

# GEF - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

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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> 5203	<b>Umoja WBS:</b> SB-008696
<b>SMA IPMR ID:</b> 35104	<b>Grant ID:</b> S1-32LDL-000045
<b>Project Short Title:</b> EbA II	
<b>Project Title:</b> Catalyzing Ecosystem Restoration for Climate Resilient Natural Capital and Rural Livelihoods in Degraded Forests and Rangelands of Nepal.	
<b>Duration months planned:</b>	48
<b>Duration months age:</b>	51
<b>Project Type:</b>	Full Sized Project (FSP)
<b>Parent Programme if child project:</b>	N/A
<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>	\$ 5,246,475.00
<b>Co-financing amount:</b>	\$ 11,039,000.00
<b>Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval:</b>	2015-08-11
<b>UNEP Project Approval Date:</b>	2018-04-04
<b>Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force):</b>	2018-05-25
<b>Date of Inception Workshop, if available:</b>	2019-02-01
<b>Date of First Disbursement:</b>	2019-02-01
<b>Total disbursement as of 30 June 2024:</b>	\$ 421,699,587.00
<b>Total expenditure as of 30 June:</b>	\$ 382,463,898.00
<b>Midterm undertaken?:</b>	Yes

<b>Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken:</b>	2022-09-19
<b>Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken:</b>	2022-09-19
<b>Completion Date Planned - Original PCA:</b>	2024-12-31
<b>Completion Date Revised - Current PCA:</b>	2025-06-30
<b>Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:</b>	2024-12-01
<b>Expected Financial Closure Date:</b>	2025-06-30

## 1.2 Project Description

### Background and scope of the project

Nepal is ranked one of the most vulnerable countries in the world to natural disasters and is exposed to different hazards such as flood, landslides, glacial lake outburst flood, thunderstorms, cold wave, droughts and earthquakes. The country is also highly vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change leading to consistent rising trends in annual mean temperature, extreme rainfall events, increasing frequency and intensity of floods, GLOFs and droughts. In view of the above, efforts are being made to explore options in which nature can provide solutions to the development challenges, enabling local communities and societies at large to adapt and cope with the effects of climate change on the long run. This project intends to build, consolidate and value add on the good practices and lessons learned from earlier flagship EbA and EbA south projects and other similar practices conducted by the government and development partners.

### Project implementation modality

The project is being implemented by MoFE as the lead executing agency and UNEP as the implementing agency. Department of Livestock and Department of Agriculture under the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD) are the collaborating partners. At the local level, the project works closely with the four municipalities and six rural municipalities and three Division Forest Offices to implement field level activities.

The project covers two distinct physiographic regions; midhills -Achham and Salyan districts and high mountain-Dolakha district. A total of ten local municipalities (four Municipalities and six Rural municipalities) come under the project jurisdiction. Achham district has three municipalities: Sanfebagar municipality, Ramaroshan and Mellekh Rural Municipality. Salyan district has Bangad-Kupinde Municipality and Kumakh-Malika Rural Municipality. Similarly, Dolakha district has Bhimeshwor and Jiri Municipality and Gaurishankar, Kalinchowk and Shailung Rural Municipality. A total of 18 wards of the ten Municipalities are under the project working areas. Each one of the project districts has six working wards. Achham district has six wards (Babla, Bhatakatiya, Ramaroshan, Rishidaha 1, Rishidaha 2, and Sodasha), six wards fall under Salyan district (Devasthal, Ganjaripipal 6, Ghanjaripipal 7, Mulkhola 4, Mulkhola 5, and Suikot 2) and Dolakha district has six wards (Khare 8, Lakuridanda 9, Lapilang 5, Lapilang 6, Magapauwa 4 and Jiri 5). A total of 11,453 households with a population of 56,170 will benefit from EbA interventions.

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The Project has three outcomes:

Outcome 1: Increased capacity of Government Officials and Local User Groups to implement EbA through enhanced institutional arrangements, inter-sectoral collaboration and research

Outcome2: National Policies and strategies strengthened to promote EbA implementation

Outcome 3: EbA implemented and monitored by User groups to restore forests and rangelands in the mid-hills of Accham and Salyan and high mountains of Dolakha to decrease the sensitivity of local communities to climate change

### 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>	Ministry of Environment of Nepal in partnership with Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation and Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives.
<b>names of Other Project Partners</b>	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD)
<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>	Dr. Buddi Sagar Poudel
<b>Project Manager</b>	Top B. Khatri
<b>Finance Manager</b>	Shreedhar P Adhikari
<b>Communications Lead, if relevant</b>	Kumar Gurung

## 2 Overview of Project Status

### 2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

<b>UNEP Current Subprogramme(s):</b>	Thematic: Climate action subprogramme,Thematic: Nature action subprogramme
<b>UNEP previous Subprogramme(s):</b>	1. Climate Stability2. Living in harmony with nature
<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: (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> <li>• Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</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> <li>• 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning</li> <li>• 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth, and local and marginalized communities</li> <li>• 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally</li> <li>• 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species</li> </ul>
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## 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	

Implementation Status 2024: 6th 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	6th PIR	S	S	L
FY 2023	5th PIR	S	S	L
FY 2022	4th PIR	S	S	L
FY 2021	3rd PIR	S	S	L
FY 2020	2nd PIR	MS	MS	L
FY 2019	1st PIR	S	S	M
FY 2018				
FY 2017				
FY 2016				
FY 2015				

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## Summary of status

### Progress

During this reporting period, the project has undertaken various activities under the three outcomes. The detailed progress is presented hereunder.

Under outcome 1: Increased capacity of national and local government institutions in Nepal to adapt to climate change by implementing EbA in degraded forests and rangelands in mid-hill and high mountain areas

### Progress Review and Workplan Workshop

With the objectives of preparing detailed implementation plan and aligning annual workplan (July 2023 – June 2024), PMU organized a 3 Day Half Yearly Progress Review and Work plan workshop between 23rd -25th August 2023. The workshop included sharing programmatic and financial progress as well as planning for remaining period of the project. The Technical Advisor presented a summary of the sustainability plan to be undertaken in the remaining period. The emphasis on the sustainability of EbA II interventions and outcomes was also echoed by the National Project Director, Dr. Buddhi Sagar Poudel who advised the project team for timely completion of activities and achievement of targets as planned for the year 2023/24.

### Ninth PSC Meeting

On 7th February 2024, the 9th Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting was held under the chair of Dr. Deepak Kumar Kharal, Secretary, Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE). The meeting was attended by representatives from concerned government ministries and units. Key objectives of the meeting were sharing of the cumulative work progress of EbA II and endorsement and approval of Annual Work Plan (AWP) for year 2024. Task Manager from UNEP attended the meeting and briefly shared remarks on the project and joint undertaking of Government of Nepal and UNEP. While endorsement and approval of Annual Work Plan (AWP) was the major outcome of the meeting, the committee provided direction to EbA II project to plan and expedite remaining activities.

### Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Training for project team

From 21- 23 November 2023, PMU organized an in-house 3-Day GIS training for District Project Coordinators (DPCs) and officers from CCMD to capacitate project team on GIS and improve their skills to use GIS tools (E.g., Google Earth). The training followed a participatory approach including methodologies such as interactive learning, group exercises and practical exercises. As part of the hands-on learning experience, participants were tasked to develop cartographic map with EbA information embedded, marking the location in google earth and watershed delineation of the working sites using DEM. Participation in this training has helped DPCs use GIS in their day-to-day work.



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Under output 1.2: Training provided for national, district and local stakeholders on identifying, prioritizing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating EbA interventions, In this reporting period, the last cohort of central level government officials received 5-Day training on identifying, prioritizing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating EbA interventions. In total, 21 central level government officials enhanced their knowledge and skills on EbA. With this training event, all training events planned under the project have been completed. In total, 228 national and district government officials and 504 community leaders have been trained on EbA planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. More on the progress of this output is below:

#### Training on EbA Planning, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation for central level government officials

PMU organized a 5-Day residential training on EbA planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation for additional pool of central-level government officials from 12th September 2023. A total of 21 government officials (F: 5, M: 16) participated in the training. Participating groups comprised of representatives from MoFE (2), MoALD(1), DoFSC (2), DoE (1), DoL (1), DoA (1), DNPWC (1), DoPR (1), FRTC (7), President Chure program (2) and AFU (2). The training was led and facilitated by NCASEE of the project who ensured the delivery of the training prioritized equal participation and insightful contribution to the discussion. Participants learnt about EbA planning and implementation, periodic monitoring of EbA, long term impact and respective roles and responsibilities for monitoring and evaluating EbA initiatives. In addition, participants were trained on Adaptation, Livelihood and Ecosystem Planning (ALivE) tool which is a computer-based tool to organise and analyse information for EbA planning. According to Pre and post-test evaluation results, the training has resulted in improved understanding with a 21% average increase in awareness level. By the end of this year, a cumulative 228 government officials (F:45, M: 183) have been trained in EbA planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

#### Output 1.3: National campaigns implemented, and district level collaboration facilitated on EbA approaches and benefits, including lessons learned in component 3.

Under this output, International Mountain Day was marked on 11th December 2023 in schools of Salyan district. Key messages raising awareness raising on climate change, EbA approaches and benefits were the highlight of the event. Similarly, project also celebrated National Paddy Day on 29th June in coordination with working r/municipalities raising awareness on significance of restoration and EbA. Similarly, radio jingles and dialogue-based PSA have been aired through Community Information Network for EbA awareness raising. More on the progress of this output is as below:

#### International Mountain Day 2023

The project marked International Mountain Day on 11th December 2023 with the theme "Restoring Mountain Ecosystem" at Narayan Secondary School in Kumakh Rural Municipality, Salyan district. The event served as a sub-national awareness campaign and students from the school spread key messages on the environment, climate change and the relationship between ecosystem and communities. Planting of saplings such as Dhupi, Chiuri, Tuni, Guava, Lemon, and Bottlebrush, around the premises of school was undertaken as part of the event.

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## World Environment Day 2024

Likewise, under the theme “Our Land, Our Future”, World Environment Day was marked with an interaction program titled “Environment issues in Nepal and way forward” organized by MoFE on 5th June. The project provided logistics support for the program that was attended by representatives from concerned government, non-government agencies and media such as MoFE, Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), Ministry of Energy, Water Resources and Irrigation (MoEWRI), Lalitpur Metropolitan, Tokha Municipality Forest Research and Training Center (FRTC), Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FNCCI), National print and digital television etc. In total, 74 officials (F; 24, M: 50) from different agencies participated in the interaction program. The representing agencies made commitments to prioritize pollution control and environment conservation in annual plan and budgeting, use recycle bags and avoid plastic bags to ensure no harm to environment and public health and awareness raising on waste management, plastic use, pollution and environmental issues.

