding has been intense over the years. Recurring dry spells and drought phenomena have been unusual. Research findings are on a consensus that groundwater depletion is linked to the expansion of built-up areas directly incompatible with the principles of ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA). Unlike until a decade ago, the heat island effects connected with the global warming impacts in the cities of Kathmandu Valley have been a new normal. At the same time, the government's limited capacity and policy space to mainstream EbA as an approach to climate adaptation in the urban context of Kathmandu Valley has been an area of improvement.

Research-based data and information to inform urban planning and climate-resilient city development is a high-priority end. Equally important is to enhance public awareness of climate change to establish the civic base of the climate movement as a proven strategy to pressure the government for climate actions in a city context. To address the urban climate change adaptation challenges including urban flooding, drought, landslides, urban heat island effects, the Kathmandu Valley Development Authority (KVDA) has been executing the Ecosystem-based Adaptation for Climate-Resilient Development in the Kathmandu Valley (Kathmandu Urban EbA Project) with the financial support of the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)/GEF and the technical and financial oversight of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP). The Project aims to reduce the vulnerability of Kathmandu Valley's urban communities and ecosystems and build climate resilience by protecting, rehabilitating, and maintaining urban ecosystems such as wetland ecosystems, urban forest ecosystems, open space and urban park ecosystems, and urban roadside tree ecosystems. The project also aims to strengthen the institutional, and technical capacity of government institutions through policy support and training.

The Project has three components. Component 1: Mainstreaming EbA into development planning in the Kathmandu Valley. Component 2: strengthened knowledge and awareness on EbA in the Kathmandu Valley. Component 3: EbA interventions to establish climate-resilient communities in the Kathmandu Valley. A total of 60 activities will be implemented to derive 17 outputs by the end of the Project. Component 1 will contribute to enabling the government capacity to integrate EbA into development planning in the Kathmandu Valley (Outcome 1) through the development of urban EbA technical guides; revision of policies, strategies, plans, by-laws, and development budgets, including 20-year strategic development plan of the Kathmandu Valley; and preparation and sharing of policy briefs for revisions of the national policies, including

technical training to KVDA and local government staffs (by ensuring 50% women participation). Component 2 will contribute to enhancing the EbA knowledge base and public awareness of EbA (Outcome 2). Component 3 contributes to alleviating climate vulnerabilities of local communities in the Kathmandu Valley to climate change impacts such as flooding, landslides, and droughts (Outcome 3). KVDA is the executing agency of this project. KVDA is under the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) of the Government of Nepal. The Project has received co-financing from the High-Powered Committee for Integrated Development of the Bagmati Civilization (HPCIDBC), and the Dhobikhola Corridor Improvement Project (DCIP). The main government stakeholders of the project are the Ministry of Forests and Environment (Climate change focal point and forests management), Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration (focal ministry for local governments), Ministry of Energy, Water Resources, and Irrigation (responsible for water resources management) and municipal governments in the Kathmandu Valley. Additionally, the Nepal Academy of Science and Technology (NAST) is a research partner and UN-Habitat Nepal is a policy support and capacity-building partner for the effective implementation of the project.

### 1.3 Project Contacts

<b>Division(s) Implementing the project</b>	Ecosystems Division
<b>Name of co-implementing Agency</b>	N/A
<b>Executing Agency (ies)</b>	Kathmandu Valley Development Authority (KVDA)
<b>names of Other Project Partners</b>	
<b>UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)</b>	Jessica Troni
<b>UNEP Task Manager(s)</b>	Moon Shrestha
<b>UNEP Budget/Finance Officer</b>	Bwiza Wameyo-Odemba
<b>UNEP Support Assistants</b>	0
<b>Manager/Representative</b>	Durga Prasad Upadhyay
<b>Project Manager</b>	Nava Raj Pyakurel
<b>Finance Manager</b>	Ms. Smriti Purja
<b>Communications Lead, if relevant</b>	

## 2 Overview of Project Status

### 2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

<b>UNEP Current Subprogramme(s):</b>	Thematic: Climate action subprogramme
<b>UNEP previous Subprogramme(s):</b>	i) Number of national, subnational, and private-sector actors that adopt climate change mitigation and/or adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies and policies with UNEP support(ii) Amounts provided and mobilized in \$ per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through 2025 with UNEP support(iv) Positive shift in public opinion, attitudes, and actions in support of climate action as a result of UNEP action.
<b>PoW Indicator(s):</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate: (i) Number of national, subnational and private-sector actors that adopt climate change mitigation and/or adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies and policies with UNEP support.</li> <li>• Climate: (ii) Amounts provided and mobilized in \$ per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025 with UNEP support.</li> <li>• Climate: (iii) Number of national, subnational and private-sector actors reporting under the enhanced transparency arrangements of the Paris Agreement with UNEP support.</li> <li>• Climate: (iv) Positive shift in public opinion, attitudes and actions in support of climate action as a result of UNEP action</li> <li>• Nature: (i) Number of national or subnational entities that, with UNEP support, adopt integrated approaches to address environmental and social issues and/or tools for valuing, monitoring and sustainably managing biodiversity.</li> <li>• Nature: (iii) Number of countries and national, regional and subnational authorities and entities that incorporate, with UNEP support, biodiversity and ecosystem-based approaches into development and sectoral plans, policies and processes for the sustainable management and/or restoration of terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas</li> <li>• Nature: (iv) Increase in territory of land- and seascapes that is under improved ecosystem conservation and restoration</li> </ul>
<b>UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages</b>	Aligned with priority thematic area 3 "Resilience, disaster risk reduction, and climate change".
<b>Link to relevant SDG Goals</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</li> </ul>
<b>Link to relevant SDG Targets:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries</li> <li>• 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning</li> </ul>

## 2.2. GEF Core and Sub Indicators

GEF core or sub indicators targeted by the project as defined at CEO Endorsement/Approval, as well as results

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value			Materialized to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	
11- People benefitting from GEF-financed investments	41000	82,000	82,000	1,500
3- Area of land under restoration	20 ha	30 ha	30 ha	
7.3- Level of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministerial Committees	1	2	2	
11- People benefitting from GEF-financed investments	40,000	83,280	83,280	Indicator related to training

Implementation Status 2024: 3rd PIR

## 2.3. Implementation Status and Risks

	PIR#	Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 4.2)
FY 2024	3rd PIR	MS	S	L
FY 2023	2nd PIR	U	U	M
FY 2022	1st PIR	MU	MU	M
FY 2021				
FY 2020				
FY 2019				
FY 2018				
FY 2017				
FY 2016				
FY 2015				

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### Summary of status

The project gained momentum since the Project Manager joined the office in January 2024. The Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting was held as planned on the 30th of November 2023 and the 6th of February 2024. In response to the PSC meetings' decisions on the 30th of November 2023, and the 6th of February 2024, two assistant civil engineers were recruited, and the hiring of five other personnel as endorsed by the PSC meeting decisions for the project is underway. The activities such as the identification of public schools to implement EbA interventions, development of a web-based urban EbA knowledge sharing platform, EbA sites assessments, public building identification to carry out groundwater recharge wells, tree plantation, and permeable paving, development of household level EbA intervention guide, household level EbA interventions, and climate resilient trees plantation are underway. To implement the urban EbA research activities, the Kathmandu Valley Development Authority established an MoU with the Nepal Academy of Science and Technology (NAST), Government of Nepal. An agreement between UN-Habitat and UNEP has been signed entrusting the UN-Habitat to support the KVDA in preparing training materials and provide training support to build the capacity of the KVDA and local partners, to conduct climate risk and vulnerability assessment of Kathmandu Valley, prepare technical guidelines on urban EbA interventions. Implementation of the activities gained pace across all three outcomes. The project is on track now, and thus, the risk with the project was low during the reporting period.

The progress, both technical and financial, in the first half of the reporting year was hampered by the legal issue, wherein the project manager had filed a legal case against executing agency. The problem was resolved with recruitment of new Project Manager hired through UNOPs process in December 2023 and 5th project steering committee meeting held on 6 February 2024 approved the work plan and budget of UN Habitat and provided clearance to do UN-UN agreement between UNEP and UN Habitat.

#### Rating:

The overall rating for the project is mildly satisfactory. Though there has been delays in the past, the project managed to address them in this reporting year. On management of the project, a competent project manager is hired and has been able to bring the team together with clear roles and responsibilities, coordination with EA has improved and the project workplan is being executed as approved by PSC. In this reporting year, the project also managed to bring UN Habitat on board as technical partner to address the technical gap identified in previous years.

The rating of the outcome is mildly satisfactory. The percentage of progress is low, but the project has initiated actions to achieve the outcomes, mainly in Outcome 1 and Outcome 3. Outcome 1, related to capacity and technical guidelines, will be further strengthened in the future with technical backstopping from UN-Habitat. The project has started collaborating with academic institutions, municipalities and partners to achieve targets defined in outcome 2 and 3.

The overall rating for outputs is also rated mildly satisfactory as the project has started preparatory work for most of the outputs.