## Radio Jingles and PSA on EbA

To further raise awareness on EbA, the project worked with Community Information Network (CIN) to produce and air radio jingle in Gandharva and dialogue-based PSA through 318 local radios/FM. Radio jingles and PSAs highlighted the issue of climate change impact and disseminated information on EbA. Estimated that over 90 lakhs (9 million) people listened to the radio jingles and PSAs. These jingles and PSAs were aired until the end of June 2024.

## Media Fellowship Programme

To materialize media’s responsible and effective representations on forestry, climate change and ecosystem-based adaptation issues, EbA media fellowship programme was launched in May 2024. The fellowship programme aims to bring out the stories, experiences, challenges as well as positive initiatives on climate change and ecosystem-based adaptation issues in the three project working districts, namely, Dolakha, Achham and Salyan district. In total, 18 media personnel (Dolakha: 8, Achham: 6 and Salyan:4) have been oriented on the fellowship program. In the upcoming 5-6 months, these selected media personnel will develop stories, articles, news, radio interviews and TV programs.

## Output 1.4: Primary, secondary and tertiary educational programmes developed on EbA best practices.

Under this output, EbA curricula for grade 6-8 have been printed by Bhimeshwor Municipality of Dolakha district and rolled out in 29 public schools of the municipality. Likewise, the project has started the process for replication of EbA model curriculum for grades other than 6-8. More on the progress of this output is as below:

## EbA Curriculum for School Education Programme

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During this reporting period, Bhimeshwor Municipality has printed the EbA curricula for grades 6-8 and rolled out in 29 government schools. A total of 1,864 students comprising 557 students from class six, 610 from class seven and 697 students from grade eight benefitted from the curricula. Building on to the success of the same, PMU has also initiated the process to replicate this curriculum across the country with the support of the Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration, a member in the Project Steering Committee. For this, PMU has organized meetings with experts including representatives from CCMD exploring avenues to prototype curriculum for grades other than 6-8. In the upcoming months, the project has plans to coordinate with Curriculum Development Centre (CDC) to navigate the process of curriculum development.

#### Mid-term Progress Review of PhD Research Grants

Nepal Academy of Science and Technology (NAST) organized a mid-term progress review event on 7th March 2024 to observe the progress of five PhD research till now and provide experts feedback and suggestions to the grantees. In the upcoming days, NAST has plans to organize a national level seminar and develop compendium as per their final deliverables. So far, in total, 40 research grants have been provided by the project of which 20 were for Bachelor's, 15 for Master's and 5 for PhD research. 23 (58%) grantees are female. With the research works undertaken by the students, it is expected that the knowledge and understanding on EbA will deepen further contributing to improved technical and practical capacity of EbA initiatives in Nepal.

#### Theme Papers

PMU has developed three theme papers to generate evidence of its work impacts. These theme papers are 1) Impact of EbA Curricula in generating awareness on CC & EbA in Bhimeshwor Municipality, Dolakha; 2) Assessment of increased water yield as a result of EbA interventions in three districts and 3) Climate change mitigation benefit. The project experts contributed in development of the theme papers. As of June, Curriculum theme paper has been included in the book under the title "Forests and Climate Change: Biological Perspectives on Impact, Adaptation, and Mitigation Strategies 2024 Edition". [https://www.amazon.com/Forests-Climate-Change-Biological-Perspectives/dp/9819739047/ref=monarch\\_sidesheet](https://www.amazon.com/Forests-Climate-Change-Biological-Perspectives/dp/9819739047/ref=monarch_sidesheet). It will be published on August 29, 2024. Once published, PDF will be shared by the publishing house. The theme paper on Climate Change Mitigation Benefit is yet to be published. On the other hand, the theme paper on Water Yield is still under review.

In this reporting period, project activities have also been covered by different media, mostly local. In Dolakha, a local news media Madhyana Daily recently published an article on rangeland activity i.e., Yak shed constructed in Kalinchowk 5 and 6 and how it has helped the lives of herders <https://madhyanhadaily.com/post/1659>. The same media published another article on the plantation of 8 thousand saplings of Napier, Nigalo (Himalyan Bamboo), Bamboo and Amriso (broom grass) in Kalinchowk 5 near the landslide prone area. The article further highlights how plantation will not only reduce the risk of landslides but also create opportunities for income generation. The project has been coordinating regularly with local media for appropriate coverage of project activities and wider sharing of EbA and benefits.

Under outcome 2: National Policies and strategies strengthened to promote EbA implementation.

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Under this outcome, three draft policy briefs aimed at influencing the policy arena have been finalized. These include a) rangeland restoration b) Integration of EbA into Community based Forest management and c) Restoration & enhancement of agroecosystems through plantations and agroforestry on private lands. The project has developed EbA upscaling strategy and financing plan that is targeted to local, provincial, and federal governments and stakeholders to integrate EbA into their forestry, biodiversity, wetland and watershed sectors policy, regulatory and operational instruments. It further supports the federal Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE), provincial ministries responsible for climate change to design, plan, and implement federal and provincial EbA projects. Similarly, Project has drafted EbA Upscaling plan which is currently under discussion and will be submitted to CCMD/MoFE and UNEP very soon. The plan will serve as a guide for future adaptation projects to take up learning and best practices for effective implementation.

Under Outcome 3: EbA implemented and monitored by user groups to restore forests and rangelands in the mid-hills of Achham and Salyan and high mountains of Dolakha to decrease sensitivity of local communities to climate change.

Under this outcome, the project has undertaken a wide range of activities ranging from restoration works to community livelihood options to build community resilience.

Output 3.1: A number of ha of forests restored by the project in selected wards using EbA.

Under this output, a total of 476 hectares of degraded forests have been restored this year with a cumulative restoration of 750 hectares to date i.e. 86% of the cumulative forest restoration target of year 2024 (870 ha) and 75% of overall forest restoration target (1000 ha) has been achieved.

Output 3.2: A number of ha of rangelands reseeded by the project in selected wards using EbA.

Likewise, 102 hectares of degraded rangelands have been restored this year, with a total cumulative restoration of 319 hectares. As part of the rangeland restoration efforts, 32 sheds for livestock have been constructed out of which 8 are yak sheds, 22 are goat sheds and 2 are sheep sheds.

Output 3.3: A number of operational management plans updated to include EbA interventions as part of VDC adaptation strategies.

A total of 6 Community Forestry Operational Management Plans (CFMP), have been updated with the integration of EbA criteria i.e. total of 138 CFMP updated against 100 targeted.

Output 3.4: A number of techniques introduced in selected wards to conserve topsoil and water.

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As part of topsoil and water conservation, 113 hectares of terraces have been improved/constructed this year to a cumulative improvement of 603 hectares of terraces for the conservation of agricultural land and control of torrents/runoff. Similarly, a total of 95 filtering dams have been constructed this year, with a cumulative total of 221 filtering dams constructed to date. These filtering dams play a crucial role in slowing runoff, reducing water erosion, retaining sediment, and promoting water filtration. Additionally, 35 water conservation ponds have been constructed this year as part of water conservation efforts, with a cumulative total of 99 water conservation ponds constructed/rehabilitated so far.

Output 3.5: Community Livelihood Improvement Plans (CLIPs) produced from forests, rangelands and agro ecosystems and implemented with local communities.

Under CLIPs, 32 community livelihood improvement plans had been identified in the last report reporting. Based on plans, 30 income generation groups have been formed (Achham - 14, Dolakha – 13 and Salyan – 13) and income generation options have been implemented in all 10 r/municipalities. The income generation options implemented are Potato chips processing unit, cadmium processing unit, turmeric processing unit, milk cooling center, Allo processing unit (Training and Truss House), mushroom farming training and constructed, mushroom farming tunnel, Timur farming, orange farming and bamboo handicraft training; seasonal tunnel vegetable farming; and bamboo handicraft training, Beekeeping training and hive distribution, Sisno (stinging nettle) powder processing training, Potato chips production and marketing support, Ginger cultivation and peanut cultivation.

#### Audit 2022 and 2023

Audit exercise of 2022 was conducted by the Office of the Auditor General (OAG) and the team undertook a field visit to Dolakha and Salyan from 30th July to 13th August 2023 for verification of financial transaction. While the audit exit meeting was held on 5th November 2023, the OAG submitted final audit report on 12th December 2023 which was duly disseminated to CCMD, MoFE and UNEP. In addition, an audit entry meeting for 2023 was held on 18th June 2024. After financial verification of PMU, the OAG team undertook field visit to Achham for verification of financial transaction and site visits from 24th – 29th June 2024. After the Achham visit, the team will visit Dolakha district in week commencing 8th July 2024. The report is expected to be finalized by 15th July 2024.

#### Project Exit Strategy and Plan

As the project is approaching the end of implementation period, field level activities have been conducted in full swing. On the other side, PMU and CCMD have jointly developed project exit strategy and prepared plan for sustainability of the project outcomes and outputs and ensure ownership is appropriately transferred to local communities and government bodies. Furthermore, based on the recommendations of MTR and project priority, CCMD has devised strategies and actions that align with the Exit Strategy to fulfil the overarching thrust of sustainability. PMU has already rolled out the plan and is under implementation since March 2024.

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## Monitoring Visits

In this reporting period, rounds of field monitoring visits were undertaken to observe key project interventions and provide relevant recommendations for improved implementation. Below is the list of visits made:

Account Officer, Meteorologist and Section Officer from MoFE undertook field monitoring visit to Achham and Salyan district between 7th and 14th December 2023. Observation and monitoring were the key objectives of the visit. The visiting team interacted with DFOs, ward & municipal representatives and beneficiaries to hear their perspectives and experiences on EbA II project. They also took part in International Mountain Day celebration and observed project activities such as restoration works, filtering dams, harvesting ponds, recharge ponds, Beekeeping, turmeric processing enterprise and Timur (Pepper) processing unit.

Between 27th March and 4th April 2024, Under-Secretary, CCMD-MoFE and NPC, Technical Advisor and NPM of EbA II, undertook a joint field monitoring visit in Salyan and Achham district with an objective to undertake review of the ongoing project interventions of the FY 2080/2081 (July 2023 – June 2024) and to emphasize increased focus and guidance on the restoration targets set forth by the project, and engage with local level bodies (R/Municipalities) for continuation of the EbA ground actions in the post project situation through allocation of annual budget for EbA interventions during their planning cycles.

Likewise, a team comprising of Under-Secretary, CCMD-MoFE, NPM, AFO and M&EO of EbA II undertook monitoring visit in Dolakha district between 1st and 5th April 2024. Key objectives of the visit included increased focus and guidance on the restoration targets and engaging with local level bodies (R/Municipalities) for continuation of the EbA ground actions in the post project situation.

Between 12th and 21st May, Forest Officer from MoFE and M&EO of the project undertook joint monitoring visit to Salyan and Achham district for monitoring of the past and ongoing project interventions and emphasize timely achievement of project targets. The visit was helpful in taking comparative observation of how processes, results and effectiveness of a particular project activity can vary depending on different factors such as location, gender, caste/ethnicity, local government's interest etc.

In addition, field based DPCs have been making regular field visits to ensure activities are conducted as per the working procedure meeting all quality standards and technical criteria especially for construction and rehabilitation works.

Beside routine implementation, the project supported recently held International Expert Dialogue on Mountains, People and Climate Change on 22-23 May 2024 organized by Government of Nepal (MoFE). The event was organized with an aim to strengthen, coordinate, and prioritize mountain-based actions in the context of climate change and encourage mountain countries and agencies to collaborate on UNFCCC mountain work programs and mandates. The project supported with visibility materials such as souvenir bags, invitation cards and covered the cost for mobilization of 25 volunteers for the event. During the preparatory phase of the event, PMU provided support in setting up of Secretariat office for the event and provided technical contribution to the development of the event.

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Furthermore, on 19th June, NPM participated in a learning workshop organized by the Australian Embassy in Nepal. The program was organized to provide platform for practitioners from government and non-government organisations to share their experiences with technology/practices, innovations, and locally led adaptation solutions, as well as to explore opportunities for future collaboration with government and non-government stakeholders. Representatives from LIBIRD, iDE, Practical Action, WFP, MoALD, Mott MacDonald, IWMI, ICIMOD CDAFN, ASHA project and WWF participated in the workshop. It was also an opportunity for the project to share how tailored EbA interventions are being implemented using innovative approaches and tools and what outcomes and impacts have been unfolded so far as a result.

Likewise, from 27th – 30th June 2024, project participated in National Conservation Forum organized by Nepal National Committee (NNC) of IUCN members. The theme for the forum was “Restoring ecosystems through nature-based solutions”. The objective of the event was to bring together concerned government agencies and conservation partners across the country to discuss and explore how nature and the environment can be conserved and valued to meet national and international commitments. One other objective of the forum was to provide a platform for agencies to share learning, experiences and insights on environmental challenges and cross-cutting issues. The project used the platform (a talk programme) to present EbA II works including rationales, interventions, impacts and scaling up recommendations.

Centred around the topic “Scaling up ecosystem-based adaptation for a resilient future”, discussion on EbA upscaling was held after the presentation. Representatives from various concerned agencies participated in the forum such as ICIMOD, NTNC, NEFEJ, WWF, WCEL, BCN, Hoste Hainse, IUCN, NHRC, ECCA, CODEFUND etc. From PMU, National Public Education Expert, Dr. Deependra Joshi facilitated EbA’s participation in the event who is also the General Secretary of IUCN Nepal National Committee. In addition, a stall was set up with project IEC materials (EbA Poster, Educational toolkit, brochure etc.) for dissemination during the event. The education toolkit “Green Resource Book” was launched by Minister of Forests and Environment Mr. Nawal Kishor Sah Sudi in the opening day program of the event.

To foster synergy and wider dissemination of EbA, PMU held a meeting with UN-FAO (BN4) programme team on 29th November 2023. There were acquainted with the EbA II project, implementation modality and financial procedures. Similarly, on 4th January 2024, a meeting was held between EbA II and urban EbA team to discuss the progress of both projects and promote cross-learning. The PMU of EbA II shared status of project implementation and progress updates to the date. During the meeting, the EbA II PMU team provided insights and guidance to Urban EbA team on financial and procurement related business including clarity on procedures and operational issues.

### Challenges

Although Project has made good stride towards achieving set targets, a the project faced challenges that impacted the implementation. Some key challenges encountered during the reporting period include:

Due to the wrong budget heading entry in government’s budget system namely LMBIS for forest restoration works for one of the project districts (Achham), activities contributing to forest restoration was halted for over two months posing serious uncertainty to timely completion and achievement of the target set forth. PMU was aware

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of the magnitude of the issue if it remains unresolved and exploring all the avenues to resolve the issue. Most specifically, PMU was continuously following up with MoFE and MoF and pushing for speeding up resolution. As per latest financial expenditure records, only 4 million Nepali Rupees (13%) could be expended out of total 30 million.

The delay in disbursement of conditional grants to municipalities and division forest offices and delay in approval of working procedures by MoF has impacted timely implementation of planned activities. As a result, in the first six months of the reporting period, no field activities were accomplished, and only preparatory activities were conducted that did not require approval of working procedure and fund disbursement to start.

Due to delay in 4th tranche fund disbursement (of Nepali fiscal year 2080/81), municipalities and division forest offices have not been able to make final payments for activities completed recently. Since PMU has not yet received funds from UNEP, project could not disburse the fund to field. As per annual workplan 2024, the budget allocated for 2024 has already been recorded in government's financial system LMBIS and PMU is facing difficulties in convincing municipalities and DFOs on delay in disbursement of fund. Municipalities and DFOs have been continuously following up with the project.

#### Major Achievements

The Ninth Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting, chaired by the Secretary of MoFE approved the annual workplan for 2024 (Nepali fiscal year 2080/81). The committee also directed the project team to achieve the remaining targets within the set timeline and develop exit strategy and plan, document best practices and learning and develop project completion report and oversee terminal evaluation of the project.

The last cohort of central level government officials (21 officials) have been trained on EbA planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. All capacity building events for government stakeholders have been completed by the end of this reporting period which saw 228 government officials at central and district level being capacitated.

To strategically transfer the assets and achievements of the project to the local communities and collaborating and implementing agencies, PMU and CCMD have jointly developed project exit strategy and plan. PMU has rolled out the plan and has been under implementation since the start of March 2024. As envisioned, the plan will facilitate project withdrawal process to ensure sustainability of outcome and output level achievements.

Forest restoration works and CLIPs related activities under DFO in Dolakha and Salyan districts are completed. Whereas in Achham district, due to wrong budget heading in government's budget system i.e., LMBIS, forest restoration work was halted. After numerous efforts by PMU and CCMD, the issue was finally resolved but only in the last week of June which according to DFO Achham was too late to go further with restoration works. Apart from Achham issue, all project activities in all three districts are near completion. DPCs have been working closely with municipal, ward and DFO officials for accelerated implementation.



Three policy briefs and EbA Upscaling Strategy and Financing Plan have been finalized and up for endorsement by CCMD (MoFE).

Media Fellowship programme has been launched in May 2024. Case stories, news articles, journals, radio podcasts and TV programmes will be produced on environment, climate change and ecosystem-based adaptation issues. The programme will also help boost media capacity on reporting and knowledge sharing on environment, climate change and ecosystem-based adaptation.

Three theme papers have been produced on Impact of EbA Curricula in generating awareness on CC & EbA in Bhimeshwor Municipality (Dolakha); Assessment of increased water yield as a result of EbA interventions in three districts and Climate change mitigation benefit. The papers are currently in the process for publication.

Rating:

The overall rating for the project is satisfactory. Most of the outcome and output achievements are in the range of 75 – 95% and the project is on right tract to achieve the targets in remaining timeframe. Some of the targets have exceeded the target and the percentage appears high, especially number of beneficiaries against the target of 1,220. However, if the beneficiaries are assessed against the total population of the intervention sites, the outreach is 61%, which is justified.

The rating of the outcome is satisfactory. The outcome related to capacity building and training has exceeded the target, but the overall rating is satisfactory.

The overall rating for outputs is also rated satisfactory as out of 12 outputs, 10 outputs are satisfactory while 2 are highly satisfactory.

## 2.4 Co Finance

<b>Planned Co-finance:</b>	\$ 22,365,714
<b>Actual to date:</b>	21,410,377
<b>Progress</b>	<p><b>Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges:</b></p> <p>Total co-finance reported: USD 21,410,377 (96%)            Co-finance in this reporting period: USD 1,663,328            Co-finance reported in previous PIR: USD 19,747,049            In this reporting period, USD 57,862 is reported as in-kind co-finance from MoFE reported for administrative support mostly in the form of office space, staffing and office supplies. MoFE is hosting the PMU as well as government official supports the projects, especially NPD and NPC are government</p>

	<p>officials supporting the project. The space and time of these personnel are reported as in-kind contributions.</p> <p>USD 1,605,466 is reported as co-finance from MoALD and used for i) training on planning and implementation of EbA for local and district level officials and user groups (USD 50,000), monitoring visits to observe EbA initiatives taken under the project (USD 50,000), mainly rangeland improvement, grass cover improvement activities that have been carried out for enhancement of livestock production. The personnel cost reported this year is USD 1,137,205. The MoALD has incorporated EbA into their programming and aligned strongly with the objectives of the project.</p> <p>The other co-financers e.g. Adaptation for Smallholders in Hilly Areas, (ASHA), National Adaptation Plan (NAP), Nepal Climate Change Support Programme (NCCSP2) and Adapting to Climate-Induced Threats to Food Production &amp; Food Security in Karnali Region of Nepal (CAF-Karnali) have phased out and thus no co-finance is reported from them.</p> <p>Overall, co-financing expenditures by partners have contributed largely to building the technical capacity of national and local stakeholders and build the resilience of vulnerable communities. In addition, rangeland ecosystem enhancement has been achieved through investment in livestock productivity (LDSEP) through appropriate management of ecosystems.</p> <p>The detail co-finance report is attach as annex 1.</p> <p>Besides the co-finance planned, the project has been able to leverage funding form local government. For example, a conservation pond was jointly renovated by EbA II and Bangad Kupinde Municipality of Salyan district. Similarly, in Kalinchowk-6 of Dolakha district, the project and the rural municipality jointly funded Allo (Himalyan Giant Nettle) processing training for community members under CLIPs activity. The municipalities contributed 20% of the total cost.</p>
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## 2.5. Stakeholder

<b>Date of project steering committee meeting</b>	2024-02-07
<b>Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)</b>	<p>In addition to PSC meeting, following activities and meetings were conducted with project stakeholders:</p> <p>CCMD monitoring field visit, 7 – 13December 2023</p> <p>Joint monitoring field visit, 27 Feb – 4March 2024</p> <p>Joint monitoring field visit, 1 – 5 April 2024</p> <p>Joint monitoring field visit, 12 – 21 May 2024</p>

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OAG Audit field visit, 24 - 29 June 2024

Meeting minutes or field visit reports (except OAG audit field visit - still being drafted) can be found in the link:  
[https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1OsB\\_sjToP4p-DzrVnuZVC7MFID6vbRZK?usp=drive\\_link](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1OsB_sjToP4p-DzrVnuZVC7MFID6vbRZK?usp=drive_link)

The project has been operationalizing Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) to ensure stakeholder engagement, avoid negative impacts, and enhance stakeholder ownership. The project has meaningfully engaged a wide range of stakeholders and experts providing them with opportunities to be involved at various stages, along with a grievances redress mechanism (GRM). The project actively engages central-level stakeholders through PSC meetings, providing updates on the plan, work progress, and implementation issues. PSC members from various ministries and departments are involved in decision-making processes. The 9th PSC meeting was the platform where annual workplan for 2024 was approved and directions were provided to project for timely completion of remaining activities and initiate project exiting approaches.