## 2.4 Co Finance

<b>Planned Co-finance:</b>	\$ 32,360,000
<b>Actual to date:</b>	20,132,772
<b>Progress</b>	<p><b>Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges:</b></p> <p>In this reporting period, USD 196,515 has been reported as co-finance: USD 89,117 from Dhobikhola Corridor Improvement Project (DCIP) and USD 107,398 from High Power Integrated Development of Bagmati Civilization, HPIDBC.</p> <p>Under DCIP, the co-finance supported in construction of footpath, rail guards along the river, building of urban parks and public land protection, Rudramati river section cleaning and flood control. DCIP has phased out in May 2024 and has been handed over to Lalitpur Metropolitan city authority.</p> <p>The co-finance supported by HPIDBC in this reporting period is USD 107,398. The co-finance is used for planting tree sapling and water dam construction to regulate the water flow.</p>

## 2.5. Stakeholder

<b>Date of project steering committee meeting</b>	2024-02-06
<b>Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)</b>	<p>The project has a Stakeholder Engagement Plan prepared in 2021. The project engaged stakeholders during this reporting period to ensure ownership of the project processes and outcomes' sustainability.</p> <p>Government ministries such as the Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Forest and Environment, Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration, High Powered Committee for the Integrated Development of Bagmati Civilization, public schools in the Kathmandu Valley, universities, municipal governments, local government institutions, urban forest user groups, and local community groups directly concerned with rainwater harvesting, rooftop farming, plantation, users of urban ecosystem services, and environmental movement groups are the primary stakeholders of the project. Divisional Forest Offices, Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park under the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation, Groundwater Management Office, Kathmandu Upatyka Khanepai Limited (KUKL), National Planning Commission, Nepal Land and Housing Development Committee, research institutions, Department of Hydrology and Meteorology, Government Integrated Data Centre/National Information Technology Centre, and Nepal Academy of Science and Technology are also important stakeholders of the project.</p>

	<p>One hundred sixty-nine public schools the Kathmandu Valley were consulted in the process of identifying suitable schools for their involvement in developing school-level urban EbA interventions. Kathmandu metropolitan city (ward no 7), Tokha, Tarkeshwor, Budhanilkantha, and Maydhyapur Thimi municipalities were involved in identifying the municipal government public buildings for EbA interventions. The consultation meeting was held with local communities and, Ward officials including the Chair of Ward no 24 of Lalitpur Metropolitan City to expedite the study for the wetland restoration process. Meetings with Budhanilkantha municipal authorities including the Mayor and Ward Chairs were involved to identify the conservation pond/reservoir construction site in connection with output 3.5. Engagement of Budhanilkantha municipality and Kathmandu Metropolitan City (Ward no 7) helped identify individual private households for EbA interventions.</p> <p>A series of meetings with Madhyapur Thimi municipality's Mayor, Deputy Mayor, ward chairs, and municipal officials made progress in designing the green-gray engineering/ EbA hybrid model of Nil Barahi urban forest restoration and conservation. Ward officials of Tokha municipality were involved in identifying the urban open space ecosystems for restoration, and protection to improve their ecosystem services. Changunarayan municipality, Madhyapur Thimi municipality, Suryabinayak municipality, Kathmandu Metropolitan City, Kirtipur municipality, and Lalitpur Metropolitan City were consulted, and their guidance assisted in identifying the roadside plantation sites. Meetings with the Nepal Academy of Science and Technology (NAST) produced the KVDA-NAST collaboration to conduct urban EbA research activities.</p> <p>The list of stakeholders engaged in this reporting period is given in Annex 2 and the stakeholder engagement report in Annex 3.</p>
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## 2.6. Gender

<b>Does the project have a gender action plan?</b>	Yes
<b>Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal):</b>	To implement urban EbA research activities (output 2.1), a MoU between the project executing agency (KVDA) and the Nepal Academy of Science and Technology (NAST) has been established. According to the project's Gender Action Plan, the research grant management guidelines will have a provision for granting research grants to 33%-female scholars for the urban EbA research. While developing the urban EbA research program and strategy, NAST ensures female participation. Public schools (30) were identified and 10 public schools will be selected to participate in the urban EbA works at the school level. Out of 169 head teachers engaged in the process of public schools identification process, 43 were female. At least 30% of the female students and teachers will participate in the EbA training on school EbA idea generation, proposal development, and implementation. Web-based urban EbA knowledge-sharing digital platform was developed and launched. The digital platform provides the gender-disaggregated data of the project. Under output 3.1, the procurement