At the subnational and local levels, municipalities, wards, and local user groups play a direct role in planning, implementing, and monitoring project interventions. Project DPCs have been regularly coordinating and communicating with municipal leaders and ward chairs for identification of intervention sites, implementation and monitoring of the project activities. Also, to foster coordination, all DPCs are stationed in division forest offices of each working district. Proposals of activities are prepared by the ward offices and presented to the municipality for endorsement and approval. Field level activities are implemented through local user group committees. While CAO, Municipal heads and technical personnel monitor the works after completion and approve the budgets and expenditures upon public hearing. On the other hand, ward officials including ward members regularly monitor ongoing project activities and provide suggestions and feedback based on observation to the user groups responsible for carrying out the activity. While local government undertake routine monitoring of project activities, the project further includes them in field visits made by project team especially from PMU. This helps to not only foster the partnership between the project and local government but also create a sense of accountability for joint undertaking of project and the outcomes it generates. In Achham, a separate EbA implementation committee is in operation that is responsible for the overall planning and execution of activities. In addition, a technical official from each municipality is designated as EbA focal person who oversees implementation in each ward in consultation with the implementation committee. Likewise, an all-political party mechanism has been constituted and is operational in Ramaroshan Achham to provide guidance, monitor and resolve local issues if any. In Babla, local beneficiaries are made to sign a commitment letter to ensure local stewardship of the interventions undertaken.

Participants for central level capacity building training are selected in consultation with MoFE and MoALD ensuring appropriate

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categories of officials are capacitated to work on EbA issues. In this reporting period, the last cohort of central level government officials were trained on EbA planning and implementation. Participants represented institutions/departments like FRTC, DoFSC, MoALD, Department of Livestock Services, Department of Agriculture, MoFE, CCMD (MoFE), Planning (MoFE), AFU and DNPWC. This also shows that the project ensures inclusion and capacity development of a diverse but concerned pool of stakeholders. The project seeks contribution, support and approval from local and district-level line agencies for development and implementation of training materials, guidelines, and toolkits. For example, in this reporting period, EbA Education Toolkit titled “Green Resource Book” has been developed and printed in consultation with local stakeholders. Teachers and students participate through the teacher-student network for educational toolkit design. The overarching CEPA strategy and dissemination framework serve as key tools for engaging the public, including national awareness campaigns on EbA. Likewise, the project engages media personnel from all three working districts for EbA awareness raising and quality news reporting. For media engagement, the project liaises with federation of Nepali Journalist (FNJ). For example, 18 media personnel selected by respective FNJs from working districts have been brought on board and oriented under the media fellowship programme for wider dissemination of EbA key messages and awareness.

To ensure transparency, participation, leaning and accountability, project has put in place grievance redress mechanism (GRM). DPCs have been oriented on the mechanism and the significance of its functioning. As part of the project implementation, all activities include dissemination of information on GRM among all project beneficiaries giving them the opportunity to share their grievances and suggestions if any. In addition, during field visits, M&EO verifies the functioning of the mechanism through interaction with beneficiaries and government stakeholders. In recent field visits, a few beneficiaries reported not knowing the technical name of the mechanism (i.e., GRM) but having awareness of who and where to go if they have complaints. This shows that stakeholders are aware of GRM and can reach out to project whenever they need to.

## 2.6. Gender

<p><b>Does the project have a gender action plan?</b></p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p><b>Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal):</b></p>	<p>During this reporting period, the project has undertaken activities in line with the Gender Action Plan (GAP). Training modules and session plans developed for gender mainstreaming while conducting central and field level training activities have been put into practice to ensure equal participation of the women. For instance, there is 30% women representation in the capacity building trainings for national, district, local government officials and community members. At community level training, project has achieved 35% women representation. Furthermore, development of the Community Livelihood Improvement Plan (CLIPs) ensures the inclusion of at least 30% women in Income Generating Activity (IGA) groups. Special attention is given to developing climate-resilient livelihood options for single women and female-headed households. During one of the monitoring visits in Salyan district, it was observed that women representation in user groups for construction/rehabilitation works is high. For example, for a user group of 7 members, 3 (43%) are found to be women in most cases while for a group of 5, 2 (40%) are found to be women members. Similarly, it is to note that women participation (as daily wage worker) in construction/rehabilitation works is also high. For example, in Bangad Kupinde ward 1 of Salyan district, of total (36) people working on the site, about 80% were women and rest men, which suggests that women participation is comparatively high. As per the beneficiaries, women's participation is high due to high migration of men outside the country for seeking employment opportunities.</p> <p>The project has also ensured that equality is maintained for payment for works. In all labour work related activities (skilled/unskilled), men and women are equally paid (E.g., NPR. 800 and 1000 for unskilled and skilled work respectively). Not only in field level activities, but the project has also ensured gender inclusion in all key aspects of its programming. For example, 58% of the research grantees who are currently undertaking research on EbA related issues/topics are female and 31% government officials trained on EbA are female.</p> <p>As already reported, MoFE has its own gender mainstreaming strategy and action plan along with gender focal person. Since EbA II is executed by MoFE, following the implementation of the gender action plan under the project, the follow up actions including monitoring will be continued by gender focal person from the MoFE. CC and GESI strategy, MOFE (2020-2027)<a href="https://www.mofe.gov.np/uploads/documents/gesiclimate-chng-repnepali1625885588pdf-9628-989-1657876169.pdf">https://www.mofe.gov.np/uploads/documents/gesiclimate-chng-repnepali1625885588pdf-9628-989-1657876169.pdf</a></p> <p>The project places significant emphasis on gender and social inclusion, given that 52.21% of the population in the project districts are women, with Dalit, Janajati, and BCTS populations comprising 16.3%, 28.2%, and 55.5%, respectively. The project at its initial stage has developed a policy review action plan aligned with the GAP. This report informs the integration of gender and social inclusion (GESI) issues and action plans at all project levels, including capacity</p>

	<p>building training. In capacity building trainings for government officials and community members, 31% women's participation was ensured. In the mid-mountain areas, where men often migrate for work, women's involvement in project interventions is significantly increasing. On average, approximately 51% of women have been engaged in various project interventions: 52% in rangeland restoration, 51% in forest restoration, 54% in terrace improvement, 50% in bio-engineering measures, 50% in filtering dam construction, 49% in conservation/recharge pond construction, and 51% in CLIPs. These interventions also provide opportunities for seasonal employment and cash income for women.</p> <p>The project has been successful in generating employment opportunity to the women. The involvement of women in implementation of recharge pond construction and operationalization are very high compared to other activities. This also provides an opportunity for seasonal employment and cash income for women.</p> <p>Disaggregated information of training participants can be found in the link</p> <p><a href="https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1twWJPPfMmTvZ5VHKps0m0jZ79ShpN36a/edit?usp=drive_link&amp;ouid=117834138242423528371&amp;rtpof=true&amp;sd=true">https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1twWJPPfMmTvZ5VHKps0m0jZ79ShpN36a/edit?usp=drive_link&amp;ouid=117834138242423528371&amp;rtpof=true&amp;sd=true</a></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></p> <p>No</p> <p><b>If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?</b></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></p> <p>No</p> <p><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></p> <p>No</p> <p><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>
<b>Environmental and social safeguards management</b>	<p>The project has established a Safeguard Risk Identification framework (SRIF) categorizing it as having low risk and no new risks have surfaced and identified during this reporting period. Below is a summary of the project's Safeguards Risk Summary. EbA II has consistently ensured that implementation does not overlook the possibility of safeguarding issues. For example, as per the approved working procedure and project design mandate, representation in all project activities is gender-balanced, avoiding any biasedness. Likewise, the</p>

	<p>DPCs have also been strongly exhorting user committees to have members with 33% representation of women. Majority of user committees have over 33% of women representation while in many project activities, women engagement is more than that of men. For example, in Kumakh Rural Municipality of Salyan district, terrace improvement works have been accomplished by all women group. In relation to labour and working conditions, construction workers are paid equally irrespective of gender and equal work (daily wage) opportunities are provided to nearby households in the proximity of project sites. During monitoring field visits, the visiting team checks up on any potential risks that can occur during the implementation. For example, in a recent field visit to Salyan district, community members who were engaged in construction/rehabilitation works were advised to use the safety equipment while working to avoid any injuries and harm. In addition, sites where activities have been completed were found to be free from waste and litter. Furthermore, District Project Coordinators (DPCs) and field stakeholders are aware of the Safeguard Risk Identification Framework (SRIF). The PMU continues the commitment to address risk issues throughout the implementation period and ensure safety measures. The SRIF checklist is reviewed annually to identify any potential risks associated with the implemented activities.</p>
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## 2.8. KM/Learning

<p><b>Knowledge activities and products</b></p>	<p>The project has created various knowledge products, which have been made available on the project website (<a href="https://ebaii.mofe.gov.np/">https://ebaii.mofe.gov.np/</a>) for convenient access by project stakeholders and beneficiaries.</p> <p>Knowledge products:</p> <p>Educational toolkit (green school resource book) – 1000 pcs</p> <p>EbA Poster – 2000 pcs</p> <p>Management tools:</p> <p>Project exit strategy and plan</p> <p>Besides, the policy briefs and EbA Upscaling Strategy and Financing Plan are under different stages of reviewing by the CCMD, MoFE. Once they are endorsed/ finalized the document would be shared to all the stakeholders as well as published as appropriate. Later, these documents will be available on the website of MoFE and EbA II.</p>
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	<p>List of media coverage during this reporting period.<a href="http://www.madhyanhadaily.com">www.madhyanhadaily.com</a> - titled "Local Herders benefitted from Yak Shed construction"<a href="http://www.madhyanhadaily.com">www.madhyanhadaily.com</a> - titled "8,000 saplings were planted in Raniban, Dolakha"<a href="https://epaper.newsofnepal.com/">https://epaper.newsofnepal.com/</a> titled "Disaster reduction topic is being taught at school" - related to EbA curriculum for grades 6-8<a href="https://epaper.newsofnepal.com/">https://epaper.newsofnepal.com/</a> titled "Cases of wild fires is increasing in Dolakha" Above products can be found in the link: <a href="https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1NqIqBDHEicy0U9noqhNoDBMamDMwk-Wq?usp=drive_link">https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1NqIqBDHEicy0U9noqhNoDBMamDMwk-Wq?usp=drive_link</a></p>
<b>Main learning during the period</b>	<p>Throughout the implementation, the project has continued to ensure that learning is collected time and again to gain valuable insights and inform decision-making for adaptive programming and stock taking. Some of these key learnings include:</p> <p>Effectiveness of the EbA Implementation Committee at the ward level, involving direct stakeholders, is not confined to synergistic effects during the planning, implementation, and monitoring of interventions. Recent field visit findings suggest that the committee has helped to generate a sense of ownership among the community members, and it is also important that committee members have also been empowered in terms of leading the project activity and improve their technical capacity to carry out EbA initiatives without project's support in future.</p> <p>Salyan district is highly prone to wildfires and forest and rangeland areas restored are adversely affected by wildfires causing damage to saplings/seedlings planted and fencing. Municipal/ward offices do not have mechanism in place to monitor completed (restoration works) sites and damage to the restoration works accomplished especially the saplings planted. It is thus vital that project implementation places exhortation (for local governments) on the monitoring and sustainability aspects of the EbA projects.</p> <p>Shortage of technical human resources at municipal and ward level often limits the monitoring of project activities especially through technical lens. This requires DPC to fill the gap, but it is still not sufficient for overall monitoring and spot checking. However, DPC providing regular on-site coaching to user committees on technical aspect and restoration works has been helpful in ensuring technical standards are met and working procedure guidelines are followed.</p> <p>Local governments have limited technical capacity and human resources for ensuring effective implementation and quality assurance of EbA activities. Future interventions will have to critically assess their technical capacity, inform designing of activities and allocate resources accordingly especially in context of monitoring and maintenance afterwards.</p> <p>Outputs can be maximized if project activities can be paired and implemented together with local governments' priorities. For example, a conservation pond was jointly renovated by EbA II and Bangad Kupinde Municipality of Salyan district. Similarly, in Kalinchowk-6 of Dolakha district, the project and the rural municipality jointly funded (Rural Municipality – 20%, EbA II – 80%) 28 Day Allo (Himalyan</p>



	<p>Giant Nettle) processing training for community members under CLIPs activity. Similar joint initiation is taken in Gaurishankar-8 of Dolakha district for mushroom farming training.</p> <p>While developing climate curriculum content is important, the quality and effectiveness of teaching about CC/EbA depends on teacher’s understanding of the subject matter and their skills in transferring the knowledge to students. For this, increasing support is required to train teachers on the new curriculum to ensure they have the knowledge and skills to roll out the new curriculum in the classroom.</p>
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## 2.9. Stories

<p><b>Stories to be shared</b></p>	<p>In this reporting period, the media fellowship programme has been launched and media personnel have been oriented on EbA and the requirement of the fellowship. These 18 selected media personnel will produce 36 stories in the coming 4-5 months which will encapsulate how project has been able to bring about positive impacts in lives of the individuals and community members. More specifically, stories will have direct relevance to the project’s overall goal of reducing climate vulnerability of local communities in the project working area. Every element of the media stories should reflect how local government and communities are adapting to climate change in degraded forests and rangelands. Once finalized, these stories will be shared through different communication channels. Currently, as part of the fellowship, stories are being developed and finalized stories will be available in the next 3-4 months.</p> <p>However, one story titled “Nepal’s Race Against the Monsoon” was published in Global Adaptation Network (GAN) which highlights risks that monsoon brings in villages and inhabitants. On Nepal’s slopes, villages brace for a worsening monsoon (unep.org). In addition, a video story was uploaded on YouTube for the same. Nepal’s race against the monsoon #climateaction (youtube.com)</p>
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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
Increased capacity of national and local government institutions in Nepal to adapt to climate change by implementing EbA in degraded forests and rangelands in mid-hill and high mountain areas	1. The degree to which capacity of targeted government institutions is strengthened at national and sub-national levels to identify, prioritize, implement, and assess the effectiveness of EbA interventions	Government Institutions at federal and provincial levels are in the process of identifying climate change risks. However, they are not acquainted with the EbA interventions to address climate related risks. As a result, management systems are not in place to implement EbA, and this approach is not included in	Approximately 200 beneficiaries will directly benefit from the project interventions	The increase of at least 3 in the capacity score of each institution (max 10, Min 0)	100	Complete information to measure this indicator remains to be gathered which will be done by the end of the project period as the status of institutions on the capacity criteria are yet to be verified. However, below is information that contributes to efforts made so far. By the end of the reporting period, 732 government officials and academicians (228) and community leaders (504) have been capacitated on EbA prioritization, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Most specifically, capacities of 10 working r/municipalities and 3 Division Forest Offices have been enhanced by demonstrating effective EbA implementation through forest and rangelands restoration. On the account of these experiences and knowledge, r/municipalities have started prioritizing and investing in EbA	S

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
		budget allocations.				<p>initiatives and there is commitment to continue EbA as local plan priorities. In addition, Community Forest User Groups engaged with the project now have better knowledge about EbA and experience of implementing EbA initiatives enhancing their capacity to implement EbA projects in future on their own. At national level, Nepal government recently published 16th five-year Periodic Plan which identifies climate change and need of locally led adaptation initiatives as top priorities for period 2024-2028. Under the chapter 13 of the plan, Government of Nepal sets a transformative strategy to increase the capacity of local level government and communities against adverse impact of climate change by leveraging traditional knowledge and local resources, EbA initiatives, innovative techniques and technologies. Similarly, Forest Research and Training Centre (FRTC), a government body under the MoFE responsible for forestry research and survey activities at the national level, have started mainstreaming climate change and EbA into their regular</p>	

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
						<p>in-service training programs. In particular, they have allocated a separate session on climate change and EbA in their training program.</p> <p>Likewise, research institution, Nepal Academy of Science and Technology (NAST) has also been trained on EbA and through them, 40 research grants (5 PhD, 15 Masters and 20 Bachelors) have been provided which will contribute to evidence generation on EbA for informed programming and learning. Furthermore, EbA curriculum development and roll out (in 29 community schools) has led to municipality (Bhimeshwor Municipality – Dolakha district) being able to introduce climate change and EbA from school level.</p> <p>In addition, for all capacity building training conducted, a pre and post training evaluation system has been introduced to measure the changes in the level of understanding of the participants. For instance, results from pre and post-test evaluation of central level government officials who participated in 5 Day training on EbA planning,</p>	

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
						implementation, monitoring and evaluation, suggest that there is 22.4% increase in understanding among participants on topics covered during the training. Whereas in the case of district level government officials, change in their understanding is 61%.	
	2. A number of beneficiaries benefitting from project interventions disaggregated by gender.	Zero	Approximately 200 beneficiaries will directly benefit from the project interventions	Over 1220 beneficiaries will be directly benefitted from project interventions	2799	During the reporting period, a cumulative total of 34,151 (61% of the total population) beneficiaries engaged and directly benefitted by the project interventions through 7,009 (61%) households. against the population of 56,170 project beneficiaries from 11,453 households. Among them, 51% women are direct beneficiaries, and the ethnic composition comprises of Dalit, Janajati are others represented by 16.3%, 28.2% and 55.5% respectively. To ensure gender equality, a Gender Action Plan has been implemented guiding the implementation of gender-responsive activities. It is noteworthy that, on average, approximately 51% of women have actively participated in various project interventions as follows: i) Rangeland restoration - 51%; ii) Forests restoration - 51%; iii) Terrace improvement - 54%; iv) Bio-engineering	HS

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
						<p>measures - 50%; v) Filtering dam construction - 50%; vi) Conservation/Recharge Pond construction - 49%; vii) Community-led Initiatives and Practices (CLIPs) - 51%.  The baseline report mentions that 11,453 HH are the beneficiaries of the project. Of the total population, 51% comprise of women. The ethnic composition comprises of Dalit, Janjati and others represented by 16.3%, 28.2% and 55.5% respectively. In line with this, the Gender Action Plan has been prepared based on which gender responsive activities are under implementation. During the activities implementations till the reporting period, a total of 17,435 women are directly engaged in project interventions such as i) Rangeland restoration - 51%; ii) Forests restoration - 51%; iii) Terrace improvement - 54%; iv) Bio-engineering measures - 50%; v) Filtering dam construction - 50%; vi) Conservation/Recharge Pond construction - 49%; vii) Community-led Initiatives and Practices (CLIPs) - 51%.</p>	
	1. A technical working group with a mandate to identify,	The technical working group	An EbA Technical	At least 5 TWG meetings held	95%	No meetings were held in this reporting period as there was no	S

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
	prioritize and monitor EbA established within IMCCCC	does not exist.	Working Group (TWG) has been formed and at least two meetings held.	to influence policy arenas through IMCCCC.		business to be pursued by the working group. The third TWG meeting is planned for first week of July 2024 to discuss important project business especially project upscaling strategy and plan, policy briefs and curriculum development.	
	2. Number of the national, district and local officers and community members with the capacity to identify, prioritize and implement EbA	Zero	During the mid-term, at least 75 government officials from three tiers of government are trained, of which 15% are women	By project end-point, at least 150 officials are trained, of which 30% are women.	152%	in this reporting period, between 12-16 September 2023 21 central level government officials (F:6, M: 15) were trained on EbA planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Institution disaggregation of participants is: Forest Research and Training Centre (FRTC)-7, MoFE-2, MoALD-1, Department of Forest and Soil Conservation (DoFSC)-2, Agriculture and forestry University (AFU)-2, Department of livestock, agriculture, environment and plant resources-4, President Chure Program-2 and Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC)-1. The training modules and guidelines were developed by the project which sought technical input from other experts commissioned under the project. Inputs from CCMD (MoFE) were also solicited during the process of developing these modules. The training itself was led and facilitated by NCASEE of EbA II	HS