	<p>process initiated to conduct an assessment, develop EbA intervention designs and cost estimation of the Nil Barahi urban forest ecosystem in Madhyapur Thimi municipality, open space ecosystems in Tokha municipality, Chyasindole urban forest, and urban park ecosystem in Budhanilkantha municipality and Nagdaha wetland ecosystem in Lalitpur Metropolitan City in close consultation with stakeholders including women. Plantation along the Araniko Highway in Madhyapur Thimi and Suryabinayak municipalities and Jhaukhel, Changuarayan municipality was carried out with the participation of women and men. As to output 3.7, household level EbA interventions in Budhanilkanth municipality Ward-10, out of 142 households, 56 households are woman headed, similarly in Ward no 11 of the same municipality, out of 58 households, 29 households are women headed and in Ward no 12 of the same municipality, 38 households, 9 households are woman headed. In Kathmandu Metropolitan city, Ward no 7, the previously identified households are under revision for reconfirmation for their engagement on EbA interventions at their households and the project is mindful of including as many women headed households as possible in consultation with the local government ward officials. Disaggregated data of men and women headed households for EbA interventions are given in Annex-5.</p>
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## 2.7. ESSM

<b>Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)</b>	<p><b>Was the project classified as moderate/high risk CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?</b> No <b>If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?</b></p> <p>Moderate risk was mentioned in the UNEP Environmental, Social, and Economic Review Note (ESERN) of September 2018. ESERN was revisited in 2022 and all safeguard ratings have been revised. The SRIF and safeguard management plan was revisited by the Safeguard Advisor of the UNEP and rated as a low risk. Though SRIF is rated low, the Project Management Unit will ensure that ESMP is implemented. The safeguard expert will be responsible for the implementation, monitoring and reporting of safeguard issues.</p>
<b>New social and/or environmental risks</b>	<p><b>Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?</b> No <b>If yes, describe the new risks or changes?</b></p>
<b>Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts</b>	<p><b>Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?</b> Yes <b>If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail, including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken?</b></p> <p>The project manager hired by KVDA in 2022 has filed a legal case in labor court against EA for unfair termination of the contract. The</p>

	legal case was handled and decided in court.
<b>Environmental and social safeguards management</b>	The project has an environmental and social safeguard framework developed following the standards defined in the UNEP Environmental and Social Safeguards. Potential environmental impacts for each of the major activities have been identified. The framework outlines mitigation measures and identifies the institutions responsible for ensuring environmental and social safeguards. The Grievance Redress Mechanism will be formed for each EbA intervention site in the implementation phase as defined by the project's environmental and social safeguards framework.

## 2.8. KM/Learning

<b>Knowledge activities and products</b>	NA
<b>Main learning during the period</b>	The major learning to date is that if government officials and decision-makers lacked conceptual clarity on the principles and practices of EbA as a climate adaptation approach, there is a risk that the project's fund would be used for gray infrastructure. Thus, capacity building of government officials and decision-makers would be very important for the smooth execution of the EbA activities. The local communities and governments expect the swift implementation of the project activities. However, the lengthy and time-consuming government procurement processes would delay the implementation of the activity. So, it is important to initiate the procurement process for each of the activities on time.

## 2.9. Stories

<b>Stories to be shared</b>	N/A
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### 3 Performance

#### 3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
To reduce the vulnerability to climate change of people living in the Kathmandu Valley through implementation of urban EbA.	% of development budget allocated for EbA measures in Kathmandu Valley	0	0	10% of development budget in 11 municipalities allocated for EbA measures	0%	The project is currently engaging with municipalities for EbA interventions and yet to engage at policy level.	MS
Increased capacity of government to integrate EbA into development planning in the Kathmandu Valley.	Number of plans, strategies and guides established and/or adapted for urban EbA in the Kathmandu Valley	0	0	At least one strategic plan and one set of by-laws integrate urban EbA and associated budget prioritized for urban EbA measures tested by the project.	10	The implementation of the activities will begin in July 2024 and will continue with technical assistance from UN-Habitat.	MS
Knowledge and awareness of local communities living in the Kathmandu Valley on EbA enhanced.	Level of knowledge and awareness on EbA of men and women living in the project intervention sites (6 wards in 5 municipalities in 3 districts:82,000 people in the Kathmandu Valley.	0	25500	41000	0.19%	Activities under this outcome could not be implemented due to delay in hiring a Communication Specialist under output 2.2. For output 2.1, the MoU with Nepal Academy of Science and Technology has been signed and research activities have yet to begin. For output 2.3, procurement of consulting firm to identify the public schools initiated and for output 2.4, Web based urban EbA	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						knowledge sharing platform was recently launched. However, two EbA awareness events were organized under output 3.6 to enhance EbA knowledge and raise public awareness and for stakeholder engagement where altogether 79 community people including 16 women participated in the awareness events. Gopikrishna Nagar and Gangahiti of Kathmandu Metropolitan City Ward no 7 were involved in the awareness events which were held on 9th and 25th of March 2024. The EbA expert (consultants) with a focus on rainwater harvesting and urban farming delivered the training.	
Decreased vulnerability of communities in the Kathmandu Valley to the climate change impacts of flooding, landslides and droughts.	Supply of ecosystem services in the intervention sites (6 wards in 5 municipalities:82000 people) e.g. flood, water availability, soil stability greenery. Hectares of land on which urban EbA is being implemented.	0		50% of men and women living in the project intervention sites (6 wards in 5 municipalities:82000 people) notice an improvement in the supply of ecosystem services (flood control, water availability, soil stabilization, greenery improvement). 30	10%	Roadside tree/greenery ecosystems plan were developed for Madhyapur Thimi (Araniko Highway, Ward no 3 & 4, area: 9.76 hectares and will benefit 13,451 people), Suryabinayak municipality (Araniko Highway, Ward no 5, 6 & 8, area 9.76 hectares and will benefit 14,686 people), Changunarayan municipality (Duwakot Road, Ward no 2, area: 2.64 hectares and will benefit 3266 people), Kathmandu Metropolitan City, Ward no 7 (Rudreshwor Mahadev Temple area with 6.5 hectares and will benefit 25,790 people), Changunarayan municipality,	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
				hectares of land on which urban EbA is being implemented.		Ward no 3 (Jhaukhel area: 1.74 hectares and will benefit 2,710 people).	