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
						<p>employing a participatory methodology. At the end of the training, post-evaluation was conducted to examine the change in their knowledge. According to the pre- and post-evaluation, there is a 22.4% increase in understanding among participants on topics covered during the training.</p> <p>As of now, a total of 228 (20% female) Officials have been trained by organizing 12 events. Thus, the target of 150 has already been achieved by organizing 34 events of training programme for national, district, local officials and community leaders.</p> <p>Training report can be found here:  <a href="https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1FuDnYe9F-JRqoIXq_DYM_LjulmZigglC?usp=drive_link">https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1FuDnYe9F-JRqoIXq_DYM_LjulmZigglC?usp=drive_link</a></p> <p>For further information on participants of the training, please follow the link:  <a href="https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1twWJPPfMmTvZ5VHKps0m0jZ79ShpN36a/edit?usp=drive_link&amp;oid=117834138242423528371&amp;rtopof=true&amp;sd=">https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1twWJPPfMmTvZ5VHKps0m0jZ79ShpN36a/edit?usp=drive_link&amp;oid=117834138242423528371&amp;rtopof=true&amp;sd=</a></p>	



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
						true	
	3. Number of national campaigns implemented by the project to increase public awareness on EbA.	Zero	At least one national awareness campaign held.	At least two national awareness campaigns organized.	95%	In line with this year's theme – "Restoring Mountain Ecosystem", EbA II commemorated International Mountain Day on 11th December 2023 at Narayan Secondary School in Kumakh-2, Salyan district. Students took out a rally marched with placards displaying slogans on the theme "Restoring Mountain Ecosystem" and took part enthusiastically. During the ceremony Dr. Deependra Joshi (NPPE) shared the importance of the day and highlighted the role mountain ecosystem play in the day-to-day life of mountain communities including the emerging impacts of climate change and ways to adapt to it. To mark the event, various saplings such as Dhupi, Chiuri, Tuni, Guava, Lemon, and Bottlebrush were planted within the school premises. Furthermore, under the theme "Our Land, Our Future", World Environment Day was marked with an interaction program titled "Environment issues in Nepal and way forward" organized by MoFE on 5th June 2024. The project provided logistics support for the	S

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
						<p>program that was attended by representatives from concerned government and non-government agencies. Number of collective commitments were made by attendees representing their respective offices, few examples are prioritization of pollution control and environment conservation in annual plan and budgeting, encouragement to use recycle bags and avoid plastic bags to ensure no harm to environment and public health and awareness raising on waste management, plastic use, pollution and environmental issues. To further raise awareness, the project contracted Community Information Network (CIN) to produce and air radio jingle in Gandharva and dialogue-based PSA through 318 local radios/FM. Radio jingles and PSAs included information on climate change impact and key messages on EbA. Over 90 lakhs (9 million) people benefitted from these radio jingles and PSAs. Likewise, the project has launched Media Fellowship programme from May 2024 to promote public awareness through their reports/publications/media activities. Media personnel from working districts are developing stories, reports, opinion</p>	

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
						pieces, feature stories, photo stories, long-form narratives, explainers, radio interviews, blog posts, analytical write-ups, etc. on climate change and ecosystem-based adaptation issues within the reporting time. The stories will focus on but not limited to community initiatives or human-interest stories related to climate change and ecosystem-based adaptation issues, livelihood improvement, nature-based solutions, community development and resilience, disaster risk reduction and adaptation, and social cohesion. Once all deliverables are finalized, they will be disseminated to concerned audiences through digital and non-digital media.	
	4. Number of educational tools including research findings developed by a project that is being used by government institutions to integrate EbA in the educational programmes and national planning.	Zero	Four tools developed.	Four tools developed.	100%	In this reporting period, EbA educational toolkit titled "Green School Resource book" has been developed and printed (1000 pcs) which will be used by schools and teachers to plan and deliver EbA related topics in their education programmes. <a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ZfkA6D-6KMstMlxIMoJzQX3l6rHBEPNu/view?usp=drive_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ZfkA6D-6KMstMlxIMoJzQX3l6rHBEPNu/view?usp=drive_link</a> In	S

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
						<p>addition, the project has commissioned grants for 40 academic research (Bachelors - 20, Masters - 15 and PhD - 5). These 40 researchers are currently undertaking their research on topics related to Climate change, environment and EbA. Few examples of research topics are Soil characteristics and soil respiration in different, Forest types of Phulchoki, Central Nepal, Management of geosmin contamination of fish food from the eutrophic environment, Geospatial analysis of wetland dynamics and vulnerability assessment of major wetlands of Pokhara Valley, Nepal, and Ecosystem management and climate change adaptation options in the community managed forest of Nepal. Nepal Academy of Science and Technology (NAST) plans to organize a national level seminar and develop compendium as per their final deliverables.</p> <p>In previous reporting period, the project had reported EbA handbook, animated video, EbA documentary on EbA.</p>	
National Policies and strategies strengthened to promote EbA implementation.	1. Number of policy briefs to guide the revision of the policies/ strategies to integrate EbA.	Strategy/policy are inadequate to integration of		At least one policy brief is developed that has	95%	The project has developed three final draft policy briefs on: Restoration of Degraded	S

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
		EbA as part of an adaptation strategy in Nepal.		guided the revision of national policy/strategy		Private Land through Plantations, Natural Regenerations and Agroforestry Mainstreaming Ecosystem-based Adaptation into Community-Based Forestry Management. Rangelands Restoration and Management These briefs underwent further review from the team and as a result, NPRE has updated the briefs, and they are planned to be put up for discussion during TWG meeting. The policy briefs will be endorsed once cleared by TWG.	
	2. Up scaling strategy for EbA in forests and rangelands developed.	No EbA up scaling strategy developed to date in Nepal.	EbA up scaling strategy developed.	Up-scaling strategy developed.	90%	The project has developed a draft EbA up-scaling strategy. It will be put up for discussion and endorsement in TWG meeting planned in first weeks of July 2024.  The project has developed a draft EbA Financing Plan. It will be put up for endorsement in TWG meeting and will be finalized by the end of third quarter, 2024.	S
	3. Financing plans developed for EbA, including proposed budget allocations.	No financing plans for EbA exist to date in Nepal.	Draft financing plan developed.	Financing plan developed.	90%	The project has developed draft EbA Financing Plan. It will be put up for endorsement in TWG meeting and will be finalized by the end of third quarter,	S

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
						2024.	
EbA implemented and monitored by user groups to restore forests and rangelands in the mid-hills of Achham and Salyan and high mountains of Dolakha to decrease sensitivity of local communities to climate change.	1. A number of ha of forests restored by the project in selected wards using EbA	Baseline report has identified a total of 2,937 ha of degraded forests.	400 ha of forests restored using EbA.	1000 ha of forests restored using EbA.	75%	In the previous reporting period (2022-2023), 138 ha of forests land was restored with cumulative total of 274 ha. Likewise, a total of 475-hectare of degraded forests have been restored during the reporting period. A total cumulative 750 hectare of degraded forests have been restored till date. A total of 184,968 seedlings/rhizomes of various species are planted. Notable among them are soft walnut, Timur (pepper), dale grass, Amriso, Cardomom, Texas (Loth salla), Nigalo (Himalayan bamboo), Bamboo, Chiuri, Ritha, Tooni, Khair, Tanki, Koiralo and Ipil. Bamboo. CFUG members have directly benefited from the engagement in nursery related work, bedding, pitting, plantation and restoration works. S. N &nb sp; District Restored (ha)during reporting period Cumulative till date 1. &n bsp;	S

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
						<p>Achham 55 &amp;nbsp;</p> <p>p; 158.342. Dolakha 165 &amp; nbsp; 215.713. Salyan 256 &amp; nbsp; 376 &amp; nbsp; &amp;nbsp;</p> <p>; Total &amp;nbsp;</p> <p>; 476 &amp; nbsp; 750.05</p> <p>Until the reporting date, 86% of the cumulative forest restoration target of for year 2024 (870 ha) and 75% of overall forest restoration target (1000 ha) has been achieved.</p> <p>Distinct achievement as per reporting period is as below:</p> <p>2019-2020: 0 ha 2020-2021: 69.4 ha 2021-2022: 67.1 ha</p>	

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
						2022-2023: 138 ha 2023-2024: 475 ha Total: 750 ha (75%)	
	2. A number of ha of rangelands reseeded by the project in selected wards using EbA	As per Baseline report, local demand for restoration of 703 ha rangelands across 3 districts.	200 ha of rangelands restored using EbA options.	At least 450 ha of rangelands restored using EbA.	71%	In the previous reporting period (2022-2023), 70 ha of rangeland was restored with cumulative total of 217 ha. 102 hectare of degraded rangelands has been restored during this reporting period by planting 55,000 seedlings/rhizomes of Rithha, Chiuri, Bamboo, Fodder and Grasses. In addition, 32 sheds for livestock have been constructed out of which 8 are Yak sheds, 22 are goat sheds and 2 are sheep sheds. A total cumulative 319 hectare of degraded rangelands has been restored till date. CFUG members have directly benefited from this intervention in clearing and fencing, plantation, seeding and other related work. S.N &nbsp; ; &nbsp; sp; District Restored (ha)during reporting period Cumulative till	S



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
						<p>date</p> <p>1. &amp;n bsp;</p> <p>Achham 25 &amp;n bsp; 96.782. Dolakha 37 &amp;n bsp; 139.503. Salyan 40 &amp;n bsp;</p> <p>82.9</p> <p>Total &amp;nbsp;nbsp; ; 102 &amp; nbsp; 319.18</p> <p>Under this activity, the project has been able to achieve 71% against the project target of 450 ha. Restoration works are still ongoing in the field and there will be more progress in the coming days.</p>	

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
						Distinct achievement as per reporting period is as below: 2019-2020: 0 ha 2020-2021: 93.4 ha 2021-2022: 53.7 ha 2022-2023: 70 ha 2023-2024: 102 ha Total: 319 ha (71%)	
	3. A number of operational management plans updated to include EbA interventions as part of VDC adaptation strategies.	Zero	80 operational management plans updated.	100 operational management plans updated	138%	A total of 138 Community Forestry Operational Management Plans (CFMP) have been updated with integration of EbA criteria with 6 additional in this reporting period. In this regard, 138% progress has been achieved against the project target of updating 100 CFMP.	HS
	4. Number of techniques introduced in selected wards to conserve topsoils and water.	Zero	60 ha of improved terraces, 18 filtering dams, 18 water conservation ponds and 12 community rainwater	720 ha of improved terraces, 36 filtering dams, 36 water conservation ponds and 24 community rainwater	84%	A total 113.4 ha terrace has been improved during this reporting period. A cumulative 603-hectare of terraces has been improved to conserve agriculture land and control torrents/runoff till date. S.N District Terrace improved (ha)During reporting period Cumulative till date 1. Achham 36.44 231.442. Dolakha 35	S

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
			harvesting devices constructed in selected Wards	harvesting devices constructed in selected Wards		<p>2383. Salyan 42 134 Total 113.44 603</p> <p>The progress on improved terraces is 84% against the target of 720 hectares. This has been one of the most sought-after activities under the project. Terrace. At the time of reporting, terrace improvement works in many sites were nearing completion and thus, more progress is certain in coming days. A total of 95 filtering dams have been constructed during the reporting period. A total cumulative of 221 filtering dams have been completed. The intervention would slow runoff, reduce water erosion, retain sediment, and promote water filtration. The progress on filtering dams is 614% against the target of 36. Similarly, a total of 30 water conservation ponds have been constructed during the reporting period. A cumulative 99 water conservation ponds have been constructed till date, 275% progress against the project target of 36 nos. In addition, the conservation ponds are reported to benefit, through irrigation facility, about 150 hectares of agricultural land. Furthermore, these</p>	

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
						ponds will also provide a source of drinking water for livestock and wildlife from the immediate neighbourhoods. In Dolakha, six spurs (loose stone wall/gabion wall with bamboo and Amriso plantation) were constructed near the right and left bank of the streams. In six sites (Jhingane in Bhimeshor-9, ghattekholra in Shailung-4, GodungKholra in Lapilang-6, Ghattekholra in Lapilang-5, Dhunge Kholra in Jiri- 5, Tatopani in Gaurishankar-8) bio-engineering measures have been completed. This is to note that the activity “community rainwater harvesting devices” was dropped from the project as the initial pilot works were not successful mainly due to risk of social issues.	
	5. Number Community Livelihood Improvement Plans (CLIPs) developed from forests, rangelands and agro-ecosystems of and implemented in selected wards .	Zero	2 CLIPs developed and implemented.	10 CLIPs developed for forests, rangelands and agro-ecosystems of and implemented in selected wards.	94%	Among total 32 activity plans (15 Forests, 17 Agro based.), 30 income generation groups have been formed (Achham - 14, Dolakha – 13 and Salyan – 13) and income generation options have been implemented in all 10 r/municipalities. Few examples of IG options are Potato chips processing unit, cadmium processing unit, turmeric processing unit and milk cooling center, Allo processing unit (Training and Truss	S

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
						House), mushroom farming training and constructed, mushroom farming tunnel, Timur farming, orange farming and bamboo handicraft training; seasonal tunnel vegetable farming; and bamboo handicraft training, Beekeeping training and hive distribution, Sisno (stinging nettle) powder processing training, Potato chips production and marketing support, Ginger cultivation and peanut cultivation.	

### 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 Local and national institutional capacity development	Output 1.1: Technical working group on EbA established within the IMCCCC	2024-07-30	95%	95%	Two TWG meeting have already been held in last reporting report. In this reporting period, no meeting was held as there were no major businesses as such to be entertained. Most importantly, policy briefs and upscaling strategy and financing plan were in development phase and these documents were the key agendas planned to be discussed as part of the TWG meeting. A third TWG meeting is planned for first week of July.	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
	Output 1.2 Training provided for national, district and local stakeholders on identifying, prioritizing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating EbA interventions.	2024-06-30	95%	152%	A total of 21 central government officials have been trained on EbA, during this reporting period of which 6 were female (29%). With this training, all training events planned under the project have been completed. The project has already achieved the target of 150 exceeding by 78 (i.e., 228).	HS
	Output 1.3: National campaigns implemented and district level collaboration facilitated on EbA approaches and benefits, including lessons learned in Component 3.	2024-06-30	80%	95%	In previous reporting period, the project organized a national campaign on 5th June 2023 during World Environment Day where 3000 school children representing 80 schools enthusiastically participated spreading positive messages on climate change, environment and EbA. Likewise, International Mountain Day was celebrated on 11 December 2022 under the theme "Women Move Mountains" in Achham as sub-national awareness campaign. Likewise, in this reporting period, the project marked the International Mountain Day on 11th December 2023 with the theme "Restoring Mountain Ecosystem" at Narayan Secondary School in Kumakh Rural Municipality, Salyan district. The event served as a sub-national awareness campaign whereby students from the school took a rally march with key messages around environment, climate change and	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
					<p>relationship between ecosystem and communities. Planting of saplings such as Dhupi, Chiuri, Tuni, Guava, Lemon, and Bottlebrush, around the premises of school was another highlight of the event. The project has also been engaged in events organized by the local government to capitalize and undertake awareness raising on EbA. For instance, on National Paddy Day on 29th June, in coordination with municipality and ward, project marked the day by carrying out out plantation activity as part of forest restoration. The project will continue to capitalize on opportunities where more information on EbA can be disseminated. Likewise, to further raise awareness on EbA, the project contracted Community Information Network (CIN) to produce and air radio jingle in Gandharva and dialogue-based PSA through 318 local radios/FM EbA benefitting over 90 lakhs (9 million) people. Likewise, 2000 copies of EbA posters and 1000 copies of EbA Educational Toolkit titled "Green Resource Book" have been produced and widely disseminated. The project has plans to develop and disseminate learning documents for wider dissemination of EbA.</p>	

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
	Output 1.4: Primary, secondary and tertiary educational programmes developed on EbA best practices.	2024-09-30	80%	100%	The project developed EbA primer, EbA handbook, developed EbA curricula for grade 6-8, developed education tool kits based on five pillars, established six Students-Supervisor network and conducted EbA related activities. The EbA curricula for grades 6-8 have been rolled out in 29 community schools of/by Bhimeshwor Municipality of Dolakha district. Likewise, EbA Educational toolkit "Green Resource Book" was launched by Hon. Minister of Forest and Environment, Mr. Nawal Kishor Sah Sudi during National Conservation Forum 2024 organized by IUCN. Replication of the EbA curricula for students other than 6-8 grades is currently under process of development. Once finalized, it will put up for endorsement in TWG and launched through appropriate channel and platforms.	HS
2 Policy and strategy strengthening	Output 2.1: Number of policy brief to guide the revision of the policies/strategies to integrated EbA	2024-09-30	80	95%	In the previous reporting period, the first draft of three policy briefs were developed which were planned to be scrutinized and endorsed in following reporting period. As a result, in this reporting period, the project has developed three final draft policy briefs on:— Restoration of Degraded Private Land through Plantations,	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
					Natural Regenerations and Agroforestry– Mainstreaming Ecosystem-based Adaptation into Community-Based Forestry Management.– Rangelands Restoration and ManagementThe policy briefs have been further updated soliciting input from the project team. The briefs have also been shared with CCMD and they are planned to be put up for discussion in next TWG meeting (to be conducted in first weeks of July).	
	Output 2.2: Upscaling strategy for EbA in forests and rangelands developed.	2024-09-30	60	95%	In the previous reporting period, the first draft of the EbA Upscaling Strategy was developed which were planned to be scrutinized and endorsed in following reporting period.As a result, in this reporting period, the project has developed a draft EbA up-scaling strategy. It will be put up for discussion during TWG meeting and is expected to be finalized by the end of September 2024.In the previous reporting period, the first draft of the EbA financing plan was developed which was planned to be scrutinized and endorsed in following reporting period.As a result, in this reporting period, the project has developed a draft EbA Financing Plan. It will be put	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
					up for discussion during TWG meeting and is expected to be finalized by the end of September 2024.	
	Output 2.3: Financing plans developed for EbA, including proposed budget allocations	2024-09-30	40	95%	In the previous reporting period, the first draft of the EbA financing plan was developed which was planned to be scrutinized and endorsed in following reporting period.As a result, in this reporting period, the project has developed a draft EbA Financing Plan. It will be put up for discussion during TWG meeting and is expected to be finalized by the end of September 2024.	S
3	Demonstration interventions that increase adaptive capacity to climate change and restore natural capital Output 3.1: A number of ha of forests restored by the project in selected wards using EbA.	2024-12-30	40%	75%	In the previous reporting period (2022-2023), 138 ha of forests land was restored with cumulative total of 274 ha. Likewise, a total of 475-hectare of degraded forests have been restored during the reporting period.A total cumulative 750 hectare of degraded forests has been restored till date of. The total percentage of restoration progress is 86% against the cumulative target of year 2024 (870 ha) and 75% against the project target of 1000 ha.Distinct achievement as per reporting period is as below:2019-2020: 0 ha2020-2021: 69.4 ha2021-2022: 67.1 ha2022-2023: 138 ha2023-2024: 475 haTotal: 750 ha (75%)Delay in	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
					<p>resolution of issue on wrong budget heading in Achham district resulted in forest restoration no meeting 100% i.e. 1,000 ha. The project team explored all avenues and continuously followed up with ministries (MoFE and MoF) to expedite the resolution process. Finally, when the issue was resolved, it was too late, according to DFO Achham, for restoration works to be carried out. The project will look to explore other avenues to initiate the forest restoration works in Achham but there remains a possibility of underachievement of overall target of 1000 ha.</p>	
	Output 3.2: Number of ha of rangelands reseeded by the project in selected wards using EbA.	2024-09-30	57	71	<p>In the previous reporting period (2022-2023), 70 ha of rangeland was restored with cumulative total of 217 ha. Likewise, a total of 102 hectare of degraded rangelands has been restored during this reporting period by planting 55,000 seedlings/rhizomes of Rithha, Chiuri, Bamboo, Fodder and Grasses. A total cumulative 317 hectare of degraded rangelands have been restored till date. Under this activity, project has been able to achieve 71% against the project target of 450 ha. All project activities under municipality and wards including</p>	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
					rangeland restoration are ongoing in full-fledged and on track and remaining activities are expected to be completed by the end of July 2024. Distinct achievement as per reporting period is as below: 2019-2020: 0 ha 2020-2021: 93.4 ha 2021-2022: 53.7 ha 2022-2023: 70 ha 2023-2024: 102 ha Total: 319 ha (71%)	
	Outputs 3.3 A number of operational management plans updated to include EbA interventions as part of VDC adaptation strategies	2024-06-30	132%	138%	A total of 6 Community Forestry Operation Management Plan (CFOMP) have been updated during this reporting period. 132 Community Forestry Operation plan was reported in previous reporting year. A total of 138 CFOP have been updated with integration of EbA criteria. In this regard, 138% progress has been achieved against the project target of updating 100 CFOMP. Integration of EbA in CFOMP support in mainstreaming EbA in community forestry of the country. Rating of HS given because internal target was 100. There were demands from additional Community Forestry User Groups for updating their operational management plans. Budget allocated for 100 plans were enough to update additional plans.	HS
	Output 3.4: Number of techniques introduced in selected wards to conserve top soils and water	2024-09-30	68	84%	In the previous reporting period (2022-2023), 117 ha of terraces was improved with cumulative total of 490	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
					<p>ha. This year a total 113.4-hectare terrace has been improved during the reporting period. To date a cumulative 603-hectare of terraces has been improved. The progress on improved terraces is 84% against the target 720 hectare. All the sites for terrace improvement have been identified and user groups have been formed and, in many sites, work is ongoing. Within a couple of weeks, remaining terrace improvement works will be completed. Distinct achievement as per reporting period is as below: 2019-2020: 0 ha 2020-2021: 101.4 ha 2021-2022: 271.6 ha 2022-2023: 117 ha 2023-2024: 113.4 ha Total: 603 ha (84%) A total of 95 filtering dams were constructed during reporting period. A total of 221 filtering dams have been completed to date. The progress on filtering dams is 614% against the target of 36 nos. Likewise, a total of 35 water conservation ponds have been constructed in this reporting period. A total of 99 water conservation ponds have been constructed /rehabilitated. The progress on water conservation ponds against the target 36 is 275%. 2020-2021: 101.4 ha 2021-2022: 271.6 ha 2022-2023: 117</p>	