### 3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
1 Mainstreaming EbA into development planning in the Kathmandu Valley	Output 1.1. Urban EbA technical guides developed to direct the planning, design, implementation, and maintenance of urban EbA in the Kathmandu Valley.	2024-12-31	48	48	Three separate reports on: (i) Technical Guides for EbA interventions, and a Framework for Assessing cost-effectiveness of EbA interventions; (ii) selection and prioritisation of locally appropriate, preferred and cost-effective EbA interventions; and (iii) a road map for the integration of EbA into municipality-level planning processes in the Kathmandu Valley were developed in the previous reporting period). The documents will be further reviewed and a complete technical guideline will be prepared. This is under deliverable of UN Habitat. Due to delay in finalizing the agreement with UN Habitat, this could not be	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					accomplished during this reporting period. UN Habitat will review and finalise the report in 2024/25 reporting period.	
	Output 1.2. Reports developed that provide recommendations on revisions to policies, strategic plans, by-laws and development budgets for the mainstreaming of urban EbA.	2025-06-30	0	0	Implementation of the activities under this output could not be carried as planned before due to delays in collaboration with UN-Habitat. Now the collaboration process with UN-Habitat has been close to finalization. So the implementation will be carried out with technical assistance from UN-Habitat Nepal.	MS
	Output 1.3. Recommendations approved by the Physical Development Committee for revisions to the 20-year strategic development plan, relevant development by-laws and budget allocated to support the integration of urban EbA in the development planning	2025-09-30	0	0	The implementation of activities under this output could not be carried out due to delays in collaboration with UN-Habitat Nepal. Now the collaboration with UN-Habitat has been close to finalization. The implementation of the activities under this output will take place swiftly with the technical assistance from UN-Habitat Nepal.	MS
	Output 1.4. Policy briefs for revisions to national policies submitted to MoUD, MoFE and the NPC.	2025-06-30	0	0	Implementation of the activities under this output could not be carried out due to delays in collaboration with UN-Habitat Nepal. Now the collaboration process with UN-Habitat has come to the final stage. The implementation schedule has been revised to carry out the activities with technical assistance	MS



Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					from UN-Habitat Nepal from July 2024 onwards.	
	Output 1.5. Seven technical training modules and materials delivered for 175 KVDA and municipal staff on planning and implementing EbA interventions in the Kathmandu Valley.	2024-12-31	0	0	Implementation of the activities under this output could not be carried out as planned due to delays in collaboration with UN-Habitat Nepal. Now the collaboration process with UN-Habitat has been to the final stage. The activities will be carried out with the technical assistance from UN-Habitat Nepal from July 2024 onwards.	MS
2 Strengthened knowledge and awareness on EbA in the Kathmandu Valley	Output 2.1 Thirty research projects delivered within an ongoing research programs on EbA interventions in the Kathmandu Valley.	2025-12-31	0	10	On 24th of June 2024, MoU was established between Kathmandu Valley Development Authority (KVDA) and the Nepal Academy of Science and Technology (NAST), Government of Nepal to implement the research activities.	S
	Output 2.2. Public awareness-raising campaign implemented in all 3 districts of Kathmandu Valley through popular broadcast media on the effects of climate change and the role of EbA to address them.	2025-12-31	0	0	Activities under this output could not be implemented due to delays in recruiting a Communication Specialist. The process of recruiting a Communication Specialist has been started.	MS
	Output 2.3 EbA interventions implemented at 10 schools in 3 districts of the Kathmandu Valley to raise awareness on urban EbA.	2025-06-30	0	5	The implementation process was initiated.	MS
	Output 2.4: Web-based urban EbA knowledge-sharing platform developed to disseminate less learned and best practices nationally and internationally.	2025-06-30	0	20	A web-platform has been designed and established officially. The responsibilities of the information collection on climate risks, urban EbA	U

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					and lessons learned and dissemination on the web-platform have been assigned to the assistant engineer of this project.	
3 EbA interventions to establish climate resilient communities in the Kathmandu Valley.	Output 3.1: Site assessments conducted and participatory community planning undertaken in 5 municipalities across 3 districts for urban EbA interventions in Kathmandu Valley.	2025-12-31	0	10	Ecosystem site assessment process was initiated.	S
	Output 3.2: GIS-based EbA flood management decision-making tool developed for identifying future sites and interventions in three municipalities.	2025-06-30	0	5	Technical Working Group suggested to consult with Department of Hydrology and Meteorology, DHM (Government of Nepal) to identify the appropriate software product and plan accordingly to implement this activity. The consultation meeting with DHM has been planned.	MS
	Output 3.3: Flood management, erosion control and ground water recharge measures in 5 vulnerable public spaces in 5 municipalities across 3 districts.	2025-12-31	0	0	All the activities under this output will be implemented after the ecosystem site assessments provide the intervention design and cost estimation.	MS
	Output 3.4: Groundwater recharge wells, tree plantation, and permeable paving parking lots on 60 public building plots in 5 municipalities across 3 districts.	2025-03-30	0	10	The public building identification process started. Once the report is received, all three activities under this output will be implemented together.	S
	Output 3.5: 4,000 climate resilient trees planted and 10,000 cubic meter of conservation ponds constructed in the SNNP buffer zone.	2025-09-30	0	5	A consulting service provider procurement process was initiated to carry out the pond design and cost estimation.	MS
	Output 3.6: Implementation guide for the household-level EbA interventions developed based on a stakeholder engagement process	2024-03-30	0	100	The implementation guide for the household-level EbA interventions has	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	run by the 5 municipalities across 3 districts.				been prepared and will be used as a key reference document for designing the rainwater harvesting systems at private households. It will also be used to develop the urban farming technology (rooftop gardening). The guide is in the hardcopy format. The local governments and interested city dwellers can collect the hard copy (in photocopy version) from the Project Management Unit at KVDA.	
	Output 3.7: EbA interventions, including rainwater harvesting, household-level infiltration pits and urban farming/gardening implemented in 280 private households across 5 municipalities in the Kathmandu Valley.	2025-06-30	15	15	Private households were identified as planned in the previous reporting period. However, the households were re-identified and confirmed during this reporting time. According to the public procurement rules of the Government of Nepal, if the activity is implemented through User Groups, the private household needs to make a 20% contribution (in cash/kind) as well as 13% VAT in cash which is a huge amount. In this circumstance, the Office of Ward 7 of Kathmandu Metropolitan City and Budhanilkanth municipality wrote a letter to Uran EbA Project Management Unit/KVDA that they were not in a position to make a huge contribution to the implementation of this activity and suggested the Project Management Unit to	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					implement the activity through the tender process. Thus, it took us almost 6 months to determine the implementation modality of this activity. Now the activity will be implemented through the tender process.	
	Output 3.8: 4000 climate resilient trees planted in roadsides, along river banks and in public spaces in urban areas of the Kathmandu Valley.	2025-06-30	15	38	Total of 900 saplings are planted in this reporting period - 150 plants in Changunarayan municipality Ward 3, Jhaukhel, 200 plants in Changunarayan municipality Ward no 2, Duwakot road, 600 plants in Madhyapur Thimi municipality, Ward 3 & 4 and Suryabinayak municipality Ward no 5,7&8 along the Araniko Highway. The total plantation, including the previous year, is 1,525.	S

The Task Manager will decide on the relevant level of disaggregation (i.e. either at the output or activity level).

## 4 Risks

### 4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

Please refer to the Risk Help Sheet for more details on rating

Risk Factor	EA Rating	TM Rating
1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	Low	Low
2 Governance structure - Oversight	Low	Low
3 Implementation schedule	Moderate	Low
4 Budget	Low	Low
5 Financial Management	Low	Low
6 Reporting	Low	Low
7 Capacity to deliver	Low	Low

If any of the risk factors is rated a Moderate or higher, please include it in Table B below