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
					<p>ha2023-2024: 113.4 haTotal: 603 ha (84%)Likewise, A total of 95 filtering dams have been constructed during the reporting period. A total cumulative of 221 filtering dams have been completed. The intervention would slow runoff, reduce water erosion, retain sediment, and promote water filtration. The progress on filtering dams is 614% against the target of 36. Similarly, a total of 30 water conservation ponds have been constructed during the reporting period. A cumulative 99 water conservation ponds have been constructed to date, 275% progress against the project target of 36 nos. In addition, the conservation ponds are reported to benefit, through irrigation facility, about 150 hectares of agricultural land. Furthermore, these ponds will also provide a source of drinking water for livestock and wildlife from the immediate neighborhoods. In Dolakha, six spurs (loose stone wall/gabion wall with bamboo and Amriso plantation) were constructed near the right and left bank of the streams. In six sites (Jhingane in Bhimeshor-9, ghattekhol in Shailung-4, GodungKhola in Lapilang-6, Ghattekhol in Lapilang-5, Dhunge Khola</p>	

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
					in Jiri- 5, Tatopani in Gaurishankar-8) bio-engineering measures have been completed.This is to note that the activity “community rainwater harvesting devices” was dropped from the project as the initial pilot works were not successful mainly due to risk of social issues.	
	Output 3.5: Community Livelihood Improvement Plans (CLIPs) produced from forests, rangelands and agro ecosystems and implemented with local communities.	2024-09-30	60%	94	A total of 32 livelihood activity plans have been identified by the NNRE Expert, of which 30 livelihood options are under implementation. In total, 30 income generation groups have been formed (Achham - 14, Dolakha – 13 and Salyan – 13) and income generation options have been implemented in all 10 r/municipalities. Few examples of IG options are Potato chips processing unit, cadmium processing unit, turmeric processing unit and milk cooling center, Allo processing unit (Training and Truss House), mushroom farming training and constructed, mushroom farming tunnel, Timur farming, orange farming and bamboo handicraft training; seasonal tunnel vegetable farming; and bamboo handicraft training, Beekeeping training and hive distribution, Sisno (stinging nettle) powder processing training, Potato chips production and marketing support, Ginger	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
					cultivation, peanut cultivation and herb storage house construction.	

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	Low	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	Justification
Information gaps		L	L	L	L	L	L	L	The information gaps of GAP. SRIF SEP has been generated and developed. Regarding SRIF and SEP. PMU will conduct periodic monitoring and address the issues accordingly. This issue has been resolved for now.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
Financial Management			H	H	L	L	L	L		The high probability of fund diversion on the early part of the project was partly attributed to the new approach for municipal executives. Prior to EbA II. none of the municipal bodies had experience of using external fund (conditional grants) for a set of specific EbA activities. PMU realised this and provided various orientation and technical trainings including preparation of EbA implementation guidelines and working procedures to guide them. As a result. the possibility of fund diversion has been completely ruled out now.
Lengthy procurement process. Public Procurement Act (PPA) of the Government is lengthy and often time consuming and therefore. procurement delays have been realized from the very start resulting in the delivery of outputs and targets of the project. Procurement DPCs has to go through this process. A normal procurement process will take at least 17 weeks to materialize.			M	M		L	L	L		It is obligatory to follow the government procedures. CCMD/PMU team will have to be proactive and more vigilant to ensure that paper works are prepared on time and processed for timely execution. As of now. most of the recruitment and procurement has been completed and this issue will no longer be relevant.
Procedural delays: With the change in the governance structures. Project has been facing procedural delays for the channelization of project funds owing to				M	L	L	L	L		The procedural delays will be inherent and will continue to exist. as the project needs to follow Government rules and procedures.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
various tiers of government from federal. provincial and local and subsequent reporting.										
Disagreement among stakeholders on the allocation of roles in the project				M	L	L	L	L		As the project has undertaken central and field level inception workshops during which the stakeholders were informed about their role and responsibilities. PMU also prepares the working procedures for project implementation on the ground. Likewise, a stakeholder's engagement plan (SEP) has been developed to engage them at every level of project implementation.
The limited capacity of institutions to undertake scientifically rigorous research.					M	L	L	L		The project has imparted a series of capacity building measures for wide range of stakeholders. Including ALIVE tool training, EbA identification, planning, prioritization, implementation & monitoring. Likewise, project has developed technical guidelines, protocols, manuals, implementation guidelines for building their capacity on EbA. Similarly, an MoU with NAST has been signed to undertake research on EbA
Lack of inter-institutional data sharing or collaboration.						L	L	L		The project coordinates with relevant partners in sharing relevant data

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										information through the TWG meetings.
Lack of political will to implement project activities.						L	L	L		The PMU has maintained regular good coordination with Ministry and collaborative partners both at the centre and field.
High turnover of staff members in implementing agencies						L	L	L		The project has not faced the issue currently. However, the project has prepared “working procedures” of the project and got it endorsed by Ministry. Thus, even with the changes, the modality will guide the system.
Limited acceptance of EbA by local communities						L	L	L		Inspection workshop held, working procedure developed and implemented, field implementation plan rolled out, orientation on EbA held, GAP developed and CLIPs rolled out.
Disagreement over the allocation of land for the implementation of project activities.						L	L	L		The project has not encountered this issue yet and if there are any issues, it will be resolved with stakeholder consultation.
Extreme climatic events and climate variability.						L	L	L		None as of now.
Limited local technical capacity hinders project interventions.						L	L	L		TA and thematic expert are providing technical know-how and expertise for building capacity on EbA measures to ensure long-term sustainability of

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										interventions undertaken. The project has collaborated with NAST to undertake research EbA.
Limited commitment/buy-in from local communities.						L	L	L		The stakeholder engagement plan has ensured that there is community buying and also the GAP and GESI has been rolled out as part of the community engagement.
Unsustainable land and natural resource use.						L	L	L		Restoration work related to forest and rangelands will contribute towards the conservation and sustainable use of lands. CLIPS will also ensure the protection and sustainable use of forest resources.
Limited understanding of the difference between “business-as-usual” reforestation/restoration of rangelands and EbA by indigenous and local communities						L	L	L		The project has imparted capacity building trainings and awareness raising campaigns to enhance the knowledge and understanding on the importance of EbA measures.
Insufficient surface water and groundwater availability at intervention sites.						L	L	L		Water conservation measures such as conservation ponds, recharge ponds, water augmentation measures including infrastructures such as rainwater harvesting techniques have been undertaken for the conservation and sustainable use of water and wetlands.
						L	L	L		

### 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

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.

## 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:	
Components and Cost:	
Institutional and implementation arrangements:	
Financial Management:	Yes
Implementation Schedule:	
Executing Entity:	
Executing Entity Category:	
Minor project objective change:	
Safeguards:	
Risk analysis:	
Increase of GEF financing up to 5%:	
Location of project activity:	
Other:	Yes

### Minor amendments

The Project has undergone a No Cost Extension period as mandated by the PSC and endorsed by MoF until the end of December 2024. Accordingly, the PCA has been amended and recorded by both parties.

Some activities such as rain water harvesting devices have been dropped and the resources are allocated for construction of recharge ponds. Likewise, AWS(automatic weather stations and long term research monitoring has been dropped. Similarly as recommended by the Baseline survey report yak sheds have been constructed to address critical climate induced risk. All of the above activities were adequately discussed and agreed during the MTR mission.

## 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
Original legal instrument	Extension	2018-05-25	2018-05-25	2023-05-31	
Amendment 1	Revision				
Extension 1	Extension	2013-01-23		2025-06-30	

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
Khare.8	27.6649	85.3016		Project working sites in Dolakha district	
LakuriDanda.9	28.1420	82.5610		Project working sites in Dolakha district	
Lapilang 5	27.7450	86.1086		Project working sites in Dolakha district	
Lapilang 6	27.7425	86.0877		Project working sites in Dolakha district	
Magapauwa 4	27.6551	85.9867		Project working sites in Dolakha district	
Jiri 5	27.6674	86.2728		Project working sites in Dolakha district	
Devasthal	28.5140	82.0282		Project working sites in	



Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
				Salyan district	
Ganjaripal 6	29.2511	81.0771		Project working sites in Salyan district	
Ganjaripal 7	29.3021	81.1021		Project working sites in Salyan district	
Mulkhola 4	28.5398	82.1110		Project working sites in Salyan district	
Mulkhola 5	28.6490	82.3121		Project working sites in Salyan district	
Suikot 2	28.5729	82.1534		Project working sites in Salyan district	
Babla	29.3215	81.2486		Project working sites in Achham district	
Bhatakatiya	29.2316	81.4039		Project working sites in Achham district	
Ramaroshan	29.2018	81.4135		Project working sites in Achham district	
Rishidaha 1	29.0396	81.2518		Project working sites in Achham district	
Rishidaha 2	29.1207	81.3197		Project working sites in Achham district	
Sodasha	29.0664	81.2934		Project working sites in Achham district	

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

[Annex any linked geospatial file]

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**Additional Supporting Documents:**

<b>Filename</b>	<b>File Uploaded By</b>	<b>File Uploaded At</b>	
EbA II Map.jpg	Executing Agency	2024-07-10 06:31:02	<a href="#"><u>Download</u></a>
Green School Resource Book - EbA Education Toolkit.pdf	Executing Agency	2024-07-10 06:30:28	<a href="#"><u>Download</u></a>
EbA Poster.jpg	Executing Agency	2024-07-10 06:24:40	<a href="#"><u>Download</u></a>
EbA II Project Exit Strategy & Plan.pdf	Executing Agency	2024-07-10 06:22:47	<a href="#"><u>Download</u></a>