### 4.2 Table B. Risk-log

#### Implementation Status (Current PIR)

Insert ALL the risks identified either at CEO endorsement (inc. safeguards screening), previous/current PIRs, and MTRs. Use the last line to propose a suggested consolidated rating.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
Sedimentation and water contamination in the project site	Outcome 3: Decreased vulnerability of communities in the Kathmandu Valley to the climate change impacts of flooding, landslides, and droughts. Output 3.3: Flood	M	L	L	L				↓	The Project does not foresee it as a major challenge. If sedimentation and contamination are a problem, it will implement the proposed mitigation measures (risk mitigation plan) effectively.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
	management. erosion. control. and groundwater recharge measures in 5 vulnerable public spaces in 5 municipalities across 3 districts.									
Climate risks and extreme climate events impact on project interventions.	Outcomes 1-3	M	M	M	M					The risk is medium because the project sites are impacted by climate risks and extreme climate events like urban flooding. water scarcity landslides etc. EbA interventions are planned to address these climate vulnerabilities. The project needs to ensure that the EbA interventions will not be impacted by extreme climate events. The likely natural hazards in the project locations are landslide and flooding. The flooding hazard may impact the tree plantation sites, rainwater harvesting at private and public properties. The landslide may affect the project while implementing the restoration of Chyasindole urban forest ecosystems, Tokha open space ecosystem, Nil Barahi forest ecosystem. Sedimentation and water contamination in the project site is identified as medium risk in SRIF and safeguard expert has recommended this to be monitored regularly.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
High rate of staff turnover within project management and steering committee.	All outcomes & outputs	L	L	M	L					The new project manager has been hired on 1st of January 2024 and the project implementation has been going on well.
Risk of low community ownership of project activities and interventions post-project implementation.	Output 3	L	L	L	L					Project Operation Manual has been prepared. Consultation with the local governments and local communities shows their strong interest towards the project. Local people's participation in the implementation project activity such as identification of conservation pond construction site. proactive participation in the tree plantation demonstrate there is high community ownership toward the project.
Loss of political support at post-project implementation	All outcomes & outputs	L	L	L	L					Local political leaders show their support to KVDA with pressure to implement the project. Their participation in the meeting with local governments were encouraging.
Limited technical on-the-ground expertise for implementing project interventions.	All outcomes & outputs	M	M	M	L					The PMU/KVDA will mobilize its technical staff for monitoring of the ground works. PMU has hired two assistant civil engineers with good understanding of EbA principles. At the same time. if required KVDA will mobilize temporary technical person for monitoring and supervision of the

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										ground works from the contingency. Additionally, technical assistance provided by the UN Habitat and Nepal Academy of Science and Technology (NAST) will meet the needs of technical expertise on the ground.
Interventions are not cost-effective.	Outcome 3	L	L	L	L					The ecosystem site assessment for EbA intervention/hybrid intervention are underway. As much as possible, the ecosystem restoration and protection will be implemented through EbA cost effective measures.
Groundwater recharge results in groundwater contamination	Outcome 3	M	M	L	L					The groundwater recharge technology adopted in this project has a device that filters the rainwater. So there is no possibility of groundwater contamination.
Pandemic issues like covid 19 resulting delay in the project	All outcomes & outputs	N/A	M	L	L					No more pandemic now
		M	L	L	L				↓	The overall risk is low.



### 4.3 Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks

Additional mitigation measures for the next periods

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
<p>The risk is medium because the project sites are impacted by climate risks and extreme climate events like urban flooding, water scarcity landslides etc. EbA interventions are planned to address these climate vulnerabilities. The project needs to ensure that the EbA interventions will not be impacted by extreme climate events. The likely natural hazards in the project locations are landslide and flooding. The flooding hazard may impact the tree plantation sites, rainwater harvesting at private and public properties. The landslide may affect the project while implementing the restoration of Chyasindole urban forest ecosystems,</p>	<p>No activities were implemented under outcome 3/output 3.3 and output 3.5</p>	<p>Assessment process of the four urban ecosystems (Nil Barahi urban forest ecosystem, Nagdaha urban wetland ecosystem, Chyasindol urban forest ecosystem, and Tokha open space/park ecosystem at Gale) was initiated in this reporting period. The study considers potential risks and mitigation measures under outcome 3.3/output 3.3 and output 3.5.</p>	<p>The project will develop the safeguard plans for ecosystem restoration and protection works and will be implemented accordingly while removing sediments in Nagdah wetland, implementing landslide control construction work in Nil Barahi forest, conservation pond construction in Budhanilkantha municipality at the Dhobikhola River (SNNP buffer zone) and Chysindole forest ecosystem protection in Budhanilkantha municipality.</p>	<p>During the EbA interventions for restoration and maintenances of the ecosystem's</p>	<p>KVDA/Project Management Unit, concerned municipalities and contractors.</p>

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
Tokha open space ecosystem, Nil Barahi forest ecosystem. Sedimentation and water contamination in the project site is identified as medium risk in SRIF and safeguard expert has recommended this to be monitored regularly.					

High Risk (H): There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks. Significant Risk (S): There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks. Moderate Risk (M): There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks. Low Risk (L): There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

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## 5 Amendment - GeoSpatial

### Project Minor Amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines. Please tick each category for which a change occurred in the fiscal year of reporting and provide a description of the change that occurred in the textbox. You may attach supporting document as appropriate

### 5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment (TM)

Minor Amendments	Changes
Results Framework:	No
Components and Cost:	No
Institutional and implementation arrangements:	No
Financial Management:	No
Implementation Schedule:	
Executing Entity:	No
Executing Entity Category:	No
Minor project objective change:	No
Safeguards:	No
Risk analysis:	No
Increase of GEF financing up to 5%:	No
Location of project activity:	No
Other:	No

### Minor amendments

Implementation of activities under Outcome 1 (all activities) to be implemented with technical assistance from UN-Habitat Nepal from 15 July 2024 to 31 December 2025. Activities under Output 2.1 (Outcome 2) will be implemented in collaboration Nepal Academy of Science and Technology (NAST) from July 2024 to December 2025. Activities under Output 2.2 and 2.3 (Outcome 2) will be implemented from July 2024 to December 2025. And, activities under Outcome 3 will be implemented from July 2024 to December 2025.

## 5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions (TM)

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision

GEO Location Information:

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as OpenStreetMap or GeoNames use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking here

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
Nagdaha wetland ecosystem	27.62456	85.33331		Nagdaha wetland ecosystem is located in Lalitpur Metropolitan City. Ward no 24. Dhapakhel in the Kathmandu Valley.	
Chyasindole forest ecosystem	27.757161	85.337433		Chyasindole forest ecosystem lies in Budhanilkantha municipality at Kathmandu Valley.	
Nilbarahi forest ecosystem	27.697589	85.396353		Nilbarahi forest lies in Madhyaput Thimi municipality at Kathmandu Valley.	
Conversation pond ecosystem construction site	27.762642	85.364342		The conservation pond ecosystem construction site is located in Budhanilkanth	

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
				municipality (wards no 13 and 2)	
Roadside tree ecosystem (plantation) sites	27.674533	85.397511		The sites are located Chardobator intersection in Madhyapur municipality to Suryabinayak in Suryabinayak municipality	
Duwakot roadside tree ecosystem (plantation site-1)	27.68105	85.409894		It is located in Changunarayan municipality	
Jhaukhel roadside tree ecosystem (plantation site)	27.696083	85.428658		It is located in Changunaran municipality	
Balkumari Bishnubhir community forest ecosystem (plantation site)	27.67763	85.384388		It is located in Madhyapur Thimi municipality	
Rudreshwor Mahadev temple area roadside tree ecosystem (plantation site)	27.720544	85.342777		It is located in Kathmandu Metropolitan City ward no 7	
Nikoshera roadside tree ecosystem (plantation site)	27.086997	85.393863		It is located in Madhyaapur Thimi municipality	
Duwakot roadside tree ecosystem (plantation site-2)	27.687238	85.41245		It is located in Changunarayan municipality	
Byasi to Jhaukhel roadside tree ecosystem (plantation site)	27.684183	85.430197		It is located in Changunarayan municipality	
Sainik Pratisthan to Jhaling roadside ecosystem (tree plantation site)	27.683858	85.446411		It is located in Changunarayan municipality	
Suryabinayak administrative	27.664544	85.404844		It is located in Suryabinayak	

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
building roadside tree ecosystem (tee plantation site)				municipality	
Nakkhukhola corridor roadside tree ecosystem (plantation site)	27.664972	85.301680		It is located in Lalitpur Metropolitan City	
Sintitar urban park ecosystem	27.689788	85.397714		It is located in Madhyapur Thimi municipality	

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate. \*

N/A

[Annex any linked geospatial file]

**Additional Supporting Documents:**

Filename	File Uploaded By	File Uploaded At	
Annex_5_Output3.7_HH level EbA_stakeholders.xlsx	Executing Agency	2024-07-29 16:13:33	<a href="#"><u>Download</u></a>
Annex_4_Gender response_PIR_2023_24.docx	Executing Agency	2024-07-29 16:13:33	<a href="#"><u>Download</u></a>
Annex_2_Stakeholders engagement list_PIR_2023_24.xlsx	Executing Agency	2024-07-29 16:13:33	<a href="#"><u>Download</u></a>
Annex_1_Cofinance_PIR_2023_24.xls	Executing Agency	2024-07-29 16:13:33	<a href="#"><u>Download</u></a>
Annex 3_Stakeholder engagement report_2023_2024.docx	Executing Agency	2024-07-29 16:13:33	<a href="#"><u>Download</u></a>